IFRS® Accounting

November 2022

Proposed IFRS® Taxonomy Update

IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2022—Update 1

General Improvements and Common Practice

Comments to be received by 16 December 2022

IFRS® Foundation

PTU/2022/1

IFRS® Accounting Taxonomy 2022

Proposed Update 1

General Improvements and Common Practice

Comments to be received by 16 December 2022

IFRS® Accounting Taxonomy 2022—Proposed Update 1 *General Improvements and Common Practice* is published by the IFRS Foundation (Foundation) for comment only. Comments need to be received by **16 December 2022** and should be submitted by email to commentletters@ifrs.org or online at https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/.

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Introduction

Why is the IFRS® Foundation proposing changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy?

This Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update includes proposed changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2022 reflecting general improvements and common reporting practice.

The IFRS Foundation (Foundation) is proposing changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy:

(a) to respond to feedback on the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy from users and preparers of tagged financial statements.

(b) to reflect the results of its empirical review of taxonomy elements (extensions) created by entities for use in their filings. The Foundation reviewed extensions created by entities that prepare their financial statements by applying IFRS Accounting Standards and that file them under US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements. The Foundation used the SEC data because at the time of the review this data was the only sizeable and easily accessible population of financial statements tagged using the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy. This data provides a reasonable basis for identifying common reporting practice because it comes from entities in a variety of jurisdictions and industries.

In accordance with the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy due process, the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel has reviewed, but not approved, the changes this document proposes.[1]

What is common practice?

The common practice content of the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy reflects information that IFRS Accounting Standards do not explicitly require an entity to present or disclose but that entities nonetheless commonly present or disclose. The inclusion of common practice elements does not imply that IFRS Accounting Standards require the information these elements depict; nor do these elements provide guidance on how to implement IFRS Accounting Standards.

Including common practice content in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy reduces the need for entities to create extensions. The content enables entities to tag their data more consistently with the tagging of other entities, which makes it easier for users of tagged financial statements to use and compare entities' data.

For further details about IFRS Accounting Taxonomy common practice content and the criteria the Foundation applies, please refer to *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—Guide to Common Practice Content*.[2]

1 The IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel consists of at least three, but not more than five, members of the International Accounting Standards Board. At least one senior member of the technical staff is also a member of this panel. For more details, please refer to the *Due Process Handbook*, available at: https://cdn.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/about-us/legal-and-governance/constitution-docs/due-process-handbook-2020.pdf?la=en.

2 Available at: https://www.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/standards/taxonomy/general-resources/common-practice-guide.pdf.

What are general improvements?

General improvements are changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy content other than those resulting from new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standards or common reporting practice. For instance, general improvements may include:

(a) label changes to clarify the accounting meaning of an element. Such changes may help an entity find the right element and avoid making tagging errors or creating unnecessary extensions.

(b) an enhanced data model to support more consistent tagging or to better reflect the presentation and disclosure requirements in issued IFRS Accounting Standards, in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.

Summary of proposed changes

Table 1 summarises the proposed changes. The rest of the document describes each change in detail.

Table 1—Summary of proposed changes

Proposed change	**Objective of the proposed change**
Deprecation of elements	
Changing the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy practice for deprecation of elements. The proposal is to delay the deprecation of expired elements for three years after a new IFRS Accounting Standard becomes effective	To enable entities to tag comparative information when making disclosures required by a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard
Earnings per share	
Adding new numeric elements for the reconciliation of the denominator used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	To help entities tag data more consistently by improving the modelling of requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards and introducing more common practice elements, making it easier for users to compare entities' tagged data.
Adding a new table for disclosure of antidilutive instruments	
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
New common practice elements for 'Other Comprehensive Income' (OCI)	To reflect which OCI category the items of other individually immaterial components are classified in.
Right-of-use assets	
Eliminating duplicate elements for 'Right-of-use assets'	To improve consistency of tagging of the amount of right-of-use assets.

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Proposed change	**Objective of the proposed change**
New common practice element to tag Property, plant and equipment including Right-of-use assets	To improve comparability by enabling users to distinguish when the amount reported for Property, plant and equipment includes Right-of-use assets.
Replacing text block element with abstract elements	
Replacing a text block element used as parent of two groupings in the taxonomy with two abstract elements instead, clarifying labels of other text blocks	To avoid encouraging use of narrative elements to tag excessively large portions of financial statements, as this practice is unlikely to provide useful information.

Reading this proposed update

This document uses taxonomy-specific terminology. For more information, please refer to the *Guide to Understanding the IFRS Taxonomy Update* and *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*.[3] Appendix A briefly explains IFRS Accounting Taxonomy terms used in this document.

In this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update, changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements are shown in tables. New elements are shaded in green. Amended element labels or references are underlined to show added text and struck through to show deleted text. Existing elements provided for context only (with no proposed changes) use grey text. Indents are used to show a taxonomy presentation (or calculation) parent–child relationship between IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements.

In this document, the element label shown is the standard label, unless otherwise indicated.[4]

Documentation and guidance labels

The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy includes documentation and guidance labels for elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy. Documentation labels describe in text the accounting meaning of each element. Guidance labels advise an entity on correctly using an element.

Documentation labels for proposed new elements are included in Appendix B to this document. Changes to documentation labels and new guidance labels are discussed throughout the document.

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3 *Guide to Understanding the IFRS Taxonomy Update* is available at https://www.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/standards/taxonomy/general-resources/understanding-ifrs-taxonomy-update.pdf. *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide* is available at https://www.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/resources-for/preparers/xbrl-using-the-ifrs-taxonomy-a-preparers-guide-january-2019.pdf.

4 For more information on element labels, see Appendix A and the 'Element labels' section in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*.

IFRS Accounting Taxonomy files

IFRS Accounting Taxonomy files are not provided for this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update because the changes are narrow in scope.

