

The relationship between Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic accounting disclosure

LABRECHE Ghania^{1*}, AMARA Meriem²

¹ECOFIMA Laboratory, University of August 20, 1955 Skikda (Algeria), gh.labreche@univ-skikda.dz

²SFKE Laboratory University of August 20, 1955 Skikda (Algeria), m.amara@univ-skikda.dz

* Corresponding author **LABRECHE Ghania**

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Abstract:

This study aims to shed light on the relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), electronic accounting disclosure in the field of accounting and finance. The latter, which caused a global uproar in the consolidation of the financial statements presented, of the electronic accounting disclosure process requires the existence of specialized programs to display financial and accounting statements effectively and systematically on the Internet. The success of the electronic accounting disclosure process requires the presence of factors such as specialized programs and simple language, and this is what we have noticed in the Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL), where it's role lies in simplifying and standardizing financial statements. The Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is a standard tool that facilitates the process of exchanging financial information between applications and systems, and helps in transforming then into a form that can be displayed on the internet.

The study concluded that there is a relationship between extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure, both of which are essential in organizations' communication with investors and the public. (XBRL) ensures clarity and accuracy of information in electronic disclosures and facilitates understanding of financial concepts. It also ensures linguistic and cultural compatibility, reducing confusion and misunderstandings in interactions between stakeholders.

The descriptive approach and analysis were used to identify and define the most important concepts, and finally the conclusion was drawn that links the relationship between electronic accounting disclosure and Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL). In the end, meeting points were reached between them.

Keywords:Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), Electronic Accounting Disclosure, Financial Reporting

JEL classification:M4, M40, M42

علاقة لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة (XBRL) بالإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني

غنية لبرش^{1*}، مريم عمارة²

¹مخبر الاقتصاد المالية وإدارة الأعمال، جامعة 20 أوت 1955 سكيكدة (الجزائر)، gh.labreche@univ-skikda.dz

²مخبر الاقتصاد المالية وإدارة الأعمال، جامعة 20 أوت 1955 سكيكدة (الجزائر)، m.amara@univ-skikda.dz

* مؤلف مراسل: غنية لبرش

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ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على العلاقة بين لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة (XBRL) والإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني في مجال المحاسبة والمالية. هذا الأخير الذي أثار ضجة عالمية في توحيد القوائم المالية المعروضة. حيث أن عملية الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني يتطلب وجود برامج متخصصة لعرض البيانات المالية والمحاسبية بشكل فعال ومنظم على الإنترنت. ولنجاح عملية الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني يتطلب وجود عوامل مثل البرامج المتخصصة واللغة البسيطة وهذا ما لاحظناه في لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة XBRL، حيث يكمن دورها في تبسيط وتوحيد القوائم المالية. تعتبر لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة أداة معيارية تسهل عملية تبادل المعلومات المالية بين التطبيقات والأنظمة، وتساعد في تحويلها إلى شكل يمكن عرضه على شبكة الأنترنت.

ولقد خلصت الدراسة إلى أن هناك علاقة بين لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة (XBRL) والإفصاح الإلكتروني وهما أساسيان في تواصل المنظمات مع المستثمرين والجمهور. (XBRL) يضمن وضوح ودقة المعلومات في الإفصاحات الإلكترونية ويسهل فهم المفاهيم المالية. كما يضمن التوافق اللغوي والثقافي، مما يقلل من الارتباك والسوء تفاهم في التفاعل بين الأطراف المعنية.

فلقد تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي والتحليل لتحديد وتعريف أهم المفاهيم، وفي الأخير تم استخلاص النتيجة التي تربط العلاقة بين كل من الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني ولغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة (XBRL). وفي النهاية، تم التوصل إلى نقاط الالتقاء بينهما،

الكلمات المفتاحية: لغة تقارير الأعمال الموسعة XBRL، الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني، التقارير المالية.

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LABRECHE Ghania* :gh.labreche@univ-skikda.dz

1. Introduction

The world is witnessing great, massive and accelerated transformations in various fields, this is a result of globalization and the trend towards international integration. This orientation approach aims to enhance interaction between different business environments, and since we are in a world of rapid technological transformations and modern technologies, catching up with this progress is not just an option, but an indispensable urgency. It is the necessity that makes us integrate with the digital age and benefit from it in a way that enhances our position in the economic arena.

