

International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation



XBRL Quality Review Team meeting

Friday 16 October 2009, London

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation

Welcome & strategic overview

Olivier Servais

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



Agenda

Start		End		Agenda Item	Presenter
8:30	0:30	9:00	Welcome coffee		
9:00	0:15	9:15	Welcome & strategic overview		Olivier Servais
9:15	1:30	10:45	Due Process and impact on XQRT		
			Review of the amended XQRT charter		Olivier Servais
			Taxonomy Quality Review criteria		Maciej Piechocki
10:45	0:45	11:30	IFRS Taxonomy Extensions		
			Update on latest discussions		Olivier Servais
			The UK experience in extending the IFRS Taxonomy		Peter Calvert
11:30	0:15	11:45	Coffee break		
11:45	0:45	12:30	XBRL formulae in the IFRS Taxonomy		Roland Hommes
12:30	0:45	13:15	IFRS for SMEs		Holger Obst/ Maciej Piechocki
13:15	0:45	14:00	Lunch		
14:00	0:15	14:15	IFRS Taxonomy field testing initiative		Holger Obst
14:15	1:00	15:15	IFRS Taxonomy Architecture 2010 (including ITA update)		Maciej Piechocki
15:15	0:30	15:45	IFRS Taxonomy Management System		Maciej Piechocki
15:45	0:15	16:00	AOB		All
16:00	0:00	16:00	End of the session		

International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation

Update on XBRL Activities

Olivier Servais

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



Work plan and agenda of the XBRL team

1. IFRS Taxonomy 2010
2. IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs) Taxonomy
3. IFRS Taxonomy Architecture
4. IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated (ITI)
5. Translations
6. Taxonomy Management System (TMS)

And support and assistance

What do we provide

Main deliverables

- **A licence-free IFRS Taxonomy*** consistent with the IFRS Bound Volume and follows a due process similar to the IASB
- **Translations of the Taxonomy** (priority for Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish)
- **The IFRS Taxonomy Guide**, for issuers and preparers, analysts, accountants, regulators, software vendors and service providers
- **The IFRS Taxonomy Module Manager**, an online tool which helps users to modularize the taxonomy according to their requirements
- **The IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated** provides a high-level overview of the content of the IFRS Taxonomy in a non-technical language

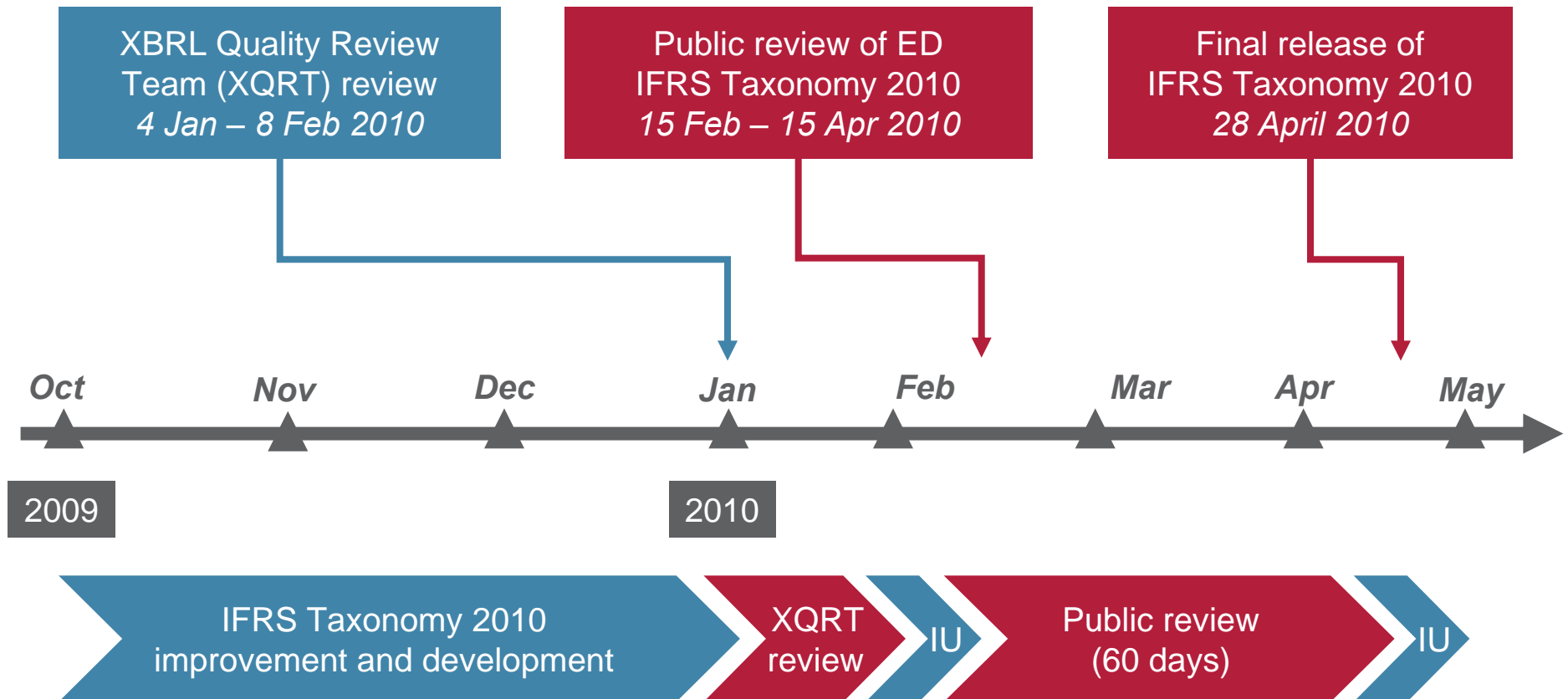
Other forms of support and cooperation

- **The Field Testing Initiative**
- **The Interoperable Taxonomy Architecture (ITA)**, initiative to align architectures of the IFRS, US GAAP and EDINET taxonomies conducted by IASC Foundation, US SEC, Japan FSA and EC as observer
- **XBRL Standards Board** and various XBRL International working groups and committees
- **FINREP** permanent observer, **ECCBSO** permanent observer, **Software Vendors** contact channel, XBRL International
- **Direct Contact** with major stakeholders