Next steps

The Foundation will analyse comments received on this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update and will make any necessary amendments. After the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel has reviewed this document, a final IFRS Taxonomy Update will be published.

Invitation to comment

We invite comments on this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update, particularly on the questions in this section. Comments are most helpful if they:

(a) respond to the questions as stated;

(b) specify the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy item, table or group of items to which they relate;

(c) contain a clear rationale; and

(d) include any alternative we should consider, if applicable.

Comments on the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy as a whole or on any aspect of it are also welcome. However, IFRS Accounting Taxonomy amendments resulting from such comments may be included in a subsequent update.

Questions for respondents

Question 1—Tagging comparative information reported using a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard
We propose changing the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy practice for deprecation of elements. This proposal would not have an immediate effect on any taxonomy elements. (a) Do you agree with the proposal not to deprecate the elements relating to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard when a new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard permits or requires a prospective transition approach or a cumulative catch-up transition approach (paragraph 5a)? (b) Do you agree with the proposal to retain elements relating to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard for three years after a new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard becomes effective (paragraph 5b)? (c) Do you agree with the proposal to apply the new practice to delay the deprecation on a prospective basis? That is, to only delay the deprecation of elements relating to a new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard with an expiry date of (or after) 1 January 2023 (paragraph 5c)? (d) Do you agree with the proposal to add reference notes clearly stating that a superseded IFRS element is expired and its expiry date (paragraphs 12–13)? (e) Do you agree with the proposal to add guidance labels clearly stating that the element should only be used to tag non-restated comparative information (paragraphs 15–16)? (f) Do you agree with the proposal to create a formula to discourage entities from using expired elements when tagging financial information in the current reporting period (paragraph 17)? (g) Do you agree with the proposed approach of suggesting an entity create extensions when it voluntarily provides superseded disclosures? If not, do you prefer the proposed Approach A of using 'expired' elements to tag such voluntary disclosures in the current reporting period (paragraphs 18–22)? If you disagree with any of these proposals, please explain why.

Question 2—Earnings per share	
(a)	Do you agree with the proposal to add new line items for the reconciliation of the denominators used in calculating earnings per share (paragraphs 33–34)?
(b)	Do you agree with the proposal to deprecate one text element relating to adjustments between denominators to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (paragraph 35)?
(c)	Do you agree with the proposal to add a new table for disclosures relating to antidilutive instruments (paragraphs 39–40)?
(d)	Do you agree with the proposal to deprecate one text element relating to instruments with potential dilutive effect that are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (paragraph 42)?
(e)	Do you agree with the proposal to add a new text block element for the newly proposed table (paragraph 42)?
If you disagree with any of these proposals, please explain why.	

Question 3—Other comprehensive income	
(a)	Do you agree with the proposal to deprecate three common practice elements (paragraph 47(a))?
(b)	Do you agree with the proposal to create six new common practice elements (paragraph 47(b))?
If you disagree with either of these proposals, please explain why.	

Question 4—Right-of-use assets	
(a)	Do you agree with the proposal to remove the duplicative element ‘Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property’ and combine its reference and documentation label onto the element ‘Right-of-use assets’ (paragraph 57)?
(b)	Do you agree with the proposal to create a common practice element for property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets (paragraph 66)?
If you disagree with either of these proposals, please explain why.	

Question 5—Text block elements with excessively ‘broad’ labels
(a) Do you agree with the proposal to replace the text block element ‘Disclosure of notes and other explanatory information’ with two new abstract elements (paragraph 71(a))? (b) Do you agree with the proposal to adjust the labels of three text block elements (paragraph 71(b))? If you disagree with either of these proposals, please explain why.

Question 6—Standard labels and documentation labels of proposed new elements
Do you agree that the standard labels (or element labels) and documentation labels of all the proposed new elements correctly and clearly describe their accounting meaning (Appendix B)? If not, please explain why.

Deadline

We will consider all written comments received by **16 December 2022**.

How to comment

Please submit your comments electronically:

Online	https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/
By email	commentletters@ifrs.org

Your comments will be on the public record and posted on our website unless you request confidentiality and we grant your request. We do not normally grant such requests unless they are supported by a good reason, for example, commercial confidence. Please see our website for details on this policy and on how we use your personal data. If you would like to request confidentiality, please contact us at commentletters@ifrs.org before submitting your letter.

This document uses several abbreviations. 'ET' refers to element type and 'ER' to element reference type. Element type 'M' refers to monetary, 'DEC' to decimal, 'S' to shares, 'T' to text and 'TB' to text block. Reference type 'D' refers to disclosure, 'E' to example and 'CP' to common practice. A short code appended to labels is used to refer to axes and members: '(A)' refers to an axis, '(M)' refers to a member, and '(DM)' refers to the default member of the axis.

Tagging comparative information reported in accordance with superseded IFRS Accounting Standard(s)

Delayed deprecation of elements relating to superseded IFRS Accounting Standard(s)

1 Generally, a new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard requires an entity to make the transition to that new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard using one of these approaches:[5]

(a) the prospective approach—an entity applies the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard from the year of initial application onwards. The entity does not restate comparative information in accordance with the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard and makes no adjustment to the opening balance of equity (or its components).

(b) the retrospective approach—an entity restates the comparative information and shows the restatement adjustment to the opening balance of equity (and its components) in the earliest period presented. The entity restates comparative information in accordance with the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard.[6]

(c) the cumulative catch-up approach—an entity shows the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity in the period in which the entity initially applies the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard. The entity does not restate comparative information in accordance with the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard.

2 Entities using the prospective approach or the cumulative catch-up approach are not required to restate comparative information. These approaches are permitted by some new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standards. For example, at the date of initial application of IFRS 16 *Leases*, 1 January 2019, entities had the option of using the cumulative catch-up approach to make the transition. If entities selected this option, comparative amounts were

5 Note that IFRS Accounting Standards have not always used consistent terminology when describing the transition approach or approaches they require or allow.

