

18th XBRL Europe Day

February 16th, 2017

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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Machine Learning on Danish annual reports in XBRL

- Chief Advisor Niels-Peter Rønmos
- Danish Business Authority
- Member of XBRL-Denmark



Danish status/timeline on XBRL on annual reports

2010 Januar: Started to build a new XBRL-taksonomi (DK-GAAP)

Nov.: Bill introduced in the danish Parliament

Dec: New platform «go live»
Voluntary fillings

2011 April: Law passed in parliament

2012 Januar: Mandatory for 95% - smallest companies (31/1)

Juni: First deadline for digital filling

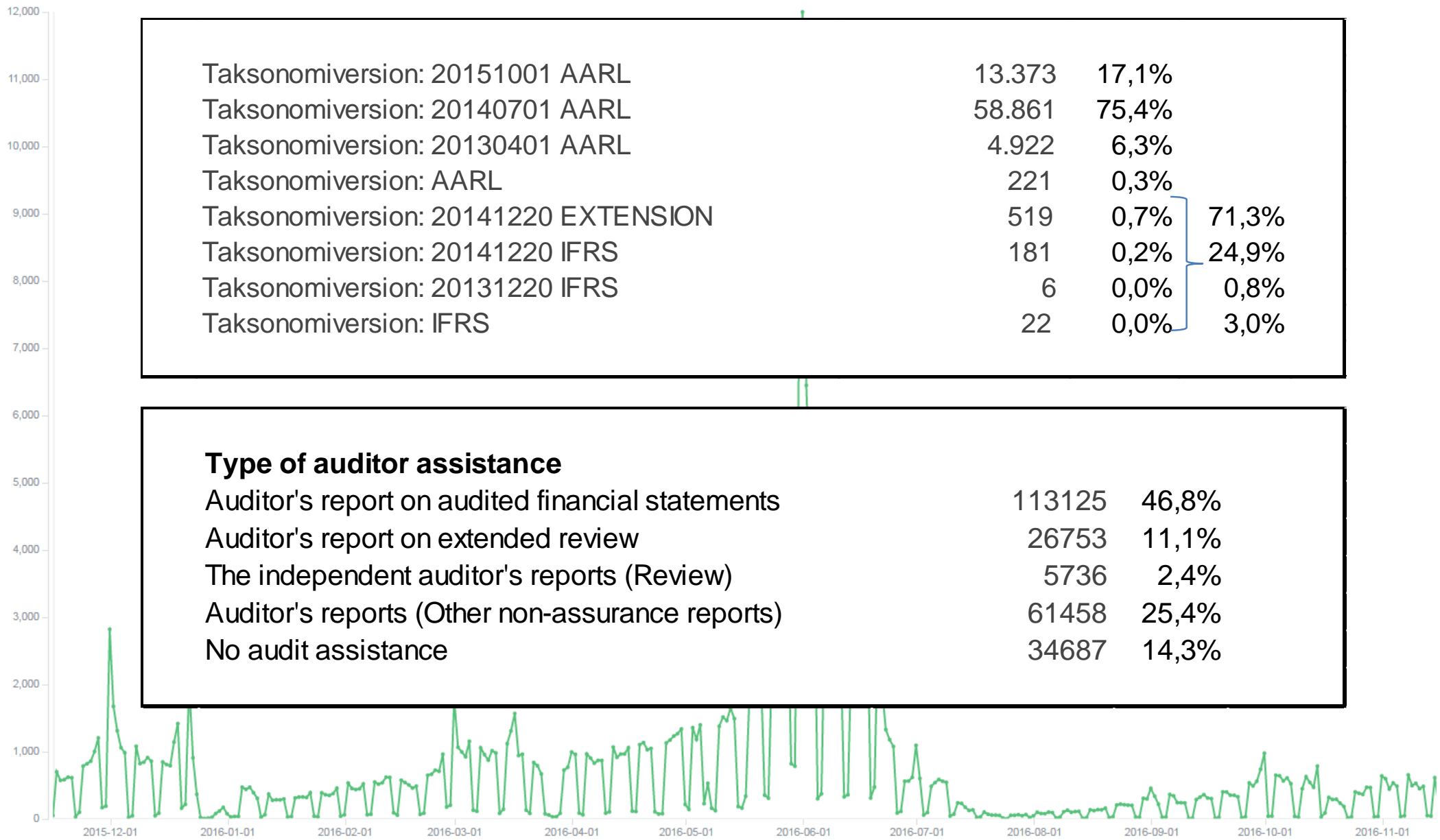
2013 Januar: Mandatory for all Companies (1/1) (except IFRS)