The economic and technological developments that the world is witnessing in the field of information and communication technology, as well as the control of the Internet on the life of society, where the latter has become a small village, and since countries have become interested in investing and attracting capital to it by the disclosure of the financial statements of their companies electronically. This is to aid in decision-making by users of these lists. Due to the different and multiple methods of disclosing financial statements electronically. because the costs of publishing and obtaining information were high and also faced the problem of deleting information that is contrary to its interests, which led to difficulty for investors to compare and deal with these lists as they lose their relevance.

Through the above, I found the Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL), which is part of these transformations, as it represents a unified framework in preparing and publishing financial statements electronically, which can be exchanged and analyzed with the utmost efficiency and ease, as it contributes to achieving a balance between the cost of disclosure and the quality of information, and ensures the speed and accuracy of the publication of financial statements. All interested parties can automatically read and process information. Not to mention reducing cost and standard time.

1.1. Problem of the study:

In light of the above, the main problematic features of this research paper crystallize, which can be formulated as follows:

What is the relationship between (XBRL) and the electronic disclosure process?

Based on this, a set of sub-questions can be drawn, including:

- ✓ **What is XBRL?**
- ✓ **What is electronic accounting disclosure?**
- ✓ **What is the link between the language of the Extended Business Reports in the electronic disclosure?**

1.2 Hypotheses of the study:

In an attempt to answer the problem at hand, the following main hypothesis has been formulated:

Main premise: Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is used in accounting disclosure reporting because it is an advanced electronic programming language.

The following sub-hypotheses are included:

- 1/ The extensible business reporting language (XBRL) reports is simple, uncomplicated and easily understandable
- 2/ Electronic disclosure plays a crucial role in improving transparency and credibility in prepared financial statements.
- 3/ There is an integration relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure by simplifying and standardizing the financial statements that are presented.

Objectives of the study:

What our study aims at in this research is:

- ✓ **Highlight what Extensible Business Reporting (XBRL) is**
- ✓ **Enhancing the status and role of electronic disclosure in improving audit and increasing the transparency of financial reports**
- ✓ **Highlight the relationship between Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure**

1.3 Study Methodology:

Due to the special nature of the study and its need to provide detailed answers to the main problem and sub-questions, as well as to verify the validity of the hypotheses presented, a curriculum was adopted that combines the descriptive and analytical approach. As the descriptive approach we observe in identifying various concepts and terms, while the analytical approach to deduce the relationship between the language of extended business reports and electronic accounting disclosure, by knowing the points of convergence between them

Structure of the study:

This research paper is organized in a way that contributes to the presentation of information in an organized and coordinated manner, and is divided into the following sections:

1. **Extensible Business Reporting Language XBRL**
2. **Electronic Accounting Disclosure**
3. **The relationship of the language of extended business reports to electronic disclosure.**

2. Extensible Business Reporting Language XBRL

1.2. What is the language of Extended Business Reports

(XBRL) is considered the advanced computer language that aims to solve the complexities associated with data included in online business reports. Which this data is using programs previously approved when receiving these reports. (Sameh AbdelSalam Mustafa, January 2023, p. 5)

The concept of this language has been defined by many different researchers and organizations

Dr. Samer Kantakji defined it as a scalable standard electronic language, as it is considered a localization and development of the “XML language, which aims to improve business reports and speed up the process of electronic accounting disclosure at the lowest cost of preparation and publication, in order to provide the financial community and the business environment with financial reports prepared in a simplified standard format so that users can extract financial data, extract any part of it reliably, and exchange it automatically”. (Samer Mazhar Kantakji, July 2012, pp. 145-144).

