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Agenda Paper 1B



Effect of technology on the future of accounting and corporate reporting IFRS Advisory Council

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Technology

- Many aspects of technological change will affect the future of accounting and corporate reporting
 - the availability of Big Data
 - Blockchain and the accessibility of data
 - automation of work knowledge
- Each of these can have an effect on risk
- Technology can affect all aspects of the information supply chain
 - preparation
 - delivery
 - analysis





- Can be read, analysed and assimilated in vast quantities electronically
- Includes emails, social media, mobile data and websites
- Provides useful correlations between data
- But is not structured....

2012 Davos: 'Data is a new class of economic asset'



Effect of Big Data

- Much more data available
 - non-GAAP data proliferates
 - individual entity's business model is emphasised
- Automated analysis supports making use of more data
 - makes disclosure overload less significant
 - frees up investors for research, not number crunching
- Could reduce the level playing field
 - sophisticated investors have access to more data
 - are smaller investors at a disadvantage?



Q1 How is financial reporting affected by the proliferation of data?

- How does Big Data affect financial reporting?
 how should Big Data, the IERS taxonomy and
 - how should Big Data, the IFRS taxonomy and financial reporting interact?
 - what is the role of data warehouses and amalgamators?
- What is the future of the annual report?
 - the more information, the greater the need for comparability, standardisation and quality control
 - the annual report represents a reality check



Q1 How is financial reporting affected by the proliferation of data? *continued*

- Will annual compliance information, investor information and annual reports separate?
 - investor information could be based on real time Big Data, statutory/ prudential compliance activities based more on financial reporting?



- Blockchain is made up of decentralised ledgers, maintained across a network of computers ('cloud computing')
 - if both parties agree, could lead to open book accounting
- Information in Blockchain is locked
 - the data is not subject to manipulation, but is not necessarily correct
- The assurance level attached to the data is not clear to the reader



Effect of Blockchain and open accessibility

- Open book accounting is currently restricted to limited customers and their suppliers

 could be open to all, including investors
- What effect could open accessibility have on IT platforms
 - unknown at present
 - eg can filtering be standardised?
- People may expect real-time updates
 - but some transactions are difficult to assess in real time eg business combinations



Q2 How can the market prepare for open accessibility?

- If some users have a comparative advantage in accessing information (ie sophisticated investors could derive real time updates; others would rely on formal reports) then what are the implications for:
 - efficiently priced securities in equity markets
 - a level playing field for investors
- Do you have any suggestions for balancing the efficiency of the market with a level playing field for all?



Q2 How can the market prepare for open accessibility? *continued*

- Would investors use more granular information about individual transactions?
 - cost of equity/ growth rate/ earnings/ cash flow (ie amalgamated figures) principally used to decide share price
- What assurance levels can be provided on data?
- How should users control updates to data that is constantly changing?



Automation

- Many processes are being standardised or automated, including the automation of work knowledge, eg
 - standard audit programmes
 - compliance and reporting checklists
- Automated audit processes include sample choice, detection of suspicious transactions, journal testing
- Robotics, data analytics, artificial intelligence leave humans to provide professional scepticism and judgement



- Automation could give rise to 100% sampling for any compliance testing
- But automation of work knowledge deprives individuals of the opportunity to develop their own professional judgement
- Automation combined with open accessibility could also lead to automation of trading activities

 eg financial instruments, commodities or exchange transactions



Q3 What effect will automation have on the information supply chain?

- How do you account for autotraded activities?
 - will autotrading affect the unit of account used when applying our standards?
 - what effect will autotrading have on risk?
- As automation takes over simpler tasks, how will novice accountants, regulators and analysts build experience? How do you apply judgement if the simple tasks that build that experience are automated?
 - how can stakeholders address this?
 - what potential have we to support building the capacity for judgment?



Effect of technology on risk

- The effect of Big Data is to remove much systemic risk through cross-verification
 - eg credit risk can be reduced because of increased checks
- Some risk is increased due to increased volatility as information changes at an increased rate
- Is there a risk of automated trading creating a selfreinforcing price direction?
- Risk may also be decentralised

 eg the financial industries supply chain has been
 disrupted by non-bank lending

Q4 Should changes to risk and technology affect our standard-setting?

- Should the way that entities transact and report transactions affect how we develop our standards?
 – eg will more transactions need to be assessed on a portfolio basis?
- Will technology make reporting riskier?

 will Big Data need to be reconciled to financial statements?
- How can you limit market volatility if misinformation is reported, or derived, from unregulated information?
 how can you control price-sensitive Big Data?



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