



MFSA: Converter Tool Handbook



V1.0

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1 Introduction

This guide explains how to complete and use the HRRF Excel template. It is intended for reporting teams, business users, reviewers, and data providers who are responsible for preparing information for submission through the HRRF platform.

The guide explains how the template is structured, what information is expected in each sheet, how validation rules are applied, and how the template relates to the underlying HRRF reporting requirements.

1.1 Who Should Use This Guide?

This guide is intended for anyone involved in the preparation, completion, review, or maintenance of HRRF reporting templates. It has been written primarily for business users and reporting teams who need to understand the purpose of the Excel template, the information expected in each field, and the validation rules that apply to the reported data. It is also useful for reviewers and quality assurance teams who are responsible for checking the completeness and accuracy of reporting information before submission.

The guide may also be helpful for data providers, template owners, and technical users who require a practical understanding of how the template is structured and how it relates to the underlying reporting requirements. While no technical knowledge of JSON or schema development is required, users who are involved in system integrations or submission generation may find this guide a useful complement to the more detailed HRRF technical documentation.

Regardless of their role, users can use this guide to understand how information should be entered into the template, how mandatory and conditional fields are identified, how validation rules are applied, and how the completed template contributes to the overall reporting process.

1.2 How Does the Excel Template Relate to the Schema?

The Excel template and the HRRF schema describe the same reporting requirements. The schema acts as the technical definition of the return, while the Excel template provides a user-friendly way of collecting and reviewing information. Each field in the template corresponds to a datapoint defined within the schema and is linked using the datapoint identifier (root_id).

2 Excel Template Structure

The workbook is organised into a few sheets, each serving a different purpose.

Typical sheets may include:

Table 2.1. Excel Template Sheets.

Sheet	Purpose
1-Info Sheet	Provides a summary of the template: licence, submission version, frequency, modules, sections and general rules.
2-Input	The main sheets where values are to be submitted.
3-Guidance	Provides detailed completion instructions, dependency logic, permitted values and validation guidance for each datapoint.
4-Validation Issues	Displays potential completion, dependency, and validation issues identified in the workbook to help users review and correct responses before submission.
_lists	Hidden sheet containing dropdown values referenced in 2-Input Sheet. Do not edit the sheet.

2.1 1-Info Sheet

Before completing any part of the workbook, begin by reviewing the Info Sheet. This sheet provides important information about the template and helps confirm that you are working with the correct version of the return.

The Info Sheet acts as a summary page for the workbook and typically contains information such as the project name, licence or return type, submission version, generation date, available modules and dependency statistics. Reviewing this information at the start can help avoid completing the wrong template or using an outdated workbook.

When reviewing the Info Sheet, first confirm that the licence or return type matches the reporting requirement you are working on and that the submission version is correct. It is also important to check whether the workbook contains sample or dummy data, particularly if the template has been provided for testing, training, or demonstration purposes.

The Info Sheet should also be used to verify that all expected modules are present and arranged in the anticipated order. If a module appears to be missing, duplicated, or unexpectedly positioned, this should be investigated before any data is entered.

Finally, take a few moments to read any generation notes or instructions included on the sheet. These notes often contain important information about how certain fields should be completed, how arrays or multi-value fields are represented, and how dropdown lists should be used within the workbook.

Note: Reviewing the Info Sheet before entering data can help identify template issues earlier on and reduce the risk of preparing a submission using the wrong workbook version.

2.2 2-Input Sheet

The Input sheet is the main working area of the workbook and is where reporting data is entered. Each row represents a single datapoint, and each column provides information about that datapoint or a location where a value can be entered.

The Input sheet is designed to make it easy to enter information while maintaining a direct link to the underlying reporting requirements defined in the schema and guidance material.

For simplicity and consistency, the document refers to the workbook's data entry area collectively as 2-Input Sheet. In practice, the workbook is generated using a module-based layout, meaning that the Input section is split across multiple worksheets, with one worksheet created for each reporting module.

Although the worksheet names vary depending on the modules included in the reporting return, all Input worksheets follow the same structure, formatting, validation rules and user experience. Each worksheet contains the same set of columns, guidance mechanisms, dependency functionality, dropdown lists, and reporting controls.

The only difference between the worksheets is the content that they contain. Each module worksheet displays only the datapoints associated with its respective reporting module.

The table below provides guidance in understanding the main columns featured in this sheet.

Table 2.2. Input Sheet columns.