Dr. Osama Al-Saeed also defined it as the Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is a system that relies mainly on the Internet to display, and classify the information in the organization's files. It can be grouped into segments in several ways that increase the effectiveness of the electronic publication of accounting information. It is a markup language similar to Extensible markup language, or Giant Text Markup Language (**HTML**). Hypertext Markup language is specially designed for financial and accounting applications. (Osama Al-Saeed, Boneo, 2011, p. 35)

As considered by **Chunhui Liu, et al.** A technological information standard that defines financial facts using identification cards, which provides a smooth standard way to use and compare financial statements, and achieve benefits for all participants in the supply chain, due to facilitating the process of exchanging information between applications and systems, simplifying the process (**processing-preparation-display-summarizing-analysis**) financial information and allowing it to be converted into any form required for display on the Internet, and helping to classify financial statements in a way that allows comparisons to be made both horizontally and vertically. (Chunhui Liu, Xin Luo, Choon L. Sia, et al., March 2014, p. 242)

Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) technology differs from traditional financial reporting disclosure systems in that it supports the integration of financial and non-financial information and makes the flow and sharing of information across the business information supply chain more flexible and streamlined. (Chae-Won Ra and Ho-Young Lee, August 13, 2018, p. 95)

As **Pascal Alphonse** published in his latest article, (**XBRL**) is a language allowing the distribution and, above all, the automated exchange of complex content (data, enriched text, trees, structures, etc.) between potentially heterogeneous systems. The (**XBRL**) language is a variation of the Internet communication language **XML (Extended Markup Language)** which is a generic content markup language. **XML** documents are easily recognized by the use of

tags, identified by chevrons (“<” and “>”), simultaneously with the “raw” content to be transmitted. (Pascal Alphonse, 2023, p. 01)

As for the definition of organizations:

- **(XBRL) International*** is the electronic communication language for financial information that provides many benefits in the preparation, analysis and communication of commercial information, this language contributes to achieving cost reduction, increases the level of accuracy, reliability of all individuals involved in the supply or use of commercial information.

- **International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation "IFRS Foundation"** It was defined as the digital language that was developed in order to provide a unified electronic format for financial and business reporting, where the language (XBRL) uses identification cards that make the computer able to understand and use business information. (Dr. Qassoum Hanan, August 01, 2015, p. 266)

From the above concepts, it is clear that the (XBRL) language is:

- a. XML is developed specifically for the exchange of commercial information – financial and non-financial – over the Internet, with the aim of achieving standardization of formats and achieving machine reading of this information.
- b. This language is a global standard used to prepare process, and present financial information in electronic financial reports in a uniform manner, facilitating the process of comparison at the international level.
- c. This language enables you to encode financial data, where data is divided into small units and explanatory information is added to it through identification cards. These identification cards are always linked to the data, and facilitate the data mining process for internal, external reporting and consolidated financial statements.

2.2. Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) properties

The Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) has many characteristics, the most important of which are: (Hanan Abdel Hamid Gharib Ahmed Demonstrator, 2015, pages 4-5)

- The license to use it is obtained free of charge from an organization, and it also provides information to users free of charge as it avoids the costs of using the database system, which is expensive for the individual user, and therefore preferred by small investors

- **Flexibility and scalability:** as it allows organizations, and service providers to make the necessary extensions of the classification dictionary, so that organizations can express new, and distinctive information or introduce new ways to display financial statements without prejudice to the classification system, so as not to lose one of its features, which is the possibility of comparison

XII, (XBRL), is a not-for-profit organization established in 1666 with funding from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICA) and responsible for the continuous development and maintenance of (XBRL

- Achieve the highest degree of compatibility with various programs, and applications for external financial reporting, as it provides tremendous possibilities, for internal financial reporting, through the use of the general ledger dictionary "**XBRL-GL**"
- The (**XBRL**) language provides a unified system for applications through which it can understand, and compare the financial reports of different organizations, its use does not require a change in how financial reports are displayed, their content or time, and it does not add or modify accounting standards, but it defines them in a way that allows the computer to deal with its terms and numbers contained in it automatically and directly
- (**XBRL**) allows for electronic interchange, and reliable extraction of financial data from various applications, and across various technologies, including the Internet
- Integration of financial and non-financial information, allowing financial analysts to include financial statements with non-financial data (e.g., **economic data, flyers, and internal data**) thereby increasing the usefulness of information provided in a language

2.3. Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) components

The Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) system consists of several components that work together to achieve the unified, effective delivery, exchange of financial, and business information. It is considered the basis of the (**XBRL**) system, namely: (Omar Rahali Mohamed and Boukhars Ahmed Amin, 2021, page 138)

A. Taxonomies: They are the key to the foundation in (**XBRL**). **Taxonomies** define the structure of data concepts and terminology used in business reporting. Taxonomies represent various financial concepts, and business information that can be exchanged using (**XBRL**).

