

ESEF REPORTS - 2022

Entity specific disclosures (ESDs) and Anchors

Pierre Hamon
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Filings ESEF in 2023 (fiscal year 2022)

This document is based on a sample of 2 722 ESEF remittance files of the 2022 financial statements. The data has been provided by Corporatings, a French company specialized in the analysis of digitalized reports and specifically ESEF reports. See their analysis of 2022 ESEF remittances: [Corporatings - White paper how to leverage electronic data.](#)



The files delivered must comply (and, in general, do) with the compliance rules evaluated by the preparation and audit tools. This validation is necessary for the first step in the usage of the data: easy access and automated reading of the files and tags.

However, these rules do not fully evaluate the quality of the data which is necessary for consistent comparability. The full comparability could be questioned as being the goal, as digitalization does not mean standardisation. But the quality of the data is an absolute necessity for enabling a valuable consumption of the data of each issuer.

This document describes the extension taxonomies, the entity specific disclosures and their anchors.

The study of anchors is guided by documents published by XBRL International:

- <https://www.xbrl.org/guidance/esef-rules-anchoring-extensions/>
- <https://www.xbrl.org/guidance/esef-rules-anchoring-extensions-examples/>

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What is expected in terms of data quality?

[ISO 9000-2015 defines quality as "the ability of a set of intrinsic characteristics to meet requirements".]

[RTS: Chapter 3: Implementing technical specifications: 7. Detailed implementing technical specifications had to be developed to ensure consistency, accuracy, completeness, comparability, and further usability of the data in ESEF.]

Digital data quality is a concept that refers to the degree of reliability, relevance and usefulness of data stored or processed by computer systems. The quality of digital data depends on several factors, such as **accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, accessibility, and interoperability of the data.**

Digital data quality is important for businesses, organizations, and individuals who use data to make decisions, perform analytics, develop applications, or create content. It is crucial to ensure that **information is reliable, usable, and actionable.**

A number of data quality factors are satisfied by the fact that the data is highly structured and technically validated using the XBRL language, such as: **consistency, integrity, metadata, standardization, and validation.**

The feedback on the ESEF reporting is generally positive as all reports, excluding a few exceptions, are valid against the conformance suite tests. However, some factors are still to be improved. The validity tests are not sufficient to reach the expected quality of the financial data and many anomalies contained in the reports should be given closer consideration.

AVAILABILITY: How can data be accessed or retrieved by consumers?

Availability of the data is a primary factor: The aim is to facilitate access to data.

The ESEF data is stored in each country by local OAMs. The storage is specific to each country. If it is relatively easy to access to the report of a single or a limited number of entities, it is not so easy to reach a selection or a large number of reports in the different OAMs without the use of dedicated tools.

In this respect, improvement is expected by the ESAP (European Single Access Point) project.

TIMELINESS: Is the period between the creation of the data and its availability appropriate?

The objective is to ensure that the data is accessible within a reasonable time in relation to its use.

The end of April deadline for submitting the ESEF reports for the previous year ended December 31 may be questioned. In The ESEF reports, only the primary financial statements are marked up in detail. The XBRL reports are made available quite late when the information is usually published on paper by the end of February.

This factor requires legal adaptations: reduce the delays of remittance or request marking up of preliminary publication of primary statements.

ACCURACY: How closely the digitized data matches the information in the original source?

COMPLETENESS: Is all relevant information from the source material captured in the digitized version?

Digitized data should include all relevant information from the original source. There should be no loss of essential information during digitization. The information has been transcribed with a high degree of fidelity compared to its original source.

This factor is satisfied by the fact that all line items in the report should be marked up with an element existing in the issuer's extension taxonomy.

[Guidance 3.4.6: The presentation linkbase should mirror (to the extent possible) the structure of the human-readable layer of the issuer's report.]

This rule is understandable, however, the human readable layer has not been prepared in view of digitalization in XBRL. This is why ESEF reports include a great number of Entity specific disclosures (ESDs) that compromise the comparability.

Improvements could be made in the human readable layer to better match the taxonomy structure and labels of the elements to facilitate mark up and reduce the number of unnecessary ESDs.

How many Entity specific disclosures (ESDs) in ESEF reports?

In accordance with the ESEF reporting manual, when a line item in a report does not match the accounting meaning of an element in the IFRS taxonomy, the issuer should create an extension.

[RTS: Annex IV. 4. If the closest core taxonomy element would misrepresent the accounting meaning of the disclosure being marked up as required by point 3, issuers shall create an extension taxonomy element and use that to mark up the disclosure concerned.]

This rule is quite flexible and entity specific disclosures in the marked up financial statements are quite numerous.

53 615 ESDs
45 514 monetary ESDs

The total number of ESDs in the sample is 53 615. The number of monetary ESDs is 45 514 for a total of 2 722 issuers (an average of 16,7 by issuer). (The average on a sample of 2021 ESEF reports was 18,1).

The trend in the reduction of ESDs seems to be positive and should be pursued.

CLARITY: Is it easy for consumers of data to understand its metadata?