6 Individual IFRS Accounting Standards allow various 'modifications' to the 'pure' retrospective approach detailed in IAS 8, most of which are still fundamentally a 'retrospective approach' under the classification given here, in that comparative information is restated, explaining the adjustment to opening balance of equity.

recognised and measured in accordance with the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases* (the superseded IFRS Accounting Standard). Here is an example:

Future undiscounted lease commitments under the premises leases are as follows:	IFRS 16 **2019** **£'000**	IAS 17 **2018** **£'000**
Within one year	1,073	986
In two to five years	3,132	3,206
More than five years	3,008	4,011
	7,213	**8,203**
Effect of discounting	**(771)**	–
Lease liability at 31 December 2019	**6,442**	–
Current	**898**	–
Non-current	**5,544**	–

Figure 1—Example transition disclosure on adoption of IFRS 16

3 The current IFRS Accounting Taxonomy practice is to deprecate elements related to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard in the annual taxonomy in the year the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard becomes effective. For example, the disclosure elements relating to IAS 17 were included in the IFRS Taxonomy 2018 but were deprecated in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 because IFRS 16 became effective on 1 January 2019.[7] Thus, in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019, the elements for tagging information that had been recognised, measured and disclosed under IAS 17 were deprecated.

4 The Foundation observed that entities use different approaches to tag non-restated comparative information. Entities:

(a) use elements relating to the superseded IFRS Accounting Standard (from the deprecated entry point, or a previous IFRS Accounting Taxonomy version). However, such use is slightly complex, and not permitted in some filing regimes.

(b) create extensions, making the data difficult to interpret, or to compare between entities.

(c) use elements relating to the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard—misleadingly indicating to users of the data that the amounts are based on the recognition and measurement approach of the new or amended Standard.

7 Deprecation is not the same as deletion. Deprecation means that an element is still available within the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy files but that the Foundation no longer recommends the use of that element. Deprecated elements are moved from the 'IFRS Full Standards entry point' to the 'Deprecated entry point'.

5 To help entities tag data consistently, the Foundation proposes several changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy practice that would affect the deprecation of elements relating to superseded IFRS Accounting Standards:

(a) not to immediately deprecate the elements relating to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard if the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard permits or requires a prospective transition approach or a cumulative catch-up transition approach or any other transition approach where comparative information is not required to be restated;

(b) to retain the elements relating to such a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard for three years after the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard becomes effective. The Foundation proposes this three-year retention because:

(i) some jurisdictions require disclosure of two years of comparative information;

(ii) some entities may have a reporting period of more than 12 months in some cases;

(iii) some entities may have an atypical reporting period, for example December to November; and

(c) to delay the deprecation of such elements on a prospective basis, that is, to only delay the deprecation of elements relating to such superseded IFRS Accounting Standard(s) with an expiry date of (or after) 1 January 2023. Therefore, we will not bring back elements which were already deprecated in the past.

6 Elements relating only to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard would continue to be deprecated in the annual taxonomy in the year the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard becomes effective, as is currently the practice, unless the new (or amended) IFRS Accounting Standard permits a transition approach in which comparative information is not required to be restated.

7 The proposed approach to delay the deprecation of elements would be consistent with the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards which permit entities to disclose comparative information using superseded IFRS Accounting Standards. This approach would make it easier for preparers to clearly and precisely tag non-restated comparative information using only one version of the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy and reduce unnecessary extensions.

8 The Foundation acknowledges some disadvantages to the proposed approach of delaying the deprecation of elements:

(a) a risk of entities tagging information that is prepared according to the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard with expired elements. An entity is prompted to change its tagging when an element is deprecated because the previously used tag will no longer be available in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy. If the tags are not deprecated, entities may inappropriately continue to use the elements relating to a superseded IFRS Accounting Standard to tag information that is prepared according to a new IFRS Accounting Standard, even for the current reporting period.

(b) a risk of entities using the elements that relate to the superseded disclosure requirements to tag voluntary disclosures. Some entities may continue to voluntarily provide disclosures based on superseded requirements and may use expired elements in the current reporting period.

9 However, in the Foundation's view, the advantages of the proposal outweigh its disadvantages and the risks described in paragraph 8 could be reduced:

(a) the risk of entities continuing to use expired elements inappropriately to tag information prepared according to new or amended Standards could be mitigated to some extent through assigning appropriate identifiers to the elements relating to the superseded IFRS Accounting Standard to convey clearly that the element is expired (paragraphs 10–17); and

(b) the risk of entities using elements that relate to superseded disclosure requirements to tag voluntary disclosures could be mitigated to some extent by providing necessary guidance in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide* (paragraphs 18–22).

Identification of expired elements

10 To enable entities to identify elements relating to superseded IFRS Accounting Standards more easily, the Foundation proposes changing the expired elements by:

(a) adding a reference note stating that the element is expired (paragraphs 12–14);

(b) adding a guidance label stating that the element should only be used to tag non-restated comparative information (paragraphs 15–16); and

(c) providing a formula to discourage the use of the expired elements in the current reporting period (paragraph 17).

11 The Foundation also considered, and rejected, three alternative options while preparing the proposals:

(a) creating a new IFRS Accounting Taxonomy presentation group for all elements that relate to superseded IFRS Accounting Standards. The Foundation rejected this option because moving all expired elements into a new presentation group could lead to the loss of presentation relationships with the other elements. In the Foundation's view, such relationships are important in helping preparers to understand the meaning and context of a taxonomy element.

(b) adding a standard suffix to the element labels, such as 'for non-restated comparative information only'. The Foundation rejected this option because such a suffix would make the element label names excessively long. In the Foundation's view, a suffix will be unnecessary if a suitable guidance label is added.

