Open Source Framework for Implementing XBRL-based Digital Financial Reporting

A framework for representing metadata using the XBRL technical syntax which enables the creation of a software ecosystem which supports high function and automated quality control.

2019-12-07 (DRAFT)

The Open Source Framework for Implementing XBRL-based Digital Financial Reporting is a freely available technical framework for implementing a software ecosystem for the creation of financial reports using US GAAP, IFRS, or any other reporting scheme. The framework is well engineered, rigorously tested, proven to be safe and reliable, and based on the global standard XBRL technical syntax. With this framework a software ecosystem can be created which will enable high-level functionality to be exposed to professional accountants using software to creating financial reports using software applications that support this framework. Further, the quality of the reports can be verified using automated processes in specific, known areas therefore manual effort can be focused to areas where automated quality control mechanisms cannot or have not been implemented.

Co-editors:
Charles Hoffman, CPA (Charles.Hoffman@me.com)
Andrew Noble (Andrew@nobleaccounting.com.au), Noble Accounting
Hamed Mousavi (hamedmousavi@yahoo.com)
Babak Baradaran Noveiri (babibn@hotmail.com)
Brian Milnes (brian.milnes@xbrlcloud.com), XBRL Cloud

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Introduction

XBRL is a technical syntax. It does not provide a complete environment for implementing XBRL-based digital financial reporting. This framework fills the void, providing additional functionality that enables the implementing of high-level functionality in software applications used by professional accountants. Further, this framework provides a reliable quality control mechanism.

1.1. Intended audience of this document

The intended audience of this document is business professionals and software developers implementing software intended to be used by business professionals.

The average business professional should not need to read or understand this document. Software vendors should embed the information specified within this document within software applications such that the average business professional may only comply with these rules.

1.2. Organization of this document

This document is organized to be read linearly, start to finish.

1.3. Terminology

Throughout this document, several words are used to signify the requirements of this specification. These words are capitalized when they should be interpreted as having a strict meaning. The following definitions are taken from RFC2119\(^1\) and modified so that they are more appropriately worded for use within this standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUST</td>
<td>This word means that the definition is an absolute requirement of this specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUST NOT</td>
<td>This phrase, or the phrase &quot;MUST NEVER,&quot; means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of this specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOULD</td>
<td>This word means that valid reasons may exist in particular circumstances to ignore a particular item, but the full implications must be understood and be carefully considered before choosing a different course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) IETF, Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHOULD NOT</td>
<td>This phrase means that valid reasons may exist in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully considered before implementing any behavior described with this phrase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| MAY        | This word means that an item is truly optional. One business unit may choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because the business unit feels that it enhances the product while another business may omit the same item.  
An implementation which does not include a particular option **MUST** be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does include the option, though perhaps with reduced functionality. Conversely, an implementation which does include a particular option **MUST** be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does not include the option (except, of course, for the feature the option provides). |

Again, keep in mind that the primary purpose of this document is to create reliable, safe, predictable, interoperable, high-quality, high-function software applications in support of the automation of accounting, reporting, auditing, and analysis workflows and tasks.

### 1.4. System narrative

The systems in which this framework will most likely be used are software applications that are used to create internal or external financial reports. Those reports could be US GAAP based reports, IFRS based reports, or other reports using reporting schemes that might leverage this framework.

Information is stored within many different types of databases, spreadsheets, content information systems which record the transactions, events, circumstances, and other phenomenon which comprise the information that might end up within an internal or external financial report.

Information can be put into two broad groups: information which flows through a double-entry accounting system and all other information.

A **financial report** is simply some internal or external financial report which reports financial and nonfinancial which should be consistent with some specified reporting scheme. Reported facts
could include sustainability information related to environmental, social, and governance. The financial report must comply with statutory and regulatory reporting requirements and conform to said requirements.