The goal is to understand the meaning of the data and avoid interpretations.

To reach this goal, the ESDs in ESEF reports must be anchored to an element of the ESEF taxonomy that has a wider accounting meaning.

Are all ESDs anchored?

In respect of the mandatory anchoring of ESDs, there are exceptions.

[ESEF reporting manual: guidance 1.4.1: Extension taxonomy elements must be anchored to elements of the ESEF taxonomy, except for elements corresponding to subtotals.]

Extension type with no wider anchor	Nb. ESD
monetaryItemType	2 462
stringItemType	2 709
textBlockItemType	2 265
percentItemType	2
perShareItemType	21
domainItemType	3 066
Total	10 525

The total number of ESDs with no anchor in the sample is 10 525 of which 2 462 are monetary elements (line item in the primary financial statements).

The grouping of ESD names by common names shows the following spread. A search by key words shows the diversity of the ESD names. 1 491 names are used only once. The large number of “other” is because the name of the ESD is often in local languages, therefore, not “searchable.”

Common ESD names with no anchor		monetary ESD names contains the words	Nb ESD
Used			
Over 50 times	1	Profit and/or Loss	459
20 to 50 times	6	ebit or ebitda	97
10 to 20 times	12	Adjustment	89
2 to 10 times	208	Income and/or Expense	585
Only once	1 491	Assets and or Liabilities	308
Total	1 718	Other	1 537
		TOTAL	2 462

Common ESD with no anchor	Nb	FR	DE	GB	Other less than 5
ProfitLossFromOrdinaryOperatingActivities	50	49			1
EBITDA	39	15	5	5	13
GrossOperatingIncome	30	28	1		1
NetBankingIncome	27	26	1		
ResultatOperationnelCourant	25	24			1
CashFlowsFromUsedInOperationsAfterCostOfNetDebtAndIncomeTaxExpense	23	22			1
IncreaseDecreaseInAssetsAndLiabilitiesResultingFromOperatingActivities	22	22			
Total	216	186	7	51	17

Simplification could occur in this respect. What is the need for marking up 2 462 Entity specific subtotals? Are the more than 1 000 subtotals in the income statement really necessary. Most of them are used only once and are not consumed by automated analysis.

How many ESDs are anchored?

**43 089 ESDs anchored
to IFRS concepts**

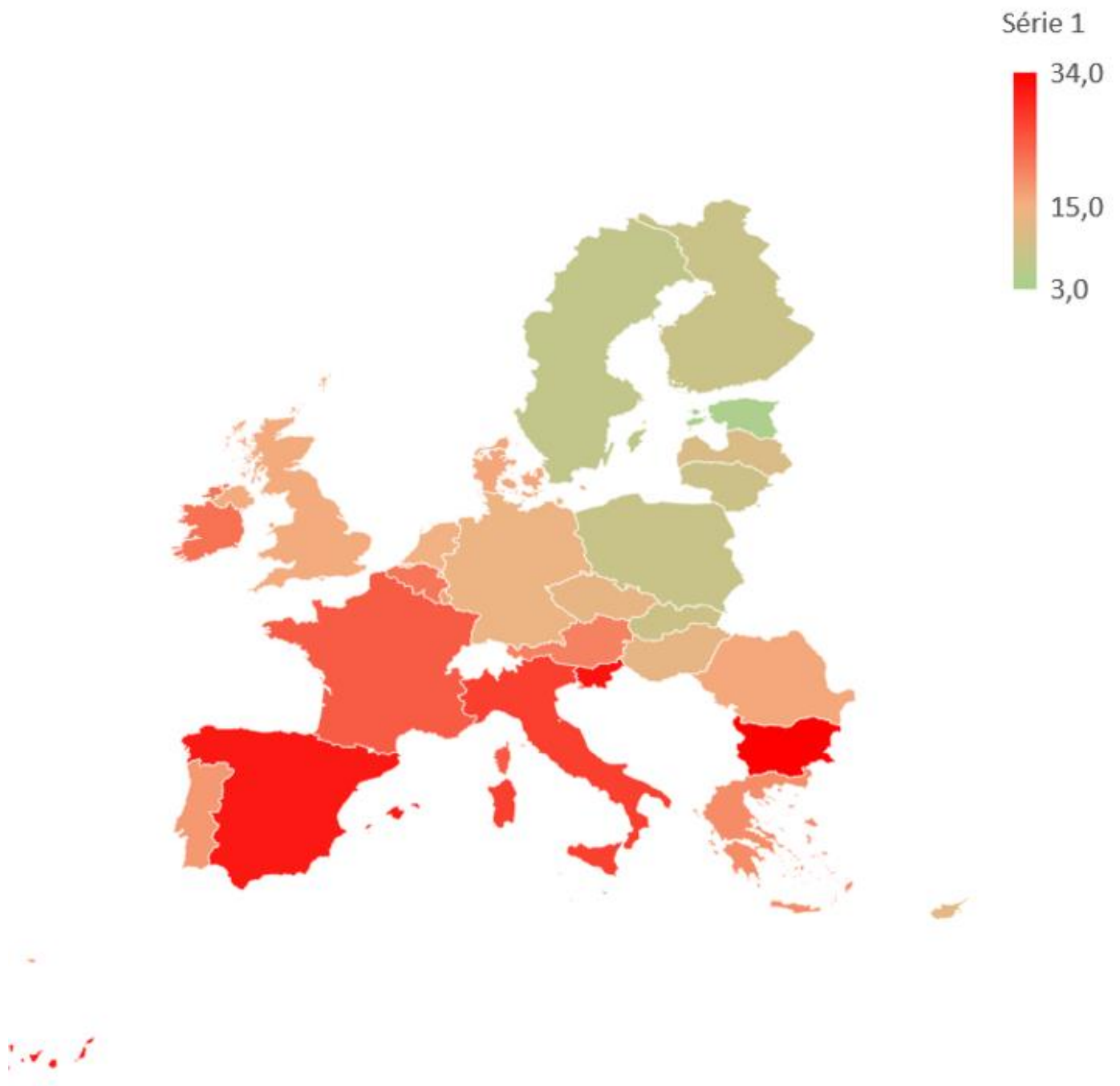
The total of 43 089 ESDs that are anchored to IFRS concepts is dispatched as follows by country.

