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Réunion



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RightOfUseAssets or RightofuseAssetsThatDoNotMeetDefinitionOfInvestmentProperty ?

Fact pattern: the issuer presents Right Of Use Assets on a separate line in the statement of financial position and does not have any ROU meeting the definition of Investment Property.

A RightofuseAssetsThatDoNotMeetDefinitionOfInvestmentProperty	B RightOfUseAssets	C Either	D Both (Double tagging)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope. See appendix – Narrowest tag - Although there is no obligation in terms of minimal lines required in the statement of financial position, IFRS 16.47 and 48 imply that if there is such a line, then the appropriate tag is this one. See Documentation ROU 1/2 - Per IFRS 16.53, RightOfUseAssets seems to be intended for disclosures. See Documentation ROU 2/2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most generic tag related to ROU and could be the tag mostly selected by issuers. See appendix - Use of an element wider in scope or meaning (controversial: « if the ESEF taxonomy only contains an element that is wider ... ») 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the issuer does not have any ROU being Investment Property, either tag could be used. See appendix - Use of an element wider in scope or meaning - This may make no difference from the perspective of the user (selection of all tags containing « rightofuseasset ») 	

Documentation ROU 1/2

Extract IFRS
16 (xIFRS
2021)

47

A lessee shall either present in the statement of financial position, or disclose in the notes:

- (a) right-of-use assets separately from other assets. If a lessee does not present right-of-use assets separately in the statement of financial position, the lessee shall:
 - (i) include right-of-use assets within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned; and
 - (ii) disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those right-of-use assets.

Description of line items in statement of financial position which include right-of-use assets	text	832610
Disclosure		



Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property	X _{instant,} debit	832610
Disclosure		

- (b) lease liabilities separately from other liabilities. If the lessee does not present lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position, the lessee shall disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those liabilities.

Current lease liabilities	X _{instant,} credit	832610
Disclosure		
Description of line items in statement of financial position which include lease liabilities	text	832610
Disclosure		
Lease liabilities	X _{instant,} credit	832610
Disclosure		
Non-current lease liabilities	X _{instant,} credit	832610
Disclosure		

Documentation ROU 2/2

Extract IFRS 16 (xIFRS 2021)

Disclosure

Disclosure of leases [text block] Disclosure	text block	IFRS 16 - Presentation Disclosure	800500, 832610
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51 The objective of the disclosures is for lessees to disclose information in the notes that, together with the information provided in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows, gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee. [Paragraphs 52–60](#) specify requirements on how to meet this objective.

52 A lessee shall disclose information about its leases for which it is a lessee in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, a lessee need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere in the financial statements, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference in the single note or separate section about leases.

Description of cross-reference to disclosures about leases Disclosure	text		832610
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53 A lessee shall disclose the following amounts for the reporting period:

- (a) depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset;

Depreciation, right-of-use assets Disclosure	X _{duration}		832610
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[...]

- (i) the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.



Right-of-use assets Disclosure	X _{instant, debit}		832610
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Revenue or RevenueFromContractsWithCustomers?

Fact pattern: the issuer’s revenue solely arises from contracts with customers (under IFRS 15) and the issuer presents a single line labelled “revenue” in the P&L. Should this line item be tagged to **Revenue** (IAS 1 concept) or to **RevenueFromContractsWithCustomers** (IFRS 15 concept)?

A RevenueFromContractsWithCustomers	B Revenue	C Either	D Both of them (double tagging)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope. See appendix – Narrowest tag - Permits the “electronic” user to have the same level of information as the “traditional” user as IFRS 15.113 (a) requires issuers to disclose Revenue from Contracts with Customers separately from their other sources of revenue (in this case the information is provided in the notes). See Documentation Revenue 2/2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complies with IAS 1.82 (a) in terms of minimum line items required to be included in the statement of profit or loss. See Documentation Revenue 1/2 - The most generic tag and could be the tag mostly selected by issuers. - Permits the “electronic” user to have the same level of information as a “traditional” user that would only read the primary financial statements and not the notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the issuer does not have any revenue not arising from contracts with customers, either Revenue or RevenueFromContractsWithCustomers could be used - This may make no difference from the perspective of the user 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permits to meet both requirements : the RTS requirement to use the narrowest tag, and IAS.1.82 (a) to meet minimum line items requirement

Revenue 1/2

From IAS 1
(xIFRS 2021)

82

Information to be presented in the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss

In addition to items required by other IFRSs, the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss shall include line items that present the following amounts for the period:

- (a) revenue, presenting separately interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method;



Interest revenue calculated using effective interest method	X _{duration} , credit		310000, 320000
Revenue	X _{duration} , credit	IAS 1.102 Example IAS 1.103 Example IFRS 12.B10 b Example IFRS 12.B12 b (v) Disclosure IFRS 5.33 b (i) Disclosure IFRS 8.23 a Disclosure IFRS 8.28 a Disclosure IFRS 8.32 Disclosure IFRS 8.33 a Disclosure IFRS 8.34 Disclosure	310000, 320000, 800200, 825700, 825900, 871100

Revenue 2/2

From IFRS 15
(xIFRS 2021)

Contracts with customers

- 113 An entity shall disclose all of the following amounts for the reporting period unless those amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with other Standards:
- (a) revenue recognised from contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from its other sources of revenue; and



Revenue from contracts with customers	Disclosure	X _{duration,}	IFRS 15.114	Disclosure	831150
		credit			

GainsLossesOnExchangeDifferencesOnTranslationNetOfTax (before reclassification) or OtherComprehensiveIncomeNetOfTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation (after reclassification)?

Fact pattern: The issuer presents a statement of OCI with components presented net of tax. There are **no reclassification adjustments** on the exchange differences on translation recorded in OCI.

Should the line item be tagged to **GainsLossesOnExchangeDifferencesOnTranslationNetOfTax** (e.g. tag before reclassification) or to **OtherComprehensiveIncomeNetOfTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation** (e.g. tag net of reclassification)?

A After reclassification	B Before reclassification	C Either	D Both of them (double tagging)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the minimum information to be presented in the statement of OCI in accordance with IAS 82.1A (a)(ii) (the gain or loss for the period and the reclassification adjustment) can be presented in the notes) - Permits the “electronic” user to have the same level of information as a “traditional” user. The traditional user would presumably only see a single amount in the statement of OCI and would need to check whether there is any disclosure of a reclassification adjustment in the notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arguably the core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As there is no reclassification adjustments, either one or the other tag could be used. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This depends on the issuer’s policy when they do have reclassification adjustments: if their policy is to disclose both amounts in the statement of OCI, then the correct tag is before reclassification and if their policy is to disclose an aggregated amount in the statement of OCI and the detail in the notes, then the correct tag is net of reclassification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As recommended in the PTU 2020/4, the issuer should use both of the “before reclassification adjustments” and “after reclassification adjustments” tags when adjustments are zero. Note that this was not incorporated in 2021 taxonomy. See annex - PTU 2020/4

PTU 2020/4 Other comprehensive income

76 We also observed diversity in tagging when reclassification adjustments are zero. In such cases, entities often report a single amount in their paper-based reports that has a double meaning; it means both 'before reclassification adjustments' and 'after reclassification adjustments'.

77 We propose that an entity should tag the reported amount twice (double tag), using both the 'before reclassification adjustments' and 'after reclassification adjustments' line items in such cases. We propose to include such guidance in a label that would be added to both the 'before reclassification adjustments' and 'after reclassification adjustments' line items:



Guidance label

When reclassification adjustments are zero and an entity reports a single amount which is both before and after reclassification adjustments, it should tag the amount twice, using both the 'before reclassification adjustments' and 'after reclassification adjustments' line items.

OtherComprehensiveIncomeNetOfTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation or OtherComprehensiveIncomeBeforeTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation?

Fact pattern: The issuer presents a statement of OCI with components presented **before tax**. There are **no tax effect** on the exchange differences on translation recorded in OCI.

Should the line item be tagged to **OtherComprehensiveIncomeNetOfTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation** or to **OtherComprehensiveIncomeBeforeTaxExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation**?

A Net of Tax	B Before Tax	C Either	D Both of them (double tagging)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arguably the core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope? - The issuer’s policy is to present amounts before tax. In this specific case, this is effectively what is presented and in case there were tax effects, this line item would still be used for the gross amount. Tax effects would normally be presented on a separate line, but in this specific case, they are nil, so the line is omitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the issuer does not have any tax effect on exchange differences on translation recorded in OCI, either tag could be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By analogy with PTU 2020/4 proposal for tagging “Before reclassification adjustments” or “after reclassification adjustments” when adjustments are zero, both of them should be used. Note that this was not incorporated in 2021 taxonomy. See Documentation PTU OCI 2020/4 - Permits the “electronic” user to have the same level of information as a “traditional” user (i.e. there is no tax related to this element)

ProfitLoss or ProfitLossFromContinuingOperations ?