Column	Explanation	Input Required
root_id	The unique datapoint identifier.	Do not modify this value. It links this sheet to the Guidance sheet and the underlying reporting requirements.
label	The question or field name.	Do not modify this value. Review this column to understand what information is being requested.
Comments/ Guidance	Additional comments or guidance supporting the label column.	Do not modify this value. Review this column for

		additional supporting information.
Value_1	The primary answer field.	For most datapoints, enter the answer in this column.
Value_2 to Value_N	Additional answer fields,	Enter one answer per column for any additional answers required.

Note: The root_id tells the system where the answer belongs, the label explains what information is being requested and the Value columns contain the actual answer. Keeping these roles separate will help avoid most template completion errors.

2.3 3-Guidance Sheet

The Guidance sheet acts as a reference guide for the entire workbook. Unlike the Input sheet, it is not used for entering answers. Instead, it provides detailed information about every datapoint in the template, helping users understand what information is being requested, how fields should be completed, and when additional requirements may apply.

Whenever there is uncertainty about a field, the Guidance sheet should be consulted before entering data. It provides the context behind each datapoint and explains the validation and reporting rules that apply.

The table below provides guidance in understanding the main columns featured in this sheet.

Table 2.3. Guidance Sheet columns.

Column	Explanation
root_id	The unique datapoint identifier. This is the primary field used to match information between the Input sheet, Guidance sheet, and reporting specification.
label	The short question or field name presented to users.
description	Provides additional guidance explaining what information should be supplied.
section	The business area or reporting section where the datapoint belongs.
module_description	Identifies the reporting module where the datapoint belongs.
table_code	The table/group code when applicable.
row_value	The row label or row meaning when applicable.

required	Indicates whether the field must always be completed.
dependency_string	Describes the conditions under which the datapoint becomes applicable or mandatory.
dependency_explanation	Provides a plain-language explanation of the dependency logic to better understand when the datapoint applies.
conditional_requirement	Distinguishes whether a Standard or Conditional requirement is applied. Conditional requirements implies that a condition in dependency_string has been defined.
type	Specifies the type of value expected, such as string, number, integer, boolean, or array.
arrayItemType	Specifies the type of value expected for the array value defined.
format	Provides additional formatting requirements, such as email, uri, or date.
allowed_values	Provides the list of values allowed for format type enum-list.
example	A sample value of what value is expected to be entered.
minimum	Defines the lowest value allowed for integer and number types.
maximum	Defines the highest value allowed for integer and number types.
min_items	Defines the minimum number of values permitted in multi-value fields.
max_items	Defines the maximum number of values permitted in multi-value fields.
min_length	Defines the minimum number of characters allowed for string types.
max_length	Defines the maximum number of characters allowed for string types.
unique_items	Indicates whether duplicate values are allowed in a multi-value field.

Note: If you're unsure how to complete a field, start by locating its root_id in the Guidance Sheet. This sheet contains information needed to understand what the field means, what values are allowed, whether it's mandatory and whether any dependency rules apply.

2.4 4 - Validation Issues

The Validation Issues worksheet is a quality assurance and completion support tool. It provides a consolidated view of potential issues identified within the completed workbook and helps users review responses before submission.

This worksheet is intended to assist completion only and does not replace the formal validation processes performed during submission. A workbook showing no issues on this sheet is not guaranteed to pass all downstream submission and validation checks.

The Validation Issues worksheet is generated automatically and should not be modified. Any corrections should be made in the relevant 2-Input worksheet rather than directly in the Validation Issues sheet.

The sheet automatically identifies datapoints that may require attention, including situations where:

- Mandatory questions have not been completed.
- A response has been entered for a question that is not currently applicable.
- Dependency conditions have not been satisfied.
- A controlling question is missing while dependent questions contain values.
- Validation rules have been breached.
- Parsing or dependency evaluation issues have been detected.

The table below provides guidance in understanding the main columns featured in this sheet.

Table 2.4. Validation Issues column.

Column	Explanation
root_id	The unique datapoint identifier. This is the primary field used to match information between the Input sheet, Validation Issues sheet, and reporting specification.
label	The short question or field name presented to users.
module	Provides additional guidance explaining what information should be supplied.
section	The business area or reporting section where the datapoint belongs.
source_sheet	The name of the Input worksheet where the datapoint is located.
status	Indicates the type of validation issue that has been identified for the datapoint.
severity	Indicates the importance of the issue.
issue / reason	A detailed explanation of why the validation issue was triggered.
recommended action	Describes what the user is expected to do to resolve the issue.
dependency_string	Identifies the controlling datapoint(s) related to the issue where applicable.

parse status	Indicates whether the datapoint contains a dependency that was successfully evaluated.
open field	Indicates whether the validation issue remains unresolved.