2014 Januar: Mandatory for IFRS-companies (1/1)

2015 Januar: Free public access to all XBRL/PDF document

Data on annual reporting in Denmark:

- 236.000 companies fill annual reports to DBA
- Deadline: 5 month after the end of fiscal year
- 90% of all annual reports are made and filled by auditors
- “Open” reporting
- Rules are defined in the Danish financial statement act



Taksonomiversion: 20151001 AARL	13.373	17,1%	
Taksonomiversion: 20140701 AARL	58.861	75,4%	
Taksonomiversion: 20130401 AARL	4.922	6,3%	
Taksonomiversion: AARL	221	0,3%	
Taksonomiversion: 20141220 EXTENSION	519	0,7%	71,3%
Taksonomiversion: 20141220 IFRS	181	0,2%	
Taksonomiversion: 20131220 IFRS	6	0,0%	24,9%
Taksonomiversion: IFRS	22	0,0%	0,8%
			3,0%

Type of auditor assistance		
Auditor's report on audited financial statements	113125	46,8%
Auditor's report on extended review	26753	11,1%
The independent auditor's reports (Review)	5736	2,4%
Auditor's reports (Other non-assurance reports)	61458	25,4%
No audit assistance	34687	14,3%

Why the Danish business authority uses XBRL-data?

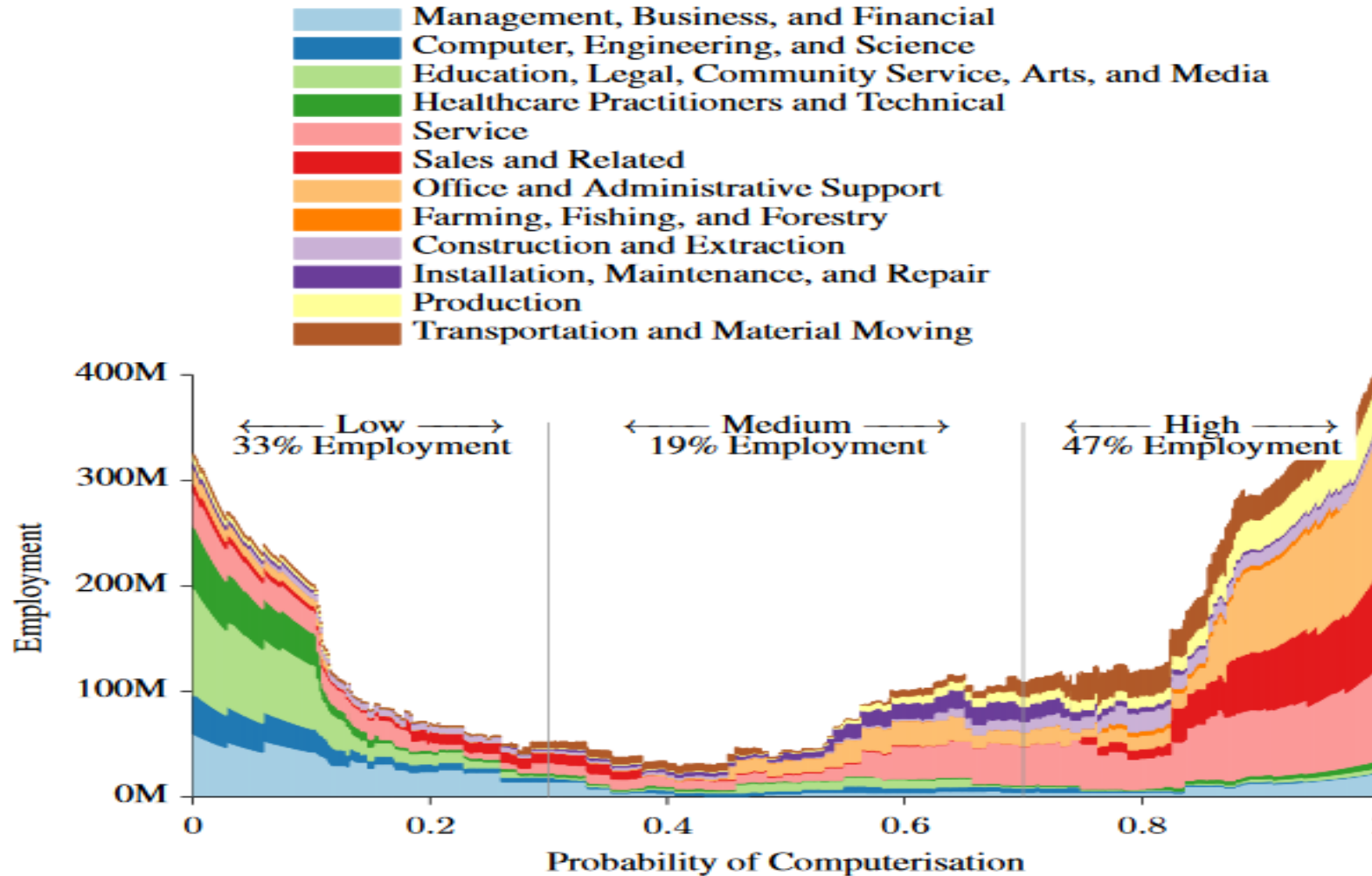
- To monitor and control the annual reports. Why?
- To ensure compliance to Danish and international accounting regulation and standards.
- To develop new policy based on evidens.
- To monitor and control auditors, companies, funds



