Organisation internationale de normalisation
International Organization for Standardization
Международная Организация по Стандартизации

Our ref.   TS/P 237

TO THE ISO MEMBER BODIES

Date   2013-03-04

ISO/TS/P 237 – *Audit data services (ADS)*

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find attached a proposal for a new field of technical activity on *Audit data services (ADS)* submitted by SAC (China).

According to subclause 1.5.6 of Part 1 of the ISO/IEC Directives, you are kindly invited to complete the ballot form (Form 02) which can be downloaded at www.iso.org/forms - *please note that votes must include a justifying statement in Form 02.* Forms should be sent (preferably in Word format) to the Secretariat of the ISO Technical Management Board at *tmb@iso.org* before **4 June 2013.**

Yours faithfully,

Sophie Clivio,
Secretary of the Technical Management Board

Encl.: TS/P 237
        Form 1

	PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY	
ISO	Circulation date: Closing date for voting:	Reference number (to be given by Central Secretariat)
	Proposer SAC	**ISO/TS/P**

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 1.5). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee or subcommittee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, Annex C).

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

Title of the proposed new committee (The title shall indicate clearly yet concisely the new field of technical activity which the proposal is intended to cover.)

Audit data services（ADS）

Scope statement of the proposed new committee (The scope shall precisely define the limits of the field of activity. Scopes shall not repeat general aims and principles governing the work of the organization but shall indicate the specific area concerned.)

Standardization in the field of Audit data services(ADS), including audit data service terms, audit data acquisition, processing of the audit data, audit data management, the utilization of audit data.

Proposed initial programme of work (The proposed programme of work shall correspond to and clearly reflect the aims of the standardization activities and shall, therefore, show the relationship between the subject proposed. Each item on the programme of work shall be defined by both the subject aspect(s) to be standardized (for products, for example, the items would be the types of products, characteristics, other requirements, data to be supplied, test methods, etc.). Supplementary justification may be combined with particular items in the programme of work. The proposed programme of work shall also suggest priorities and target dates.

The standardization system of audit data services includes four layers, as follows:

1、Standard of terms

It includes the terms and definition of governmental audit, social audit and internal audit.

2、Standard of Classification

It covers the accounting data, business data(e.g. data of budget and final accounts, social security, taxation, enterprise operation), auditing data(e.g. audit plan, audit program, audit worksheet, and audit report).

3、Standard of data

Firstly to draw up the accounting data interface. Then to draw up the audit data interface of ERP, and other interfaces in other Industy and field.

4、Standard of Management

Formulating the process, mode and methods of audit data acquisition, processing, and utilization.

Once the establishment of new TC is approved in 2013, the proposer would like to hold the first TC meeting in 2014, and initiate 1 or   2 standards each year. And the first batch of projects would be completed by the end of 2017.

Indication(s) of the preferred type or types of deliverable(s) to be produced under the proposal (This may be combined with the "Proposed initial programme of work" if more convenient.)

see above

A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels. (Any known relevant document (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.)

USA ：Financial SEC XBRL Filing (EDGAR "Interactive Data")；

Germany ：Statutory Accounting filing；

OECD：SAF-T；

Brazilian ：SPED

China:

1、GB/T 19581-2004　Information technology—Data interface of accounting software (published)

2、GB/T 24589.1-2010　Financial information technology —Data interface of accounting software Part 1：Enterprise(published)

3、GB/T 24589.2-2010　Financial information technology —Data interface of accounting software Part 2：Non-profit Government Agencies (published)

4、GB/T 24589.3-2011　Financial information technology —Data interface of accounting software Part 3：Public Finance Budgetary Accounting (published)

5、GB/T 24589.4-2011　Financial information technology —Data interface of accounting software Part 4：Commerical Bank (published)

A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing ISO and IEC deliverables. (The proposer should explain how the work differs from apparently similar work, or explain how duplication and conflict will be minimized. If seemingly similar or related work is already in the scope of other committees of the organization or in other organizations, the proposed scope shall distinguish between the proposed work and the other work. The proposer shall indicate whether his or her proposal could be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee or by establishing a new committee.)