* an ED of the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy was released in Sept 2009

IFRS Taxonomy 2010

Development and release timeline



Due Process for XBRL Activities

Olivier Servais

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter,
not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



Trustees report on XBRL

Trustees made a decision on:

- final *Due Process Handbook for XBRL Activities* and the proposed *Summary and Feedback statement*
- extending the membership of the XBRL Advisory Council (XAC) to include representatives of the four main accounting firms and the application of Bob Laux to replace Taylor Hawes/Scott Godwin (Microsoft)
- extending the membership of the XBRL Quality Review Team (XQRT) to include representatives of the four main accounting firms
- incepting a new body (EEEP), charged with the development of IFRS Taxonomy Extensions including the preparation of a business plan and initiating contacts for collaborative development between the IASB/IASC Foundation and external parties including IOSCO, international regulators, and the four major accounting firms

Due Process for XBRL Activities

- Amendment to the organisation and operating procedures of the XQRT
 - *Clarification on timeline*
 - *Chairman*
 - *Review membership*
 - *Decision in consensus*
- Amendment to the statement that the primary stakeholders of the IFRS Taxonomy are investors, now to include all users of financial statements as prescribed in the IASB framework
- Reinforced statements concerning the ongoing nature of the development of the IFRS Taxonomy, rather than a single, annual release (effective from 2010 taxonomy)
- Formalisation of the process for introducing changes to the architecture of the IFRS Taxonomy (already effective)
- Inclusion of the revised IASC Foundation disclaimer in the Handbook

Whilst all reasonable endeavours have been made to ensure the accuracy of the Taxonomy and compliance with due process, neither the IASCF, the IASB, XBRL International, nor any other associated entity accept any responsibility for loss caused to any person who acts or refrains from acting in reliance on the material in the Taxonomy, whether such loss is caused by negligence or otherwise

XQRT to act now

- Approve the changes
- Elect the Chairman
- Discuss the quality criteria

IFRS Taxonomy quality criteria

No	Quality Criteria	Description	Method	Participants in Quality Review	
				XBRL Team	XQRT
1	Due process for XBRL activities has been followed	Due process phases of taxonomy development (1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5) must be followed according to timeline agreed in stage 1 and specifically the review periods must be maintained.	Document written by Director - XBRL Activities submitted and approved by XQRT and Trustees.	R	I
2	Taxonomy time line is aligned with IASB delivery timetable.	Development of the taxonomy is aligned with the IASB delivery timetable as closely as possible. This criteria is largely addressed by aligning the taxonomy development cycle with the publication cycle of the Bound Volume of IFRSs as at the beginning of a calendar year.	Documentation of IASB delivery timetable together with taxonomy release time line.	R	I
3	Taxonomy translations are provided.	To the extent practicable XBRL team should support translations of taxonomy labels in languages other than English.	Report on the status of translations.	A	
4	Feedback received for the taxonomy has been addressed.	All feedback received must be properly stored and analysed.	Documentation of feedback received.	R	I
5	All changes to the taxonomy has been drafted and comply with requirements	Financial reporting and technology related changes must be documented and discussed with XQRT. If suggested changes are declined a documentation of discussion must be provided.	Draft taxonomy architecture or documentation of changes to existing architecture for technology related changes. Interim response document provided for financial reporting related changes.	R	C
6	Taxonomy complies with XBRL International recommended specifications	Taxonomy must be valid according to three XBRL validators for XBRL 2.1 and Dimensions 1.0 specifications.	Validation results from three validators.	R	A/I
7	Taxonomy complies with quality and best practice rules	Internal quality tests must be validated.	List of test results from the TMS.	R	A/I
8	Taxonomy follows architecture as documented in the IFRS Taxonomy Guide	The ITG chapter on architecture outlines what taxonomy must comply with.		R	A/I
9	Taxonomy is complete with appropriate level of detail in regards to IFRSs	Each IFRS disclosure requirement must be reportable with the taxonomy. The level of detail must reflect the business requirements.	eIFRS with embedded XBRL as basis for review.	R	A/I
10	Taxonomy properly reflects IFRSs as outlined in business requirements	Taxonomy structures outlined in ITG are properly used to reflect IFRS disclosure requirements.	ITIs as basis for review.	R	A/I
11	Taxonomy is accompanied by documentation and support materials	Taxonomy is accompanied by the IFRS Taxonomy Guide (ITG), IFRS Taxonomy Modules Manager (ITMM), IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated (ITI), sample instance document and sample extension and any other relevant documentation.	Checklist in TMS accompanied by website listing documentation and support materials.	R	I
12	Taxonomy is available to the public subject to the IP	Taxonomy must be available on the Internet and accessible via XBRL team website.	Absolute website location at http://xbrl.iasb.org/taxonomy/YYYY-MM-DD	R	I
13	Taxonomy is acknowledged and approved by XBRL International	Taxonomy must be submitted to the TRTF with request for acknowledgement and approval.	Feedback from TRTF communicated to Trustees and XQRT.	A	I

R - Responsible
A - Accountable
C - Consulted
I - Informed

IFRS Taxonomy extensions

Olivier Servais

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB





Extending the IFRS Taxonomy

The α , β and γ companies case study

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



Agenda

- Why extensions to the IFRS Taxonomy?
- The different options to develop them
- A way to go

IFRS Taxonomy Extensions – 1

- Taxonomy Extensions are defined as “*additional information necessary to fulfill the requirement of IFRS principles, but not specified listed in IFRS, in order to provide more details based on specific industry, local/regional, supervision, preparer or user requirements*”
- Observations
 - Hard to use IFRS taxonomy without extensions
 - No industry specific standards recognized as Generally Accepted
 - Trade-off between Extensibility and Comparability
- Several scenarios with increasing involvements for Team
 - 1. Only provide IFRS Taxonomy Extensions Guidance
 - 2. Provide a link to industry extensions provided by other parties with no further involvement or acknowledgment
 - 3. Same as 2 but after performing a quality review process
 - 4. Facilitate and contribute to other parties extension initiatives before linking these from its web site
 - 5. Contribute to and host industry extensions

Preliminary views

- What could we do?
 - Monitor developments in making sure that extensions developments are aligned (XAC members consider that the XBRL team clearly has the expertise and skills to do that)
 - Provide clear guidance and documentation for extensions development, including best practices
 - Provide a dedicated section of the website with listing the developed extensions, disclaiming the IASCF role in such developments
 - Principally and practically, the IASCF should provide a “Clearing system” where extensions could be made available by their extensions developers.
- What should we not do?
 - Being part of the development of extensions
 - Approving, certifying, commenting in any way such extensions and making sure that in no case, such extensions could be perceived as approved, endorsed, recognized by both the IASB and the IASC Foundation.