Fact pattern: The issuer has no discontinuing operations and presents a single line item for profit or loss. Should it be tagged to **ProfitLossFromContinuingOperations** or to **ProfitLoss**?

A Profit or Loss From Continuing Operations	B Profit Or Loss	C Either	D Both of them (double tagging)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope. See appendix – Narrowest tag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most common tag and could be, as a consequence, the tag mostly used by issuers. - This is a minimum line item required by IAS 1.81A, whereas there is no requirement to present a subtotal for profit or loss from continuing operations. However xIFRS are unclear re the tag that relates to profit or loss. See Documentation P&L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As there is no discontinuing activities, either could be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both of them should be used to meet both of the requirements: the RTS’s recommendation to use the narrowest tag, and minimum line item requirement of IAS 1.81A - Permits the “electronic” user to have the same level of information as a “traditional” user (i.e. profit or loss = profit or loss from continuing operations)

P&L

From IAS 1
(xIFRS 2021)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

81

[Deleted]

81A

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income) shall present, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections:

(a) profit or loss;



Profit (loss) Disclosure	X _{duration} ,	IAS 1.106 d (i) Disclosure	310000, 320000, 410000,
	credit	IAS 7.18 b Disclosure	420000, 520000, 610000,
		IFRS 1.24 b Disclosure	819100, 825700, 836500,
		IFRS 1.32 a (ii) Disclosure	836600, 871100
		IFRS 12.B10 b Example	
		IFRS 8.23 Disclosure	
Profit (loss) from continuing operations Disclosure	X _{duration} ,	IFRS 12.B12 b (vi) Disclosure	310000, 320000, 825700,
	credit	IFRS 8.23 Disclosure	871100
		IFRS 8.28 b Disclosure	

EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParent or Equity ?

Fact pattern: The issuer has no non-controlling interests and presents a single total for equity which is labelled Equity. Should it be tagged to **EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParent** or to **Equity**?

A Equity attributable to owners of parent	B Equity	C Either	D Both of them (double tagging)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follows the RTS's recommendation to elect the core taxonomy element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope. See appendix – Narrowest tag - Follows IAS 1.54 (r) guidance in terms of minimum line items required to be included in the statement of financial position. See Documentation Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the most common tag and could be, as a consequence, the tag mostly used by issuers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As there is no non-controlling interest, either tag could be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both of them should be used to meet both of the requirements: the RTS's recommendation to use the narrowest tag, IAS.1.54 (r) minimum line items requiring the presentation of Equity attributable to owner of parent, and the common use of a tag for issuers and readers. - Permits the "electronic" user to have the same level of information as a "traditional" user (i.e. equity = both equity attributable to owners of parent and total equity)

Equity

From IAS 1
(xIFRS 2021)

Statement of financial position

Information to be presented in the statement of financial position

54 The statement of financial position shall include line items that present the following amounts:

(r) issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.



Equity attributable to owners of parent	Disclosure	X _{instant} , credit	210000, 220000
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Appendix - Narrowest tag

UE Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/815 requires issuers to use the core taxonomy element with the closest accounting meaning to the disclosure being marked up.

Where there appears to be a choice of core taxonomy elements, issuers should select the element with the **narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope**.

If the closest core taxonomy element would misrepresent the accounting meaning of the disclosure being marked up, issuers shall create an extension taxonomy element and use that to mark up the disclosure concerned.

Annex IV point 3 EU Regulation 2019.815 :

3. When marking up disclosures, issuers shall use the core taxonomy element with the closest accounting meaning to the disclosure being marked up. Where there appears to be a choice of core taxonomy elements, issuers should select the element with the narrowest accounting meaning and/or scope.

Appendix – Use of an element wider in scope or meaning

Source : ESMA Reporting Manual (2020 update)

“Guidance 1.3.2 Markup of disclosures if the ESEF taxonomy only contains an element that is wider in scope or meaning [last updated: December 2017]

It is possible and recommended to use an element in the ESEF taxonomy that is wider in scope or meaning than the marked up information if the marked up report does not contain another disclosure that fully or partially corresponds to the respective taxonomy element. For example, an issuer which discloses in its statement of cash flows an item that represents cash outflows relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles other than goodwill can use the taxonomy element ‘purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets other than goodwill, investment property and other non-current assets’ to mark up the disclosure, even though the cash outflows do not relate to investment property or other non-current assets. This however is only appropriate if the issuer does not disclose in a separate item in the statement of cash flows cash outflows relating to the purchase of investment property or other non-current assets.”