(c) using a custom reference role for transitional elements. The Foundation rejected this option because using such a role would change the architecture of the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy. Keeping the architecture as stable as possible is one of the Foundation's objectives. Furthermore, this reference type would not be recognised by XBRL International.

Reference note for expired elements

12 The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy contains reference notes that show the effective and expiry dates of elements.

13 The Foundation proposes to add a reference note to the elements relating to any IFRS Accounting Standard that is superseded in future stating that these are expired elements and showing the date they expired, for example, 'Expired 2022-01-01'.

14 The Foundation also plans, in future, to explain in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide* that elements with the 'Expired' reference note should be used to tag non-restated comparative information only (see paragraphs 18–22). Thus, the references would follow the life cycle shown in the example in Table 2.

Table 2—Elements relating to superseded and new IFRS Accounting Standards

	Reference notes	
Stage	**Elements relating to the superseded IFRS Accounting Standard**	**Elements relating to the new IFRS Accounting Standard**
Publication of an IFRS Accounting Standard	'Effective 2017-01-01'	
After effective date of the Standard until publication of a new IFRS Accounting Standard	No reference note	
Publication of new IFRS Accounting Standard	'Expiry date 2023-01-01'	'Effective 2023-01-01'
After effective date of new IFRS Accounting Standard	'Expired 2023-01-01' Elements are retained in the annual IFRS Accounting Taxonomy	No reference note

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	Reference notes	
Three years after effective date of new IFRS Accounting Standard	Elements are deprecated	No reference note

Guidance label for expired elements

15 Guidance labels are used to explain the correct use of elements to help preparers avoid tagging errors, thereby helping to improve the quality of tagged data.

16 The Foundation proposes to add guidance labels to all the elements relating to superseded IFRS Accounting Standards, clearly stating that the expired element should only be used to tag non-restated comparative information:

Guidance label

<u>This element should be used to tag non-restated comparative information only.</u>

Formula to discourage the use of expired elements

17 The Foundation also proposes to create a formula in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy formula linkbase to discourage entities from using the expired elements when tagging financial information in the current reporting period. The proposed formula would raise a warning if any 'expired' element is used in the current reporting period. For example, for elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2023 that expire on 1 January 2023, the 2023 formula linkbase would have a formula with the following effect:[8]

> Raise a warning if any expired element is used for facts relating to dates on or after 1 January 2023.

Guidance in the *Preparer's guide*

18 Paragraph 8(b) established that the proposed approach also creates a risk of entities using expired elements in the current reporting period. When an amendment to an IFRS Accounting Standard deletes a disclosure requirement, some entities may continue to provide the old disclosures voluntarily in their financial statements. When tagging such voluntary disclosures, entities might:

(a) use the 'expired' elements to tag such voluntary disclosures in the current reporting period even though the 'expired' elements are meant to tag non-restated comparative information only; or

8 In practice, this will be implemented using a formula that includes a fixed list of elements for which facts with instant or period start dates after a specific date (1 January 2023 in the example given) would trigger the warning. This formula will be used rather than, for example, determining the relevant elements and dates dynamically based on the reference information in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.

(b) create extensions.

19 For example, if an amendment to an IFRS Accounting Standard deleted a disclosure requirement with an effective date of 1 January 2023, the taxonomy element relating to that disclosure requirement would be marked as 'expired' in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2023. The expired element would stay in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy until 2026 and be deprecated in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2026. If an entity were to disclose the information that had been required by that previous disclosure requirement voluntarily in the year 2024, that entity might choose:

(a) to use the expired element to tag the voluntary disclosure even though that disclosure requirement was already deleted for the year 2023; or

(b) to create an extension element to tag the voluntary disclosure because the expired elements should only be used to tag non-restated comparative information.

20 Thus, retaining the expired elements might lead to diversity in tagging practice.

21 The Foundation compared both these approaches to tagging voluntary disclosures, summarised in Table 3.

Table 3—Possible approaches to tagging voluntary disclosures

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Approach A— Using expired elements	• Users of digital financial reports would easily be able to identify information. • Fewer extensions would be created.	• Would give users the incorrect impression that the voluntarily disclosed information was a required disclosure (and subject to the same requirements as information disclosed under the previous requirements), whereas the voluntarily disclosed information would necessarily be subject to these requirements, and may not necessarily be directly comparable with historical information.

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Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Approach B— Using extensions	• Tagging would clearly distinguish information disclosed in line with specific requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards from potentially different information disclosed voluntarily.	• More extensions would be created.

22 Having considered the advantages and disadvantages of both approaches, the Foundation proposes to use extensions to tag such voluntary disclosures which are no longer in the IFRS Accounting Standards because expired elements should only be used to tag non-restated comparative information. The Foundation will, in future, provide the necessary guidance for the chosen approach to using extensions in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*.

Earnings per share

23 The Foundation identified needs to better reflect common practice in disclosure; to meet the requirements in paragraph 70(b) of IAS 33 regarding the reconciliation of the denominator used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share; and to meet the requirements in paragraph 70(c) of IAS 33 regarding disclosure of antidilutive instruments.

Therefore, the Foundation proposes changes to the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy for disclosures related to earnings per share:

(a) adding new line items for the reconciliation of the denominators used in calculating earnings per share (paragraphs 24–34);

(b) deprecating the text element 'Explanation of adjustments between denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share' (paragraph 35);

(c) adding a new table for disclosures relating to antidilutive instruments (paragraphs 36–41);

(d) deprecating the text element 'Description of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share' (paragraph 42); and

(e) adding a new text block element for the newly proposed table (paragraph 42).

New line items for the reconciliation of the denominators used in calculating earnings per share

24 IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* defines a potential ordinary share as a 'financial instrument or other contract that may entitle its holders to ordinary shares'. Paragraph 7 of IAS 33 provides examples of potential ordinary shares:

(a) financial liabilities or equity instruments, including preference shares, that are convertible into ordinary shares;

(b) options and warrants; and

(c) shares that would be issued upon the satisfaction of conditions resulting from contractual arrangements, such as the purchase of a business or other assets.