3 Compiling the Excel Template

Having reviewed the workbook structure and the purpose of the Input and Guidance sheets, the next step is to populate the template with reporting information.

Most datapoints are completed by entering a value in the appropriate Value column on the Input sheet. However, different fields may follow different rules depending on the type of information being collected. Some fields expect a single value, others allow multiple values, some require selection from a predefined list of options, and some only become applicable when specific conditions are met.

The Guidance sheet should be used alongside the Input sheet throughout the completion process. It provides the information needed to understand what each field represents, whether it is mandatory, what values are permitted, and whether any dependency or multi-value rules apply.

The following sections explain how to complete the different types of fields that may be encountered within the template and how to handle common reporting scenarios such as dropdown selections, multi-value fields, table-style questions, and conditionally required datapoints.

3.1 Standard Single-Value Fields

Most datapoints expect a single answer and only require a value to be entered in Value_1. Follow the following steps to complete a standard field:

1. Read the field name in the label column.
2. If additional context is required, locate the same root_id in the Guidance Sheet.
3. Review the type and format columns to understand what the expected information is.
4. Enter the value in Value_1.
5. Leave columns Value_2 to Value_N blank.

The table below provides an example of a correct submission for a single value response. Note how only Value_1 is populated and the remaining columns are to be left as blank.

Table 3.1. Single-value response example.

root_id	label	Value_1	Value_2 ... Value_N
CCCSP_GI_287_v1	Email Address of Contact Person	info@mfsa.mt	

3.2 Dropdown Fields

Some fields restrict answers to a predefined list of allowed values. These fields behave like dropdown questions and typically correspond to an enum-list in the Guidance sheet.

When a dropdown is available, always select a value from the list, do not type alternative spellings or abbreviations and do not assume similar values are acceptable. Even if the meaning appears to be similar, the values may not satisfy the reporting rules.

The table below provides an example of a correct submission for format type enum-list with single-field response.

Table 3.2. Dropdown (enum-list) response example.

root_id	label	allowed_values	Value_1	Value_2 ... Value_N
CCCSP_AML_487_v1	Initial Share Capital	Less than EUR10,000, Between 10,000 and 50,000, More than 50,001	More than 50,001	

3.3 Multi-Value (Array) Fields

Some datapoints allow multiple answers. These are commonly referred to as array fields or multi-value fields. Rather than entering multiple values in one cell, each value should be entered in a separate Value column. Each value must occupy its own column. Populate how many Value columns are necessary and leave the remaining columns as blank.

Table 3.3. Multi-value response example.

root_id	label	Value_1	Value_2	Value_3	Value_4 ... Value_N
FINS_AML_123_v1	Jurisdiction where the service provider is located.	Malta	Italy	Germany	

3.3.1 Array Rules

Array rules only apply to datapoints that allow multiple values to be reported. Instead of entering all values into one cell, each value should be entered separately using the available Value_1, ..., Value_N columns. When completing an array field, keep the following rules in mind.

Table 3.4. Array rules with examples.

Rule	Example	Expected Fields
min_items	min_items = 3	Value_1, Value_2, Value_3 mandatory. Value_4, ..., Value_N optional.
max_items	max_items = 5	Value_1, ..., Value_5 optional. Value_6, ..., Value_N to be left blank.
unique_items	unique_items = true	Each value in Value_1, ..., Value_N (where applicable) must be distinct.

Note: Enter one value for each Value_N column. Respect any minimum or maximum item limits and do not repeat values if unique_items is set to true.

3.4 Table-Style Fields

Some datapoints represent values within a table or matrix rather than standalone questions. In these situations, the field label alone may not provide sufficient context. The Guidance sheet should therefore be used to provide supplementary information to understand the full reporting requirements.

