

Agenda

- Introduction and aims
- Breakout topics
- Breakout groups and admin
- Discussion and conclusions

Introduction and aims

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

Introduction

- IFRS is principle-based – disclosure requirements will ask for entity specific information such as segments, risk models etc.
- In addition IAS 1 states that entities will:

provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance. IAS 1.17 (c)

Aims today

- Three groups will discuss entity specific disclosures and aim to identify the best way to handle them.
- A fourth group will discuss communication with preparers along with other ways to help them.

The IFRS Taxonomy content

- The IFRS Taxonomy covers items commonly reported and included as common practice but this still leaves many 'less common' or entity specific items
- The IFRS Taxonomy design assumes that it is likely these items will be added at a later stage by either regulators, preparers or both

By not doing more – what do we risk?

- Risk of the IFRS Taxonomy content influencing reporting?
- Risk that there will be a global proliferation of differing solutions?
- Risk of users not reaping the benefits of electronic reporting?
- Risk that preparers may need to incur unnecessary and avoidable costs?

Breakout topics and questions

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New line
items

Combination
and subtotal

Categories
and
category
values

Helping
preparers

- Line items not covered by the IFRS Taxonomy
- Reporting an individual entity specific fact such as:
 - entity specific disaggregation of IFRS taxonomy items
 - standalone items
- For example:
 - Bills payable
 - Gain on sale of Company X

Combination & subtotal

- Financial report items consisting of an aggregation of individual but related concepts or facts
- Created as individual items may not be material or are more understandable as a combined figure
- May also be subtotals created because they provide a more understandable and comparable stage in a calculation
- For example
 - Raw materials and spare parts
 - Machinery and equipment
 - Plant and equipment

Categories and category values

- The disaggregation or breakdown an item is 'reported by' or 'classified according to' eg Classes of assets, Classes of financial instrument.
- The category values (or members) would be the name or descriptor for each type of asset or financial instrument
- Used in conjunction with reported line items (which may or may not be entity specific)

- How to identify entity specific items vs those covered by the taxonomy
 - How to identify when a new item should be created?
 - How different does an item need to be before it cannot be mapped to an existing taxonomy element?
- How to decide if an entity specific disclosure is a category or category value rather than a line item?

Helping preparers

- What do existing guides in other systems not cover that IFRS tagging might require?
- What do they cover that could be improved?
- Is there anything that can be done to give preparers a head-start when tagging their statements?

Questions to consider

In general we have assumed that entity specific items will need identifying and tagging in some manner

- Is there an ideal requirement for some types of user?
- Is there a minimum or core set of information required by some or all users?
- Could filing be effective without adding entity specific items to a taxonomy?
- What (if any) changes should we make to the IFRS Taxonomy?

What do we mean by users?

User group	Application
Preparers	<p>Entities use the IFRS Taxonomy to tag their IFRS financial statements (or parts thereof) and electronically share this tagged data with the users of this information. Entities may also use digital reports and/or the IFRS Taxonomy to review reporting practices within their industry or as a means to facilitate peer benchmark analysis.</p>
Regulatory organisations	<p>Regulatory organisations may use the IFRS Taxonomy as the mark-up content standard for tagging IFRS financial statements (or the information from those statements) when implementing electronic filing systems.</p> <p>Where they require data tagging, they may use the structured information to perform systematic analysis that supports enforcement of consistent adoption and implementation of IFRSs. The file may also be made publicly available so others can use it eg to enhance transparency of financial information in capital markets.</p>
Investors, credit lenders and other users of IFRS financial statements	<p>Investors and credit lenders may use marked-up electronic IFRS financial statements to access and process financial data in a timely and cost-efficient manner.</p>

Breakout groups and admin

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People and places

New items

Board room
(RHS)

Subtotal and combination

Victoria room
(downstairs)

Categories and category members

Board room
(LHS)

Helping preparers

Cannon room
(downstairs)

Session plan

- Extensions - Introduction
- 10.55- 11.10 Break (tea, coffee etc.)
- 11.10-12.20 Break-out sessions (discussion)
- 12.20-12.50 Report back and summary
- Lunch

- Try to describe discussion and conclusions in business terms so no XBRL knowledge is necessary. For example:
 - X user would want to know how that an item relates to an existing IFRS reporting item but X user does not need to know about summation
 - X user would need a reference to IFRS

- You will have
 - Flip charts
 - Pens
 - Paper
 - Examples and a copy of these slides
- If you need anything else ask a member of IFRS staff
- If you need any help IFRS Taxonomy team members will be circulating around the groups

Finally...

- Back to the boardroom by 12:20
- Each group will need one or two volunteers to provide the report back