

From RP Practice Working Group Charter (2008-08-28)

- Purpose:

- “develop a vocabulary and structure for classifying and categorizing XBRL projects...”
- “describing in detail the reporting processes [of XBRL projects].”

- Scope:

- Categorize existing population of XBRL projects
- Identify best practices and processes for user needs
- Identify processes and standard for identifying filers and filings
- Implications and rules for extensions (“closed” vs “open”)
- Instances as archivals or transmission documents
- Pre- and post XBRL validation
- Versioning policies

From RP Practice Working Group Charter (2008-08-28) cont'd

- Deliverables:

- Classification of current XBRL project population (2008 Q4)
- Processes for identifying filers and filers (RFC 2008 Q4; Note 2009 Q4);
- Open and closed reporting processes (RFC 2008 Q4; Note 2009 Q4)
- Practices for exporting XBRL from existing ERP systems and applications (tbd)
- Pre- and post XBRL validation [RFC 2009 Q1; Note 2009 Q4)
- Versioning policies (RFC 2009 Q1)

Some insights

1. Drivers

- a) Source (push)
- b) Quality assurance – aggregation - normalization
- c) Regulation (pull)
- d) User (pull)

2. Use cases / Prime Goal of XBRL Project

- a) Process re-design (e.g. digitalisation, from paper)
- b) Commercial benefits e.g. data arbitrage
- c) Regulation, Normalisation, validation, data

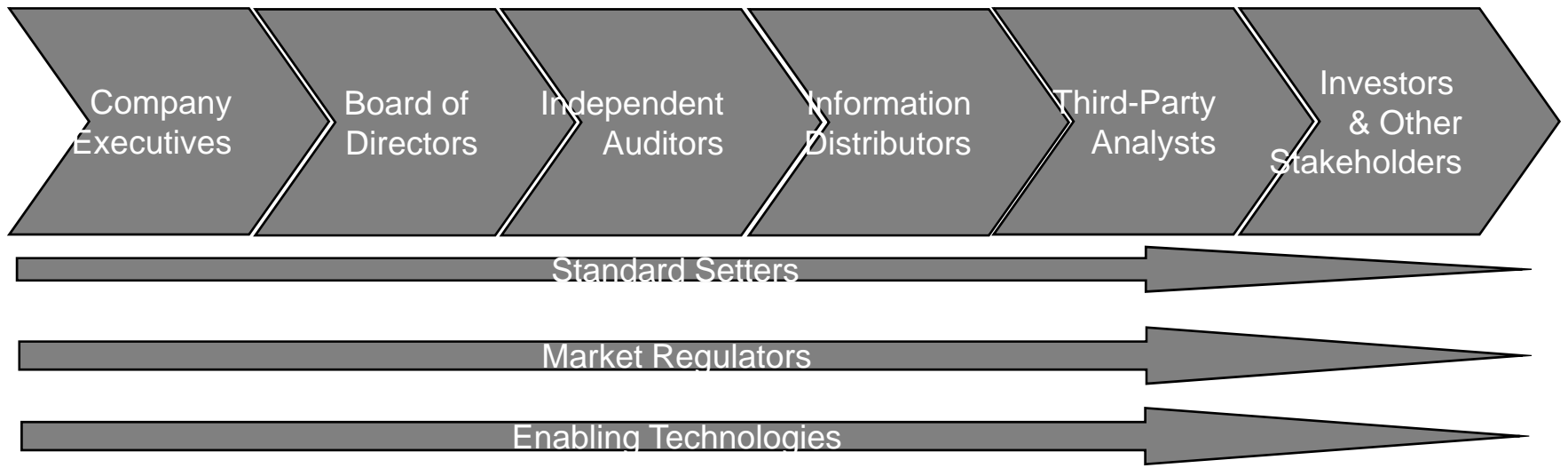
3. Dimension of RP

- a) Number of participants involved
- b) Complexity of RP
- c) Content/Taxonomy

[XBRL-BPB] Reporting Process

The Corporate Reporting Supply Chain

Source: DiPiazza, Eccles (2002). Building Public Trust.



Issues:

How about mutual fund data

2 a) Process Re-Design

- Definition: Utilizing XBRL as an instrument to change RP or parts of it.
- Examples:
 - Replacing paper with interactive data
 - Combining separated financial reports into common process
 - Internal consolidation e.g. financial
- Special case: utilizing XBRL to fix media disruption between *systems or application*

2 b) Commercial Benefit:

- Utilizing XBRL to gain tangible commercial benefits from XBRL filings or reports including cost savings.
- Examples:
 - Process XBRL filings for analyzing stock universe in a specific market
 - Give clients improved data access

2 c) Regulation, Normalisation, Validation

- Utilizing XBRL to make financial data comparable, attestable, consistent
- Examples:
 - Many examples in the XBRL community!!!

3. Dimension of RP – what are valid criteria?

- a) Number of Participants Involved:
 - **Number of participants? Stakeholders?**
 - **Number of filings?**
 - **Number of filers?**

- b) Complexity of RP:
 - **Relations Sender/Receiver**
 - 1:1 relations
 - Many:1
 - Many:few / few:many
 - Many:many
 - **Scope i.e. national, international, global**
 - **Passages crossed e.g. number of passages between independent organisations**
 - **What happens to the data (input-throughput-output)?**

3. Dimension of RP – what are valid criteria?

- c) Content/Taxonomy:
 - Financials
 - Complete set vs. extraction (core financials, subset of prime financial statements)
 - Extra-financials
 - Performance data (stock, fund, other)
 - Taxonomy handling
 - Closed vs. Open
 - Process for handling taxonomy

Next Steps RP

- Survey and interviews within existing XBRL project population currently underway
- Working group tasked with
 - Define common vocabulary based on findings from survey and interview
 - Develop typology of XBRL projects