The following columns found in the Guidance sheet should be read together to form a better understanding:

- table_code
- row_value
- label

Each value in a typical table is represented by a separate datapoint. For example,

Table 3.5. Table-style fields with examples.

root_id	label	table_code	row_value	Value_1
FINS_PR_112_v1	Employees in Full-Time Employment located in Malta.	10	Malta	100
FINS_PR_113_v1	Employees in Full-Time Employment located in EU countries (excluding Malta).	10	EU	50
FINS_PR_114_v1	Employees in Full-Time Employment located in non-EU countries.	10	Non-EU	20

FINS_PR_115_v1	Employees in Part-Time Employment located in Malta.	10	Malta	10
FINS_PR_116_v1	Employees in Part-Time Employment located in EU countries (excluding Malta).	10	EU	0
FINS_PR_117_v1	Employees in Other form of Employment located in non-EU countries.	10	Non-EU	0
FINS_PR_118_v1	Employees in Other form of Employment located in Malta.	10	Malta	0
FINS_PR_119_v1	Employees in Other Form of Employment located in EU countries (excluding Malta).	10	EU	30
FINS_PR_120_v1	Employees in Other form of Employment located in non-EU countries.	10	Non-EU	20

The above example is equivalent to the following traditional matrix.

Table 3.6. Table representation of table-style fields.

Country/ Employment		Full-Time	Part-Time	Other
Malta	root_id	FINS_PR_112_v1	FINS_PR_115_v1	FINS_PR_118_v1
	value	100	10	0
EU	root_id	FINS_PR_113_v1	FINS_PR_116_v1	FINS_PR_119_v1
	value	50	0	30
Non-EU	root_id	FINS_PR_114_v1	FINS_PR_117_v1	FINS_PR_120_v1
	value	20	0	20

3.5 Required and Conditional Fields

Not every field in the template follows the same completion rules. Some fields must always be completed, while others only become relevant when specific answers are provided elsewhere in the return.

When completing the workbook, it is important to review both the required indicator and any dependency information contained in the Guidance sheet. This will help ensure that all mandatory information has been provided before submission.

Table 3.7. Distinguishing between required and conditional fields.

Field Status	Where to Check	Action Required
Always required	Guidance Sheet, required = true	Provide a value.
Optional	Guidance Sheet, required = false and dependency_string is blank	Leave blank if not applicable.
Conditionally required	Guidance Sheet, required = false and dependency_string contains a condition	Check the referenced field and provide a value if dependency applies.

Note: Do not rely solely on the required column. A field with required = false may still become mandatory if a dependency condition is triggered elsewhere in the return. Always review both the required and dependency_string column in the Guidance sheet when validating a completed template.

4 Tutorial: Completing an Excel Template

The following example illustrates a typical workflow for completing an HRRF Excel template from start to finish. While individual returns may contain different fields or modules, the overall approach remains the same.

The following example illustrates a typical workflow for completing an HRRF Excel template from start to finish. While individual returns may contain different fields or modules, the overall approach remains the same.

1. Open the workbook and start by reviewing the Info Sheet. Confirm that the licence, return type, and submission version match the reporting requirement you are working on.
2. Navigate to the Input sheet. This is where all reporting information will be entered.
3. Begin at the first row and complete Value_1 for all fields that are always required.
4. Where a field contains a dropdown list, select one of the available values rather than typing a free-text response.
5. For fields such as email addresses, dates, website addresses, and numeric values, follow the expected format shown in the Guidance sheet.
6. If the purpose of a field is unclear, copy the root_id from the Input sheet and locate the matching row in the Guidance sheet for additional context and instructions.
7. When you encounter a multi-value field, enter each value in a separate column, using Value_1, Value_2, Value_3, and so on as required.
8. If unique_items = true, then ensure that each value in Value_1, Value_2, etc. has a distinct value.
9. Pay particular attention to dependency rules after answering controlling questions, especially Yes/No questions, classification fields, and numeric threshold questions.
10. After answering the controlling question, review the Guidance sheet to locate rows whose dependency_string reference the controlling root_id.
11. Complete any fields that become applicable because of the original answer.
12. If no other dependencies apply and the dependency_string is not satisfied, then the related fields may remain blank.
13. Replace any sample, demonstration, or placeholder values before finalising the workbook.
14. Once all information has been entered, save the completed workbook and proceed with the conversion, validation, or submission process applicable to the return.

Note: Completing the template in sequence and regularly consulting the Guidance sheet can help identify conditional requirements before they become validation issues.

5 Understanding Dynamic Dependency Formatting

In supported versions of Microsoft Excel, the template uses dynamic colouring to help users identify dependency-related situations while completing the workbook.

These colours provide immediate visual feedback based on the answers entered in the Input sheet and can help users identify fields that have become required, fields that are no longer applicable, or fields that may contain conflicting information.

