



- **What is CRAS**
- **CRAS Business case**
- **History of the Group. First steps**
- **The FLIPA Project**
- **Some special features and open issues**

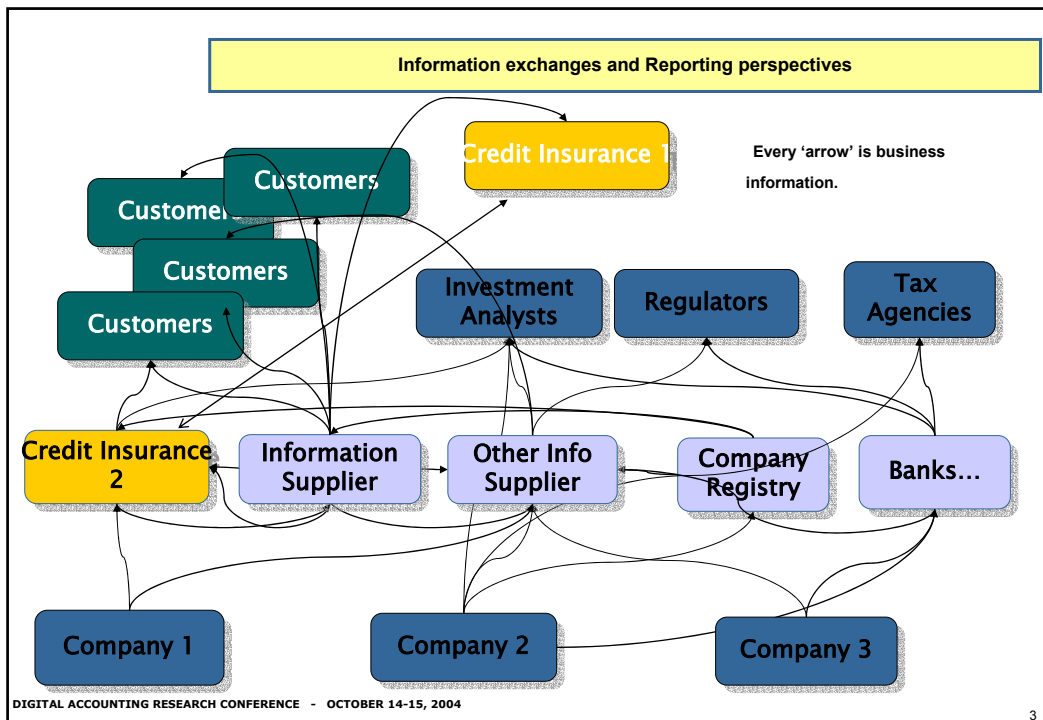
XBRL CRAS

•The purpose of the Credit Risk assessment Services, CRAS, working group is to develop Credit risk assessment taxonomies that will streamline the financial risk assessment work flow for credit insurance, receivables management, factoring bonding, rating, etc. The workflow is between the information consumer and the information provider. The working group will start by developing taxonomies for credit insurance risk assessment. Specifically the working group will start by developing taxonomies for the current set of United Nations compliant electronic messages and data dictionaries developed for the credit insurance risk assessment workflows.

Source: Credit Risk Assessment Services-Working Group Charter 21/11/2002.



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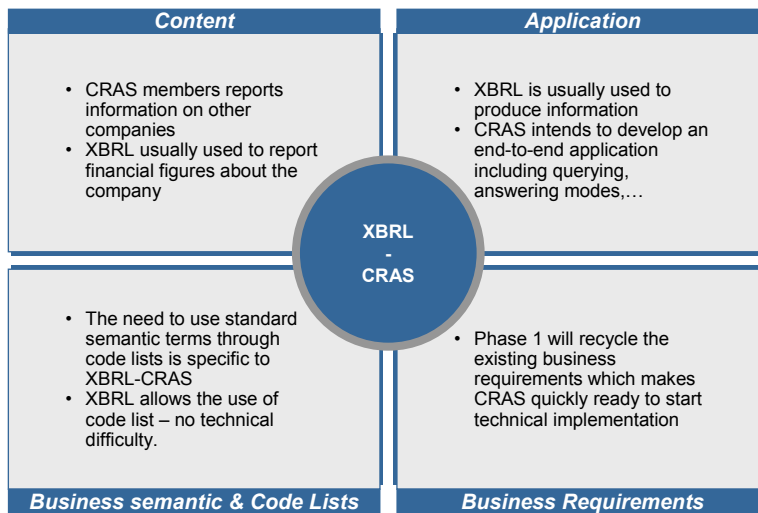
BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS I

- Business case deals about dialogues request of product – answer back.
- There is a product catalogue to maintain (linked to business information).
- Standard to be built must be international, since dialogues are between companies of different countries.
- There is not a regulator body for concept definitions. Industrial agreements must be used instead.
- Financial and non financial information share the same importance.