A **financial report fragment** is a set of facts which go together (tend to be cohesive and share a certain common nature) for some specific purpose within a financial report. For example, a "balance sheet" is a fragment of a financial business report. "Maturities of long-term debt" is a fragment of a financial report.

A **fact** describes a single, observable, piece of financial or nonfinancial information contained within a financial report which is contextualized for unambiguous interpretation or analysis by distinguishing characteristics of the fact. Every fact has exactly one value. Every fact must have each of the core characteristics (reporting entity, calendar period, and concept) but may have additional noncore characteristics. Facts can be financial or nonfinancial such as sustainability related such as environmental, social, or governance (ESG$^2$) related.

A **characteristic or aspect** provides information necessary to describe a fact or unambiguously distinguish one fact from another fact. A fact has a set of one or many characteristics or aspects, the set being a property of the fact, which describes the fact.

A **document** is an organized set of financial report fragments. Report fragments are sequenced or organized in an appropriate flow. A financial report can be sensibly and logically represented as an electronic document (such as a Word or PDF document), a web document (such as an HTML file or Wiki page), dynamic multidimensional hypercube, a spreadsheet, or any other visual form including something provided by a dynamic viewing application (such as a pivot table, or drill-down information viewer).

The presentation or view of a financial report within a document is created by one or more financial report viewing tools (commonly known as rendering engines), which are specifically capable of reading the structured digital format (in this case XBRL technical syntax) and then creating a structured presentation. It is important to know that different rendering engines may present the same digital financial report in different ways. This does not mean that the underlying representation or meaning being conveyed is different, only that the translation of the logical representation to a visual presentation is different for different software applications.

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2 Wikipedia, Environmental, social and corporate governance,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental,_social_and_corporate_governance
Rendering engines are expected to understand the semantics of a business report which will help them in creating understandable human readable renderings. Alternatively, pixel-perfect renderings can be created manually using Inline XBRL.

A financial report provides **disclosures**. A disclosure is simply some set of financial or nonfinancial information that is disclosed within a financial report.

Disclosures can be organized into **topics**. Topics simply organize or sequence disclosures primarily for the needs of human readers of a financial report or creators of such a report.

A disclosure may have zero or many **templates**. A template is simply a prototype or a preliminary model of a disclosure.

A disclosure may have zero or many exemplars associated with the disclosure. An exemplar is simply an instance of a similar disclosure within the financial report of some other economic entity or for an economic entity at some other point in time.

**Business rules** represent some requirement in either machine-readable or human-readable form.

1.5. **Methodology**

The methodology which will be used to create and maintain this framework and related artifacts is the build, test, deploy, and
maintain methodology\textsuperscript{3}. Quality matters and testing and proof of concepts contribute to achieving the high quality that is necessary.

1.6. General high-level requirements

The following is a summary of general high-level requirements of this framework:

- **Straightforwardly usable over the Internet**: The financial reports are intended to be used over the Internet.

- **Shall support a wide variety of common business use cases**: A wide variety of business use cases should be handled, considering the 80/20 rule is appropriate. It is not a requirement to meet all business use cases.

- **Minimal options**: The number of optional features is to be kept to the absolute minimum, ideally zero.

- **Formal and concise**: The design shall be formal and concise.

- **Readable by both humans and machines**: A report should be readable by both humans and machines. Information provide within a report should be more a representation of information than presentation oriented.

- **Global standard format with high level of semantics**: The format of the report should be a global standard which can provide a high level of semantic clarity.

- **The “model” and the “view” should not be intermingled**: The information and the model should be separate.

- **Business rules separate**: Business rules should be separated from the information. Business rules which are external to the report should be allowed for.

- **Managed global standard or de facto standard**: The report should ultimately be a global standard under the control of someone like OMG, XBRL International, ISO, Apache OpenOffice, or some other such organization.

1.7. System high-level requirements

The following is a summary of the high-level system requirements for reports:

- Minimize the probability of ambiguity between what a reporting entity may say and what a user of the report may interpret.