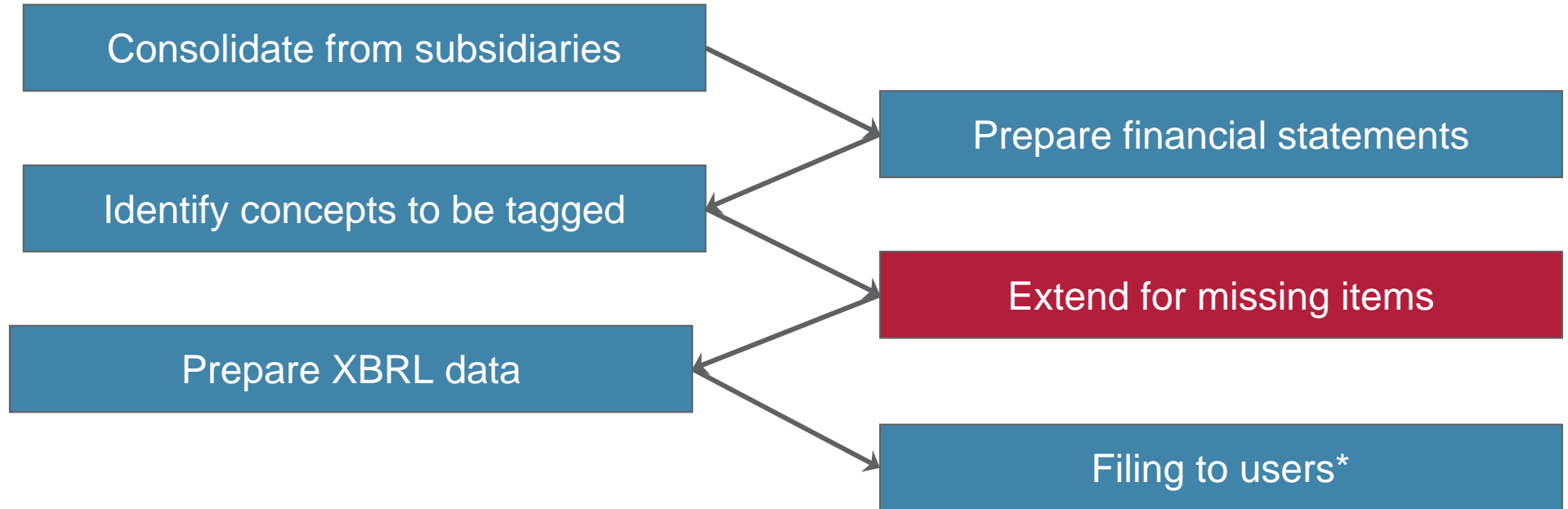
Staff is proposing working with a small subgroup of Trustees to confirm the existing approach or develop a modified approach to the issue

Context of companies α , β and γ

18

	Company α	Company β	Company γ
Country of operation	Based in Belgium Operates in 7 countries	Based in the UK Operates in 14 countries	Based in the US Operates in 14 countries
Industry	Food retail		
Revenue	€19 billion	£59 billion	\$401.2 billion
Net profit	€467 million	£2.9 billion	\$13.4 billion
Listing	Euronext and NYSE	LSE	NYSE
Regulating bodies	Belgian CBFA US SEC	UK FSA	US SEC
Accounts held	IFRS (since 2004)	IFRS (since 2004)	US GAAP
Financial statements provided to	Investors/analysts Belgian CBFA US SEC	Investors/analysts UK FSA	Investors/analysts US SEC
Other filing criteria	Compliant with IFRSs		Compliant with US GAAP
	Different reporting periods (quarterly, yearly) Different sets of information (different jurisdictions)		

Preparing XBRL filings (non-integrated model)



* analysts, regulators, data providers, etc

Sample financial statements

The PPE case

20



To find out more go to
www.tesco.com/annualreport09

Tesco PLC Annual Report and Financial Statements 2009

Bookmarks

- DISCUSSION AND
- ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE
- ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS
- ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH
- ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES
- ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION
- PART III
 - ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND
 - ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
 - ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF

Source: WAL MART STORES INC, 10-K, April 01, 2009

**Company y
SEC filing**

**WAL-MART STORES, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Amounts in millions except per share data)

January 31,

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
<i>Current assets:</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,275	\$5,492
Receivables	3,905	3,642
Inventories	34,511	35,159
Prepaid expenses and other	3,063	2,760
Current assets of discontinued operations	195	967
Total current assets	48,949	48,020
<i>Property and equipment, at cost:</i>		
Land	19,852	19,879
Buildings and improvements	73,810	72,141
Fixtures and equipment	29,851	28,026
Transportation equipment	2,307	2,210
Property and equipment, at cost	125,820	122,256
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,964)	(28,531)
Property and equipment, net	92,856	93,725
<i>Property under capital lease:</i>		
Property under capital lease	5,341	5,736
Less accumulated amortization	(2,544)	(2,594)
Property under capital lease, net	2,797	3,142

