

ASIA



■ CHINA

- In 2004, China became the first country in the world to formally adopt XBRL reporting for its equity markets.
- In the near future, China XBRL expects to see extended use of XBRL for mutual fund reporting, IPO approvals and non-official, internal financial reporting for smaller companies.

■ JAPAN

- Recently mandated XBRL format reporting for approximately 5,000 public companies and 3,000 investment funds. XBRL, which addresses language barriers, is expected to help attract foreign investors.
- Since 2006, the Bank of Japan has used a voluntary XBRL reporting program for financial service institutions, gradually expanding the range of reports, and implementing the latest technology such as Formula link and Dimensions.

■ SOUTH KOREA

- As of 2007, all publicly held companies file financial statements using XBRL on the electronic filing system of the Korea Financial Supervisory Commission. The system allows viewers to see and analyze a company's financial statements in English.

■ INDIA

- Both the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange currently accept voluntary XBRL documents and are moving toward mandates with the support of the Securities and Exchange Board of India.
- The Reserve Bank of India has included XBRL in its strategy plan for 2010, and in May 2008 it awarded a contract to a local vendor to start its implementation of a full-fledged XBRL filing solution.

■ SINGAPORE

- The Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore requires some 50,000 companies to file their financial statements in XBRL, though companies such as banks, and insurance and finance companies regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore are presently excluded from this requirement.