The average number of anchored ESD is 15,6, ranking from 3,8 in Estonia to 34 in Bulgaria.

Countries	Issuers	Nb. ESD	Av. ESD
Bulgaria	1	34	34,0
Slovenia	2	64	32,0
Spain	120	3755	31,3
Italy	77	2088	27,1
France	328	7918	24,1
Ireland	14	305	21,8
Belgium	93	1976	21,2
Malta	2	42	21,0
Austria	69	1380	20,0
Greece	42	794	18,9
Portugal	39	688	17,6
Luxembourg	41	685	16,7
Denmark	92	1477	16,1
Romania	2	32	16,0
Netherlands	118	1736	14,7
Germany	242	3347	13,8
Czechia	21	275	13,1
Hungary	1	13	13,0
Cyprus	11	138	12,5
Latvia	7	76	10,9
Germany	8	84	10,5
Slovakia	1	9	9,0
Lithuania	18	156	8,7
Finland	139	1127	8,1
Poland	220	1768	8,0
Sweden	278	1962	7,1
Estonia	4	15	3,8
UK	422	6577	15,6
TOTAL	2412	38521	16,0

Notes: The countries are the issuers' countries that submit an ESEF report to OAMs in the European Union and the UK.

Average number of ESD per country



How many ESDs are comparable?

Harmonized names of ESDs

The grouping of these ESDs by common name shows the following. Only 63 ESDs names are used more than 20 times.

Harmonized ESD with wider anchor	
Used	
Over 50 times	10
20 to 50 times	53
10 to 20 times	166
2 to 10 times	3996
Only once	27382
Total	31607

Only 63 ESDs names
used more than 20 times

The ESDs with a common name used more than 30 times are detailed as follows. France and Norway have the highest number of harmonization ESD. Other countries have 5 or less than 5 common names.

Common anchored ESD	Nb	FR	NO	FI	BE	DK	GB	DE	SE	NL	GR	IT	IS	AT
RetainedEarningsAndOtherReserves	99	12	42		9		5			5				5
ProfitLossFromOperatingActivities BeforeInterestTaxesDepreciationAn dAmortisationExpense	97		37			15					5		12	
PurchaseOfPropertyPlantAndEquip mentAndPurchaseOfIntangibleAsse tsClassifiedAsInvestingActivities	84	10	21	9	14	7					5			5
ProceedsFromSalesOfPropertyPlant AndEquipmentAndProceedsFromS alesOfIntangibleAssetsClassifiedAsI nvestingActivities	65	16	6		11	7					6			
PropertyPlantAndEquipmentAndRi ghtOfUseAssets	63		17	5				12		9				
Reserves	59	13			10			5				7		
InterestPaidOnLeaseLiabilitiesClassi fiedAsFinancingActivities	56	5	25				11							
RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsed AndServicesExpense	56		7	30						5				
ReserveOfInvestedUnrestrictedEqui ty	51			51										
EBITDA	50	9						13	6					
InterestReceivedClassifiedAsFinanci	47		8		17		6	5						

ngActivities																				
CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingA ndInvestingActivities	45				8		15													7
PaidInCapital	45		44																	
ConsolidatedReserves	43	35																		
CostOfNetDebt	43	43																		
PaymentsToAcquireOrRedeemEntit ysSharesAndProceedsFromSaleOrIs sueOfTreasuryShares	42	14	5			12														
CostOfDebt	39	38																		
MiscellaneousOtherReserves	38		8																	
AdjustmentsForDepreciationRightO fUseAssets	35	5	6						11											
OtherExternalExpenses	35						15													20
OtherReservesAndRetainedEarnings ExcludingProfitLossForReportingPe riod	33	7				10		7												7
GainsAndLossesRecognisedDirectly InEquity	32	32																		
ProceedsFromBorrowingsAndRepay mentsOfBorrowingsClassifiedAsFin ancingActivities	31					6														
AdjustmentsForDecreaseIncreaseIn OtherAssetsAndAdjustmentsForInc reaseDecreaseInOtherLiabilities	30		6						7											
AdjustmentsForInterestExpenseAn dAdjustmentsForInterestIncome	30	8	9																	
LoansAndAdvancesToCustomersAt AmortisedCost	30	21						5												
ProceedsFromChangesInOwnership InterestsInSubsidiariesAndPayments FromChangesInOwnershipInterests InSubsidiaries	30	7																		
TOTAL	1308	275	241	103	89	71	40	35	33	19	16	14	12	10						

Harmonized name of ESDs and common anchors

The ESDs that have the same name are not necessarily anchored to the same ESEF element.