Sample financial statements

The Income Statement case

Supplementary
Information

Historical
Financial Overview

Certification of Responsible
Persons

Report of the
Statutory Auditor

Summary Statutory Accounts of
Delhaize Group SA

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in millions of EUR)	2008	2007	2006
Operating activities			
Group share in net profit	467	410	352
Net profit attributable to minority interest	12	15	9
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization - continuing operations	474	475	495
Depreciation and amortization - discontinued operations	2	1	8
Impairment - continuing operations	20	15	3
Impairment - discontinued operations	8	(1)	65
Allowance for losses on accounts receivable and inventory obsolescence	15	11	12
Share-based compensation	21	22	23
Income taxes	217	203	242
Finance costs	214	350	300
Income from investments	(14)	(37)	(20)
Other non-cash items	(6)	(7)	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(16)	(49)	(56)
Receivables	(52)	(61)	(71)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(26)	(6)	(9)
Accounts payable	(97)	(9)	112
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	28	75	13
Provisions	(25)	(13)	(32)
Interest paid	(198)	(254)	(292)
Interest received	13	15	19
Income taxes paid	(130)	(223)	(265)
Net cash provided by operating activities	927	932	910
Investing activities			
Business acquisitions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(100)	-	-
Business disposals, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed	-	119	-
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets (capital expenditures)	(714)	(729)	(700)
Sale of tangible and intangible assets	30	24	16
Investment in debt securities	(66)	(76)	(102)
Sale and maturity of debt securities	73	52	75
Purchase of other financial assets	-	(20)	-
Sale and maturity of other financial assets	7	1	2
Settlement of derivative instruments	-	(1)	(13)

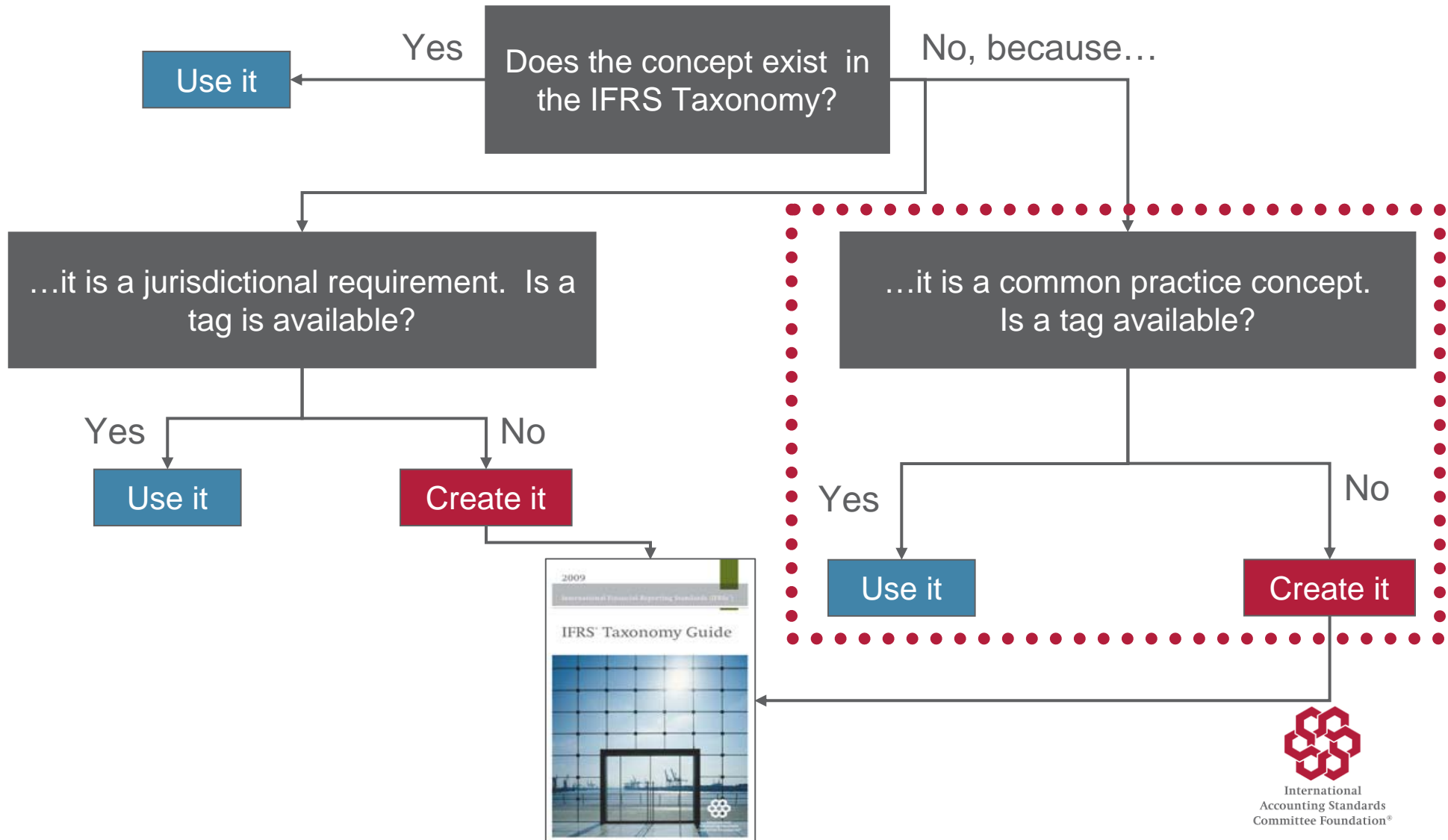


UK IFRS Extensions

+ [822100] Notes - Property, plant and equipment		
- [822110] Notes - Measurement for property, plant and equipment		
Disclosure of measurement information, property, plant and equipment	explanatory text	IAS 16 - Disclosure
<p>Disclosure of measurement bases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement bases, land and buildings Measurement bases, tangible exploration and evaluation assets Measurement bases, fixtures and fittings Measurement bases, construction in progress Measurement bases, office equipment Measurement bases, vehicles Measurement bases, machinery Measurement bases, other property, plant and equipment Measurement bases, property, plant and equipment 		<p>20 - Dimension - PPE Classes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property, plant and equipment classes [Dimension] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total property, plant and equipment [default] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Buildings Properties under construction Vehicles, plant and machinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant and machinery Furniture, fittings, tools and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture and fittings Tools and equipment Office equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer equipment Vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircraft Boats Motor vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial motor vehicles Motor cars Other vehicles Tangible exploration and evaluation assets Other property, plant and equipment



Mapping the taxonomy



The issues surrounding extensions

Why?