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS II

- Past information is relevant.
- Inside the same instance document, information about more than one entity is sent.
- Source of data and its qualifying date is relevant.
- There is a need of reuse of the same information structures in different parts of the report . (e.g. Addresses, names).
- Information is considered to be true in the moment the report is issued.

CRAS is slightly different



Content

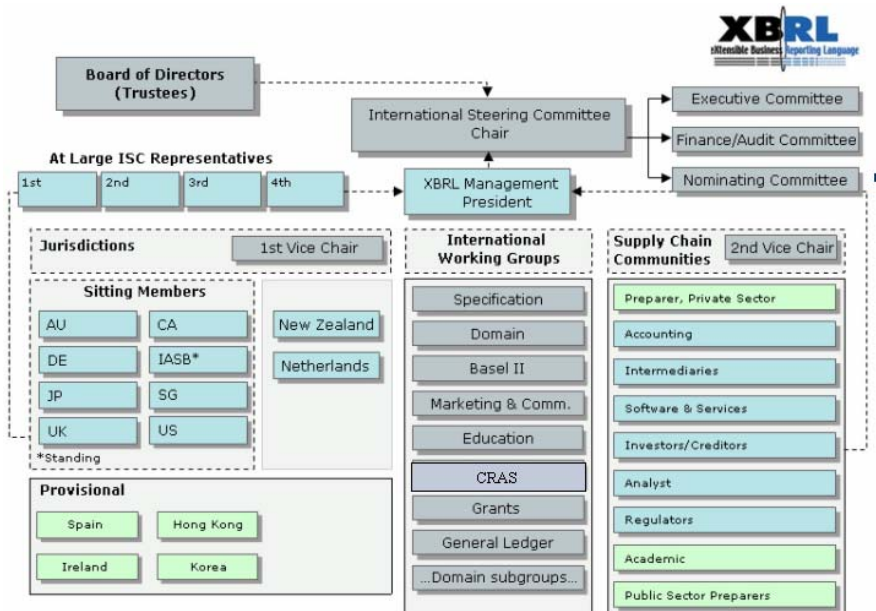


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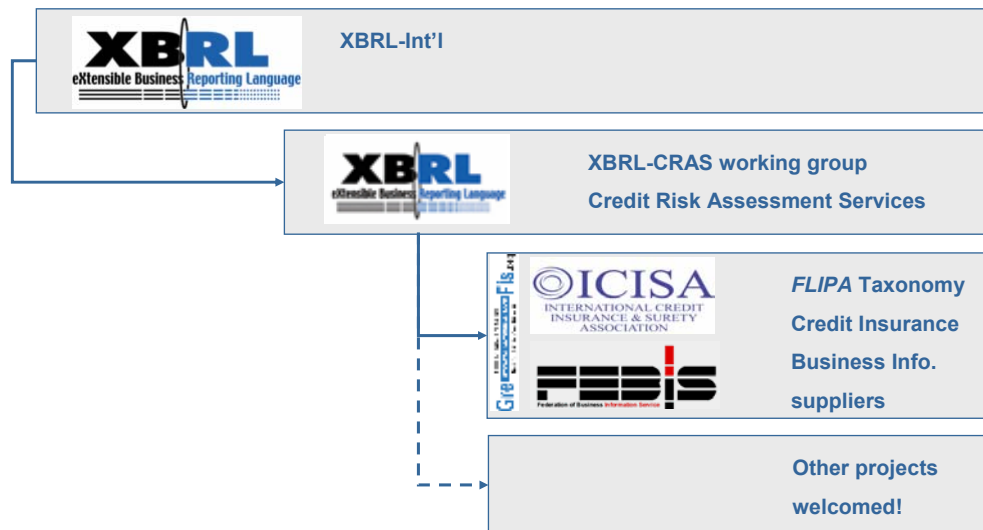
XBRL CRAS history



Where are we?



Who are we?