Only 3 ESDs
same name - same anchor

Only 3 elements have the same name and are anchored to the same core element.

Common ESDs name	Number	Number of anchors
ProceedsFromSalesOfPropertyPlantAndEquipmentAndProceedsFromSalesOfIntangibleAssetsClassifiedAsInvestingActivities	65	1
ProfitLossFromOperatingActivitiesBeforeInterestTaxesDepreciationAndAmortisationExpense	97	1
PurchaseOfPropertyPlantAndEquipmentAndPurchaseOfIntangibleAssetsClassifiedAsInvestingActivities	84	1
AdjustmentsForDepreciationRightOfUseAssets	35	2
ConsolidatedReserves	43	2
InterestPaidOnLeaseLiabilitiesClassifiedAsFinancingActivities	56	2
MiscellaneousOtherReserves	38	2
PaidInCapital	45	2
PaymentsToAcquireOrRedeemEntitysSharesAndProceedsFromSaleOrIssueOfTreasuryShares	42	2
PropertyPlantAndEquipmentAndRightOfUseAssets	63	2
ReserveOfInvestedUnrestrictedEquity	51	2
RetainedEarningsAndOtherReserves	99	2
CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingAndInvestingActivities	45	3
InterestReceivedClassifiedAsFinancingActivities	47	3
OtherExternalExpenses	35	3
CostOfDebt	39	4
CostOfNetDebt	43	4
RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsedAndServicesExpense	56	4
Reserves	59	4
EBITDA	50	8
Total	1092	

If we consider this extremely poor comparability of anchored ESD, a significant effort remains to be done for the comparability of financial statements.

Use case: Line item: « RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsedAndServicesExpense».

This ESD used 56 times is anchored as follows:

ESD:	Number of anchors
RawMaterialsAndConsumablesUsedAndServicesExpense	
GrossProfit	2
OperatingExpense	13
ProfitLossBeforeTax	1
ProfitLossFromOperatingActivities	40

Use case: Line item: "Reserve".

[In the 2022 ESF taxonomy, there are 37 elements contained in

“EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParent” of which 27 classified as “OtherReserves”]

In our sample of ESEF reports there are 887 ESDs including the word “Reserves” and they are anchored to an element of Equity as follows!

ESD anchored to an element of "Equity"	Number
EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParent	396
Equity	125
OtherReserves	86
NoncontrollingInterests	23
RetainedEarnings	11
CapitalReserve	7
ReserveOfGainsAndLossesOnFinancialAssetsMeasuredAtFairValueThroughOtherComprehensiveIncome	3
RetainedEarningsExcludingProfitLossForReportingPeriod	3
OtherEquityInterest	2
SharePremium	2
StatutoryReserve	2
EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParentMember	1
MergerReserve	1
ReserveOfCashFlowHedges	1
ReserveOfExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation	1
ReserveOfGainsAndLossesFromInvestmentsInEquityInstruments	1
RetainedEarningsMember	1
TreasuryShares	1
Total	667

ESDs anchored to RetainedEarnings	
EarningReserves	The classification of “Retained earnings” and “Other reserves” is quite confusing in the IFRS taxonomy as shown by the following ESDs for which 11 “Reserves” line items are anchored to “Retained earnings”. It seems that
OtherReservesAndRetainedEarnings	
Reserves	
ReservesAndRetainedEarnings	
ReservesAndRetainedEarnings	

ReservesAndRetainedEarnings	an aggregation of “OtherReserves” and “Retained earning” would simplify the tagging.
ReservesAttributableToOwnersOfTheParentCompany	
ReservesConsolidees	
RetainedDeficitAndReserves	
RetainedEarningsSharePremiumAndOtherReserves	
RevenueAndOtherReserves	

RELIABILITY: Do the quality issues affect the reliability of the digitized information.

The objective of this dimension is to ensure that the data respects a particular model or rule and the degree of adherence to the pre-established rules of a data model structure, assignment, and relationships as defined.

Are all ESDs actual specific disclosures?