Extensions should be created to:

- Fulfil regulatory requirements
- Fulfil investor requirements
- Address a common practice disclosure in different areas
- Counter the ‘lack’ of detail in the IFRS Taxonomy and provide non-mandatory guidance for classification

Who?

Extensions should be created by:

- preparer (and/or printing company, accountant...)
- regulators/supervisors and/or associations (i.e. CEBS, IOSCO)
- accounting standard-setters
- a collaboration between different players

How?

Last, but not least

- Follow the guidance (identify concept, defining the tag...)
- Providing the definition (standard, interpretation)
- Clarify the funding and the timeline

Potential developers

Pro's and Con's of IFRS Taxonomy Extensions being created by ...

	Pro's	Con's
Issuers / preparers	Customised to specific entity needs	High risk of incomparability between entities
	Quickly developed	Cost multiplied by # of companies
Regulators / supervisors	Less incomparability between entities (within the regulator's business area)	Risk of incomparability (outside of the regulator's business area)
		Potentially slower process
	Cost supported locally	Specific to regulator's jurisdiction
		Rejection of IFRS (taxonomy) because of lack of overlap
Accounting standard-setters	No risk of incomparability between entities	Extensions perceived as new standards
	Based on US approach which has proven results	Costs
	Extensions today could lead to new standards tomorrow	Potentially limited consideration for local requirements
	Control of costs	

There is no one good solution !

Potential approach for the IASC Foundation

- Collecting illustrative financial statements and identify ‘common practice concepts’
- Aggregating existing concepts/extensions and making them available on the IASCF website (clearing house)
- Consider the inception of a new body (i.e. draft a Business Plan, initiate contacts, prepare a charter) for a collaborative development of Extensions

Pro's	Con's
No risk of incomparability	Extensions still perceived as IFRS
Sustainable funding mechanism for extensions (and potentially for full taxonomy)	Might be difficult to incept and to maintain, due to different agendas
Control of costs	

IFRS Taxonomy Extensions Experts Committee

- New IASCF body made of
 - External experts
 - Staff
- Scope of work: identify and tag *‘additional information necessary to fulfil the requirement of IFRS principles, but not specified listed in IFRS, in order to provide more details based on specific industry, local/regional, supervision, preparer or user requirements*
- Issues
 - Composition, reporting line and relationship with other bodies (i.e. IOSCO, IASB...)
 - Deliverables, Operations and Due process
 - Charter / MoU
 - Start date
 - Funding

Organization

- External experts panel potentially made of
 - IASB/IASCF
 - IOSCO
 - US SEC
 - Japan FSA
 - European Commission
 - + China, Canada, Australia... And Big 4+ representatives
- Staff
 - Director
 - Senior Project Manager (s)
 - Junior Project Manager (s)
 - Executive Assistant
- Periodic meetings
 - Identify key concepts and main areas for extensions development
 - Review and approve new Extensions
 - Provide staff with guidance for further development
- Deliverables
 - Guidance
 - IFRS Extensions Taxonomies consistent with IFRS taxonomy (architecture)
- Funding
 - IASB/IASCF to provide infrastructure
 - Salary and travel to be covered by other members (£0,5-1M/year)
 - Web application

Next

- Prepare a business plan
 - Clarify the scope of work and deliverables
 - Budget (financial/human resources)
 - Tentative timeline
- Redefine membership and initiate contacts with regulators and firms
- Consider development process

XBRL UK-IFRS extensions

Peter Calvert

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



UK status

- Mandation for tax filings from April 2011
- Taxonomies:
 - UK GAAP final – November 2009
 - UK-IFRS final – November 2009
 - UK-Common Data – November 2009
 - Review by accountancy firms under way
 - UK-IFRS banking draft – 1 Jan 2010
 - UK-IFRS insurance – Feb 2010
 - Other extensions as necessary

UK filing

- About 1.5 million companies
 - Companies House (abbreviated accounts)
 - HMRC (full accounts)
 - HMRC tax computations
- Effectively, 4 million instances docs per year from 2011
 - Substantial set of supporting projects
 - Range of accounting software products under development
 - Big bank experience: 50+ subsidiaries

UK plans and requirements

- Inline XBRL
- Discouraging (but allowing) company-specific extensions
- Full coverage of typically reported financial data (but allowing reduced tagging until 2013)
- Emphasis is on tagging monetary and numerical data in all its forms
- Textual data must be tagged, but not necessarily at a very granular level

UK-IFRS extension

- Ordinary commercial and industrial coverage
- Built from INTERNATIONAL models
- Focus on representing real-world reporting – what companies report in practice
- Different starting point from core IFRS taxonomy
- Found that core IFRS taxonomy only supported limited tagging of main models and sample accounts:
 - Primary statements experience
 - Notes experience

UK-IFRS basic numbers

- IFRS 2009: 2,747 elements
- UK-IFRS so far: 2,014 added elements
- UK-IFRS draft only contains IFRS content - no specific UK items or industry sectors have yet been included
- UK-IFRS replaces a substantial amount of IFRS 2009 coverage
- UK-IFRS not yet complete

UK-IFRS changes

- Dimensions replace intersection tables
- Addition of monetary elements
- Replacement of text elements to provide required granularity
- Detailed corrections:
 - impact of extension on meaning of elements
 - specific issues
 - changes and additions still under review

Business combinations (IFRS 3) example

- Total figures:
 - IFRS: 90 elements
 - UK-IFRS: 149 (121 UK, 29 IFRS)
- Significant difference in content:
 - IFRS: around 50 pct of elements are descriptive text items
 - UK-IFRS: just 13 pct are descriptive text items

Business combinations changes - 1

- UK-IFRS introduces dimensions to represent types of provisions and contingent liabilities
- Addition of monetary elements:
 - IFRS 3 B64i: *Disclosure of amounts recognised for each major class of assets and liabilities acquired*
 - IFRS: **One** text descriptive element
 - UK-IFRS: **34** monetary items

Business combinations changes - 2

- Replacement of text elements:
 - High-level text block items discarded
 - Granular text items replaced by less granular:

IFRS3 B64g: *(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and (iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer shall disclose that fact.*
 - **IFRS: five** text tags
 - **UK-IFRS: one** tag: *'Description of contingent consideration arrangements, including estimated outcomes'*.