25 These potential ordinary shares are dilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations, and antidilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share from continuing operations.

26 Paragraph 70(b) of IAS 33 requires an entity to disclose a reconciliation of the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share.

27 The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy has one text element and two numeric common practice elements for disclosing a reconciliation of the denominator used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Explanation of adjustments between denominators used to calculate calculate basic and diluted earnings per share	T	D	IAS 33.70(b)
Dilutive effect of convertible instruments on number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)
Dilutive effect of share options on number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)

28 The Foundation observed that, because of the limitations imposed by these three elements, entities commonly create extensions for:

(a) the effect on ordinary shares of dilutive instruments other than share options and convertible instruments. Warrants and restrictive share units are other commonly reported types of dilutive instruments.

(b) the aggregate effect on ordinary shares of all dilutive instruments.

29 Furthermore, the Foundation found that the current IFRS Accounting Taxonomy model does not fully reflect the disclosure requirement in paragraph 70(b) of IAS 33 which requires:

(a) an entity to disclose 'the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, *and a reconciliation of these denominators to each other*' [emphasis added]; and

(b) that 'the reconciliation shall include the individual effect of each class of instrument that affects earnings per share'.

30 In the current IFRS Accounting Taxonomy, the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share is captured in two line items. However, the text element 'Explanation of adjustments between denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share' does not optimally reflect the requirement to disclose a reconciliation between these two numbers (that is, basic and diluted earnings per share), nor does it provide information in the most useful form for users of the disclosures.

31 The Foundation proposes to create a numeric 'shares' element 'Dilutive effect of all instruments on number of ordinary shares', which would better reflect the disclosure requirement in paragraph 70(b) of IAS 33.

32 An axis showing a breakdown of this amount would be the best model to capture the dilutive effect of the various types of instruments. An axis would also provide an appropriate context for any entity-specific classes of instrument that might be disclosed.

However, due to the constraints of XBRL calculations, some information could not be represented if an axis were used, specifically the calculations to show the relationship between the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share, the dilutive effect of various classes of instruments and the resulting weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Therefore, line-item modelling is preferred to model this reconciliation.

33 The Foundation proposes to add five new elements for tagging reconciling items between the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share; and proposes to add these new elements to the presentation group '[838000] Notes - Earnings per share'.[9] The Foundation also proposes to adjust the labels of two existing elements to reflect that the elements relate to the dilutive effect on weighted average number of ordinary shares.

34 The Foundation proposes to add calculation relationships between the elements as shown in this table:

9 Representing one class of instrument mentioned as an example in the standard; two further classes of instruments, which were identified as commonly disclosed (paragraph 27); the aggregate effect of all instruments, which was identified as a disclosure requirement (paragraph 30); and one additional element representing the dilutive effect of other instruments, which is included for completeness.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference	Calculation relationship
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)	A
Dilutive effect of convertible instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)	B
Dilutive effect of share options on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)	C
Dilutive effect of contingently issuable shares on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	E	IAS 33.70(b)	D
Dilutive effect of restricted share units on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)	E
Dilutive effect of warrants on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)	F
Dilutive effect of other instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.70(b)	G
Dilutive effect of all instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)	H = B + C + D + E + F + G
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)	I = A + H

Element label	Documentation label
Dilutive effect of convertible instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The ~~number of dilutive~~ potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's convertible instruments.
Dilutive effect of share options on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The ~~number of dilutive~~ potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed exercise of the entity's share options.

35 Because the Foundation proposes to create new numeric elements and calculation relationships for tagging the reconciliation, it proposes to deprecate the currently available text element that was created to capture this disclosure:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Explanation of adjustments between denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share~~	~~T~~	~~D~~	~~IAS 33.70(b)~~

New table for disclosure related to antidilutive instruments

36 Paragraph 70(c) of IAS 33 requires an entity to disclose the instruments that are antidilutive for the period presented, but does not specify a reporting format. The Foundation observed variety in reporting practice. Entities most frequently report numeric values, with a few entities reporting only a narrative description.

37 The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy currently has a text element for this disclosure requirement for antidilutive instruments.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Description of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share	T	D	IAS 33.70(c)

38 Entities create extensions to tag the reported numeric values for antidilutive instruments, commonly reporting one or both of the number of instruments that are antidilutive (for example '4,000 type B warrants') and the number of potential ordinary shares that these instruments represent (for example '16,000 potential ordinary shares'). The Foundation also observed entities using different data models to tag these numeric values, for example, using only line items or using an axis.

39 Entities' varied use of tagging and extensions makes it difficult for users of tagged financial statements to consume the data.

40 Therefore, the Foundation proposes to add a new table to the presentation group '[838000] Notes - Earnings per share', which would include:

(a) two newly proposed line items for:

(i) the number of antidilutive instruments; and

(ii) the number of potential ordinary shares that antidilutive instruments represent; and

(b) an axis with members representing commonly reported types of anti-dilutive instruments.

Line items

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Number of potential ordinary shares that are antidilutive in the period presented	S	CP	IAS 33.70(c)
Number of instruments that are antidilutive in the period presented	DEC	D	IAS 33.70(c)

Axis and members

Element label	ER	Reference
Types of antidilutive instruments (A)	D	IAS 33.70(c)
Types of antidilutive instruments (DM)	D	IAS 33.70(c)
Antidilutive instruments (M)	D	IAS 33.70(c)
Convertible instruments (M)	CP	IAS 33.70(c)
Share options (M)	CP	IAS 33.70(c)
Contingently issuable shares (M)	E	IAS 33.70(c)
Restricted share units (M)	CP	IAS 33.70(c)
Warrants (M)	CP	IAS 33.70(c)

41 The Foundation considered using a line-item model, representing each type of antidilutive instrument as a separate pair of numeric elements (for number of shares and number of instruments) and requiring any further, entity-specific types to be introduced as extension line-items. However, the Foundation prefers using an axis, because entity-specific types of instruments would be represented as extension member elements linked to the axis. In this way, the extensions could easily be understood as further types of antidilutive instruments.