62 ESDs with same name as an ESEF element

Not all software check that an ESD cannot be created if it has the same name as a taxonomy element. The following ESD have the exact name of an IFRS taxonomy element:

ESD duplicating IFRS taxonomy name	Number
NoncurrentAssets	5
NoncurrentLiabilities	5
RetainedEarnings	4
CashFlowsFromUsedInFinancingActivities	3
CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingActivities	3
Equity	3
AdjustmentsForReconcileProfitLoss	2
EquityAttributableToOwnersOfParent	2
IncreaseDecreaseInCashAndCashEquivalentsBeforeEffectOfExchangeRateChanges	2
NoncontrollingInterests	2
ProfitLoss	2
AdjustmentsForDecreaseIncreaseInOtherAssets	1
AdjustmentsForFinanceIncomeCost	1
AdjustmentsForIncreaseDecreaseInOtherLiabilities	1
AdjustmentsForProvisions	1
Borrowings	1
CashFlowsFromUsedInInvestingActivities	1
CashFlowsFromUsedInOperations	1
CurrentFinancialLiabilities	1
CurrentLiabilities	1
DebtInstrumentsHeld	1
DepreciationAmortisationAndImpairmentLossReversalOfImpairmentLossRecognisedIn	1
ProfitOrLoss	1

DepreciationExpense	1
DisclosureOfNotesAndOtherExplanatoryInformationExplanatory	1
HedgingGainsLossesForHedgeOfGroupOfItemsWithOffsettingRiskPositions	1
IncreaseDecreaseInWorkingCapital	1
IncreaseDecreaseThroughTransfersAndOtherChangesEquity	1
NoncurrentContractAssets	1
NoncurrentGovernmentGrants	1
OtherComprehensiveIncome	1
OtherComprehensiveIncomeBeforeTaxGainsLossesOnRevaluation	1
OtherComprehensiveIncomeNetOfTaxGainsLossesFromInvestmentsInEquityInstrumen ts	1
OtherComprehensiveIncomeThatWillNotBeReclassifiedToProfitOrLossBeforeTax	1
OtherDebtInstrumentsHeld	1
OtherInflowsOutflowsOfCashClassifiedAsFinancingActivities	1
OtherNoncurrentFinancialLiabilities	1
OtherNoncurrentNonfinancialLiabilities	1
OutflowsOfCashFromInvestingActivities	1
PurchaseOfPropertyPlantAndEquipmentClassifiedAsInvestingActivities	1
TradeAndOtherReceivables	1
Total	62

Are all ESDs necessary?

This query above is limited to exact names. Other names and names in different languages could be added to this table as there are many cases where the name of the extension is so close to the IFRS taxonomy element that the extension may be questioned. Interestingly, many anchor elements are used only once. One may then wonder whether, for these elements, the extension is necessary and whether the element of taxonomy, even of broader accounting definition, could not be used.

Some ESDs seem to reproduce taxonomy elements (same name). These anomalies are easily detectable. They are due to a lack of knowledge of the taxonomy, its structure and how to find the appropriate element. Word searches for elements are not enough.

[RTS Annex IV. 4(a): All extension taxonomy elements created shall not duplicate the meaning and scope of any core taxonomy element.]

ESEF taxonomy elements should be used in preference to an extension, even in cases where the wording differs, or the accounting meaning is broader.

[Guidance 1.3.2 It is possible and recommended to use an element of the ESEF taxonomy that is broader in significance than the lines of the financial statements if the tagged report does not contain other information that fully or partially corresponds to the taxonomy element.]

Use case: Line item "Margen Bruto"

Margen bruto por venta de suelo		2.399.939	4.468.138
Margen bruto por venta de suelo %		8,0%	30,3%
Ingresos por prestación de servicios	19.a	5.070.923	4.160.381
Coste directo de prestación de servicios		(2.068.182)	(741.478)
Margen bruto por prestación de servicios		3.002.741	3.418.903
Margen bruto por prestación de servicios %		59,2%	82,2%
MARGEN BRUTO		241.331.145	222.249.531

Wider anchor: ProfitLoss

Extension: MargenBruto

This extension is not necessary at the ESEF taxonomy element "GrossProfit" matches the accounting meaning of the line item.

What are the anomalies in the anchoring (illustrated by use cases)?

The objective of this study is not to detect anomalies relating to the discrepancies between the accounting meaning of the line items and the element used, ESEF or specific. Mark-up of line items remains a matter of judgment of the issuers of the financial statements and their auditors.

THE FOLLOWING ANOMALIES DEMONSTRATE THAT PREPARERS AND/ OR SOLUTION PROVIDERS AND THEIR AUDITORS STILL HAVE SOME SCOPE TO IMPROVE THE DATA QUALITY OF ESEF REPORTS TO ALLOW FOR WIDER USE AND GREATER COMPARABILITY.

1. ESDs that are anchored to a too wide element:

Anchors that are the grand totals of primary statements can be suspected to be too wide anchors and a closer accounting meaning elements should be considered as more appropriate. Note that financial institutions with balance sheets by order of liquidity have no choice but to anchor to assets and liabilities totals.