UK-IFRS features - 1

- Presentation linkbase
 - UK built to look like accounts, no separate ELRs for regulations or to match calculations
- Dimensions
 - Data-centric, not document centric
 - For example, one PPE hypercube
 - Generic dimension members to avoid extension:
 - Business combination 1, 2, 3...
 - Operating segment 1, 2, 3...

UK-IFRS features - 2

- Tuples
 - Used to describe narrowly defined, specific data
 - Example: specific bank loans
 - By contrast, dimensions used for broad breakdowns of data
 - Tuples vs dimensions issue
- References
 - Common practice versus specific reference
 - Business combinations example
 - Operating profit example
 - Issue for discussion

XBRL UK goals on IFRS

- Do not want to build UK extensions for standard IFRS coverage
- Just focus on UK specific content (e.g. Directors remuneration)
- Would like to see IASB build comprehensive DTS reflecting real-world reporting
- Hope UK-IFRS extensions will provide useful example and feedback for that effort
- Need broader range of input from other jurisdictions
- Significant expansion to current IFRS taxonomy set

XBRL formulae in the IFRS Taxonomy

Roland Hommes

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter,
not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



Calculation Links

Pro

- Simple syntax
- Processors wide spread

Con

- Limitations by @periodType, <xbri:unit> and tuples
- Only summation and subtraction
- No custom error messages
- No explanation other than the @title
- No Dimensional awareness

cal_ias_1_2009-01-12_role-832000.xml

ifrs:ExpenseByNature =
ifrs:ChangesInInventoriesOfFinishedGoodsAndWorkInProgress -
ifrs:OtherWorkPerformedByEntityAndCapitalised +
ifrs:RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsed +
ifrs:EmployeeBenefitsExpense +
ifrs:DepreciationAndAmortisationExpense +
ifrs:ImpairmentLossReversalOfImpairmentLossRecognisedInProfitOrLoss +
ifrs:OtherExpenseByNature

ELR

```
<link:calculationLink xlink:type="extended" xlink:role="http://xbrl.iasb.org/role/ifrs/IAS_1_2009-01-12_role-832000" xlink:title="[832000] Notes - Analysis of income and expense">  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_ExpenseByNature" xlink:label="loc"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_ChangesInInventoriesOfFinishedGoodsAndWorkInProgress" xlink:label="loc_2"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_OtherWorkPerformedByEntityAndCapitalised" xlink:label="loc_3"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsed" xlink:label="loc_4"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_EmployeeBenefitsExpense" xlink:label="loc_5"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_DepreciationAndAmortisationExpense" xlink:label="loc_6"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_ImpairmentLossReversalOfImpairmentLossRecognisedInProfitOrLoss" xlink:label="loc_7"/>  
<link:loc xlink:type="locator" xlink:href="../../../ifrs-cor_2009-01-12_exposure_draft.xsd#ifrs_OtherExpenseByNature" xlink:label="loc_8"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_2" order="10.0" weight="1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_3" order="20.0" weight="-1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_4" order="30.0" weight="1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_5" order="40.0" weight="1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_6" order="50.0" weight="1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_7" order="60.0" weight="1"/>  
<link:calculationArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://www.xbrl.org/2003/arcrole/summation-item" xlink:from="loc" xlink:to="loc_8" order="70.0" weight="1"/>  
</link:calculationLink>
```

LOC's

ARC's

Formula Links

Pro

- No limitations, all XBRL aspects CAN be considered
- Custom functions for special needs
- All mathematical operations are possible
- Custom labels + references
- Custom error messages in research

Con

- Complex to create, even complexer to maintain
- Only two formula processors certified (one 'on the way')
- Instance creators often do not use XBRL processors

```

<gen:link xlink:type="extended" xlink:role="http://www.xbrl.org/2008/role/link">
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc2 "><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:ChangesInInventoriesOfFinishedGoodsAndWorkInProgress</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc3"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:OtherWorkPerformedByEmployeesAndCapitalised</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc4"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsed</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc5"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:EmployeeBenefitsExpense</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc6"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:DepreciationAndAmortisationExpense</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc7"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:ImpairmentLossReversalOfImpairmentLossRecognisedInProfitOrLoss</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>
<cf:conceptName xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="filter_loc8"><cf:concept><cf:qname>ifrs:OtherExpenseByNature</cf:qname></cf:concept></cf:conceptName>

```

(fact) variables

```

<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc2" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc3" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc4" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc5" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc6" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc7" bindAsSequence="false"/>
<variable:factVariable xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="var_loc8" bindAsSequence="false"/>

```

ARC filter-variable

```

<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc2" order="2.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc3" order="3.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc4" order="4.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc5" order="5.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc6" order="6.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc7" order="7.0"/>
<variable:variableFilterArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-filter" complement="false" cover="true" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="filter_loc8" order="8.0"/>

```

```

<formula:formula xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="formula" value="$v:loc2- $v:loc3+ $v:loc4 +$v:loc5 + $v:loc6 + $v:loc7 + $v:loc8 " source="v:loc2" aspectModel="non-dimensional" implicitFiltering="true">
<formula:aspects><formula:concept><formula:qname>ifrs:ExpenseByNature</formula:qname></formula:concept></formula:aspects>
</formula:formula>

```

Actual calculation

```

<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc2" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc2" order="2.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc3" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc3" order="3.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc4" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc4" order="4.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc5" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc5" order="5.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc6" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc6" order="6.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc7" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc7" order="7.0"/>
<variable:variableArc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/variable-set" name="v:loc8" xlink:from="formula" xlink:to="var_loc8" order="8.0"/>

```

ARC formula-variable

```

<ca:consistencyAssertion xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="assertion" strict="false" />

```

```

<gen:arc xlink:type="arc" xlink:arcrole="http://xbrl.org/arcrole/2008/consistency-assertion-formula" xlink:from="assertion" xlink:to="formula" order="1" />

```

Consistency Assertion

```

</gen:link>

```

ARC formula-assertion

Criteria for implementation

- Wide spread support in processing formulae
 - More than x% of XBRL enabled software?
- Tooling to create and maintain formulae
 - Make or buy
- IFRS specific labels and references
 - In all languages that are created for IFRS DTS
- Transferral period
 - Supporting both calculation AND formulae?
- Need for robust formulae
 - Formula needs to run without complete set of concepts used by implementor
- Need for prohibition of single formulae

Migration

- First use formulae only to add/subtract?
- Have 'providers' to process formulae?
- Trial formula linkbase?
- ...