Content

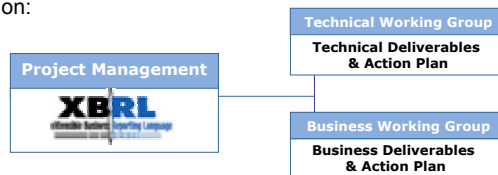


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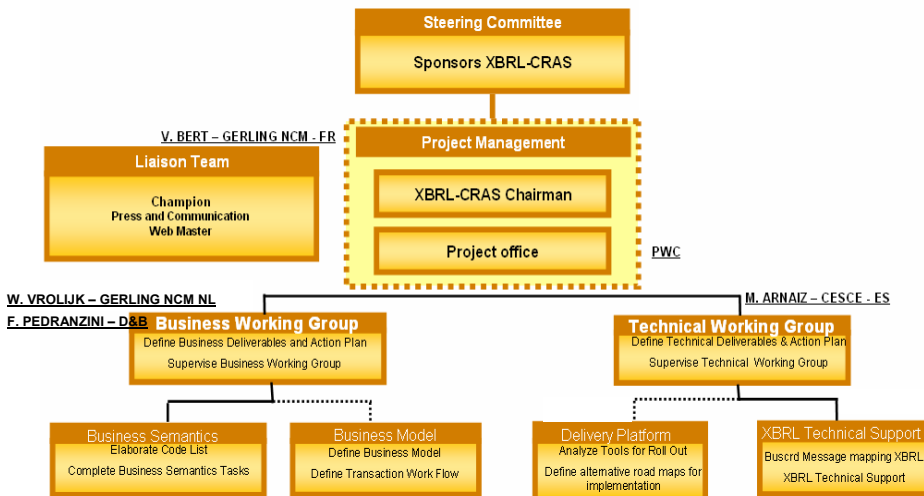
Introduction



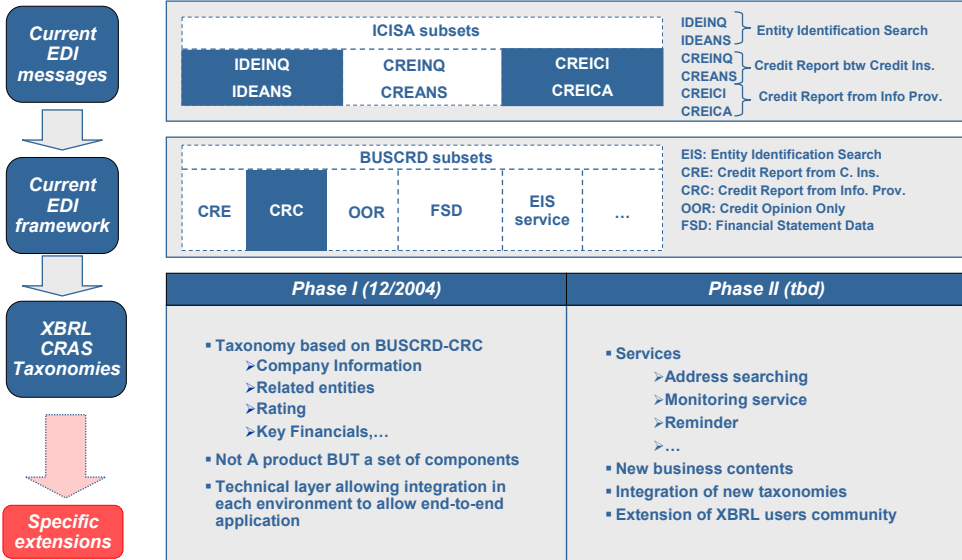
- FLIPA Goals:
 - To define a transactional environment (end-to-end application including querying, answering modes, ...) where the information interchange is made.
 - To define the XBRL report.
- Main Activities:
 - Identify Business Requirements
 - Develop XBRL-CRAS Taxonomy
 - Define non-XBRL components: technical infrastructure (going on)
 - Test and implement
- Organization:



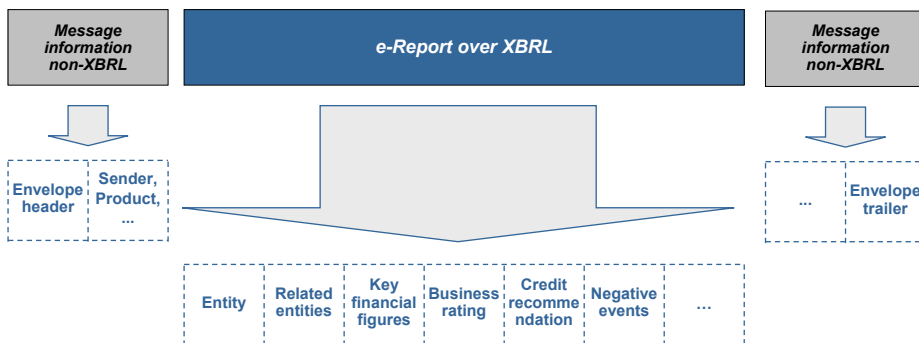
The project is organized in competence areas:
 - to deliver the key results expected from the different workstreams
 - to ensure right level of project governance, monitoring & coordination
 - to establish communication to the external world.
 Responsibilities of each project are detailed in appendix



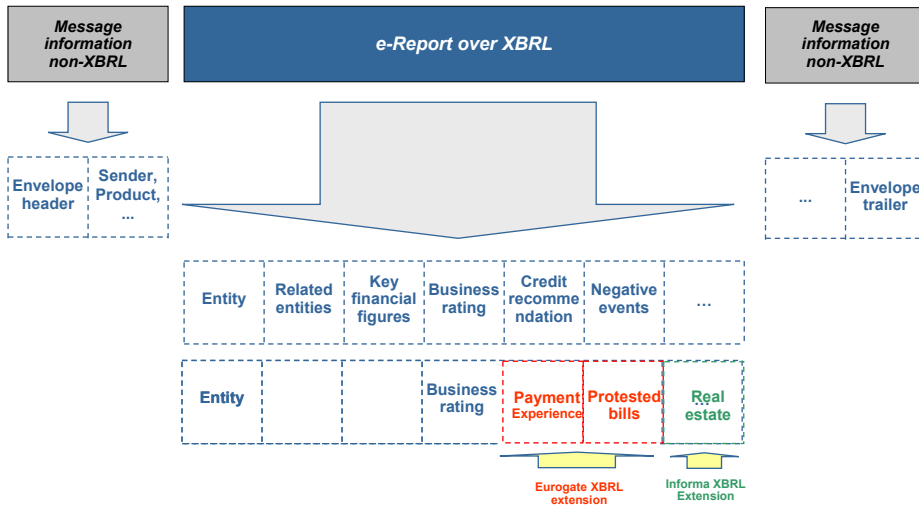
The Project team recommends a phased approach focusing on the content of BUSCRD-CRC = first CRAS e-report, and to extend in 2004 with additional content items and services



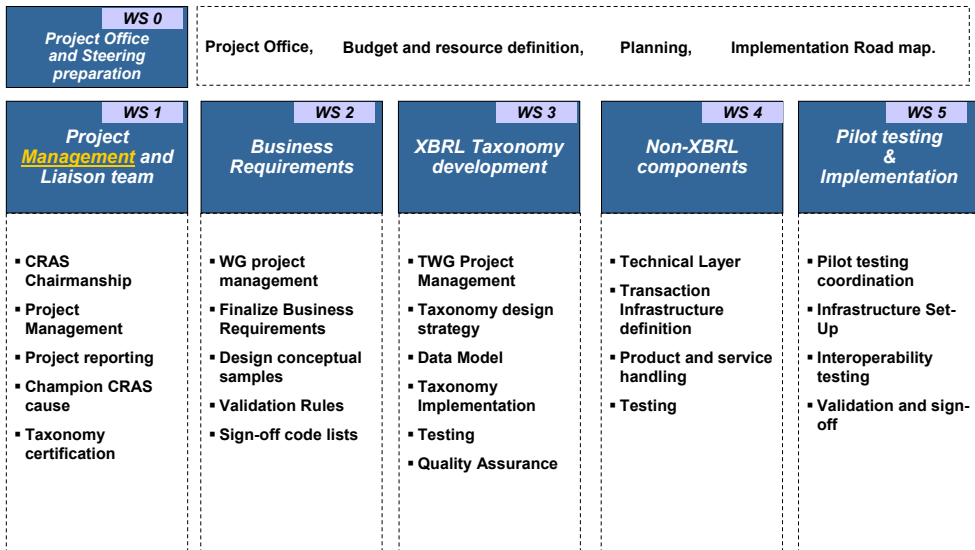
Flexibility for Eurogate members and their customers



The message structure



In order to develop the end-to-end pilot product, the project team has identified the following workstreams to be performed...