42 The Foundation proposes to deprecate the currently available text element and create a new text block element for the newly proposed table. The Foundation also considered the option to retain the element by changing its type from 'text' to 'text block', but rejected it because it was not considered good practice to change the type of an element.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Description of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share~~	~~TB~~	~~D~~	~~IAS 33.70(c)~~

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Disclosure of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share [text block]	TB	D	IAS 33.70(c)

Other comprehensive income

43 Paragraph 82A of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* requires items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories:

(a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and

(b) items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

44 To reflect this requirement, elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy relating to the components of other comprehensive income and income tax are grouped into these two categories.

45 However, three common practice elements in the presentation group '[800200] Notes – Analysis of income and expense' are not placed in these two categories. These three common practice elements were created to tag 'other' components of other comprehensive income.

46 The Foundation observed that in practice, entities use these three elements to tag 'other' components of other comprehensive income in either of the two categories required in paragraph 82A.

47 Because of the inconsistency in how entities use these elements, the Foundation proposes to:

(a) deprecate these three common practice elements; and

(b) create six new common practice elements as replacements.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income, net of tax~~	~~M~~	~~CP~~	~~IAS 1.85~~
~~Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income, before tax~~	~~M~~	~~CP~~	~~IAS 1.85~~

continued...

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income~~	~~M~~	~~CP~~	~~IAS 1.85~~
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	M	CP	IAS 1.85
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	M	CP	IAS 1.85
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax	M	CP	IAS 1.85
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax	M	CP	IAS 1.85
Income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	M	CP	IAS 1.85
Income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	M	CP	IAS 1.85

48 In the Foundation's view, the six new elements would be consistent with reporting practice.

49 The Foundation recognises that, because current taxonomy elements would be deprecated if these proposals were implemented, some preparers would be required to change their tagging practices for future reports. But the Foundation's view is that the benefits of the proposed changes would outweigh this disadvantage.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property

50 Paragraph 47(a) of IFRS 16 *Leases* requires, inter alia, the presentation of right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position or disclosure of right-of-use assets in the notes.

51 Paragraph 53(j) of IFRS 16 requires the disclosure of the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.

52 To reflect these requirements, there are two elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy:

Element label	Documentation label
Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property [IFRS 16.47(a)]	The amount of right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property. [Refer: Right-of-use assets; Investment property]
Right-of-use assets [IFRS 16.53(j)]	The amount of assets that represent a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Underlying asset is an asset that is the subject of a lease, for which the right to use that asset has been provided by a lessor to a lessee.

53 Paragraphs 48 and 56 of IFRS 16 say that the above requirements are each for right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

54 The requirements in paragraphs 47(a) and 53(j) relate to the same concept. Paragraph 47(a) prescribes the presentation and disclosure of the aggregate amount of right-of-use assets and paragraph 53(j) requires the disclosure of a disaggregation of same amount of right-of-use assets by class of underlying assets.

55 Because there are (erroneously) two elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy for the same concept, there is diversity in tagging practice. The Foundation observed that many filers have used the element 'Right-of-use assets' (IFRS 16.53(j)) to tag the amount of the right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position whereas the correct element should be 'Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property' (IFRS 16.47(a)) because IFRS 16.47(a) prescribes the presentation requirement of the right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position.

56 A possible reason for this diverse tagging practice is the label of the element 'Right-of-use assets' (IFRS 16.53(j)) which matches the label used by most of the entities.

57 Because of the inconsistency in how entities use these elements, the Foundation proposes to correct the taxonomy by:

(a) deprecating one element and replacing it with the existing element 'Right-of-use assets' in the presentation; and

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property~~	~~M~~	~~D~~	~~IFRS 16.47(a)~~

(b) adding a reference to paragraph 47(a) to the element 'Right-of-use assets'; and

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Right-of-use assets	M	D	IFRS 16.53(j), IFRS 16.47(a)

(c) adding an explanation to the documentation label of the element 'Right-of-use assets' that these right-of-use assets do not meet the definition of investment property as per paragraphs 48 and 56 of IFRS 16.

Element label	Documentation label
Right-of-use assets	The amount of assets that represent a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term that do not meet the definition of investment property. Underlying asset is an asset that is the subject of a lease, for which the right to use that asset has been provided by a lessor to a lessee.

Presentation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets separately or in combination

58 Stakeholders have raised questions with the Foundation on how to tag property, plant and equipment which includes right-of-use assets.

59 Paragraph 54 of IAS 1 states that "The statement of financial position shall include line items that present the following amounts: (a) property, plant and equipment …", and paragraph 47(a) of IFRS 16 states that:

> 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.

60 It is therefore open to entities either to present a property, plant and equipment (PPE) amount and present a right-of-use assets amount separately, or instead to present an amount that combines property, plant and equipment and those right-of-use assets where the underlying assets would be property, plant and equipment were they owned (which is typically the majority of right-of-use assets).

61 The Foundation analysed the financial statements of a representative sample of companies, distributed across different regions, jurisdictions and industries.

62 Sixty-two per cent of entities in the sample presented 'right-of-use assets' as a separate item in their statement of financial position. Ninety-three per cent of these entities presented a separate value for 'property, plant and equipment' that did not include right-of-use assets and seven per cent presented only a value for 'property, plant and equipment' that included right-of-use assets (presenting the right-of-use amount as 'of which right-of-use assets'). The 38% of entities which did not present a separate 'right-of-use assets' item in their statement of financial position presented only a value for 'property, plant and equipment' that included right-of-use assets.

