

6. INTERACTIVE DATA

There is a separate EDGAR XBRL Guide with all the technical detail now removed from this chapter available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/edgar/xbrl-guide.pdf>. Interactive Data submissions in EDGAR use the Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) information model. The XBRL information model consists of *taxonomies* and *instances*.

An *instance* represents a single Exhibit or Form, even though it may comprise multiple files attached to a submission. Those attached files may be in an XML-based syntax, or in an enhanced kind of XHTML called Inline XBRL.

A *taxonomy* defines a set of reporting concepts and relationships among them, for use in any number of different Forms and Exhibits. EDGAR uses taxonomies to perform a variety of *validations* on incoming instances; failed instance validations may result in suspension or warnings depending on the submission type and other factors.

Taxonomies are further distinguished between *standard* taxonomies built into EDGAR and updated at least annually, and *custom* taxonomies that filers themselves create and attach to each submission.

6.1 Set Definitions

Chapter 3 “Index to Forms” of this volume details the correspondence between SEC Forms and EDGAR Submission types. EDGAR accepts or requires Interactive Data for many, but not all submission types in Tables 3-1 through 3-7 where the “tool/template” column shows “EDGARLink Online.”

To determine the XBRL files that may be attached to such submissions, more detail is usually needed: the submission type, the form type of the submission, the registrant type, the exhibits to the submission, and in some cases the content of disclosures being made in that submission.

Keeping in mind that an XBRL instance may involve multiple attachments, the tables below define the EDGAR XBRL-specific technical terms *entity set*, *submission set*, and *instance type*. The terms *entity set*, *submission set*, and *instance type* are EDGAR specific and have no formal regulatory implications.

6.1.1 Submission Sets

Submission sets as defined in Table 6-12 below do not include all EDGAR submission types, only those that permit or require XBRL file attachments. A single EDGAR submission type may appear in one or more submission sets.

Table 6-12. Submission Sets

Code	Definition	Submission Types
6K	Report of FPI	6-K, 6-K/A
8K	Current Report	8-K, 8-K/A, 8-K12B, 8-K12B/A, 8-K12G3, 8-K12G3/A, 8-K15D5, 8-K15D5/A
AF	Annual Financial	10-K, 10-K/A, 10-KT, 10-KT/A, 20-F, 20-F/A, 40-F, 40-F/A, N-CSR, N-CSR/A, SP 15D2, SP 15D2/A