B. Instance Documents: These are the actual files that contain the specific financial and business statements that are exchanged using (**XBRL**). These files use (**XBRL**) classifications to characterize and represent data in a standard way.

c. Linkbases: These are additional files containing additional information and links between data in the status document and terms and concepts in classifications. These bonding rules help clarify relationships between data and provide additional information to patrons.

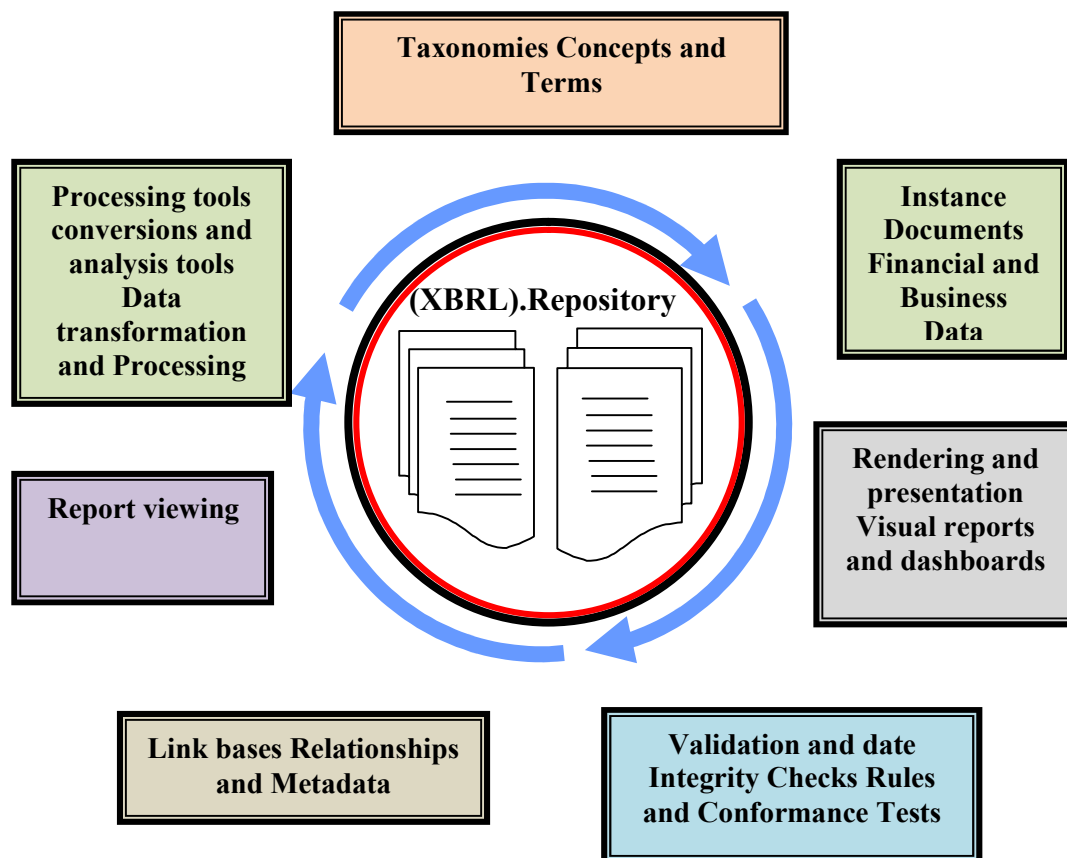
Dr. Rendering (Imaging): Imaging components enable the transformation of financial and business data contained in case documents into visual visualizations such as human-readable financial reports.

R. Validation: This component is used to verify the correctness and compliance of financial statements in case documents with the specified (**XBRL**) classifications. This is done by applying a set of rules and objections to ensure that the data complies with the classifications and (**XBRL**) rules.

G. Processing Tools: These tools process raw documents and convert them into usable visualizations. These tools include converters (XBRLs), data analysis tools, and data synthesis.

These components work together to ensure accurate and standardized exchange of financial and business information, contributing to better efficiency of financial, and business preparation, analysis and exchange.

Figure 1: A diagram showing the components of (XBRL) and its lifecycle



Prepared by the two researchers: based on the website

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E20212_01/doc/doc.11/e17070/intro.htm

Perhaps learning about the components of the Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) pushes us to learn about the mechanism of this language (XBRL), which clarifies how it works

2.4. How (XBRL) works

(XBRL). provides advanced and intelligent financial reporting information through the use of "Tags" labels. These cards add links linking information to its original sources and define its relationship to other data and specific reporting rules.

Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) is capable of converting data from paper reports into a computer-readable format. Data flows seamlessly in (**XBRL**) between various software applications such as **MS Excel**. Automatically, computers can read financial reports using Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**), identify the required data and transfer it to different programs for analysis.

With (**XBRL**), reports and data can be presented in a variety of formats and reports. This suggests that using Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) enables users to compare and analyze data from hundreds of organizations instantly, providing valuable insights and detailed information to support decision-making processes (Hanan Abdelhamid Gharib Ahmed Demonstrator, 2015, page 06)

2.5. Advantages of Extensible Business Reporting Language XBRL

Extensible Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) offers important advantages at the level of business organizations and information users as follows:

2.5.1. At the level of business organizations:

The advantages of (**XBRL**) at the level of business organizations are: (Karima Hassan Mohamed Mohamed Suleiman, 2017, pp. 557-558)

- **Improve Financial Reporting Efficiency:** (**XBRL**) can facilitate faster, more accurate financial reporting, information disclosure, reducing effort and time.
- **Reduce human errors:** With (**XBRL**), human data entry error is reduced, increasing the accuracy of financial data.
- **Increased regulatory compliance:** (**XBRL**) facilitates an organization's compliance with financial regulations and disclosure requirements, reducing the risk of legal signatures.
- **Cost savings:** Printing and distributing paper financial reports can be saved, as information can be published electronically.

2.5.2 At the level of users of information:

At the level of information users, the advantages of Business Reporting Language (**XBRL**) are: (Omar Rahali Mohamed and Boukhars Ahmed Amin, 2021, pages 138-139)

- **Easy Access to Information:** (**XBRL**) allows easy access to financial and business information quickly and directly through the Internet.
- **Improved accuracy and reliability:** Thanks to the standard data format in (**XBRL**), the accuracy and reliability of information increases.
- **Facilitate analysis and comparison:** Users can easily analyze and compare financial data using analytical tools that support (**XBRL**).

- **Save time and effort:** (XBRL) reduces the need to manually re-enter data, saving time and effort for users.

- **Increased transparency:** (XBRL) increases the transparency of financial and business information, making it easier for users to better understand and assess the situation of organizations.

- **Improve decision-making ability:** Users can make better decisions taking into account accurate and structured financial statements.

In short, (XBRL) provides significant benefits at the level of business organizations by simplifying financial reporting processes, improving accuracy, makes it easier for information users to easily access and understand data.

3. Electronic Accounting Disclosure:

Before addressing electronic accounting disclosure, you must first identify the accounting disclosure and its types

3.1. Concept of Accounting Disclosure:

There are many concepts about accounting disclosure, and among these definitions we find:

Muayad Al-Saadi and Qasim Ali Omran Al-Bayati define accounting disclosure as the process of disseminating financial information about companies, in an understandable and clear manner, to help users of this information make rational decisions about investing, lending or any other decisions related to companies. (Muayad al-Saadi and Qasim Ali Imran al-Bayati, 2012, p. 04). **Musa Mohammed Abdullah Saleh** also defined accounting disclosure as "the presentation of all financial information, whether quantitative or descriptive, in the financial statements in a transparent and comprehensive manner, including margins, schedules and supplementary notes. This aims to make financial statements not misleading and convenient for users, in order to enable them to make informed and informed decisions." (Musa Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, 2015, p. 89)

3.2. Types of Accounting Disclosure

The types of accounting disclosure are as follows:

- **Full Disclosure:** requires the institution to provide all information related to the financial statements or the position of the institution so that the reader can understand the situation accurately, and comprehensively. This type of disclosure includes all the information necessary to make informed, and honest financial decisions. (Khalaf Allah Ben Yusuf, 2017, p. 46)

- **Adequate Disclosure:** refers to the presentation of basic and necessary information in the financial statements or in the financial reports so that the reader can understand the overall status of the institution. This type of disclosure is committed to providing sufficient

information to make reasonable financial decisions. (Omar Rahali Mohamed and Boukhars Ahmed Amin, 2021, p. 140)

