



# Integrating XBRL

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# First a Few Terms

- Taxonomy
  - Canadian PFS, Notes
  - US
  - IFRS
- Instance document





# The Canadian Taxonomies

- What
- Where
- Why you need them
- What you will do with them



# What

- Structuring Canadian GAAP into an electronic format suitable for tagging electronic information
- Consists of elements that can be tied into specific financial statement items
- Also contains definitions, descriptions and CICA Handbook references



# Where

- Canadian at XBRL Canada web site
  - <http://www.xbri.ca>



# IFRS

- Most Canadian Companies will be using the IFRS taxonomy
- IFRS Taxonomies at
  - <http://www.xbrl-ifs.org/ITMM/>
  - And <http://www.xbrl.org>



# Why You Need a Taxonomy

- It is the codebook you need to “tag” your financial statements in XBRL
- It contains definitions and references to help you discover the correct choices
- You may be customizing it (“extension taxonomy”) to better communicate your specific financial statements



# Identifying the Correct Taxonomies

- Canadian GAAP if you use Cdn GAAP and want to file with the Cdn VFP
- US GAAP if you use US GAAP and need to file with the SEC. You can also file this with the Cdn VFP
- IFRS when you switch to IFRS. If you are an SEC accelerated filer, you will be required to file with the SEC when you switch to IFRS



# XBRL/IFRS Implementation

- There are advantages to implementing XBRL along with IFRS
  - Less duplication in learning impact
  - Taxonomies contain good summaries of IFRS standards and how the statements will look
  - Canadian IFRS Convergence Tool – online soon



# Web Sites

- Taxonomy viewing

- US, IFRS at

- <http://www.decisionsoft.com/xbrl/taxonomies/>

- Or use a taxonomy viewer like the Semansys viewer available at:

- <http://www.semansys.com/>



File View Report Help

Report History Search

label en Views

**Tree**

- [-] XBRL Taxonomy [ca-gaap-pfs-2006-08-29]
  - [-] Balance Sheet
    - [-] Balance Sheet
      - [-] Assets
        - [-] Current Assets
        - [-] Non-Current Assets
        - [-] Total Assets
      - [-] Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity
        - [-] Equity
        - [-] Liabilities
    - [-] Income Statement With Comprehensive Income
    - [-] Income Statement Without Comprehensive Income
    - [-] Statement Of Cash Flows
    - [-] Statement Of Retained Earnings With Comprehensive Income
    - [-] Statement Of Retained Earnings Without Comprehensive Income
      - [-] Statement of Shareholder's Equity
        - [-] Contributed Surplus
          - [-] Adjustment for Related Party Transactions
          - [-] Change in Accounting Policy
          - [-] Unearned Compensation
          - [-] Correction of an Error
          - [-] Balance
          - [-] Total Changes

**Available Views**

- [-] ca-gaap-pfs-2006-08-29
  - link
  - Balance Sheet
  - Income Statement With Con
  - Income Statement Without
  - Statement Of Cash Flows
  - Statement Of Retained Earr
  - Statement Of Retained Earr

**Roles**

parent-child

**Display Options**

- Show unused elements
- Prefix  Order
- Balance  Niltable
- Period  Weight
- Data type  Abstract

**Statistic**

Taxonomies:	2
Link roles:	7
Elements (total):	641
Tuples:	2
Elements in tree:	636
Elements in branch:	1
- Monetary:	1
- String:	
- Date:	
- Numeric:	
- Others:	

Presentation Definition Calculation

**Properties**

Data Labels References Documentation

Element name:	AdjustmentRelatedPartyTransactionsContributedSurplus				
Label:	Adjustment for Related Party Transactions				
Balance:		Abstract:	no	Data type:	monetary
Period type:	duration	Niltable:	yes	Prefix:	ca-gaap-pfs
				Order:	1
				Weight:	



# The Steps: In Brief:

1. Analyze time periods and currencies from your financial statements to create *contexts* and *units*
2. For the Notes, consider how granular or broadly you are going to tag them.
  - Under the SEC rules, you can block tag them initially but must switch to detailed tagging after the first year.

# The Steps: Cont'd

1. Identify items that are in your financial statements but not in the standard taxonomies, and create an *extension taxonomy*
2. Modify the taxonomies as appropriate so that human readable labels, calculations and presentation *accurately reflect* the information in your Financials
3. Validate the resulting XBRL files (instance documents) (a process in the software for the most part)
4. Make sure the documents run through sufficient governance, disclosure and quality control processes, involving management, investor relations, internal audit, external auditors and others as appropriate

# IFRS Taxonomy Application

- Taxonomy is modularized
- Will need country extensions
- To be developed in coordination with the IASB Foundation
- Canadian extensions will be hosted on the XBRL CA website.

# Resources to Help

- Software – use a standard software selection process
  - Taxonomy viewers and editors
  - Instance document creation and editing
  - Validation
- Services
  - Training
  - XBRL consulting
- Other educational and technical resources



# Some Software Web Sites

- Decisionsoft - <http://www.decisionsoft.com>
- Fujitsu -  
<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/software/interstage/xbrltools/>
- Rivet Software - [www.rivetsoftware.com](http://www.rivetsoftware.com)
- Semansys - <http://www.semansys.com>
- UBmatrix - <http://www.ubmatrix.com>
- XBRLit - <http://www.tntfilings.com>



# Decide on Approach to Tagging

Top Level  
or  
Deep Tagging



# Top Level Tagging

- The quick fix approach
- Put financials into a spreadsheet
- Tag the spreadsheet
- Generate an instance document



# Deep Tagging

Means tagging at one or more of different levels of the Information System

- User level
- Applications level
- Data Integration Level
- Database level
- Data level

# Aspects of Deep Tagging

- Longer Term benefits
- Greater Benefits – reusability (US/UK SBR)
- More IT help required
- Applications level
  - SAP, some accounting packages
- CICA Research Study
  - [Interactive data: Building XBRL into Accounting Information Systems](http://www.cica.ca/itac) (2007) – available at <http://www.cica.ca/itac>





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- Web site

- <http://www.xbrl.ca>