63 In line with the labelling in their statement of financial position, which is simply 'Property, plant and equipment', entities invariably tag whichever of these amounts ('PPE' or 'PPE and right-of-use assets whose underlying asset would be PPE if owned') they present using the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy element 'Property, plant and equipment'.

64 It is more difficult for users of digital information to easily identify from context whether such values include right-of-use assets or not than for users of individual 'paper' financial statements, particularly when comparing information reported by many entities.

65 In the sample, the right-of-use assets were frequently substantial in comparison to property, plant and equipment amounts (10%–40% of the PPE amount for example), and so there is a possibility of users of digital data being misled if they mistakenly compare amounts that include right-of-use assets to amounts that exclude them, or interpret one as the other.

66 The Foundation therefore proposes to include a new common practice element for property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets, and to amend the documentation label of the existing 'property, plant and equipment' element to note the existence of the new element. With the addition of this new element, whatever label preparers place on the line item they present in their human-readable statements, preparers can use the tag that accurately represents the accounting concept being presented, and in so doing convey this unambiguously to the users of the information.[10,11]

67 The Foundation is researching the common reporting practice of the corresponding reconciliation of the property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets and will propose the necessary changes for reconciliation next year.

68 The Foundation proposes to include the new element in the presentation groups '[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current' and '[220000] Statement of financial position, order of liquidity', and also to include the element 'Right-of-use assets' in the same two presentation groups. Appropriate calculations will be incorporated connecting these and the related elements. The Foundation does not propose to add any calculation between the elements 'Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets',

10 According to observations, the line item in the 'paper' statements is almost certain to be labelled as just 'Property, plant and equipment' in either case.

11 Tags should always be chosen by preparers based on the accounting meaning of the item being tagged, not the labelling that happens to be used in a particular set of financial statements.

'Property, plant and equipment' and 'Right-of-use assets' because entities are not expected to use all three elements. That is, entities are expected to use either the element 'Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets' or the elements 'Property, plant and equipment' and 'Right-of-use assets'.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Assets [abstract]			
Non-current assets [abstract]			
Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets	M	CP	IAS 1.54(a), IAS 16.73(e), IFRS 16.47(a)
Property, plant and equipment	M	D	IAS 1.54(a), IAS 16.73(e)
Right-of-use assets	M	D	IFRS 16.53(j), IFRS 16.47(a)
Investment property	M	D	IAS 1.54(b), IAS 40.76, IAS 40.79(d)

Element label	Documentation label
Property, plant and equipment	The amount of tangible assets that: (a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and (b) are expected to be used during more than one period. Note that right-of-use assets are not included. [Contrast: Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets]
Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets	The amount of property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets whose underlying assets would be presented as property, plant and equipment if they were owned. [Refer: Property, plant and equipment; Right-of-use assets]

Text block elements with excessively 'broad' labelling or locations

69 The Foundation received feedback that several text block elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy have documentation labels and appear in places in the Taxonomy presentation as parents of other elements, that seem to indicate they should be used to tag very broad parts of financial statements, such as all the notes or even the whole financial statements in some circumstances. Such tagging is unlikely to produce useful information for users of the digital reports.

70 We have analysed some financial statements in digital format and noted four text block elements that are commonly misused in this way.

71 To clarify intended use of these elements, the Foundation proposes to:

(a) deprecate one element which was previously shown in the taxonomy as a parent element of all the text blocks provided for individual topics in the notes to the financial statements in the presentation group '[800500] Notes – List of notes', and was sometimes used by preparers to tag the whole of the notes to the financial statements;

(i) in the presentation group '[800500] Notes – List of notes' where it appears as the parent of all text blocks intended to tag individual notes (for which, as noted in paragraph 69, a text block parent is unlikely to be useful) and replace it with one abstract element (which cannot be used to tag information) to act as the parent element; and

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Disclosure of notes and other explanatory information [text block]~~	~~TB~~	~~D~~	~~IAS 1.10(e)~~
Notes and other explanatory information [abstract]			
Disclosure of accounting judgements and estimates [text block]	TB	CP	IAS 1.10(e)
Disclosure of accrued expenses and other liabilities [text block]	TB	CP	IAS 1.10(e)
...			

(ii) in the presentation group '[810000] Notes – Corporate information and statement of IFRS compliance' where it appears as the parent of elements (which contains a variety of elements covering a range of topics and for which a single top level text block is not beneficial) replace it with a second abstract element.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
~~Disclosure of notes and other explanatory information [text block]~~	~~TB~~	~~D~~	~~IAS 1.10(e)~~
Disclosure of corporate information and statement of IFRS compliance [abstract]			
Name of reporting entity or other means of identification	T	D	IAS 1.51(a)
Domicile of entity	T	D	IAS 1.138(a)
...			

(b) adjust the element labels and documentation labels of three other elements (which appear in the list of text blocks that are intended to tag individual notes) to indicate more clearly that they should be used to tag the disclosure of the specific relevant information required under a particular Standard (typically disclosed in a single note), rather than the whole financial statements.

Element label	**Documentation label**	**Reference**
Disclosure of <u>information about</u> interim financial reporting [text block]	The ~~entire~~ disclosure ~~for~~ <u>of information about</u> interim financial reporting.	IAS 34 'Content of an interim financial report'
Disclosure of <u>information about</u> hyperinflationary reporting [text block]	The ~~entire~~ disclosure ~~for~~ <u>of information about</u> financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies.	IAS 29 'Disclosures'
Disclosure of <u>information about</u> separate financial statements [text block]	The ~~entire~~ disclosure ~~for~~ <u>of information about</u> separate financial statements.	IAS 27 'Disclosure', IFRS 12 'Objective'

Appendix A—IFRS® Accounting Taxonomy content terminology

This appendix briefly explains the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy terms used in this document.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Core content—IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy contains elements that represent disclosures in financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These elements are described using:

• line items—which represent the accounting concepts being reported. They can be numerical, for example ‘Assets’, ‘Property, plant and equipment’; or narrative, reflecting the amounts and narrative reported, for example ‘Description of accounting policy for government grants’.