... and proposed the following planning to have the pilot application

		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Man/days	
								Internal	External
WS 0	Project office and steering preparation							20	20
WS 1	Project Management and Liaison activities							35	50
WS 2	Business Requirements							81	0
WS 3	XBRL Taxonomy development							90	52
WS 4	Non-XBRL components							40	0
WS 5	E-report testing							★	0
								266	122

★ Testing not included as dependant on company specific infrastructure

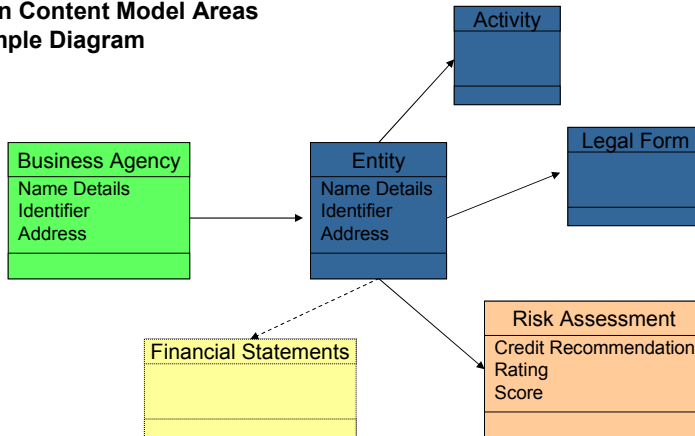
Content



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Flipa Taxonomy. Content Model

Main Content Model Areas Sample Diagram



Flipa Taxonomy. From Content Model to XBRL 2.1 Design

Tuple Design Rules

- Using Tuples to express information concepts that can not appear disaggregated (i.e. Manager, Activity)
- Nested Tuples to reuse information (i.e Identifier, Address, Name Details...)
- Financial Statements defined as Global Items (not Tuples) to be able to create calculation networks of this information.

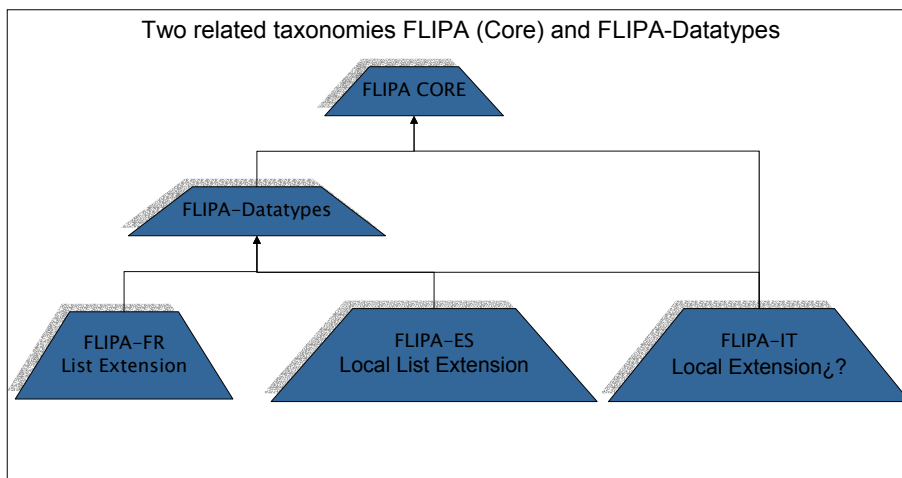
Flipa Taxonomy. From Content Model to XBRL 2.1 Design (2)

Presentation Roles Design Rules

- The Presentation Linkbase is the main guideline to create product view containers
- Creation of custom products based on information building blocks selecting parts from the content model
i.e to create a product called Negative Information just define a new presentation extended link role that selects the tuples Entity (and the children Identifier, Address, Name Details) plus the tuple Negative Information.
- These definition products will not be part of the FLIPA taxonomy unless required by BWG. This feature can easily be implemented through extension taxonomies.