\textsuperscript{3} EDM Council, FIBO™ Build, Test, Deploy and Maintain Methodology, https://spec.edmcouncil.org/fibo/doc/20170930_FIBO_BTDM.pdf
• Maximize safe reuse of information contained within a report.
• Minimize the possibility of errors within the report.
• Maximize the probability of detecting errors using automated processes assisted by software applications.
• Maximize the probability that any software which supports XBRL will be able to make use of a report with no need for adjusting the software.

1.8. Principles
The following is a set of principles which those stakeholders creating this framework agree to use to understand their perceptions, positions, and risks when it comes to creating this framework.

1. Prudence dictates that using information from an XBRL-based report should not be a guessing game.

2. A near zero defect report is useful; a defective financial report is not useful.


4. The only way to achieve a meaningful exchange of information without disputes is with the prior existence of and agreement as to a standard set of technical syntax rules, business logic rules, and workflow rules.

5. Explicitly stated information or reliably derived information is preferable to implicit information. Derived and implied are not the same things.

6. Reports can be guaranteed to be defect free using automated processes to the extent that machine-readable rules exist.

7. When possible to effectively create, machine-based automated processes tend to be more desirable than human-based manual processes because machine processes are more reliable and cost less.

8. Complexity cannot be removed from a system, but complexity can be moved.

2. Syntax and Restrictions
XBRL technical specification rules are used to validate the syntax used to represent information within this framework.

The following section summarizes parts which exist within the XBRL 2.1 Specification, XBRL Dimensions 1.0 specification, and XBRL Formula 1.0 specification which MUST NOT exist within XBRL
taxonomy schemas, XBRL linkbases, and XBRL instances which comply with this framework.

All other aspects of XBRL 2.1, XBRL Dimensions 1.0, XBRL Formula 1.0, and Generic Linkbase 1.0 are allowed other than those items specifically prohibited within this section.

### 2.1. Tuples MUST NOT exist.

Tuples can always be detected because elements which define tuples have a substitutionGroup attribute value of “xbrli:tuple”. No such elements are allowed under this profile.

**Reasoning:** Tuples are not allowed by the US GAAP Taxonomy Architecture or the IFRS XBRL Taxonomy architecture and are therefore not allowed within SEC XBRL financial filings. Tuples and XBRL Dimensions tend to provide the same functionality so both are not necessary. XBRL Dimensions provides better functionality than tuples.

### 2.2. Complex typed members MUST NOT exist.

Typed members can always be detected as they contain the xbrldt:typedDomainRef attribute which defines the typed member. No such attribute should ever be detected within a discoverable taxonomy set (DTS) which makes use of this profile.

**Reasoning:** Typed members are not allowed by the US GAAP XBRL Taxonomy or IFRS XBRL Taxonomy Architecture and are therefore not allowed within SEC XBRL financial filings. Explicit members can be created which serve the same general purpose as typed members.

### 3. Defined Objects (Entities)

The following are is a summary of classes of objects or entities that have specific utility and meaning in this framework.

#### 3.1. Topic

A Topic is a name under which a set of Disclosures that are grouped together for some specific reason can be organized. A topic is defined using an XBRL taxonomy schema and is defined by having a type attribute with the value set to “topics:topicItemType”.

**Reasoning:** Topics are used to organize or sequence disclosures which could be numerous in volume, sometimes in the hundreds or even thousands.
Machine readable example⁴:

```
<element id="topics_AccountingPolicies" type="topics:topicItemType" name="AccountingPolicies" abstract="true" xbrl:periodType="duration" substitutionGroup="xbrl:item"/>
<element id="topics_BalanceSheet" type="topics:topicItemType" name="BalanceSheet" abstract="true" xbrl:periodType="duration" substitutionGroup="xbrl:item"/>
```

Human readable example⁵:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Object Class</th>
<th>Period Type</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Report (Human/Name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Topics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Primary Financial Statements</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>topics:PrimaryFinancialStatements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>topics:BalanceSheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Disclosure

A Disclosure is a set of financial or nonfinancial facts that is disclosed.