ESDs anchored to "ProfitLoss" and closer accounting meaning elements to consider:

ESDs	Closer accounting meaning element to consider	ESDs	Closer accounting meaning element to consider
	GrossProfit		OtherGainsLosses (1)
MargenBruto		GainsLessLossesFromFinancialAssetsAndLiabilitiesNotMeasuredAtFairValueThroughProfitOrLoss	
MargenBrutoPorPrestacionesDeServicios		GainsLessLossesFromModification	
MargenBrutoPorVentaDeSuelo		GainsLessLossesFromNoncurrentAssetsHeldForSale	
MargenBrutoPromociones		GainsLessLossesFromNontradingFinancialAssetsMandatorilyAtFairValueThroughProfitOrLoss	
MargenNeto		GainsLessLossesOnDerecognitionOfNonfinancialAssets	
	ProfitLossFromOperatingActivities	GainsLossesFromFinancialInstrumentsNotAtFairValueThroughProfitOrLoss	
ChangesInProvisionsRecognisedInProfitOrLoss		GainsLossesFromOtherFinancialSecurities	
ChangesInProvisionsRecognisedInProfitOrLoss		GainsLossesOnDisposalsAndRetirementsOfNoncurrentAssets	
ChangesInProvisionsRecognisedInProfitOrLoss		GainsLossesOnDisposalsOfInvestmentPropertiesAndGainsLossesOnFairValueAdjustmentInvestmentProperty	
ChangesInProvisionsRecognisedInProfitOrLoss		GainsLossesOnDisposalsOfNoncurrentAssetsAndReversalOfImpairmentLossImpairmentLossRecognisedInProfitOrLoss	

Changes In Provisions Recognised In Profit Or Loss	Gains/Losses On Disposals Of Non-Financial Assets Net
Impairment Of Financial Assets	Gains/Losses On Financial Assets Liabilities At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss
Impairment Of Nonfinancial Assets	Other Nonoperating Income/Gain/Loss
Lease Rental Expense	Unrealised Fair Value Gains/Losses On Investments
Operating Earnings Of Which Adjustments	Unrealised Fair Value Gains/Losses On Investments
Operating Profit Before Depreciations/Ebitda	Unrealised Fair Value Gains/Losses On Investments
Operating Profit/Loss Before Amortisation And Depreciation And Impairment Loss	Unrealised Gain/Loss On Investment
Operating Profit Or Loss Including Discontinued Operations	Profit/Loss Before Tax
Other Net Income	Profit/Loss Before Tax And Finance Income/Cost
Other Operating Income From Sales	Profit/Loss Before Tax And Profit/Loss From Discontinued Operations
Provisions For Other Liabilities And Charges	Profit/Loss Before Tax And Profit/Loss Including Discontinued Operations
Resultado De Explotacion	Profit/Loss Before Tax Continuing And Discontinued Operations
Resultado De Explotacion	Profit/Loss Before Taxes As Presented In The Cash Flow Statement
RESULTADO DE EXPLOTACION	Profit/Loss Before Taxes Interest Expenses And Financial Revenue
Resultado De Explotacion	Profit/Loss Before Tax From Continuing And Discontinued Operations
Resultado De Explotacion	Profit/Loss Before Tax From Continued Operations And Discontinued Operations
RESULTADO DE EXPLOTACION	Profit/Loss Before Tax From Continuing Operations And Discontinued Operations
Finance Income/Cost	Profit/Loss Before Tax From Discontinued Operations
Finance Income	Profit/Loss Before Tax Including Discontinued Operations
Finance Costs/Income	Profit/Loss Before Tax Including Discontinued Operations
Financial Result	Profit/Loss From Continuing Operations

FinancialResultAndResultFromCompaniesAccountedForUsingTheEquityMethod Finanzergebnis	EarningsBeforeInterestAndTaxesEbitFromContinuingOperations EarningsBeforeInterestAndTaxesEbitFromDiscontinuedOperations
Finanzergebnis	ProfitLossFromDiscontinuedOperations
GainLossArisingFromDerecognitionOfFinancialAssets	EarningsFromDiscontinuedOperations EarningsFromDiscontinuedOperationsBeforeTaxes
InterestAndSimilarIncome NetFinanceIncome	LessProfitLossFromDiscontinuedOperations
ResultadoFinanciero	MargeDExploitationEbitdaDesActivitesNonPoursuivies
ResultadoFinanciero	
ResultadoFinanciero	
ResultadoFinanciero ResultOfFinancialOperations	

(1) A narrower element could be used for some of the gains and losses, otherwise "Other" as there is no element "GainsLosses" in the IFRS taxonomy

Use case: Line item "Combustible nuclear"

Combustible nuclear	18	259	267
Existencias	10	2 150	2 630

Wider anchor: CurrentAssets
Extension: CombustibleNuclear

This line item is linked to the accounting principle which is marked up as "Description of accounting policy for measuring inventories [text block]"

3.g) Combustible nuclear

El Grupo IBERDROLA valora el combustible nuclear con base en los costes realmente incurridos en la adquisición y elaboración posterior del mismo.