Flipa Taxonomy. From Content Model to XBRL 2.1 Design (3)

Extensible code List definition



Flipa Taxonomy. From Content Model to XBRL 2.1 Design (3)

Extensible code List definition

FLIPA CORE Design for code list elements

1st: define the datatype of the code: LegalFormCodeItemType (for example an extension of XBRLStringItemType)

2nd: The list of possible codes is defined as a tuple with a choice (not sequence) of 1 element between several ones:

i.e: LegalFormType -> tuple -> choice

3rd: This list (tuple) is defined in The FLIPA CORE without any real codeValue, only as the skeleton or structure of this code datatype (using ONE Abstract element as unique Children i.e: LegalFormItemHead)

Flipa Taxonomy. From Content Model to XBRL 2.1 Design (3)

Extensible code List definition

FLIPA-Datatypes as an extension taxonomy of Flipa CORE:

1st: replace every undetermined code value of the list with real values (items) i.e: LegalForm-49 (Limited PartnerShip) as the substitution of LegalFormItemHead

2nd: Taxonomy can define any language literal through the label linkbase and may define precisely the code list being expressed through the reference linkbase.

3rd: It does not modify the datatype structure (LegalFormType is not redefined, only the range of possible values)

4th: The XBRL Mapping between items is enforced through the definition linkbase using the arc-role general-special

Flipa Taxonomy.

Use Case: Expressing relationships between Tuples

Conclusions

- Benefits of opening the information model reported through relationships between data (mainly for Entity Information)
- Integrity validation: Reducing the complexity of consuming systems and applications using standard XML validation mechanisms.
- Flexibility to report information of several related companies in the same document.

Flipa Taxonomy. Open Issues

Summary of open issues

- Historical Information
 - Need to express old data (old name of a company, ancient address, ancient legal forms, etc...)
 - Need to express the source of a specific fact.
 - Need to indicate two dates attached to a fact: (Date when the information became true, Date of source). These dates can not be expressed in context container.
- Internationalization (i18n). As soon as the taxonomy would get adopted it would be added the translated literals of the label linkbase.
- Reference. The concepts reported need to be uniquely identified based on the reference linkbase, that has to be reviewed to included this pointers to the current literature.
- Local Extension, taxonomy versioning and interoperation.

Who made it?

The sponsors: FLIPA Steering committee



From left to right:

- M. Inami (Teikoku DataBank - Japan)
- M. Hernandez (Iberinform - Spain)
- M. Nijhout (ICISA – The Netherlands)
- M. Bouix (Coface - France)
- M. Bert (Atradius – FLIPA Project Director - XBRL-CRAS Chair)
- M. Tesniere (PWC - France)

- M. Morin (Eurogate - Coface) – France
- M. Pedranzini (D&B Europe - FLIPA Business Working Group CH)
- M. Vaingnedroye (Bignet - Coface ORT - France)
- M. Buckenberger (Febis - Bürgel)
- M. Watanabe (Tokyo Shoko Research)
- M. Arnaiz (CESCE – Spain – FLIPA Technical working group cha)
- M. Richter (Creditreform - Germany)

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28

Who made it? The team members

Project Management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Atradius ➤ PWC 	<p>BERT Vincent (Chairman) (Assistant)</p>
Business Working Group - BWG	Technical Working Group - TWG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ D&B PEDRANZINI Fabio (vice chair) ➤ COFACE HENRIET Benoit ➤ COFACE SCRL PERREON-SIMONOT Richard ➤ CREDITREFORM RICHTER Thomas ➤ EULER HERMES CAMPO DIAZ ➤ EXPERIAN MORRIS Oliver ➤ Atradius DIRKS Gregor ➤ IBERINFORM OHLSSON ALBEA Andrés ➤ LINCE MILOVIC Milovan ➤ PPA PARIBELLI Giovanni ROHLFS Holger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CESCE ARNAIZ Mariano (Chairman) ➤ INFORMA FERNANDEZ Carlos (vice chair) ➤ BÜRGEL GÖBEL Peter-Jörg ➤ COFACE de RIVOYRE Christophe ➤ CREDITO Y CAUCION GONZALEZ DE HERDIA J. ➤ EULER HERMES SELLERBERG Klaus ➤ Atradius BENLYAZID Karim ➤ MAPFRE MONREAL Sergio ➤ COFACE-ORT BAILLEUX Dominique ➤ UBMatrix CHAMPAULT Régis ➤ SOFTWARE AG SCOTT STROKES David ➤ TSR VAN EGMOND Raynier ➤ TSR NAVARRO Pablo ➤ TSR HERNANDEZ Ignacio ➤ TSR WATANABE Eiichi
Liaison team – L. Team	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Atradius BERT Vincent (Chairman) ➤ Global E-Commerce RUDIE Donald 	

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29