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Why Machine learning?

- "In the growing at high
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What is Machine learning?

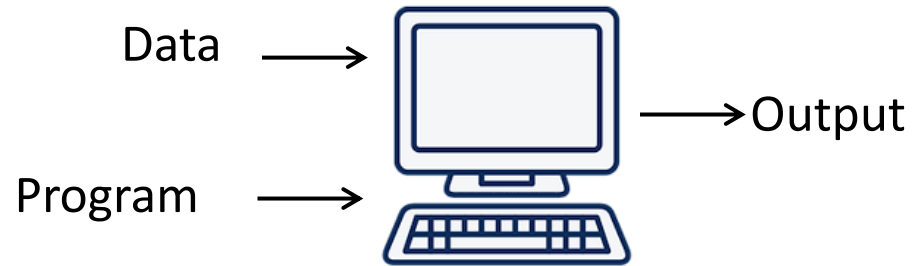
- *Combines*
 - Statistics
 - Modern computing power
 - advanced algorithmsto find patterns in data,

.... in order to make data-driven predictions or decision.

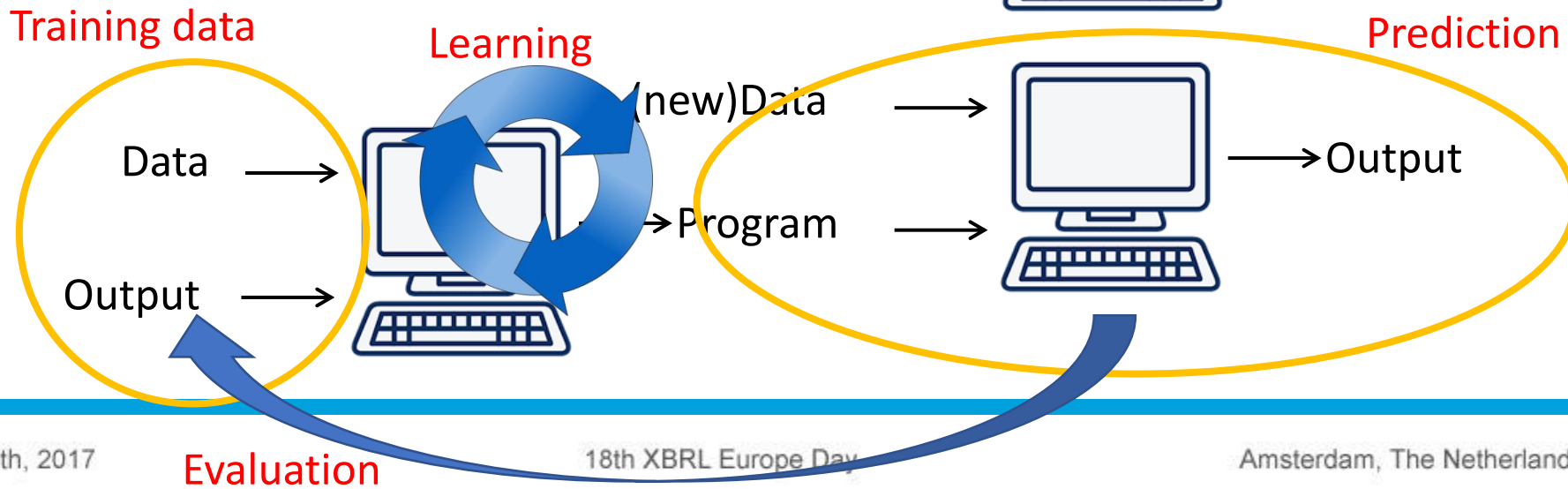
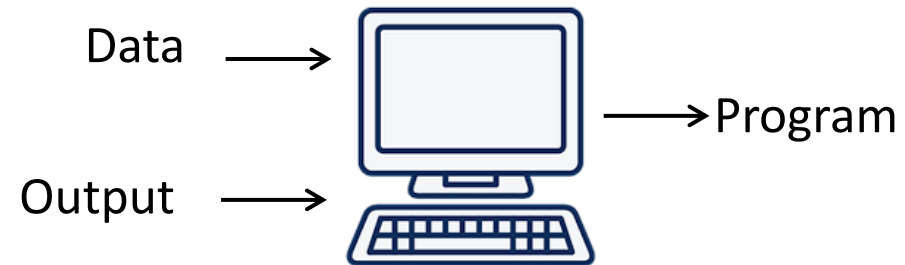
- **ML gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed!**

Traditional computing vs Machine Learning




Traditional Computing:



Machine Learning:



CASE I - Errors on value off, and write downs on Land and buildings

- Based on our annual supervision of annual reports.! **3 %**
- 1. iteration: unprepared data.  **Prepare data** **- %**
- 2. iteration with prepareds data  **Domain knowledge** **65 %**
- 3. Iteration with more entities based on interation 2  **Evaluation!** **92 %**

