AI in corporate reporting

Key findings from IAASA's informal survey of issuers

IAASA

57%
Reported using AI

36%
Reported no current use

7%
Reported exploring the use of AI

Among issuers using or exploring AI, the majority reported using **Microsoft Copilot**, with one issuer exploring the use of AI agents within Copilot. Other AI tools used included **Claude**.

AI is used to support:

- ✓ **Researching** requirements and technical guidance
- ✓ **Drafting**, refining and copyediting narrative disclosures
- ✓ **Consistency**, completeness and omission checks
- ✓ **Validation,** data extraction, analysis and classification
- ✓ **Formatting**, scheduling, navigation and summaries

Reported use does not extend to:

- ⚠ **Replacing** accounting systems and processes
- ⚠ **Preparing** primary financial statements
- ⚠ **Drafting** judgemental disclosures
- ⚠ **Exercising** significant reporting judgements
- ⚠ **Replacing** management review and sign-off

Human review, verification and sign-off were recurring features of the reported use cases

AI in corporate reporting

Opportunities and risks

IAASA

Issuers reported **cautious, controlled** use of AI to **support existing** reporting processes

Potential benefits

Efficiency

Faster access to information and more efficient routine checks

Accessibility

Rapid navigation, summarisation and retrieval of relevant information

Consistency

Support for validation, completeness checks and identification of matters requiring investigation

Review capacity

Additional capacity for staff to focus on review and perform more detailed or frequent procedures

Key risks

Reliability and accuracy

AI-generated responses may be inaccurate, misleading or inconsistent between users

Auditability and accountability

Inadequate or undocumented audit trail may result in limited traceability

Over-reliance

Outputs not verified can weaken professional judgement and scepticism

Data protection

Confidential and market-sensitive information needs safeguards

AI Agents

One issuer reported using a specialised AI agent to support sustainability reporting activities

- disclosure-compliance assessments
- checklist procedures subject to finance-team review
- identification of opportunities to streamline disclosures

This example shows how a specialised AI agent can support defined reporting tasks while retaining human oversight

AI in corporate reporting

Key messages

IAASA

Issuers reported that AI is used primarily as a **support tool**, not a reporting decision maker



GOVERNANCE

Clear ownership, policies and permitted uses



VERIFICATION

Check material outputs against authoritative sources



HUMAN OVERSIGHT

Apply review, approval and sign-off controls



INFORMATION SECURITY

Protect confidential and market-sensitive information



PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT

Retain expertise, scepticism and accountable decision-making

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Responsibility for corporate reports remains with issuers, irrespective of whether AI has assisted the reporting process

AI may improve efficiency and strengthen review procedures, but it is **not a substitute for expertise, robust controls or accountable human decision-making**

This note summarises themes from an informal survey across 19 issuers with a response rate of 74%. It does not constitute legal, accounting or regulatory guidance.