Because dependency rules are recalculated as answers are populated, the colours may update automatically during the completion of the return.

Note: Dynamic colouring is intended to support completion of the template. Reporting requirements should always be confirmed using the Guidance sheet, particularly for complex dependency scenarios.

Colour	Explanation	Action Required
Light Blue	The field is a required field.	Review the field and provide a value if currently blank.
Grey	The field is not currently applicable based on the answers provided.	Leave the field blank.
Light Grey	The field is not required in relation to the number of Values available for submission.	Leave the field blank.
Yellow	The dependency condition has been satisfied; hence the field is expected to contain a value, but it is currently blank.	Review the field and provide a value.
Red	A value has been entered even though the dependency condition is not satisfied.	Review the value and dependency condition. Remove the value if the field is not applicable.
Orange	A child field contains a value, but the parent field has not yet been answered yet.	Complete the parent field and then proceed with reviewing the value provided again.

6 Pre-Submission Checklist

Before submitting the completed workbook, perform a final review to ensure that all required information has been provided and that the template has been completed correctly. Use the checklist below as a final quality assurance step before validation or submission.

1. Workbook Validation
 - a. The Info Sheet has been reviewed and the licence, return type, and submission version are correct.
 - b. The workbook being submitted is the intended version of the template.
 - c. Any sample, or demonstration values included in the workbook have been removed or replaced with actual reporting data.
2. Datapoint Integrity
 - a. No values in the root_id column have been modified.
 - b. Datapoint identifiers remain unchanged and continue to match the Guidance sheet.
 - c. No rows have been deleted, moved, or altered unless specifically instructed.
3. Mandatory Conditional
 - a. All fields marked as required have been completed.
 - b. Dependency conditions have been reviewed using the dependency_string column in the Guidance sheet.
 - c. Any fields that became mandatory because of previous answers have been completed.
 - d. Optional fields left blank have been reviewed and are intentionally blank.
4. Value Validation
 - a. Dropdown values have been selected from the approved list of values.
 - b. No alternative spellings, abbreviations, or variations have been entered for controlled-value fields.
 - c. Text fields contain the expected information.
 - d. Numeric fields contain numeric values.
 - e. Date fields use the expected date format.
 - f. Email fields contain valid email addresses.
 - g. Website fields contain complete URLs where required (for example, <https://www.company.com>).
5. Multi-Value Fields
 - a. Additional value columns (Value_2 to Value_N) have only been used for fields that allow multiple values.
 - b. One value has been entered per cell for multi-value fields.

- c. The number of values entered does not exceed any max_items limit.
- d. Any min_items requirements have been satisfied.
- e. Duplicate values have not been entered where unique_items = true.
- f. All values comply with any permitted-value lists defined for the field.

6. Final Review

- a. The Guidance sheet has been consulted where any field meaning or requirement was unclear.
- b. Table-style questions have been reviewed using the table_code, row_value, and label information together.
- c. No unexpected or unsupported values have been entered.
- d. The completed workbook is ready for conversion, validation, or submission.

Note: Most submission errors can be avoided by checking these three things before submission: all mandatory fields have been completed, dependency-driven fields have been reviewed, and all values follow the formats and allowed values defined in the Guidance sheet.

7 Frequently Asked Questions

The questions below address some of the most common issues encountered when completing an HRRF Excel template.

Q1. Can I rename the workbook sheets?

A1. No. Sheet names should remain unchanged as some validation, conversion, or processing steps may rely on the expected sheet names.

Q2. Can I change root_id values?

A2. No. The root_id is the unique identifier that links the Input sheet, Guidance sheet, schema, validation rules, and submission output. Changing it may prevent the datapoint from being recognised correctly.

Q3. Can I add new rows to the template?

A3. No. The template is generated using a predefined list of datapoints. If a required datapoint is missing, contact the owner of the return and request an updated template rather than adding rows manually.

Q4. Can I reorder rows in the Input sheet?

A4. No. Rows should remain in their original order. The template has been generated with a specific structure and sequencing that aligns with the reporting requirements.

Q5. Can I enter multiple values in a single Value cell?

A5. No. When a field allows multiple values, each value should be entered in a separate Value_N column (e.g. Value_1, Value_2, Value_3, etc.).

Q6. What should I do if a dropdown does not contain a value I need?

A6. Do not enter an alternative value unless specifically permitted. If an Other or Specify option is available, use it where appropriate. Otherwise, seek guidance before completing the field.

