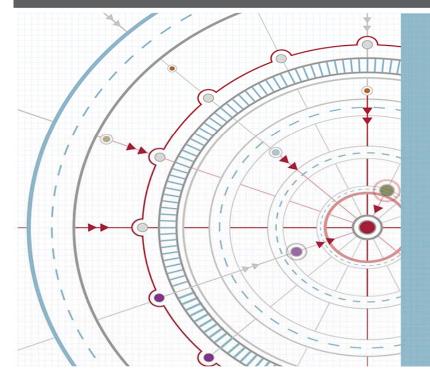
June 2016

Agenda Paper 2

IFRS[®] Foundation



Use of structured electronic reporting including the IFRS Taxonomy

Rita Ogun Clijmans – Senior Technical Manager

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) or IFRS Foundation.



Aims of this agenda topic

- We think it is useful to update members of the ITCG on the following:
 - the current use of structured electronic data (including the IFRS Taxonomy); and
 - what we have heard are the remaining challenges for regulators and investors
- To answer any questions you may have



Agenda

We will update members on the following:

- the IFRS Filings Project progress and challenges identified; and
- our recent discussions with the Capital Markets Advisory Committee (CMAC)

ESMA will give a brief update on the public feedback received on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) as it relates to the IFRS Taxonomy



IFRS Foundation





IFRS Filing Profile Project — overview

- The project objective is to understand and publicly document the filing and access requirements for IFRS financial statements.
- This includes a survey on the use of the IFRS Taxonomy
- Up to now, we have received responses from 49 jurisdictions
- Nineteen filing profiles have been completed and are now available on the IFRS Foundation website
- We will continue to engage with jurisdictions and seek cooperation from IOSCO

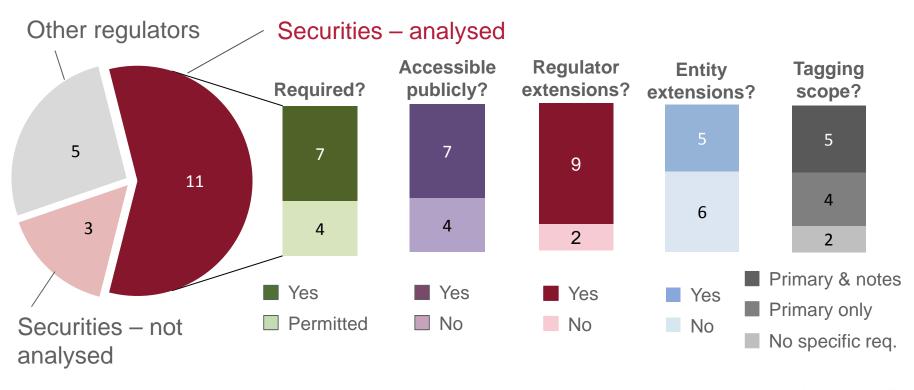


IFRS Taxonomy use

- 14 securities regulators are currently using the IFRS Taxonomy
 - ESMA and three other jurisdictions are considering the use of the IFRS Taxonomy
- Other users are mostly company registrars and stock exchanges
- One regulator is implementing the IFRS Taxonomy for SMEs
- Staff analysis of the surveys completed by 11 securities regulators has highlighted differences in implementation
 - the next slide illustrates some of these differences



Differences in implementation





7

8

Remaining challenges – overview

Benefits

- Globally agreed standard to mark up IFRS disclosures
- Enables reporting of IFRS financial information in a structured reporting format

<u>Challenges</u>

- IFRS reporting practice:
 - how to make it work for principlebased reporting?
- Implementation:
 - updating the IFRS Taxonomy on a regular basis
 - setting filing rules
 - accurate tagging by preparers



Principle-based reporting

9

What have we heard?

the observed variety in IFRS reporting practice makes it more complicated and costly to prepare, verify and use structured electronic data

For example

- not all elements within the IFRS Taxonomy do (and can) have clear definitions.
- the IFRS Taxonomy is not a standardised presentation format, makes it more difficult to validate the data
- how to best work with entity-specific disclosures?