- **Fair Disclosure:** means providing information in a fair and equal manner to all parties involved, including investors, regulators and the public. It aims to prevent information manipulation or selective disclosure that can influence individuals' decisions. (Abdel Moneim Atta Al-Aloul, 2010, p. 25)

- **Appropriate Disclosure:** includes the provision of information that is appropriate and appropriate for the purpose being achieved. Depends on the discretion of the institution to determine the appropriateness and completeness of the information to be included in the disclosure. (Khalaf Allah Ben Yusuf, 2017, p. 46)

- **Educational (awareness) disclosure:** It is when an institution provides information such as financial gross and future investments in a simplified form. As well as information on future financial guidance and any potential capital investment. (Siddiq Masoud and Siddiq Fouad, 2016, p. 77)

- **Preventive disclosure:** It is when information is presented in the financial statements explicitly and without any fraud, with the aim of protecting parties with limited abilities to understand and interpret financial information. (Siddiq Masoud and Siddiq Fouad, 2016, p. 78)

- All these terms emphasize the importance of presenting information in an understandable, honest, and appropriate manner to ensure transparency, and build trust between parties concerned with financial information.

3.3. What is electronic accounting disclosure?

The definitions of electronic disclosure are many, varied, with the diversity, multiplicity of perspectives of researchers in the field of accounting and finance. With this diversity, these definitions converge on one concept, as **Dr. Abdul Qader Dashash defined** that electronic accounting disclosure aims to provide financial, and non-financial information to users accurately and clearly, quickly, and in a timely manner. This comes as financial information represents an important tool for decision-making inside, and outside the company, and contributes to enabling a variety of groups to make informed, and constructive decisions on accurate and reliable information. (Abdelkader Dashash, 2020, p. 24). Electronic disclosure can be broadly described as the process of publishing financial statements, financial reports, notes, margins, external auditors' reports, board reports, and any other reports that are important to understanding the content of the financial statements electronically." (Hussein Mohamed and Rebaz Mohamed, 2017, p. 306) The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) defines it as "the process of publishing or submitting an economic unit's operational, and financial data online." (Abdulrahman Rashwan, 2018, p. 702).

Electronic accounting disclosure is defined as the practice of transferring financial and non-financial information online. This includes the publication of financial data, reports, explanations, margins, auditor's reports, management reports, and any other reports crucial for understanding the content of financial data. This publication is done using electronic means, either through the internet or on the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and it may occur annually or periodically. (Hussein Amani & Nounou Ghadir, 2021)

Based on the above, it appears that companies are committed to electronic disclosure if they have a website that contains the full financial statements, supplementary explanations and the external auditors' report, whether these statements are quarterly or annual, or even an interactive tool that links to the company's financial statements elsewhere on the Internet.

3.4. Success Factors of Electronic Accounting Disclosure:

For the success of electronic accounting disclosure, a set of factors is required, including: (Hassan Mahmoud Al-Shatnawi, 2018, page 293)

- **Specialized programs:** The electronic disclosure process requires the existence of specialized programs in preparing and operating the presentation of financial and accounting statements on the Internet in an effective and organized manner.
- **Electronic infrastructure:** An appropriate infrastructure of electronic devices and equipment must be provided to support the electronic disclosure process, including powerful servers and fast networks.
- **Website:** The company must create a website where financial, and accounting information will be displayed.
- **Website management:** There must be a specialized management of the company's website that controls the disclosure process and ensures that it is updated regularly.
- **Qualified human cadres:** The company needs qualified human cadres of accountants to prepare financial information, programmers to develop the website, and analysts to understand and analyze data.
- **Internal control:** Strong and robust internal control methods and procedures must be built to ensure the validity and reliability of published financial information.
- **Accounting standards:** There must be appropriate accounting standards that regulate the electronic disclosure process and ensure the accuracy of information.
- **Verification and security techniques:** Technological techniques, and software must be used to verify the validity of published information, and provide adequate security for websites.

3.5. The importance of electronic accounting disclosure

The importance of electronic accounting disclosure lies in: (Omar Rahali Mohamed and Boukhars Ahmed Amin, 2021, pages 258-259)

- **Instant and direct delivery of information:** Electronic disclosure can publish financial reports and accounting information instantly, and directly to users, enabling them to benefit from them in making better decisions.