No ISO or IEC deliverables exist for the time being.

A listing of relevant countries where the subject of the proposal is important to their national commercial interests.

Audit data services play positive roles in government audit, social audit and internal audit all over the world.

A listing of relevant external international organizations or internal parties (other ISO and/or IEC committees) to be engaged as liaisons in the development of the deliverable(s).   (In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of, other bodies, it is important to indicate all points of possible conflict or overlap. The result of any communication with other interested bodies shall also be included.)

The International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions, INTOSAI.

A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s).

The stakeholders involve audit entities involving government audit, social audit and internal audit, enterprises for software development, users of software and other supervision organ.

1. As for audit entities involving government audit, social audit and internal audit, the proposal of audit data services

--help to integrate the forms of audit data, share and exchange information;

--provide unified data processing and analyzing methods, promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and effect.

2. As for enterprises for software development, the proposal of audit data services

--provide unified audit data interface, reducing the cost of blind development of data interface;

--add more functions of products, promoting sales of products;

--formulate market behaviour, avoiding vicious competition.

3. As for users of software, the proposal of audit data services

--could output the original data into new software, when have to change software caused by business development;

--could output the data, and set up standardized data warehouse with data in the past years, supporting the demand of data analysis and decision in future.

4. As for other supervision organ , the proposal of audit data services

 --contribute to acquire real and standardized data, reducing supervision cost and increase supervision effectiveness.

An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide   the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.

China is willing to undertake this TC secretariat.

Purpose and justification for the proposal. (The purpose and justification of the standard to be prepared shall be made clear and the need for standardization of each aspect (such as characteristics) to be included in the standard shall be justified. Clause C.4.12.1 through C.4.12.10 of Annex C of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 contain a menu of suggestions or ideas for possible documentation to support and purpose and justification of proposals. Proposers should consider these suggestions, but they are not limited to them, nor are they required to comply strictly with them. What is most important is that proposers develop and provide purpose and justification information that is most relevant to their proposals and that makes a substantial business case for the market relevance and the need for their proposals. Thorough, well-developed and robust purpose and justification documentation will lead to more informed consideration of proposals and ultimately their possible success in the ISO IEC system.)

The audit is an important means to achieve financial supervision and standardize financial behavior, to protect the normal operation of the economy. With the widespread use of E-business, ERP systems deployed widely, and payment methods becoming complex and diverse, the Audit data is increasingly presented characteristics of the "Big data": Volume, Velocity, Variety, and Veracity. Developing the ADS is the best way to assist auditing. The ADS will include the terms, audit data acquisition, processing of the audit data, audit data management, the utilization of audit data.

Some countries, such as the US, Germany, France, Singapore, Portugal, Brazil, Chile and other countries, have begun to study the similar standards in this field, China has established a "Standardization Technical Committee on Audit_IT",   The committee has released national standards of data interface of accounting software and working on the national standards of data interface in ERP systems. These standards have benefitted the efficiency, quality and   Progress of the country in the audit services.

Establishing unified standards by standardization work of ADS would be essential to repond the challenges of the "Big data". The advantages of ADS are as follows: Firstly, to improve the audit data accessibility and transparency, to provide standard data for the audit activity, to formulate acquisition method of the audit data, to avoid data errors, overlap and inconsistencies. Secondly,is able to improve the efficiency and quality of the audit data processing. It conducive to the process of audit data standardization, ease of understanding, promotion of audit approach. Lastly, to standardize audit data mode, to provide safe,reliable and cross-regional audit data services for the audit activity.

The ADS will further beneficial to improve audit ability to mitigate the waste and mismanagement, effectively save social resources; improve transparency, to provide the data basis for analysis and decision-making on economy, help realize social good governance.

<div align="right">Signature of the proposer   GUO Hui</div>

Further information to assist with understanding the requirements for the items above can be found in the Directives, Part 1, Annex C.

Comments of the Secretary-General (to be completed by the Central Secretariat)

<div align="center">Signature</div>