IFRS for small- and medium-sized entities (SMEs)

Holger Obst & Maciej Piechocki

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



- Changes based on discussion with Paul Pacter (IASB Director of Standards for SMEs)
 - Removal of subclassification of other comprehensive income components
 - Items of mandatory subclassification moved to on the face in the statement of financial position
- Correction of references and addition of items as indicated in the interim response of XQRT accounting feedback



Statistics for concepts used (linked in the reference linkbase)

- IFRS Taxonomy 2009: 2,757
- IFRS Taxonomy for SMEs: 1,451
- Concepts not used in the IFRS Taxonomy 2009: 115

Statistics for ELRs used

- IFRS Taxonomy 2009: 144
- IFRS Taxonomy for SMEs: 95
- ELRs specific to the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy: 6



- T2: The IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy uses the same schema as the IFRS Taxonomy. While the schema differs from the final schema of the IFRS Taxonomy 2009 (because of the naming conventions for draft taxonomies), in future the IASC Foundation foresees releasing the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy in a yearly cycle in parallel with the full IFRS Taxonomy.

Do you agree or disagree with this approach, and why?

- T3: The IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy uses dimensions placed in the same folder as for the full IFRS Taxonomy. However, issues arise when the structure of a dimension differs between the full IFRS Taxonomy and the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy. This occurs for the dimension “913000 - Consolidated and separate financial statements” which is supplemented by the domain member “Combined financial statements” and is applicable to the IFRS for SMEs.

When such differences occur, do you believe that single dimensional structure should be used for both taxonomies, or should the two dimensions be separated (for example, 913000 and 913005, with the latter being specific to the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy)?

- T4: The IASCF published two Requests for Information (Rfi) on 15 July 2009. Any decisions on architectural changes that arise as a result of these Rfis will impact upon the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy and also upon the IFRS Taxonomy 2010, because both taxonomies share a single schema and label linkbase. **Do you agree that a single taxonomy architecture should apply to both the full IFRS Taxonomy and the IFRS for SMEs Taxonomy and do you agree that the IFRS Taxonomy for SMEs should be re-released together with the full IFRS Taxonomy 2010 if architectural changes should be introduced?**

IFRS Taxonomy field-testing initiative

Holger Obst

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter,
not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



- **Objective**

- Identify possible XBRL problems relating to the IFRS Taxonomy
- Conduct cost/benefit analysis of changes and new implementation
- Test new XBRL specifications

- **Participants**

- diverse and balanced range of participants from different sectors and jurisdictions, including accounting firms



- **Time line**

- to take place over a year, though this may be extended if necessary
- ex-ante and ex-post of taxonomy release

- **Outcome and deliverables**

- document and report its findings, for discussion with members of the IASB and other relevant parties, including the XAC and XQRT
- results may be shared with XBRL International Inc.



Sample XBRL Report and inlineXBRL specification

Holger Obst

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter,
not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



- InlineXBRL
 - additional specification for XBRL
 - extension of WWW standard XHTML1.0 published by W3C
 - comparable to Microformats
 - specification for extracting XBRL data from iXBRL conforming XHTML web pages
 - does not provide visualisation of XBRL data
 - final specification expected at the end of 2009
 - follows the idea of semantic web



“The main objective of Inline XBRL ("iXBRL") is to allow XBRL-based data to be displayed in situations where the producer wants to preserve a specific visual presentation of the information, and the consumer wants to be able to validate the input data. The primary use cases which drove the specification of iXBRL were:

- Preparation of company financials for filing with securities regulator
- Companies registrar wants to collect extensible business reports
- Company needs to view data prepared for internal consolidation

The Rendering Working Group established other uses for iXBRL, such as:

- Display of comparative corporate information on a web-page
- Reporting of very large financial statements“

XHTML vs iXBRL Website

XHTML

Statement of financial positions			
EUR ,000	period end	period end	period start
	2008-01-01 2008-12-31	2007-01-01 2007-12-31	2007-01-01 2007-12-31
Assets			
<i>Non-current</i>			
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>			
Land and buildings	120,000	125,000	128,000
Tangible exploration and evaluation assets	5,000	5,500	5,500
Fixtures and fittings	120,000	130,000	140,000
Office equipment	34,000	36,000	23,000
Vehicles	9,700	11,600	8,000
Machinery	2,500	5,000	7,000
Construction in progress	53,700	45,620	2,400
Other property, plant and equipment	5,800	1,300	1,100
Property, plant and equipment	350,700	360,020	315,000
Investment property	12,000	14,000	12,300
Goodwill	80,800	91,200	91,200
<i>Intangible assets other than goodwill</i>			
Brand names	12,070	44,020	26,300
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	3,400	3,600	3,700
Mastheads and publishing titles	60,000	12,000	12,000
Computer software	80,000	86,000	87,000
Licences and franchises	5,600	5,800	5,800
Copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, service and operating rights	2,000	2,300	61,600

XHTML with iXBRL

Statement of financial positions			
EUR ,000	period end	period end	period start
	2008-01-01 2008-12-31	2007-01-01 2007-12-31	2007-01-01 2007-12-31
Assets			
<i>Non-current</i>			
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>			
Land and buildings	120,000	125,000	128,000
Tangible exploration and evaluation assets	5,000	5,500	5,500
Fixtures and fittings	120,000	130,000	140,000
Office equipment	34,000	36,000	23,000
Vehicles	9,700	11,600	8,000
Machinery	2,500	5,000	7,000
Construction in progress	53,700	45,620	2,400
Other property, plant and equipment	5,800	1,300	1,100
Property, plant and equipment	350,700	360,020	315,000
Investment property	12,000	14,000	12,300
Goodwill	80,800	91,200	91,200
<i>Intangible assets other than goodwill</i>			
Brand names	12,070	44,020	26,300
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	3,400	3,600	3,700
Mastheads and publishing titles	60,000	12,000	12,000
Computer software	80,000	86,000	87,000
Licences and franchises	5,600	5,800	5,800
Copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, service and operating rights	2,000	2,300	61,600