**Reasoning**: The notion of a disclosure is used to provide a name for specific disclosures such that templates, exemplars, topics, and other information can be linked to a disclosure.

Machine readable example⁶:

```
<element id="disclosures_AdditionalPaidInCapitalChanges" type="disclosures:disclosureItemType" name="AdditionalPaidInCapitalChanges" abstract="true" xbrl:periodType="duration" substitutionGroup="xbrl:item"/>
<element id="disclosures_AssetsRollUp" type="disclosures:disclosureItemType" name="AssetsRollUp" abstract="true" xbrl:periodType="duration" substitutionGroup="xbrl:item"/>
```

Human readable example⁷:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Object Class</th>
<th>Period Type</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Report (Human/Name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>disclosures:BalanceSheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Liabilities and Equity [Roll Up]</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>disclosures:LiabilitiesAndEquityRollUp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴ Topics, machine readable, [http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/disclosures/topics.xsd](http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/disclosures/topics.xsd)
⁵ Topics, human readable, [http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/disclosures/topics_modelstructure.html](http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/disclosures/topics_modelstructure.html)
3.3. **Template**

A Template is a starting point or sample used to create a complete Disclosure.

**Reasoning:** The notion of a template is used to enable professional accountants using software applications to interact with higher level objects rather than be burdened with lower level primitive objects when possible.

Machine readable example\(^8\): 

```xml
<template>
  <part title="Balance Sheet, Classified">
    <description>Basic classified balance sheet</description>
    ...  
  </part>
</template>
```

Human readable example:

![Template Information](image)

3.4. **Exemplar**

An Exemplar is an example of a Disclosure from some other existing financial report.

**Reasoning:** The notion of an exemplar is very similar to that of a template; the only difference is that the source of the template is some other existing financial report which contains the disclosure which the professional accountant is representing.

Machine readable example\(^9\):

```xml
<exemplar>
  <part title="Balance Sheet, Classified">
    <description>Basic classified balance sheet</description>
    ...  
  </part>
</exemplar>
```

---

\(^8\) Template, machine readable, [http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/ifrs/disclosures/disclosures-templates-ref.xml](http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/ifrs/disclosures/disclosures-templates-ref.xml)

3.5. **Template List**

A Template List is some listing of templates which are available and is used to load templates into software applications. Zero, one, or many template lists can exist.

**Reasoning**: The notion of a template list is simply to provide a mechanism for loading templates into software when necessary.

Machine readable example:  

Human readable example:

---

3.6. Exemplar List

An Exemplar List is some listing of exemplars which is available and is used to load exemplars into software applications. Zero, one, or many exemplar lists can exist.

Reasoning: The notion of an exemplar list is simply to provide a mechanism for loading exemplars into software when necessary.

Machine readable example:11

Human readable example:

4. Defined Relations

The following is a summary of relations that have been defined in the general arcroles\textsuperscript{12} and disclosure rules arcroles\textsuperscript{13} XBRL taxonomy schemas. These relations are used to define relations within XBRL definition linkbases in support of describing and verifying specific relations.

4.1. Topic and Disclosure Organization Related Relations

The following relations are associated with the representation of relations between topics and disclosures only for visual presentation of such topics and disclosures in an organized sequence or ordering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArcRole</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heading-topic</td>
<td>Represents a relation between a heading (topics:headingItemType) and a topic (topics:topicItemType).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topic-disclosure</td>
<td>Represents a relationship between a topic (topics:topicItemType) and a disclosure (disclosures:disclosureItemType).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Model Structure Related Relations