Code	Definition	Submission Types
AM	Amending	6-K/A, 8-K/A, 8-K12B/A, 8-K12G3/A, 8-K15D5/A, 10-K/A, 10-KT/A, 11-K/A, 11-KT/A, 20-F/A, 20FR12B/A, 20FR12G/A, 40-F/A, N-CSR/A, SP 15D2/A, N-CSRS/A, 17AD-27/A, SD/A#201, 424H/A, 10-Q/A, 10-QT/A, F-1/A, F-10/A, F-3/A, F-4/A, N-14 8C/A, S-1/A, S-11/A, S-3/A, S-4/A, S-6/A, SF-1/A, SF-3/A, 10-12B/A, 10-12G/A, 40FR12B/A, 40FR12G/A, SC 13E1/A, SC 13E3/A, SC TO-I/A, SC TO-T/A, SC13E4F/A, SC14D1F/A, N-8B 2/A, N-1A/A, N-2/A, N-3/A, N-4/A, N-6/A, SBSEF/A, SDR/A, SBSEF-CCO-RPT/A, SBSEF-FIN-QTR/A, SBSEF-FIN-REQ/A, SC14D1F/A, SC 14D9/A
EBP	Employee Benefit Plan Annual	11K, 11-K/A, 11-KT, 11-K
FAST	FAST Act covered	8-K, 8-K/A, 8-K12B, 8-K12B/A, 8-K12G3, 8-K12G3/A, 8-K15D5, 8-K15D5/A, 10-K, 10-K/A, 10-KT, 10-KT/A, 20-F, 20-F/A, 40-F, 40-F/A, 10-Q, 10-Q/A, 10-QT, 10-QT/A
FE	Fee Exhibit	POS AM, F-1, F-1/A, F-10, F-10/A, F-10EF, F-1MEF, F-3, F-3/A, F-3ASR, F-3D, F-3MEF, F-4, F-4/A, F-4MEF, N-14 8C, N-14 8C/A, N-14MEF, N-2, N-2 POSASR, N-2/A, N-2ASR, N-2MEF, POSASR, S-1, S-1/A, S-11, S-11/A, S-11MEF, S-1MEF, S-3, S-3/A, S-3ASR, S-3D, S-3MEF, S-4, S-4/A, S-4EF, S-4MEF, S-8, SF-1, SF-1/A, SF-1MEF, SF-3, SF-3/A, SF-3MEF, PREM14A, PREM14C, PRER14A, PRER14C, 424B1, 424B2, 424B3, 424B4, 424B5, 424B7, 424B8, 424H, 424H/A, 424I, SC 13E1, SC 13E1/A, SC 13E3, SC 13E3/A, SC TO-I, SC TO-I/A, SC TO-T, SC TO-T/A, SC13E4F, SC13E4F/A, SC14D1F, SC14D1F/A
HF	Semi-annual (half year) Financial	N-CSRS, N-CSRS/A
OA	Other Annual	17AD-27, 17AD-27/A, SD%201, SD/A%201, SDR#KL, SDR/A#KL, SBSEF-CCO-RPT, SBSEF-CCO-RPT/A
PRO	Prospectus	424A, 424B1, 424B2, 424B3, 424B4, 424B5, 424B7, 424B8, 424H, 424I, 425
PX	Proxy	DEF 14A, DEF 14C, DEFA14A, DEFA14C, DEFC14A, DEFC14C, DEFM14A, DEFM14C, DEFR14A, DEFR14C, PRE 14A, PRE 14C, PREC14A, PREC14C, PREM14A, PREM14C, PRER14A, PRER14C
QF	Quarterly Financial	10-Q, 10-Q/A, 10-QT, 10-QT/A, SBSEF-FIN-QTR, SBSEF-FIN-QTR/A

Code	Definition	Submission Types
R33	33 Act Registration Only	F-1, F-1/A, F-10, F-10/A, F-10EF, F-1MEF, F-3, F-3/A, F-3ASR, F-3D, F-3MEF, F-4, F-4/A, F-4MEF, N-14 8C, N-14 8C/A, N-14MEF, POS AM#S1, POS AM#S3, POS462B#S1, POS462B#S3, POS462C#S1, POS462C#S3, POSASR#F3, POSASR#S3, S-1, S-1/A, S-11, S-11/A, S-11MEF, S-1MEF, S-3, S-3/A, S-3ASR, S-3D, S-3MEF, S-4, S-4/A, S-4EF, S-4MEF, S-6, S-6/A, S-8, SF-1, SF-1/A, SF-1MEF, SF-3, SF-3/A, SF-3MEF
R34	34 Act Registration Only	10-12B, 10-12B/A, 10-12G, 10-12G/A, 20FR12B, 20FR12B/A, 20FR12G, 20FR12G/A, 40FR12B, 40FR12B/A, 40FR12G, 40FR12G/A, SC 13E1, SC 13E1/A, SC 13E3, SC 13E3/A, SC TO-I, SC TO-I/A, SC TO-T, SC TO-T/A, SC13E4F, SC13E4F/A, SC14D1F, SC14D1F/A
R40	40 Act Registration Only	N-8B-2, N-8B-2/A
RD	33 and/or 40 Act (dual) registration	485APOS#N1, 485APOS#N3, 485APOS#N4, 485APOS#N6, 485BPOS#N1, 485BPOS#N3, 485BPOS#N4, 485BPOS#N6, 485BXT#N1, 485BXT#N3, 485BXT#N4, 485BXT#N6, 486APOS#N2, 486BPOS#N2, 486BXT#N2, 497#N1, 497#N3, 497#N4, 497#N6, N-1A, N-1A/A, N-2, N-2 POSASR, N-2/A, N-2ASR, N-2MEF, N-3, N-3/A, N-4, N-4/A, N-6, N-6/A, POS 8C#N1, POS 8C#N2, POS 8C#N3, POS 8C#N4, POS 8C#N6, POS AMI#N1, POS AMI#N2, POS AMI#N3, POS AMI#N4, POS AMI#N6
RF	Requested Financial	SBSEF-FIN-REQ, SBSEF-FIN-REQ/A
SE	Reg. SE Registration	SBSEF, SBSEF/A
TF	Transitional Financial	10-KT, 10-KT/A, 10-QT, 10-QT/A, 11-KT, 11-KT/A
TO	Tender Offer	SC14D1F, SC14D1F/A, SC 14D9, SC 14D9/A, SC14D9C, SC13E4F, SC13E4F/A, SC TO-I, SC TO-I/A, SC TO-C, SC TO-C/A, SC TO-T, SC TO-T/A