• axes and members—information categories and components that accounting concepts can be broken down into or reported by, for example, ‘Classes of property, plant and equipment’. Axes in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy have a default member that applies whenever a preparer does not combine a line item with a specific member to tag the value of a disclosure.

• tables—logical groupings of IFRS Accounting Taxonomy axes, members and line items.</td>
<td>These IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements have:

• element names and element identifiers—unique computer tags used to identify and mark up the data.

• element standard labels—human-readable names reflecting the accounting meaning of an element. Some elements have additional labels that provide more specific descriptions to show a total (total label), for example, or to distinguish between opening and closing balances (period start and end labels). Such additional labels do not alter the accounting meaning of the element but are used for displaying IFRS Accounting Taxonomy presentation relationships.

• element types (ET)—categories of permitted data values, for example, text (T), text block (TB), monetary (M), decimal (DEC), percentage (PER) and duration (DUR).

    • text element types are used for narrative disclosure. They are also used when IFRS Accounting Standards do not specify the details of a disclosure requirement, but a preparer is expected to express that disclosure requirement in a free-text format.

    • text block element types are used for a set of information that may include, for example, numerical disclosures, narrative explanations and tables.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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Core content—IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements	
	• **element properties**, such as: • the **period**—which indicates whether the element is expected to be reported for a period of time (duration) or at a particular point in time (instant); and • the **balance**—which indicates whether the element is generally expected to be reported as a credit or a debit.

Supporting content—Documentation and references for IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements	
The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy provides supporting content explaining the **accounting meaning** of an element.	This content includes: • **references**—which link an element to the authoritative literature, for example, IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. • **element reference types (ER)**—which define the source of an element, for example, disclosure (D), example (E) and common practice (CP). • **documentation labels**—which provide a textual definition of each element. The sources of these definitions are the IFRS Accounting Standards and their accompanying materials, when available. • **guidance labels**—which are implementation notes that help preparers to correctly use IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements in an electronic report.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Supporting content—Relationships between IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements (linkbases)</th></tr>
<tr><td>The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy calculation linkbase explains how elements may relate mathematically to each other.</td><td>For example, this content includes:
• summations of elements to a total or subtotal; and
• formulas to show that an element is a ratio of other taxonomy elements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy uses the presentation linkbase to provide presentation views under which the line items, axes and members (or a combination of those as tables) have been grouped. This supports human-readable viewing and navigation of the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.</td><td>The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy has specific presentation elements:
• headings (abstract elements); and
• presentation groups.
These elements are not used when tagging financial statements. These headings and presentation groups also have standard labels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The IFRS Accounting Taxonomy uses the definition linkbase to provide views under which the combined line items, axes and members (tables) have been grouped. These views enable computer-readable use of the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.</td><td>For example, the content includes:
• a definition for each table; and
• a default member for each axis.</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix B—Proposed new documentation labels

This appendix shows the proposed documentation labels for the new IFRS Accounting Taxonomy elements.

Earnings per share: new line items for the reconciliation of the denominators used in calculating earnings per share (paragraph 34)

Element label	Documentation label
Dilutive effect of contingently issuable shares on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's contingently issuable shares.
Dilutive effect of restricted share units on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's restricted share units.
Dilutive effect of warrants on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's warrants.
Dilutive effect of other instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's other instruments.
Dilutive effect of all instruments on weighted average number of ordinary shares	The potential dilutive effect on the weighted average number of ordinary shares that relates to the assumed conversion of the entity's instruments. It represents the aggregate of the reconciliation amounts for all classes of instruments that reflect dilutive effect on weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Earnings per share: new table for disclosure relating to antidilutive instruments (paragraphs 40–42)

Element label	Documentation label
Disclosure of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share [text block]	The disclosure of instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the period(s) presented.
Number of potential ordinary shares that are antidilutive in the period presented	Number of potential ordinary shares that are antidilutive in the period presented.
Number of instruments that are antidilutive in the period presented	Number of (units of) instruments that are antidilutive in the period presented.

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Element label	Documentation label
Types of antidilutive instruments (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the members in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.
Types of antidilutive instruments (DM)	This member represents the standard value for the 'Types of antidilutive instruments' axis if no other member is used.
Antidilutive instruments (M)	This member stands for all types of antidilutive instruments.
Convertible Instruments (M)	This member stands for a class of antidilutive instrument representing convertible instruments.
Share options (M)	This member stands for a class of antidilutive instrument representing share options.
Contingently issuable shares (M)	This member stands for a class of antidilutive instrument representing contingently issuable shares.
Restricted share units (M)	This member stands for a class of antidilutive instrument representing restricted share units.
Warrants (M)	This member stands for a class of antidilutive instrument representing warrants.

Other Comprehensive Income (paragraph 47)

Element label	Documentation label
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	The amount of individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax, that the entity does not separately disclose in the same statement or note. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	The amount of individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax, that the entity does not separately disclose in the same statement or note. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax	The amount of individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax, that the entity does not separately disclose in the same statement or note. [Refer: Other comprehensive income, before tax]
Other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax	The amount of individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax, that the entity does not separately disclose in the same statement or note. [Refer: Other comprehensive income, before tax]

continued...

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Element label	Documentation label
Income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	The amount of income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	The amount of income tax relating to other individually immaterial components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]

Presentation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets separately or in combination (paragraph 68)

Element label	Documentation label
Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets	The amount of property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets whose underlying assets would be presented as property, plant and equipment if they were owned. [Refer: Property, plant and equipment; Right-of-use assets]