The wider anchor that has the closest accounting meaning is "Inventories"

2. Anchoring error: the wider anchor is an abstract:

ESD	Wider anchor [abstract]
RepurchaseUnderShareBuybackProgram	CashFlowsFromUsedInFinancingActivitiesAbstract
IncreaseDecreaseInContractLiabilities	CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingActivitiesAbstract
IncreaseDecreaseInRefundLiabilities	CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingActivitiesAbstract
BruttoCashflow	CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingActivitiesAbstract
ChangeOfTaxAssetsAndTaxLiabilities	CashFlowsFromUsedInOperatingActivitiesAbstract
OtherComprehensiveIncomeThatWillNotBeReclassifiedToProfitOrLossNetOfTaxRelatingToDiscontinuedOperations	ComponentsOfOtherComprehensiveIncomeThatWillNotBeReclassifiedToProfitOrLossNetOfTaxAbstract
GainsRecognisedOnSpinOffOfSectorToASubsidiaryUnderCommonControl	ComponentsOfOtherComprehensiveIncomeThatWillNotBeReclassifiedToProfitOrLossNetOfTaxAbstract
CurrentDeferredIncome	CurrentDeferredIncomeIncludingCurrentContractLiabilitiesAbstract
ProfitOfThePeriod	EquityAndLiabilitiesAbstract
NetChangeOfImpairmentOfFinancialAssets	IncomeStatementAbstract
EarningsBeforeInterestTaxesDepreciationAndAmortization	IncomeStatementAbstract
NetBettingAndGamingIncome	IncomeStatementAbstract
TotalOperatingIncome	IncomeStatementAbstract
Ebitda	IncomeStatementAbstract
ResultadoTotalNoFinancieroDeLasOperaciones	ProfitLossAbstract
IndirectTaxes	ProfitLossAbstract
OtherImpairmentOfCashAndCashEquivalents	StatementOfCashFlowsAbstract
Cashflowsfromusedincreaseinshorttermdepositsandinvestments	StatementOfCashFlowsAbstract
IncreaseDecreaseInAssetsRelatedToAssetsHeldForClosure	StatementOfCashFlowsAbstract
NonCashIncomeFromTheReversalOfPensionProvisions	StatementOfCashFlowsAbstract
Changesofputoptions	StatementOfChangesInEquityAbstract
AdvancePaymentsForNonCurrentAssets	StatementOfFinancialPositionAbstract

3. Anchoring anomalies: ESDs anchored to an element with a different accounting meaning:

[XBRL Int'l Guidance: Using the ESEF rules for anchoring extensions: To decide on an anchor to a taxonomy element with a broader accounting definition, the context in which the extension element was created, which can be reflected in the presentation or calculation links of the ESEF taxonomy must be considered.

The RTS and therefore the accounting significance is the main consideration. Accounting meaning encompasses several things and referring to the relevant accounting standard helps to identify them. For example, the accounting significance could be determined by the classification of the item in the major financial statements: an asset, a liability, a component of changes in equity, income or expenses, cash inflows or cash outflows. Accounting concepts can be defined in more detail in accounting standards with specific recognition criteria or valuation definitions. All these elements must be considered when making anchoring decisions.]

The following ESDs relate to adjustments in the Cash flow statement or in the changes in equity. They should not be anchored to Balance sheet or Income statement elements.

ESDs	Wider anchor
AdjustmentsForIncreaseDecreaseInDebtInstrumentsHeld	BankDebtInstrumentsHeld
AdjustmentDfc	CashAndCashEquivalentsIfDifferentFromStatementOfFinancialPosition
AdjustmentOfDeferredTaxRelatedToRevaluationProvisions	ComprehensiveIncome
AdjustmentsForDepreciationPropertyPlantAndEquipment	DepreciationPropertyPlantAndEquipment
AdjustmentsForDepreciationAndOtherAdjustmentsRightOfUseAssets	DepreciationRightofuseAssets
AdjustmentsForChangesInAccountingCriteria	Equity
AdjustmentsForChangesInValue	Equity
AdjustmentsForChangesInTheValueOfFinancialAssetsHeldForSale	Equity
AdjustmentForTransitionToNewAccountingPronouncements	Equity
AdjustmentToWarrantReserve	Equity
AdjustmentsPriorPeriodsError	Equity
AdjustmentDueToErrorsPrimo	Equity
AdjustmentsIncludedInNetFinanceExpense	FinanceIncomeCost FinanceIncomeReceivedClassifiedAsOperatingActivities
AdjustmentsDueToChangesToOtherTimeRestrictedItems	GainsLossesOnDisposalsOfInvestmentProperties
AdjustmentsForValuationResultsOfProperties	GainsLossesOnFinancialLiabilitiesAtFairValueThroughProfitOrLoss
AdjustmentsForRemeasurementRPN	ImpairmentLossRecognisedInProfitOrLoss
AdjustmentsForImpairmentAndWriteOffOfIntangiblesAssets	InvestmentIncome
AdjustmentsForInvestmentIncome	
AdjustmentOfBroughtForwardDeferredTaxOnRemeasurementOfDefinedBenefitSchemeDueToChangeInFutureTaxRates	OtherComprehensiveIncome OtherComprehensiveIncomeThatWillBeReclassifiedToProfitOrLossNetOfTax
AdjustmentsForHyperinflation	OtherGainsLosses
AdjustmentsForGainsRecognisedFromAcquisitionInASubsidiary	OtherMaterialNoncashItems
AdjustmentForNonMonetaryItems	OtherReserves
AdjustmentsOfShareCapitalInAssociatesAndJointVentures	ProfitLoss
AdjustmentsForAlternativePerformanceMeasures	
AdjustmentAccountingClassificationPensionsClassifiedAsOperatingActivities	ProfitLossBeforeTax
AdjustmentsForShareOfLossAndImpairmentOfEquityAccountedInvestments	ProfitLossFromOperatingActivities ReserveOfExchangeDifferencesOnTranslation
AdjustmentsOfExchangeConversion	
AdjustmentsForShareOfNetProfitOnJointVenturesOrAssociatesAndOtherIncomeLossFromNonCurrentInvestmentsAndAssociatesAnchored	ShareOfProfitLossOfAssociatesAndJointVenturesAccountedForUsingEquityMethod