Most submissions in a set can be completely characterized by the submission type, but a few submission types have distinct XBRL related requirements depending on the form that they contain or the presence of an exhibit. Table 6-13 below shows how the # and % characters are used to distinguish these different uses of a common submission type such as 485BPOS.

Table 6-13. Submission Set Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
#N1	The Form is an N-1A.
#N2	The Form is an N-2.
#N3	The Form is an N-3.
#N4	The Form is an N-4.
#N6	The Form is an N-6.

Suffix	Meaning
#S1	The Form is an S-1.
#S3	The Form is an S-3.
#F1	The Form is an F-1.
#F3	The Form is an F-3.
%201	There is an Exhibit 2.01 in the submission.
%KL	There is an exhibit K SDR or L SDR in the submission.
%98	There is an Exhibit 98 in the submission.

6.1.2 Entity Sets

Entity sets as defined in Table 6-14 below do not include all types of SEC registrants, only those with electronic submission requirements that may permit or require XBRL file attachments.

Table 6-14. Entity Sets

Code	Description
ALL	Any registrant
BDC	Business Development Company
CA	Canadian Issuer
FPI	Foreign Private Issuer
OEF	Open-end Fund
CEF	Closed-end Fund
V3	Separate Account Registered as Open-end Fund
V4	Variable Annuity UIT Separate Account
V6	Variable Life UIT Separate Account
RT	Real Estate Investment Trust
SBSEF	Security-based Swap Execution Facility
SDR	Security-based Swap Data Repository
SF	Structured Finance Company
SPAC	Special Purpose Acquisition Company
SRO	Self-regulatory Organization
UIT	Unit Investment Trust
US	US Operating Company

While most companies fall into just one of the entity sets, they are all in the “ALL” set. It is possible for a company to fall into additional sets. The sets do not cover SEC submissions or registrant types having no EDGAR XBRL requirements.

Entity set names that are suggestive of the relevant registration form (N2, N3, *etc.*) do not have dashes or spaces, and refer to the entity, not the forms. Likewise, entity sets may not distinguish between funds registered under the 33 Act, the 40 Act, or both, nor among companies distinguished by size or other characteristics.

6.1.3 Instance Types

Table 6-15 below relates a submission sets, the relevant entity sets, and the exhibit types (if relevant), to yield a code for an instance type. Rows of the table are cumulative; that is, given a submission, every row that matches yields an instance type. For example, a Foreign Private

Issuer (FPI) submitting a Form F-3 amendment via Submission type F-3/A will have both an R33.FPI instance and may also have an FE.A instance. Where ALL appears as the Entity set, it means that the instance type does not depend on the kind of entity making the submission. Entity sets in the Exclude column refer to entity sets covered in a different row. In most cases, the instance type is simply the “submission set” “dot” “entity set,” such as QF.US for quarterly financial statements of US operating companies, with few exceptions.