Extraction into XBRL Data

Statement of financial positions			
EUR,000	period end	period end	period start
	2008-01-01	2007-01-01	2007-01-01
	2008-12-31	2007-12-31	2007-12-31
Assets			
<i>Non-current</i>			
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>			
Land and buildings	120,000	125,000	128,000
Tangible exploration and evaluation assets	5,000	5,500	5,500
Fixtures and fittings	120,000	130,000	140,000
Office equipment	34,000	36,000	23,000
Vehicles	9,700	11,600	8,000
Machinery	2,500	5,000	7,000
Construction in progress	53,700	45,620	2,400
Other property, plant and equipment	5,800	1,300	1,100
Property, plant and equipment	350,700	360,020	315,000
Investment property	12,000	14,000	12,300
Goodwill	80,800	91,200	91,200
<i>Intangible assets other than goodwill</i>			
Brand names	12,070	44,020	26,300
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	3,400	3,600	3,700
Masterheads and publishing titles	60,000	12,000	12,000
Computer software	80,000	86,000	87,000
Licences and franchises	5,600	5,800	5,800
Copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, licences and acquisition rights	2,000	2,300	61,600

Processor



```
<xbrl>
```

```
<../>
```

```
<../>
```

```
<../>
```

```
<../>
```

```
<../>
```

```
</xbrl>
```

- InlineXBRL enables the “transformation“ of web pages into XBRL data
- Open Source Processor (XSLT based) for extracting XBRL:
 - Sourceforge : inlineXBRL Extractor



- Numbers in XHTML1.0
 - `<p>12.000</p>`
- Numbers in XHTML1.0 with iXBRL
 - `<p>`
 - `<ix:nonFraction ... >12.000</ix:nonFraction>`
 - `</p>`
- Amount of goodwill in XHTML1.0 with iXBRL
 - `<p>`
 - `<ix:nonFraction name="ifrs:Goodwill" ...>12.000</ix:nonFraction>`
 - `</p>`



- **Scale**

- `<ix:nonFraction scale="3">12.000</ix:nonFraction>`
- Result: 12.000.000

- **Format**

- `<ix:nonFraction format="ixt:numcommadot">12.000</ix:nonFraction>`
- Result: 12
- `<ix:nonFraction format="ixt:numdotcomma">12.000</ix:nonFraction>`
- Result: 12000

- **Sign**

- (`<ix:nonFraction sign="-">12.000</ix:nonFraction>`)
- Result: -12



Sample XBRL document (III)

[Show case]



International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation

IFRS Taxonomy architecture 2010 & ITA update

Maciej Piechocki

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter,
not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



IFRS Taxonomy 2010 architecture

- 18 comment letters received
- Renaming concepts
 - R2: US GAAP/EDINET approach (concept names stable; creation ID removed)
 - R3: Abstract names and IDs (stable strings of text)
- Deleting concepts
 - D1: Current IFRS approach (unused concepts deleted from the schema)
 - D2: US GAAP approach (unused concepts are deprecated but remain in the schema)
- Dimensions
 - L1a: Dimensions for list-oriented disclosures
 - L1b: Dimensions for intersection tables
 - L2: Dimensional distinctions for major statements

- FINREP proposal
 - A character to represent the data type (A: abstract type, M: monetary item type, etc.)
 - Another character to represent the period type (I: Instant , D: Duration , F: Forever)
 - Four digits for the year when the concept is first created
 - A sequential number of 4 digits (more digits could be included as required).
- IFRS Taxonomy creation id
 - iYYYYMMDD + 11 digits



- Registries
 - Data types
 - Label roles
 - Reference roles
 - Other (arcroles)
- Dimensions for intersection tables
- Global dimensions (creation date with default)
- Equivalence indication
- Fact-fact linkage
- Versioning
- Filing manuals

IFRS Taxonomy Management System (TMS)

Maciej Piechocki

IASC Foundation

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the IASC Foundation or the IASB



- The Taxonomy Management System (TMS) **supports and integrates the existing IFRS taxonomy development processes** to ensure a **high quality taxonomy** and accompanying documentation.
- The TMS supports the mission of the IASC Foundation XBRL Team to provide users with an IFRS XBRL taxonomy of the same quality, in the same languages and at the same time as the IFRSs.
- The development of the TMS will:
 - **enhance the quality** of the taxonomies developed by the team, and also allow for continuous monitoring of the quality of a taxonomy,
 - **shorten the time-to-market** of a taxonomy release and also the publication of accompanying documentation,
 - formalise and **streamline the workflow** for taxonomy development and maintenance.

Expected Benefits

- improve **taxonomy development management** (change request tracking, taxonomy release management, configuration control, development process support, workflow management) measured by statistics of the number of working drafts of a taxonomy at various release stages;
- improve **quality assurance** throughout the taxonomy lifecycle and specifically reduce the number of errors in released taxonomies measured by the number of tests conducted and the presentation of test results to interested stakeholders;
- **enhance and accelerate publication of a taxonomy** (as a zip folder and also via absolute path) measured by the amount of manual file and folder structure manipulation, as well as manipulation of the taxonomy code;
- **enhance and accelerate publication of accompanying materials** (ITI, ITMM, eIFRS, versioning report, sample instance documents, ...) measured by time and effort required to provide accompanying materials (currently minimum of two days);
- improve **integration** with existing software tools (ITMM);
- **accelerate the publication of translations and related materials** (ITI);
- **reduce the number of XBRL team members involved** in certain processes (ie not requiring technical resources to support publishing processes);
- potentially in the future, to support development of taxonomy extensions (common practice and industry specific).