The following relations are associated with the representation of allowed and disallowed relations between parent report elements categories and child report element categories associated with model structure rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArcRole</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parentCategory-allowedChildCategory</td>
<td>Specifies that a type of model structure relationship is ALLOWED between a parent report element category and a child report element category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentCategory-disallowedChildCategory</td>
<td>Specifies that a type of model structure relationship is NOT ALLOWED between a parent report element category and a child report element category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentCategory-discouragedChildCategory</td>
<td>Specifies that a type of model structure relationship is DISCOURAGED between a parent report element category and a child report element category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. Reporting Checklist Related Relations

The following are relations which can be represented in XBRL definition relations in support of reporting checklist rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArcRole ID</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

\textsuperscript{12} General relations arcroles, \url{http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/cmrarcroles.xsd}

\textsuperscript{13} Disclosure relations arcroles, \url{http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/drulesarcroles.xsd}
### ArcRole ID | Definition
--- | ---
FinancialReport-RequiresDisclosure | Type of fullPart relation. Indicates that a financial report (full) is required to have a specific disclosure (hasPart). This disclosure MUST always be present.
FinancialReport-PossibleDisclosure | Indicates that a financial report might possibly provide a specific disclosure.
FinancialReport-ReportsConcept | Indicates that a financial report contains a specific reported fact which has a characteristic of a specific concept.
Disclosure-AlloowedAlternativeDisclosure | Type of class-subClass relation. Allow for an alternative disclosure to be used in place of another disclosure.
ReportingLineItem-RequiresDisclosure | Indicates that if a specific line item is reported, then a financial report is required to have a specific disclosure. If the line item is present, the disclosure is required.
ReportedDisclosure-RequiresDisclosure | Indicates that if a specified disclosure exists, then another disclosure is also required to exist.
ReportedFact-RequiresReportedFact | Indicates that if a specified reported fact exist, then another reported fact is also required.
ReportedFact-ProhibitsReportedFact | Indicates that if a specified reported fact exist, then another reported fact is MUST NOT exist.

### 4.4. Disclosure Mechanics Related Relations

The following are relations which can be represented in XBRL definition relations in support of disclosure mechanics rules.

| ArcRole ID | Definition |
--- | ---
Disclosure-RequiresConcept | Type of fullPart relation. Indicates that a disclosure (full) is required to have a specific concept (hasPart). This concept MUST always be present for the specified disclosure.
Disclosure-RequiresHypercube | Type of fullPart relation. Indicates that a disclosure (full) is required to have a specific concept (hasPart). This concept MUST always be present for the specified disclosure.
Disclosure-RequiresAxis | Indicates that the disclosure requires the specified Axis to exist.
Disclosure-RequiresMember | Indicates that the disclosure requires the specified Member to exist.
Disclosure-RequiresConceptInContext | Type of fullPart relation. Indicates that a disclosure (full) is required to have a specific concept (hasPart). This concept MUST always be present for the specified disclosure AND in the same context.
Disclosure-HasConceptArrangementPattern | Indicates that a disclosure is organized using the indicated concept arrangement pattern.
Disclosure-HasMemberArrangementPattern | Indicates that a disclosure has an axis whose members are arranged using a particular member arrangement pattern.
Disclosure-RelatedPolicy | Indicates that a disclosure has a related policy.
Disclosure-RelatedLevel1NoteTextBlock | Indicates that a disclosure has related Level 1 Note [Text Block].
Disclosure-EquivalentTextblock | Indicates that the disclosure has the text block which can also be used to report the same information.
Disclosure-IsSECType | Indicates that a disclosure is a specific SEC type (Document, Statement, Disclosure, Schedule) per the EFM.
Disclosure-OftenContainsConcept | Evoking strength. A disclosure often contains this specific concept.
5. **Rules**

The following is a summary of structural, mechanical, mathematical, logical, and some accounting rules related to the correct representation of financial and nonfinancial information within an XBRL-based financial report.

### 5.1. Model Structure Rules

Model structure rule relate to the relations between the report elements within a set of XBRL presentation relations.

Model structure rules are identifiable via the extended link role URI fragment “/ModelStructureRules/” or by the arcroles which are used to represent the rules.