Table 6-15. Instance Types

Submission Set	Included Entity Set	Excluded Entity Sets	Exhibit Type	Instance Type
6K	FPI			6K.FPI
8K	ALL			8K.A
8K	SPAC		EX-98	EX98.SPAC
AF	BDC			AF.BDC
AF	CA			AF.CA
AF	CEF			AF.CEF
AF	FPI			AF.FPI
AF	OEF			AF.OEF
AF	US			AF.US
EBP	ALL			EBP.A
FE	ALL		EX-FILING FEES	FE.A
HF	OEF			HF.OEF
OA	CA		EX-2.01	RXP.CA
OA	FPI		EX-2.01	RXP.FPI
OA	SDR		EX-99.L SDR	L.SDR
OA	SRO			OA.SRO
OA	US		EX-2.01	RXP.US
OA	SBSEF			CCO.SEF
OA	SDR		EX-99.K SDR	K.SDR
PRO	ALL	CEF		PRO.ANC
PRO	CEF			PRO.CEF
PX	ALL			PX.A
PX	SPAC		EX-98	EX98.SPAC
QF	BDC			QF.BDC
QF	SBSEF			QF.SEF
QF	US			QF.US
R33	FPI			R33.FPI
R33	RT			R33.RT
R33	UIT			R33.UIT
R33	US			R33.US
R33	SPAC		EX-98	EX98.SPAC
R34	CA			R34.CA
R34	FPI			R34.FPI
R34	US			R34.US
R34	SPAC		EX-98	EX98.SPAC

Submission Set	Included Entity Set	Excluded Entity Sets	Exhibit Type	Instance Type
R40	UIT			R40.UIT
RD	CEF			RD.CEF
RD	OEF			RD.OEF
RD	V3			RD.V3
RD	V4			RD.V4
RD	V4		EX-99.4r HISTORIC	RD.H99
RD	V6			RD.V6
RF	SBSEF			RF.SEF
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.C.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.D.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.E.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.F.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.H.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.I.SBSEF	SE.FEX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.J.SBSEF	SE.FEX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.K.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.L.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.P.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.Q.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.R.SBSEF	SE.OCX
SE	SBSEF		EX-99.S.SBSEF	SE.OCX
TO	SPAC		EX-98	EX98.SPAC

Some instance type codes will appear redundant where the submission types may *only* be submitted by entities of a particular set – form 6-K, for example, is filed only by foreign private issuers.

6.2 Taxonomy Entry Points

Each taxonomy has one or more *entry points* to define a set of concepts and relationships for different purposes. Every instance has a reference to at least one entry point and will frequently have references to several.

Conventionally, EDGAR taxonomies always have at least two entry points: a base entry point that contains the minimum set of concepts and relationships that an instance can use in a submission, and one entry point that contains the maximum set of all concepts and their meta data, even some meta data that should not appear directly in a submission. Additional entry points meet various needs; for example, a taxonomy might have two different entry points intended for two different Forms having a substantial set of concepts in common.

6.2.1 Entry Point Name and URL Conventions

Each entry point has a unique Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and namespace. Generally, the URL of any entry point of any version of an EDGAR taxonomy conveys its content, its intended usage, and the version. An EDGAR specific taxonomy URL for taxonomy “XYZ” starts with <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/>. All entry points of the 2025 version of taxonomy XYZ

(colloquially, “xyz-2025”) would have URLs that begin <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2025/> , representing a folder of files. The base entry point URL would be <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2025/xyz-2025.xsd> and the entry point for the entire set of all concepts and meta data would be <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2025/xyz-entire-2025.xsd>. Some taxonomies are accompanied by a Taxonomy Guide document located in the same folder as the taxonomy entry point files.

Even were there no substantive difference in a taxonomy from one year to the next, there would still be a new version and annual entry points starting with <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2026/>, <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2027/> , and so on. If a concept or some meta data were to unavoidably require an incompatible change or addition mid-year, a new taxonomy would be published at <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2025q2/xyz-2025q2.xsd> (or xyz-2025q3, or xyz-2025q4).