Infrequent updates of the taxonomy

Reasons

- resources and costs
- updates to the IFRS Standards had not been perceived as having a significant impact on the taxonomy in use within a jurisdiction

Risks

- likely to reduce the benefits of structured electronic reporting to investors because multiple elements may be in use for the same IFRS disclosure
- may mean that inappropriate elements are used to tag an IFRS disclosure



Setting filing rules

Lack of a globally agreed standard, which may affect the usefulness and completeness of structured IFRS information, for example:

- tagging of primary financial statements and/or numeric facts only
- differences in the way entity-specific disclosures are handled
- differences in the way entity-specific relationships are handled

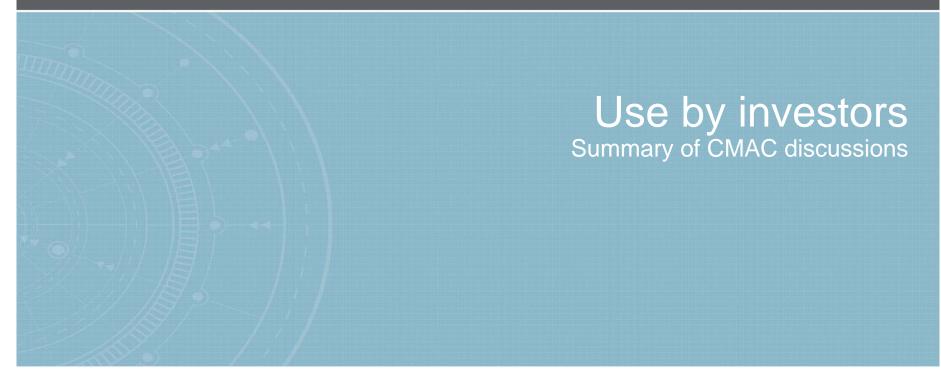


Accurate tagging by preparers

- Investors expect data that they can trust
- Regulators have a responsibility to monitor tagging by preparers, but face challenges in enforcement, for example:
 - no related auditing standards
 - tagging options, such as the use or non-use of the IFRS taxonomy element 'fuel expenses' for 'aircraft fuel expenses'
 - need for additional IFRS Taxonomy implementation guidance?



IFRS Foundation





Discussions with CMAC

At the February 2015 meeting, we asked CMAC members what actions we could take to increase investor involvement with the IFRS Taxonomy. They told us that:

- investors need to be able to use the IFRS Taxonomy in practice
- investor engagement will remain difficult to obtain if filing of IFRS financial statements using the IFRS Taxonomy is not required



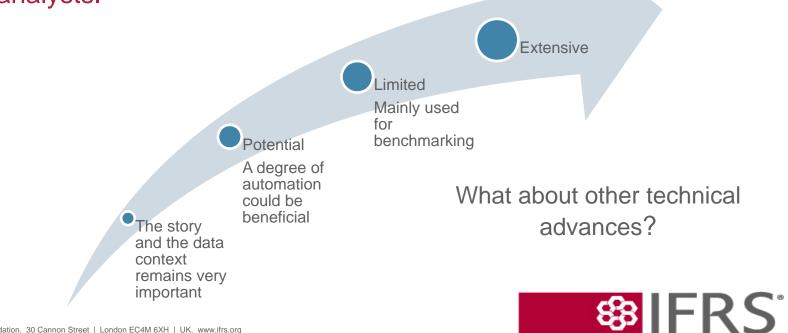
Discussions with CMAC (cont'd)

- At the February 2016 meeting, we asked CMAC for their general views on structured electronic reporting. In particular we asked:
 - do investors require structured electronic data in their analysis of IFRS financial statements?
 - what do investors require in order for structured electronic data to be useful?
- Slides 18 to 20 provide a summary of the views expressed