Quantias que irão ser posteriormente reclassificadas nos resultados		
Ajustamentos de conversão cambial	135	-169
Wider Anchor: (ifrs-full) Reserve of exchange differences on translation Extension: AdjustmentsOfExchangeConversion		
The wider anchor with the closest accounting meaning is: “GainsLossesOnExchangeDifferencesOnTranslationNetOfTax”		

4. Anchoring anomalies: ESDs anchored to “Other” element:

[XBRL Int’l Guidance: Using the ESEF rules for anchoring extensions: As a rule, a concept "other" in the base taxonomy containing the statement in the documentation label "that the entity does not disclose separately in the same statement or note" is not expected to be an appropriate broader anchor. It is not supposed to contain disclosure of narrower elements.]

The total number of ESDs anchored an “Other” element define as “an element that the entity does not disclose separately” is 2 634.

There are 1 258 ESDs in Cash flow statements: OtherInflowOutflows or OtherAdjustments witch detail does not have much interest for the analysis of data and could de marked up with the ESEF taxonomy element which can be considered as a wider accounting meaning.

In addition, there are many ESDs that could be anchored to a closer accounting meaning element or marked up directly to the ESEF taxonomy element. Over 20 ESDs are anchored to the following “Other” elements.

Anchor « other »	Nb of ESDs
OtherOperatingIncomeExpense	192
OtherExpenseByNature	187
OtherGainsLosses	169
OtherIncome	138
OtherExpenseByFunction	58
OtherNoncurrentFinancialLiabilities	57
OtherCurrentFinancialLiabilities	56
OtherCurrentFinancialAssets	52
OtherNoncurrentFinancialAssets	49
OtherCurrentLiabilities	37
OtherNoncurrentLiabilities	22
OtherAssets	21
OtherRevenue	16
OtherFinancialAssets	30
Total	1084

Use Case: Line items anchored to “OtherIncome” and “OtherExpenseByFunction”

Share of post-taxation results of equity-accounted investments	6	53	42
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	3	(894)	(27)
Other operating expenses	2.3	(5,669)	(5,123)
Other income and charges	2.4	(39)	49
Total claims and expenses		14,178	(12,274)
(Loss)/profit before financial income and expense		(221)	629

Line item: “Other income and expense”

Wider anchor: OtherIncome

ESD: OtherIncomeAndCharges

Line item: “Total claims and expenses”

Wider anchor: “OtherExpenseByFunction”

ESD: ClaimsAndExpenses”

The extensions do not add accounting meaning.

“OtherIncomeAndCharges” seems unnecessary, and the line item could have been marked as “OtherOperatingIncomeExpense.”

“ClaimsAndExpenses” could have been marked up as “OtherExpenseByNature”

Conclusion

In view of the anomalies noted in the 2022 ESEF reports, it seems necessary to review the XBRL markup made in past periods to correct as many anomalies as possible.

It is time to consider the two additional factors to be met for data quality:

User Feedback: Solicit feedback from users who rely on the digitized data to identify any issues or inconsistencies they may encounter during use.

Data Governance: Implement data governance practices to establish standards, policies, and procedures for data digitization and ensure ongoing data quality maintenance.

The mark up of primary financial statements in 2024 should consider the anomalies identified to produce better quality in ESEF reports. A number of errors can be found by the software. Good software can check specific things and draw attention to the fact that XBRL markup may not be compliant with ESEF rules or best practices.

Some errors are beyond the reach of computers and warrant human scrutiny. They require the participation of well-trained people. The group's image also depends on the quality of its digital information.

*As a conclusion and to illustrate the most important factor of data quality, which is **Tailored to Need**, we can cite the words of a data consumer: "The progress will only be possible if analysts have access to raw fundamental data. For savvy investors, the full transition to automated processes (in other words: the end of copy / paste) is only feasible if **the accessible data is sufficiently reliable and detailed**. ... By facilitating access to their raw data, issuers also have better guarantees of being included in the investor's scope of study. »*
Boris Bourdet, Financial Analyst & Portfolio Manager

“A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.”
Albert Einstein