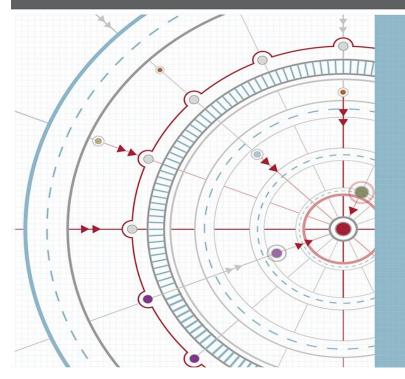
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Update on the IFRS Taxonomy

XBRL Europe, Warsaw

Rita Clijmans—Senior Technical Manager

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board (Board) or the IFRS Foundation.





Background

IFRS Taxonomy—activities

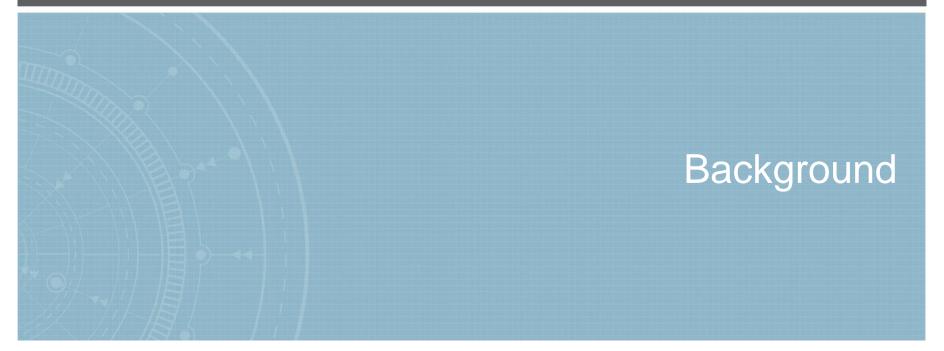
- The IFRS Taxonomy 2018
- Areas of focus in the next 12 months

Better communication in financial reporting

The Primary Financial Statements project and its interaction with the IFRS Taxonomy



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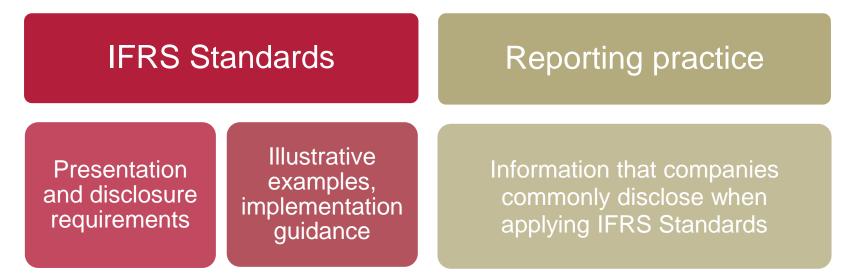
- Consists of 'elements' that are used to tag information in financial statements prepared using IFRS Standards
- Makes the tagged information readable for computers
- Reflects the presentation and disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards (including the IFRS for SME Standard)

A single and global standard for tagging IFRS disclosures, facilitating digital communication



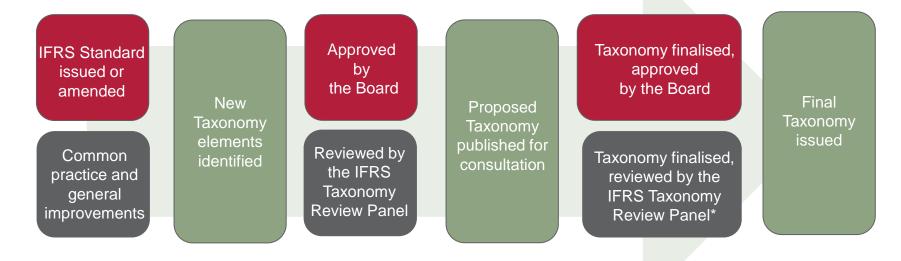
IFRS Taxonomy content

IFRS Taxonomy elements





Process for updating the IFRS Taxonomy



The IFRS Taxonomy Consultative Group (ITCG)