Case II: Qualifications of audited financial statements



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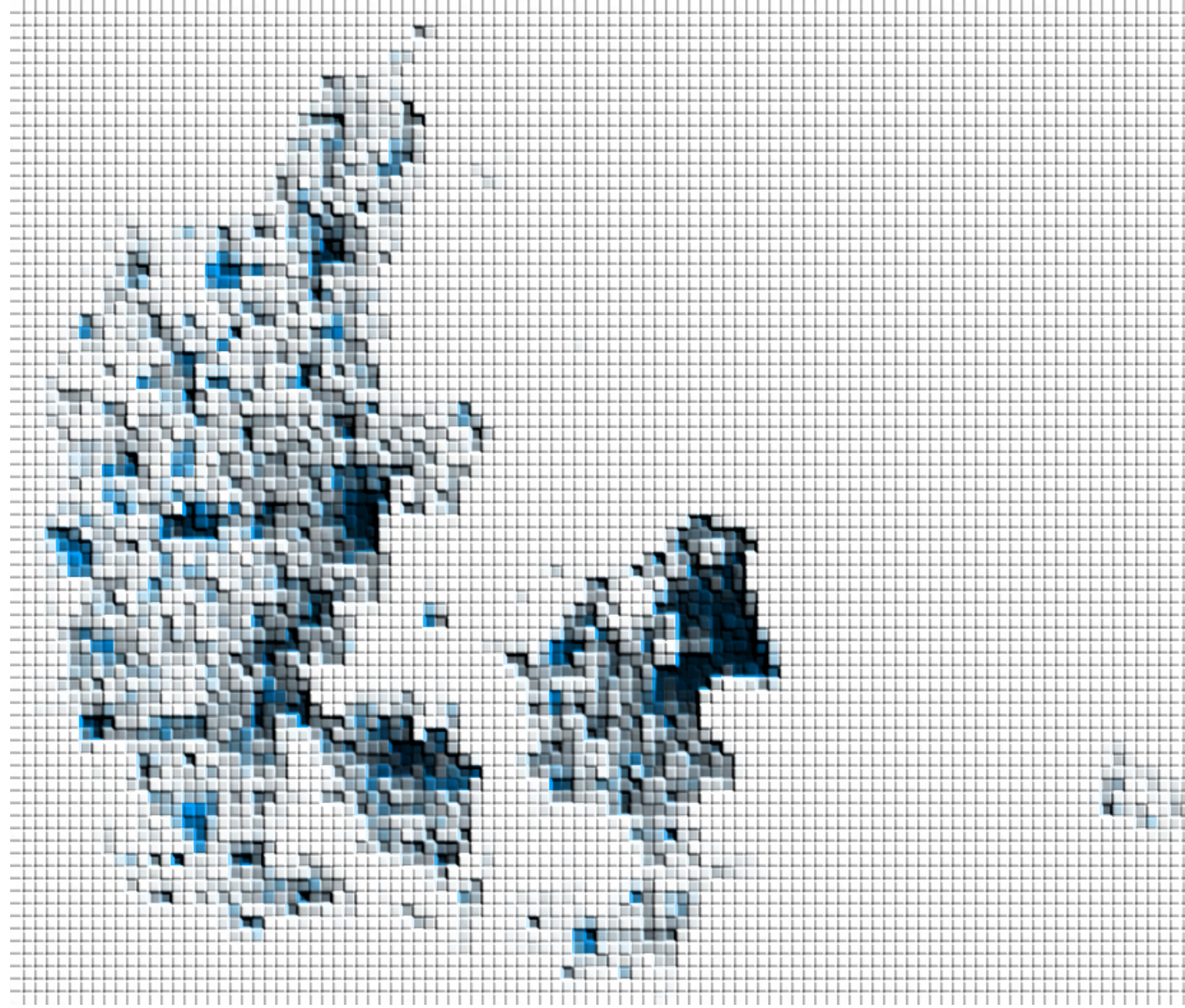
	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity
Going Concern	96,6 %	93,7%	89,7%	98,4%
Entire annual report	98,0%	70,3%	58,7%	99,3%
Fundamental	95,4%	90,0%	68,5%	99,0%
Valuation off....	90,9%	87,9%	75,8%	95,4%
Disagreement	78,6%	27,9%	93,6%	15,0%
Lack of audit evidence	90,3%	89,6%	83,0%	94,5%
Inventories	98,3%	93,6%	93,1%	99,0%
Deferred tax	99,7%	97,5%	94,4%	99,9%
Profit (Loss)	98,3%	89,9%	82,0%	99,4%
Receivables from group enterprises	97,7%	78,0%	66,3%	99,2%
Investments in group enterprises	96,7%	86,1%	79,3%	98,6%

NEXT: Business usage of Machine learning

- X.....
- Supervision of annual reports
- Guide the companies before or while filling
- Early Warning: identifying companies in distress
- Automated Business Reporting
- Underpinning policy Development

.... and

- Cleaning data
- Tagging data
- Visualising of data





Questions?