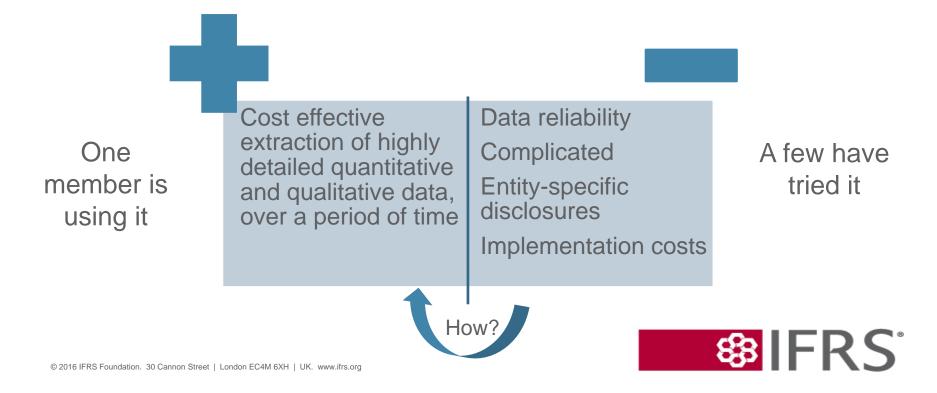
Use of structured electronic data

The use of (and the need for) structured electronic data differs among investors and credit analysts.



Use of XBRL as data source

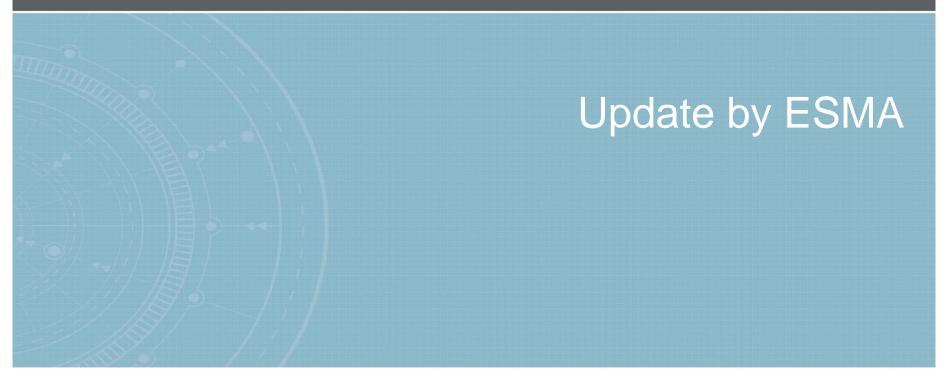
Current usage of structured electronic data is mainly through data aggregators. But, there is some limited emerging use of XBRL raw as reported data.



Any implications for Standard-setting?

Risks	 may lead to undue standardisation in IFRS financial reporting may mislead may undermine the usefulness of information (less emphasis on the narrative and the story) 	USEFUL EL REPOR
Opportunities	 entity specific detail can become more accessible provided a computer- readable link to the IFRS Taxonomy exists facilitates user-driven data standardisation provided a computer-readable and complete disaggregation of disclosures exist 	ECTRONIC RTING?
© 2016 IFRS Foundation. 30 Cannon Street London EC4M 6XH UK. www.ifrs.org		

IFRS Foundation

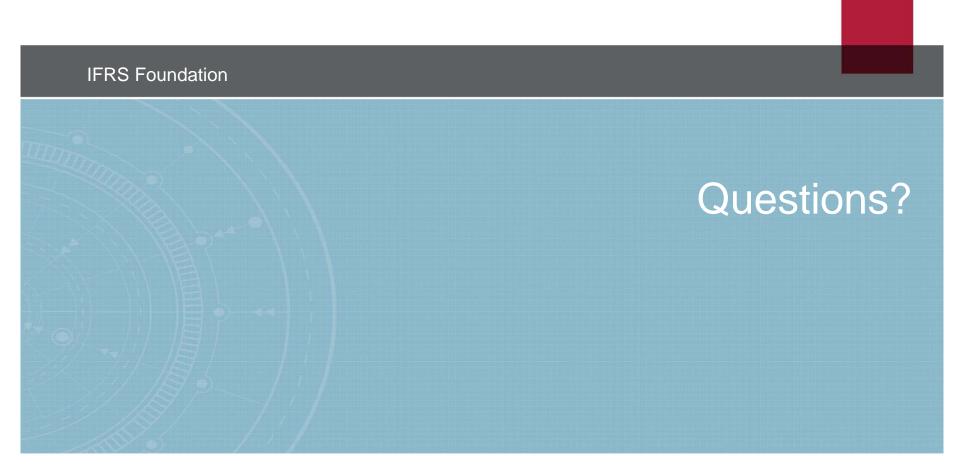




Update by ESMA

Update by Michael Komarek, senior policy officer ESMA







Contact us