**Reasoning:** While the XBRL specification enforces relations within XBRL calculation relations and XBRL definition relations; it does not enforce relationships within XBRL presentation relations. As such, these relations are enforced via model structure rules.

**Machine readable example**

```
<definition>
  <link:loc xlink:href="http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/cm.xsd#cm_Member">cm_Member</link:loc>
  <link:definitionArc xlink:type="arc" use="optional" order="31" xlink:from="cm_Member" xlink:to="cm_Member" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/arcrole/parentCategory-disallowedChildCategory"/>
</definition>
```

---

5.2. Mathematical Relations Rules

Mathematical relations rules relate to the correct computations of roll ups, roll forwards, adjustments, variances, member aggregations (a type of roll up), and other such mathematical computations.

Reasoning: Many regulators do not allow the submission of XBRL Formula relations within their allowed formats and not all regulators enforce the existence of XBRL calculation relations when roll ups are present. As such, this framework requires that all mathematical relations to be supported by a set of machine-readable rules that describe and which can be used to verify such mathematical relations.

Machine readable example\(^{15}\):

```
<assertion:assertion id="assertion:164443467506835061">...
</assertion:assertion>
```

Human readable example\(^{16}\):

```


\(^{15}\) Mathematical relations, machine readable, http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/taxonomy/gaap-formula.xml

5.3. **Type/Class Relation Rules**

Type/class relations rules enforce explicitly allowed and explicitly disallowed relations between reported concepts.

A type/class rule is identifiable via the extended link role URI fragment “/TypeOrClassRelations/*” or by the arcroles which are used to represent the rules.

**Reasoning:** Type/class relations rules are not provided by most, if any, financial reporting taxonomies. Because extension is allowed, these rules are used to detect the incorrect use of a concept relative to other concepts within a report. For example, a common error is the reporting of an indirect operating expense within a set of direct operating expenses. Type/class relations rules prevent and detect these common errors. Further, if financial reporting taxonomies do provide type/class relations; this framework requires the enforcement of these relations.

**Machine readable example**\(^{17}\):

```
<concept>Balance, beginning of year</concept>
<amount>10,164,000,000</amount>
<concept>Decreases related to settlements</concept>
<amount>-4,000,000</amount>
<concept>Increases for tax positions related to the current year</concept>
<amount>1,277,000,000</amount>
<concept>Increases for tax positions related to prior years</concept>
<amount>397,000,000</amount>
<concept>Decreases for tax positions related to prior years</concept>
<amount>-49,000,000</amount>
<concept>Decreases due to lapsed statutes of limitations</concept>
<amount>-158,000,000</amount>
<amount>11,737,000,000</amount>
```

**Human readable example:**

[COSH: To do.]

5.4. **Consistency Cross Check Rules**

Consistency cross check rules are used to make sure there are no logical conflicts or contradictions within high-level reported facts in a financial report\(^{18}\).

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\(^{17}\) Type/class relations rules, machine readable, [http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/type-class/TypeOrClassRelations-DisallowedRollUpRelations-xasb-rules-def.xml](http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/reporting-scheme/xasb/type-class/TypeOrClassRelations-DisallowedRollUpRelations-xasb-rules-def.xml)

\(^{18}\) This work is licensed under a Creative Commons License. Public Domain Dedication (CC0 1.0) [https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/]
Common errors\textsuperscript{19} include reversing the concepts equity attributable to parent and total equity; contradictory net income (loss), net income (loss) attributable to parent, and net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest; reversing the polarity of a fact entering as a negative or a negative as a positive fact.

**Reasoning:** If a reported fact in one area of a report contradicts, conflicts with, or is otherwise inconsistent with other reported fact then the financial report is illogical. For example, “Assets = Current assets + Noncurrent assets” is a universally applicable rule for a classified balance sheet.

Machine readable example\textsuperscript{20}:

```
<Assertion xlink:from="assertion">
  <ValueAssertion xlink:type="resource">
    <EquityAttributableToParent>
      <FacValueAttributeToParent>true-gaap:NetIncomeLoss [7,905,000] </FacValueAttributeToParent>
    </EquityAttributableToParent>
  </ValueAssertion>
</Assertion>
```

Human readable example\textsuperscript{21}:

5.5. **Disclosure Mechanics Rules**

Disclosure mechanics rules enforce structural, mechanical, mathematical, logical, and some accounting type relations within a specific reported disclosure\textsuperscript{22}.


\textsuperscript{21} In this example the fact value for the line item “Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)” was entered as a positive but should have been entered as a negative as can be seen by the fact that the amount of the error is exactly twice the amount of the reported fact value.
For example, the disclosure “Inventory components” is always required to be a roll up, the total concept of the roll up is always to be “us-gaap:InventoryNet” or some alternative concept; if the inventory components is provided then an inventory policy is also expected to be found, etc.

Disclosure mechanics rules are identifiable via the extended link role URI fragment “/DisclosureMechanics/” or by the arcroles which are used to represent the rules.

**Reasoning:** An analysis of XBRL-based reports submitted to the SEC show that 20% of disclosures have errors in the structural, mechanical, mathematical, logical, and accounting relations between the primitive objects used to create that disclosure. The following are the currently supported arcrole\(^{23}\) used to represent the relations which are used to represent the disclosure mechanics rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArcRole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-hasConceptArrangementPattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-equivalentTextblock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-requiresConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concept-allowedAlternativeConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-oftenContainsConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-requiresAxis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceptArrangementPattern-requiresConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-relatedLevel1NoteTextBlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concept-allowedAlternativeConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-relatedPolicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-requiresMember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportedDisclosure-requiresDisclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-oftenContainsConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-hasMemberArrangementPattern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[CSH: The details of how the arcroles should be processed needs to be documented.]

Machine readable example\(^{24}\):

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\(^{23}\) Disclosure mechanics arcroles, [http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/drules-arccroles.xsd](http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2016/conceptual-model/drules-arccroles.xsd)

Human readable example:25

5.6. Reporting Checklist Rules

Reporting checklist rules enforce statutory and regulatory reporting requirements to the extent that these reporting requirements can be automated.

Reporting checklist rules are identifiable via the extended link role URI fragment “/ReportingChecklist/” or by the arcroles which are used to represent the rules.

Reasoning: Today, financial reports are manually checked using human-readable disclosure checklists in a labor intensive process. The machine-readable reporting checklist rules can automate a portion of these checks.

25 Disclosure mechanics, human readable example,
The following are the currently supported arcrole26 used to represent the relations which are used to represent the disclosure mechanics rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArcRole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>report-requiresDisclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>report-reportsConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportingLineItem-requiresDisclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure-allowedAlternativeDisclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concept-allowedAlternativeConcept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>report-possibleDisclosure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[CSH: The details of how the arcroles should be processed needs to be documented.]

**Machine readable example27:**

```xml
</link:definition>
```

**Human readable example28:**

![Compliance and Governance Checklist](image)

**5.7. Compliance and Governance Checklist**

Automatable compliance and governance rules29.

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[CSH: This needs work.]
6. References

This section contains references to information that is useful in understanding this framework.

*Putting the Expertise into an XBRL-based Knowledge Based System for Creating Financial Reports:*
http://pesseract.azurewebsites.net/PuttingTheExpertiseIntoKnowledgeBasedSystem.pdf


*Understanding Block Semantics:*

*Leveraging the Theoretical and Mathematical Underpinnings of a Financial Report:*

*Leveraging XBRL’s Extensibility Effectively:*
http://xbrlsite.azurewebsites.net/2018/Library/LeveragingXBRLExtensibilityEffectively.pdf

*Blueprint for Creating Zero-Defect XBRL-based Digital Financial Reports:*