In the same way that the token `-entire-` appearing in an entry point name denotes the entry point for all meta data, other conventions are used consistently in entry point names:

cal	Calculation relationships	lab	Standard labels
def	Dimensional definitions	pre	Presentation relationships
dep	Deprecated concepts	ref	Authoritative references
doc	Documentation labels	sub	All relationships needed for a basic submission

6.2.2 Standard Taxonomies

The entry points of all taxonomy versions that may be required or permitted for any instance type are collectively called the Standard Taxonomies⁴. The set of standard taxonomies changes periodically to reflect the addition of new taxonomies, new versions of existing taxonomies, various other published files, and removal of obsolete taxonomies. The set of standard taxonomies accepted by EDGAR at any given moment are listed at two locations:

Human readable webpage: <https://www.sec.gov/info/edgar/edgartaxonomies.shtml>

Computer readable data file: <https://www.sec.gov/info/edgar/edgartaxonomies.xml>

Naming conventions may vary from taxonomy to taxonomy, but the general point remains that the content of a taxonomy *version* entry point does not change, it is the set of entry point versions *accepted* by EDGAR that changes. The association between an entry point version and its URL is permanent. For example, file <https://xbrl.sec.gov/xyz/2025/xyz-2025.xsd> should not change once published, or if it must change for any reason, it cannot change in a way that invalidates any previous references or usage.

Table 6-16 and Table 6-17 below show the standard taxonomies having entry points.

Most are located with a URL starting with <https://xbrl.sec.gov/>; the others are maintained by standards bodies under other URL conventions. For current information, refer to the standard

⁴ Although evocative of its original purpose in EDGAR submissions and disseminated filings, the name is no longer entirely accurate, since it now a set of URL entry points *within* taxonomies.

taxonomy webpage and data links above.

Table 6-16. Standard Taxonomies on xbrl.sec.gov

Abbreviation	Taxonomies on xbrl.sec.gov	Guide
cef	Closed-end Fund	yes
country	Country (ISO 3166-1)	
currency	Currency (ISO 4217)	
cyd	Cybersecurity Disclosure	yes
dei	Document and Entity Information	
ecd	Executive Compensation Disclosure	yes
exch	Exchanges (ISO 10383 MIC)	
ffd	Filing Fee Disclosures	yes
fnd	Funds	yes
naics	North American Industry Classification System	
oef	Open-end Fund	yes
rr	Risk/Return (Deprecated as of 2023)	yes
rxp	Resource Extraction Payments	yes
sbs	Security-Based Swap	yes
sic	Standardized Industrial Codes	
snj	Subnational Jurisdiction (ISO 3166-2)	yes (in rxp guide)
spac	Special Purpose Acquisition Company	yes
sro	Self-regulating Organizations	yes
stpr	States and Provinces	
vip	Variable Insurance Products	yes

Table 6-17. Standard Taxonomies not on xbrl.sec.gov

Abbreviation	Taxonomies located elsewhere	Guide
ifrs ⁵	International Financial Reporting Standards	yes
ebp (or us-gaap-ebp)	Employee Benefit Plan Financial Reporting	yes
srt	SEC Reporting	yes
us-gaap	US GAAP Financial Reporting	yes

6.3 Instance Types and Standard Taxonomies

Each instance type is associated with a set of standard taxonomy entry points. In general, the instance type will have one required entry point that it must reference, and a larger set of permitted entry points that the instance may reference depending on the filer's disclosures within the submission. The association between instance types and taxonomies is shown in Table 6-18. Where there is more than one entry point required, it means that the filer chooses one. The table does not show where an entry point automatically references another entry point.

⁵ Version 2024-03-27 of the IFRS Accounting taxonomy had an incorrect URL for the extensible-enumerations-2.0 schema. Although handled internally within EDGAR, this may require workarounds for preparers and users of instance types that use an ifrs entry point with either or both us-gaap and srt.