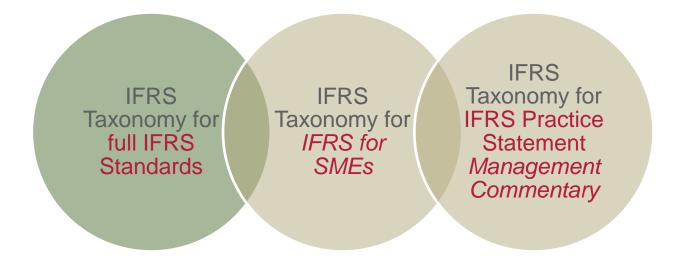


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IFRS Taxonomy—activities



IFRS Taxonomy 2018



The IFRS Taxonomy 2018 was released on 16 March 2018.

It reflects IFRS Standards as at 1 January 2018, including those published but not yet effective. Only the IFRS Taxonomy for full IFRS Standards was updated.



IFRS Taxonomy 2018

- No updates to the architecture of the IFRS Taxonomy
- Includes updates to the IFRS Taxonomy for full IFRS Standards reporting

Reflecting new or amended IFRS Standards

- 1. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- 2. Some of the amendments to IFRS 4: *Applying IFRS 9* Financial Instruments *with IFRS 4* Insurance Contracts
- 3. Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

General improvements



Areas of focus in the next 12 months

1. Content

 reflect the presentation and disclosure requirements of IFRS Standards and related common reporting practice in a timely manner using the most appropriate data model

2. Consistent and accurate implementation

 support regulators and preparers with using the IFRS Taxonomy to provide investors with high-quality, globally-consistent tagged disclosures based on IFRS Standards



Content—upcoming IFRS Standards

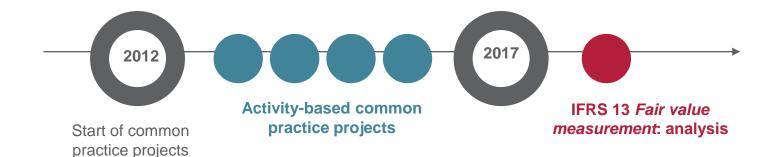
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Торіс	Publication date	Taxonomy impact
Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	March 2018	Limited to none
Classification of Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 1)	H2 2018	Limited to none
Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	Q2 2018	Limited to none

The impact of new or amended IFRS Standards on the IFRS Taxonomy in the next 12 months will be limited



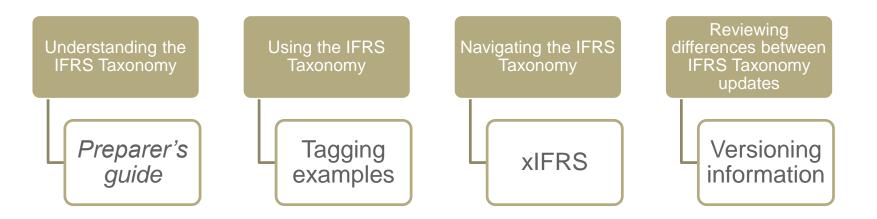
Content—reporting practice





Implementation—overview

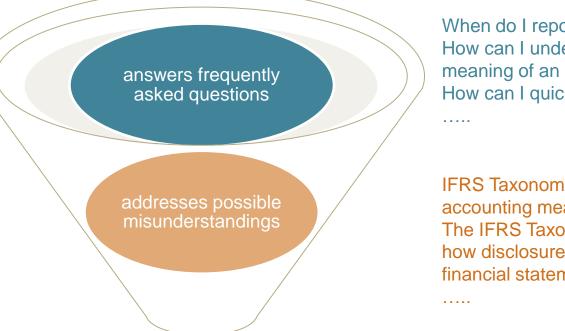
 A wide range of supporting and educational materials relating to the IFRS Taxonomy is available to help users implement the IFRS Taxonomy correctly and consistently, for example:





New release in 2017—the Preparer's Guide

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When do I report negative values? How can I understand the accounting meaning of an element? How can I quickly locate an element?