Q7. What if I'm unsure what a field means?

A7. Locate the datapoint's root_id in the Guidance sheet. The Guidance sheet provides additional information such as field description, expected value type, allowed values, dependency rules and whether the field is mandatory.

Q8. How do I know whether a field is mandatory?

A8. Check the required column in the Guidance sheet. Also review the dependency string column, as an optional field may become mandatory under certain conditions.

Q9. Can I leave blank rows in the workbook?

A9. Yes. Blank rows are acceptable where fields are optional and no dependency rule makes them mandatory.

Q10. Can I paste values into the Input sheet?

A10. Yes, but take care not to overwrite formulas, data validation rules, hidden formatting, or the root_id column.

Q11. Can I delete unused rows?

A11. No. Rows should remain in place even if the corresponding datapoints are applicable.

Q12. Can I use Value_2, Value_3, ..., Value_N value columns whenever I need more space?

A12. No. Additional Value columns should only be used for genuine multi-value fields. Standard fields should normally use Value_1 only. Each Value field represents a separate response.

Q13. What should I do if I identify a possible error in the template?

A13. Do not modify the workbook structure, datapoint identifiers, validation lists, or guidance information yourself. Report the issue to the owner of the return and request clarification or a revised template if necessary.

Q14. What should I do if I accidentally overwrite a formula or a dropdown?

A14. Stop using the affected workbook and obtain a clean copy of the template where possible.

Q15. What should I do if a field appears twice in the workbook?

A15. Complete each field according to its own root_id. Similar labels do not necessarily mean the datapoints represent the same reporting requirement.

Q16. What should I do if I think a validation rule is incorrect?

A16. Do not modify the workbook. Raise the issue with the owner of the return.

Note: When in doubt, use the root_id to locate the datapoint in the Guidance sheet. The combination of label, description, required and dependency_string columns will usually answer most questions about how the field should be completed.

8 Glossary

This glossary explains the most common terms used throughout the HRRF Excel template user Guide.

Term	Definition
Array Field	A field that allows more than one value to be reported. Multiple values are entered across the Value_N columns.
Conditionally Required Field	A field that only becomes mandatory when a specified condition is met.
Dependency	A relationship between fields where one answer determines whether another field becomes relevant or required.
dependency_string	A rule in the Guidance sheet that describes when a field becomes applicable or mandatory.
Dropdown Field	A field that restricts answers to a predefined list of allowed values.
Enum	The list of allowed values for a dropdown-style field.
Excel Template	The workbook used to collect reporting information before validation and submission.
Format	Additional rules that define how a value should look, such as an email address, date, or website URL.
Guidance Sheet	The worksheet that explains each datapoint, including descriptions, validation rules, dependencies, and allowed values.
Info Sheet	The workbook summary page containing information such as the licence, submission version, modules, and generation notes.
Input Sheet	The main worksheet where users enter reporting values.
JSON Submission	The final structured data generated from the completed workbook and submitted to the reporting platform.
Label	The user-friendly field name shown in the Input sheet.
Licence Code	The code that identifies the reporting framework, return, or reporting population.
max_items	The maximum number of values that may be provided for a multi-value field.

min_items	The minimum number of values that must be provided for a multi-value field.
Module	A logical grouping of related datapoints within a return, such as General Information (GI), Governance (GV), Prudential (PR), or Anti-Money Laundering (AML).
Multi-Value Field	A field that allows more than one value to be reported. Also referred to as an array field.
Optional Field	A field that does not always need to be completed and is not currently required by a dependency rule.
Required Field	A field that must always be completed before submission.
root_id	The unique datapoint identifier used to link the Input sheet, Guidance sheet, schema, and submission output.
row_value	Additional context used when a datapoint forms part of a table or matrix-style reporting structure.
Section	The business area of the return where a datapoint belongs.
Sequence	The intended order of datapoints within a section.
table_code	The grouping used to provide context for table-style questions.
Type	The kind of value expected for a field, such as text, number, date, boolean, or array.
unique_items	Indicates whether duplicate values are allowed in a multi-value field.
URI	A complete web address, typically beginning with https:// or http://.
Validation	The process of checking whether the completed workbook complies with the reporting rules.
Validation Rule	A rule that determines whether a value, format, or response is acceptable.
Value_1	The primary value column used for most fields.
Value_2 to Value_N	Additional value columns used for multi-value fields.
Version	The version number assigned to a datapoint or reporting package.