Table 6-18. Instance Types Mapped to Entry Points

Instance Type Included	Instance Types Excluded	Entry Point Required (Exactly one of)		Entry Points Permitted (Any or all)
ALL	FE.A	dei	1	dei-sub, dei-lab, dei-def, dei-pre, cef, cef-pre, country, country-def, currency, cyd, exch, naics, sic, snj, spac, sro, srt, stpr
6K.FPI		dei	2	us-gaap, ifrs
8K.A		dei		us-gaap
AF.BDC		us-gaap		cef
AF.CA		us-gaap, ifrs	2	us-gaap, ifrs, ecd
AF.FPI		us-gaap, ifrs	2	us-gaap, ifrs, ecd
AF.CEF		us-gaap	2	cef, ifrs
AF.OEF		oef-sr		
AF.US		us-gaap		ifrs, ecd
EBP.A		ebp		
EX98.SPAC		spac-proj	2	us-gaap, ifrs, ecd
FE.A		ffd	3	
HF.OEF		oef-sr		
K.SDR		us-gaap		
L.SDR		us-gaap		
OA.SRO		sro-17ad27	3	
CCO.SEF		sbs-sbsef-cco	3	
PRO.A		dei	2	us-gaap, ifrs, ecd
PRO.CEF		dei		cef, us-gaap, ecd
PX.A		dei		us-gaap, ifrs, ecd
QF.BDC		us-gaap	2	cef, ecd
QF.US		us-gaap		ecd, ifrs
QF.SEF		sbs-sbsef-fin	2	us-gaap, ifrs
R33.FPI		dei		us-gaap, ifrs
R33.UIT		fnd-uit		
R33.US		us-gaap		
R34.CA		dei	2	us-gaap, ifrs
R34.FPI		dei	2	us-gaap, ifrs
R34.US		us-gaap		ifrs
R40.UIT		fnd-uit		
RD.CEF		fnd-cef, cef		
RD.OEF		fnd-oef, oef-rr, rr	4	
RD.V3		vip-n3		
RD.V4		vip-n4		
RD.V6		vip-n6		
RF.SEF		sbs-sbsef-fin	2	us-gaap, ifrs

Instance Type Included	Instance Types Excluded	Entry Point Required (Exactly one of)		Entry Points Permitted (Any or all)
RXP.CA		rxp	3	
RXP.FPI		rxp	3	
RXP.US		rxp	3	
SE.FEX		sbs-sbsef-fex		
SE.OCX		sbs-sbsef-ocx	3	

¹ These required and permitted entry points apply to all instance types; they are mutually compatible when their year versions match.

² A company reporting under US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) will mainly use us-gAAP and may reference ifrs and other taxonomies if needed; a company reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) will mainly use ifrs and may reference us-gAAP and other taxonomies if needed.

³ In practice, these instance types require no other standard taxonomy references.

⁴ The rr entry point was deprecated as of January 2023.

6.4 Attachment types

The instance type determines the permitted file formats of attachments. Every EDGAR submission type has a *primary document* that is an attachment type matching the submission type. For example, a submission of type 8-K/A must have one file attachment of type 8-K/A. File attachment names and sizes are all limited by the same restrictions defined in section 5.1.1 above.

The naming convention for XBRL format files consists of a mnemonic code chosen by the filer, such as a trading symbol, followed by a dash, followed by a date in the format YYYYMMDD, and a three-character suffix. For example, a 10-K submission type for the period ending 12/31/2025 of a company with ticker WXY would be attached as document type “10-K” with file name “wxy-20251231.htm.”

In general, all Inline XBRL files attached to a submission are processed and validated together as an *Inline XBRL Document Set* (IXDS) as described in section 5.2.5 above. For example, the WXY 10-K might have additional content requiring XBRL content in an Inline XBRL formatted exhibit EX-99. There are exceptions; certain exhibit types are Inline XBRL that is processed and validated separately from the IXDS of the primary document. Table 6-19 summarizes the general case and its exceptions.

Table 6-19. Instance Type – Attachment Types and Acceptable Formats

Included Instance Types	Excluded Instance Types	Suffix	Inline XBRL attachment	Processed as IXDS	Inline Redaction Allowed	xBRL-XML attachment
FE.A		.htm	EX-FILING FEES	No	No	-
RXP.CA, RXP.FPI, RXP.US		.xml	-	-	-	EX-2.01.INS