- **Improving the quality of data and reaching a wider audience:** Electronic disclosure contributes to improving the quality of data, and increasing the confidentiality of information published on the Internet, thus facilitating access to potential investors both inside and outside the country.
- **Improve the speed and accuracy of reporting:** Electronic disclosure allows for the rapid transfer of business results including financial, accounting data, facilitates quick comparison and analysis. Feedback can also be achieved immediately.
- **Cost savings:** Electronic disclosure can reduce the costs of publishing and producing information in real time, facilitating access for data beneficiaries.
- **Ease of publication and access to information:** Electronic disclosure helps in easily publishing financial reports of companies over the Internet using multiple means such as audiovisual media, which increases the access of information.
- **Flexible publishing:** Electronic financial reports can be published anytime and from anywhere, allowing target audiences to access them easily and conveniently. In addition to the ability to update and process data effectively.
- **Strengthening relationships:** Electronic publishing contributes to building good relationships between owners and shareholders with their companies, by providing the necessary and valuable information that enables them to make more accurate decisions.

3.6. Risks of Electronic Accounting Disclosure:

Risks facing the electronic accounting disclosure process when using we find: (Jassim Mohammed Hasso and Wafa Makki Rashid, 2019, pages 722-723)

- **Different content of financial estimation:** The use of electronic disclosure may lead to a difference in the content of financial reports published online, as company managers and entities responsible for disclosure policies have to estimate what should be published and what should be hidden, which can affect the quality and reliability of information.

Publishing unaudited information: Some companies may publish information in electronic financial reports without being audited by an external auditor, which can create the false impression that this information is audited and reliable.

- **Difficulty in verification and selection:** The auditor may have difficulty in auditing financial information on time due to the high time pressure he has to deal with, which may lead to deficiencies in the audit process. Data auditing and internal control should be thoroughly done to avoid errors and violations.

- **Manipulation or deletion of information:** Some information in electronic financial reports may be misrepresented or deleted when security breaches occur, putting the confidentiality and validity of the information at risk.

- **Different characteristics of information:** Electronic disclosure may differ from traditional financial reports in the timing of information dissemination and the quality of information provided, which may lead to a mismatch between financial information and non-financial information and may reflect the management's point of view

4. The relationship of the language of extended business reports to electronic disclosure

4.1. How can electronic disclosure be effectively implemented using Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) in business reports?

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) plays a pivotal role in ensuring efficient electronic disclosure. (XBRL) refers to the use of clear, comprehensive, and understandable terms and phrases in financial reports, enabling readers to grasp the information presented.

To achieve electronic disclosure through (XBRL), it is essential to avoid the use of obscure technical abbreviations and terms that may be perplexing to ordinary readers. Instead, employ straightforward and clear vocabulary, along with sentences that accurately convey information.

Additionally, provide supplementary explanations and clarifications for any technical terms utilized in the reports. Utilizing examples, graphs, and illustrations can further simplify complex concepts, aiding readers in better understanding the content.

Successful electronic disclosure through (XBRL) also relies on the inclusion of reliable references and sources supporting the information presented in the reports. Incorporating bookmarks and links to previous studies and reports reinforces and elucidates the information. By leveraging (XBRL) for electronic disclosure, effective communication of information becomes more achievable, facilitating clearer understanding for the audience. (Rasha Hanafy, 2022)

4.2. Challenges and Problems in Understanding the Relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and Electronic Disclosure

Understanding the relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure can face some challenges and problems. At first, a correct understanding of (XBRL) can be a difficult point for many people, as it includes specialized terminology, rules, and complex concepts. One may need to study extensively and learn new concepts to fully understand (XBRL). Moreover, the transition to electronic disclosure can also be specific and complex. It requires a deep understanding of the technology, software and standards applied in the field. One may have difficulty applying electronic disclosure correctly and effectively, and may need outside help or counseling to overcome these challenges. In addition, one may have difficulty linking (XBRL) to e-disclosure appropriately and consistently. There may be discrepancies between the concepts of Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), the legal and technical requirements for electronic disclosure. It can be difficult to strike the perfect balance between the linguistic, technical aspects of the preparation of

extended business reports and convert them into electronic disclosure. (Nazim Hassan Rashid, 2011, pp. 191-192), (Rasha Hanafy, 2022)

4.3. Best practices in implementing Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) to achieve electronic disclosure