IFRS Taxonomy calculations do not infer accounting meaning.

The IFRS Taxonomy does not prescribe how disclosures should be presented in financial statements.

A living document, the *Preparer's Guide* helps preparers **understand** the content of the IFRS Taxonomy to improve the quality of tagging

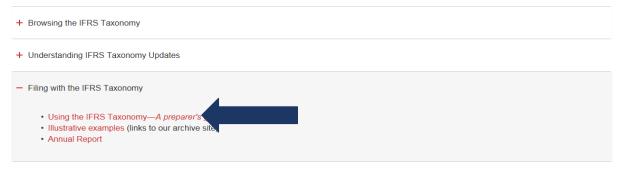


Where to find the guide and other resources?

ABOUT US AROUND THE WORLD	ISSUED STANDARDS SUPPORTING IM	PLEMENTATION PROJECTS NEWS	AND EVENTS SERVICES			
Home < Issued Standards < IFRS Taxonomy						
IFRS Taxonomy						
ABOUT	GENERAL RESOURCES	TAXONOMY UPDATES	NEWS			

General resources

We have developed the following supporting and educational materials to aid understanding and use of the IFRS Taxonomy.





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Implementation—focus in 2018

- Quick wins—changes that can:
 - be implemented relatively quickly; and
 - provide tangible benefits to users

Improvements to guides

Responding to external feedback or answering commonly asked questions

Implementation notes

Reporting of positive (negative) values for monetary elements that do not have a balance attribute



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Better communication in financial reporting



Central theme of the Board's work

Better Communication in Financial Reporting





Proposed—Structure of the Statement(s) of Financial Performance

Revenue	10,000
Cost of goods sold	-4,000
Gross profit	6,000
Selling, general and admin costs	-3,000
Profit before investing, financing and income tax	3,000
Fair value changes in the value of investment property	250
Other income from investments	<u>50</u>
Profit before financing and income tax	
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents calculated using effective interest method	80
Other income from cash and cash equivalents and financing activities	20
Expenses from financing activities	-1000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	-300
Pre-tax profit	2,100

Two subtotals facilitate comparisons between entities

Income or expenses from investments

Finance income/expenses



Management performance measure

The management performance measure is presented in a separate reconciliation in the notes:

Management performance measure reconciliation (extract from notes)

Profit before investing, financing and income tax	3,000
Restructuring expenses for the closure of Factory A	1,000
Litigation settlement related to []	400
Management performance measure	4,400

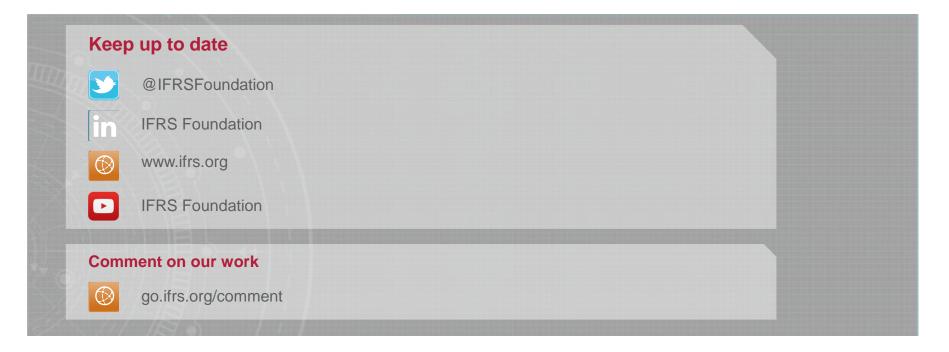
Reconciled to most appropriate subtotal or total required by IFRS Standards



- Improving the structure of the Primary Financial Statements should help investors in their use of structured electronic financial reports. For example:
 - the consistent presentation and tagging of subtotals makes it possible to screen a large number of companies in a cost-efficient manner
 - tagging reconciliations makes it possible to quickly identify differences in the components of a reconciliation over time



Contact us





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