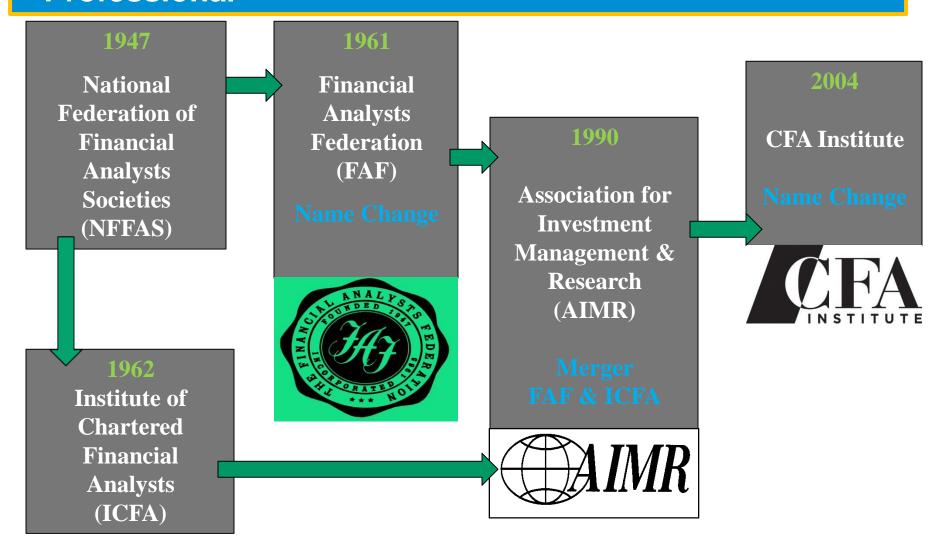


CFA Institute

Investor Organization Contribution to IFRS Development & Education

CFA Institute Raison d'Etre: Creating the Investment Professional





Profile of a Global Organization

- Offices in Charlottesville, New York, London, Brussels, Mumbai, Beijing and Hong Kong
- 300K candidates (Up from 16k in 1990)
- 135,000 Members across 150 Countries (Up from 17K in 1990)
- 130+ Societies including large societies such as CFA (UK)
- 51% Non-US Members (Up from 10% in 1990)
- 22% Portfolio Managers, 15% Research Analysts



Training Investment Professionals: IFRS a Core Part of Curriculum

Topic Area	Level I	Level 2	Level 3
Ethical & Professional Standards	15%	10%	10%
Investment Tools	50%	30%-60%	0%
Corporate Finance			
Economics			
Financial Reporting and Analysis (IFRS)			
Quantitative Methods			
Asset Classes	30%	35%-75%	25%-65%
Alternative Investments			
Derivatives			
Equity Investments			
Fixed Income			
Portfolio Management and Wealth Planning	5%	5%-15%	45%-55%
Tota	al 100%	100%	100%



Investor Protection: Standards & Advocacy Division

- Financial Reporting Policy
- Capital Markets Policy
- Investment Performance Standards
- Standards of Practice

IFRS and US GAAP Development

- Comment letters
- Policy Publications
 - 8 Policy Publications in last 5 years
- Seats at the Table
 - IFRIC
 - CMAC
 - Advisory Council

IAASB, PCAOB, SEC, ESMA, EFRAG, FRC

- -Comment Letters
- -Committee Participation

Member Outreach and Education

- IFRS Education Update
- Conduct Member Surveys
- Outreach to Specialist
 Users
- Facilitate Investor
 Engagement

Strategic Partners and Other Stakeholders Engagement

- Professional Associations (FEE)
- Audit Firms
- Media
- Treasury SelectCommittee, Congress



History of Involvement: Significant Financial Reporting Changes

1970s Leases: Advocated reporting of lease obligations on balance sheet. Lessee and lessor accounting should be the same.

1980s Employee Benefit Plans: Advocated transparent reporting of economic position in financial statements (e.g. all liabilities on balance sheet, fair value for assets, elimination of smoothing, better assets & liability disclosures).

Cash Flows: Supported separate reporting of operating, investing, and financial cash flows. Advocated for direct cash flow statements.

1990s Debt and Equity Securities: Debt and equity securities should be measured at fair value.

Stock Based Compensation: Supported expensing of stock-based compensation.

Derivatives: Derivatives should be fully disclosed and accounted for at fair value.

2000s Acquisitions: Supported elimination of pooling of interest method that suppressed economics of acquisitions.

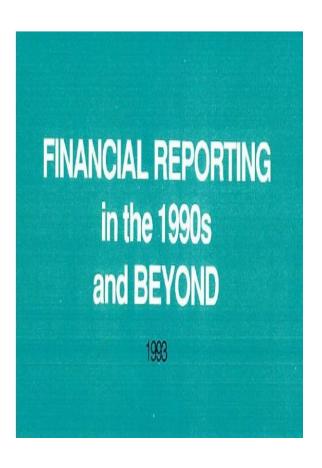


Flagship Publications: Articulating Investor Expectations

A Com renen ive u ine e ortin MoOel

Financial Reporling for Inve ton

Jul 1001



Examples of Partnership with IFRS Foundation

- Investor Education Webcasts
 - IFRS 7, 10, 11, 12 and IAS 19 R
 - OCI
 - Revenue Recognition and Financial Instruments
- Co-hosting of Investors in Financial Reporting Anniversary
- Facilitating Member Access
 - IFRS Agenda Consultation
 - French Society Outreach
- IFRS Education
 - Education Advisory Group