When it comes to achieving electronic disclosure, the application of extended language plays a crucial role in achieving the desired results. Electronic disclosure is a comprehensive disclosure of financial and non-financial information via digital media. It helps make information publicly available and enhances transparency and trust in the company. Some may wonder how extended language is applied to achieve electronic disclosure. This is where best practices come into play. To improve the application of extended language and promote electronic disclosure:

- **Clarification of financial terms:** Key financial concepts should be clarified, and standardized financial terminology should be used. This helps readers better understand financial information and keeps reports accurate.
- **Use simple and clear language:** The use of complex sentences and difficult technical terms should be avoided. Texts should be simplified, made clear and understandable to non-specialist readers.
- **Format of disclosure content:** Information should be well organized and formatted in an appropriate manner. Titles, captions, and numbered lists can be used to improve readability and accessibility.
- **Provide information in a full form**

4.4 Relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), and electronic disclosure are two elements closely related to reports submitted by organizations. Electronic disclosure is one of the main tools for communication between companies, investors, and interested audiences. Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is an important tool to ensure the clarity and accuracy of the information provided in electronic disclosures. Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) contributes in achieving effective electronic disclosure by providing accurate and comprehensive translation of financial content and operational information. When professional translators correctly, accurately translate financial reports, other financial statements, investors and stakeholders are able to easily understand numbers and information.

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) also helps present complex financial concepts in an easy-to-understand way to the recipient around the world. By translating technical words and financial terms into the language desired by the recipient in a simplified and clear way, readers can better understand complex financial and economic concepts. In addition, Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) contributes to ensuring the linguistic and cultural compatibility of electronic disclosures with the recipient.

Using the appropriate Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) can help avoid any misconceptions or misunderstandings. (Abu Zayed Malik Adnan, 2019, pp. 87-88)

4.5. Points of Compatibility between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and Electronic Disclosure

Given the relationship between the language of extended business reports and electronic accounting disclosure, we conclude that there are points of agreement between them, and these points make the (XBRL) language the preferred tool for electronic accounting disclosure. (XBRL) provides a unified way to organize and present financial information, making it easier for investors to understand and analyze. It's also scalable, which means new elements can be added to it to meet users' needs. In addition, it facilitates access to financial information and analysis. These points are:(Khadidja Benbouali & Mohammed Amine Berberi, 2018)

- **Common Objective:** Both (XBRL) and electronic accounting disclosure aim to improve the quality and accuracy of financial information available to investors and other relevant entities. Both seek to provide financial information in a clear, concise and comparable manner.
- **Unified Format:** Financial information is presented using (XBRL), an open-source markup language that allows the creation and exchange of financial information in electronic form. (XBRL) defines a set of elements and properties that can be used to describe financial information. This makes it easier for investors to understand and analyze financial information.
- **Common mechanism:** Electronic accounting disclosure is done using (XBRL), which facilitates access to and analysis of financial information. Investors and other relevant parties can easily access financial information using (XBRL) enabled analysis tools.

Thus, (XBRL) is arguably the ideal tool for electronic accounting disclosure. It provides a unified way to organize and present financial information, making it easier for investors to understand and analyze.

5. Conclusion (findings and recommendations)

Understanding the relationship of (XBRL) to electronic disclosure is crucial. When it comes to electronic communication, disclosure of financial and institutional information, the use of Extensible Business Reporting Language(XBRL) can be critical to the success of effectively communicating and understanding information to the target audience.

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) is a specialized language used to analyze, explain financial and institutional data and information. When this type of report moves to the electronic environment, there is an urgent need to understand the relationship between Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and electronic disclosure.

In short, Moonshine Extended Business Reports relies on the use of specialized, and well-known financial and institutional terminology, analyzing data in a detailed and comprehensive manner. When moving the latter to the electronic environment, it must be ensured that complex

terminology is simplified and information is presented in an easy-to-understand form for the target audience.

Understanding the relationship of (XBRL) to electronic disclosure helps to improve the quality and understanding of the information that is presented to the public. This contributes to building trust and enhancing transparency in the disclosure process, which ultimately leads to increased confidence among investors and the public.

Thus, the hypotheses of the study have been achieved through this study, as the Extended Business Reporting Language is an electronic programming language, and advanced as a simple language that is easy to understand by users, and it was found that there is a relationship between electronic disclosure and the Extended Business Reporting Language.

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