Included Instance Types	Excluded Instance Types	Suffix	Inline XBRL attachment	Processed as IXDS	Inline Redaction Allowed	xBRL-XML attachment
RXP.CA, RXP.FPI, RXP.US		.htm	EX-2.01	No	No	-
K.SDR		.xml	-	-	-	EX-99.K SDR.INS
L.SDR		.xml	-	-	-	EX-99.L SDR.INS
OA.SRO		.htm	17AD-27	Yes	Yes	-
EX98.SPAC		.htm	EX-98	No	No	-
SE.FEX		.htm	EX-99.I.SBSEF, EX-99.J.SBSEF	No	Yes	-
SE.OCX		.htm	EX-99.C.SBSEF, EX-99.D.SBSEF, EX-99.E.SBSEF, EX-99.F.SBSEF, EX-99.H.SBSEF, EX-99.K.SBSEF, EX-99.L.SBSEF, EX-99.P.SBSEF, EX-99.Q.SBSEF, EX-99.R.SBSEF, EX-99.S.SBSEF	No	Yes	-
RD.H99		.htm	EX-99.4R HISTORIC	No	No	
ALL	FE.A, RXP.CA, RXP.FPI, RXP.US K.SDR, L.SDR, OA.SRO, EX98.SPAC, SE.FEX, SE.OCX, RD.H99	.htm	The primary document and exhibits other than EX-FILING FEES	Yes	No	-

For most instance types, additional XBRL file attachments are needed in addition to those listed in the table above; these attachments and the validations that apply to them are detailed in the XBRL technical guide.

6.5 Restrictions on EDGAR Modules

EDGAR Type 2 Modules (complete documents) may be submitted in XBRL formats. EDGAR currently supports up to ten EDGAR Module files per CIK. These ten Modules may be used to store any combination of files and may be managed by the filer using the EDGAR Filing Website. These files may be uploaded before the official filing. Using EDGAR Type 2 Module references to these XBRL documents, EDGAR can assemble documents into the submission without delaying the receipt of the entire filing. Filers may include XBRL documents as attachments to an EDGAR Module submission, Template #5 and a master submission may reference the XBRL EDGAR Module in a normal Type 2 fashion.

EDGAR Type 1 Modules (partial documents) are not supported for any XBRL document. EDGAR “segment” processing as it is defined in section 5.3.3 above is not supported for any XBRL document.

6.6 Errors, Suspension, and Rendering

Every EDGAR submission is validated prior to being accepted, regardless of whether it has any XBRL instances or not. Errors such as incorrect syntax in the submission header or in the primary document, and other errors such as dates outside of an acceptable range, or duplicate submissions will cause the submission to be *suspended*, that is, not accepted (see section 2.1.3 above and the EDGARLink Online technical guide). Usually, file attachments other than the primary document having errors only yield EDGAR warnings; those attachments will be removed (“stripped”) from the submission and the remainder of the submission accepted. A submission in which the primary document had syntax errors that, had it been an exhibit would have resulted in removal, is not accepted. If validation of an instance produces an “XBRL Error,” it is considered an EDGAR warning, and all the file attachments comprising that instance are normally removed. Whether the XBRL error and consequent EDGAR warning results in suspension can vary. Special cases are covered in the table below.

Table 6-20. Instance Type – Consequences of XBRL Errors

Included Instance Types	Excluded Instance Types	Consequences of XBRL Errors in the Instance
FE.A		See section 7.3.9.2 below.
K.SDR, L.SDR		Suspend.
RXP.CA, RXP.FPI, RXP.US		Remove EX-2.01.INS and EX-2.01.SCH file attachments and EX-2.01 if it is Inline XBRL. If there are no other exhibits in the submission, then suspend.
ALL	FE.A, K.SDR, L.SDR, RXP.CA, RXP.FPI, RXP.US, RD.H99	Remove all attachments in the Inline XBRL Document Set. If that included the primary document, then suspend.

In addition to validating each XBRL instance, EDGAR also renders the XBRL content of the instance in a standardized fashion for display in a web browser via the SEC web site. EDGAR rendering of different instance types is covered in the Guide.

HTML tags in an Inline XBRL file that the filer has requested to be redacted using the `-sec-ix-redline` property detailed in section 5.2.5.16 above are neither rendered nor disseminated. For some instance types, filers may request confidential treatment for sections of an Inline XBRL file using the `-sec-ix-redact` property also detailed in section 5.2.5.17 above.

Any XBRL exhibits outside of the IXDS that failed validation and were removed, but did not cause suspension, are also neither rendered nor disseminated.