March 2019

IFRS Taxonomy 2018
General Improvements

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IFRS® Taxonomy 2018

Update 2 *General Improvements*

IFRS® Taxonomy 2018—Update 2 *General Improvements* is published by the IFRS Foundation (Foundation).

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Introduction to this IFRS® Taxonomy Update

Scope and objectives

1   This IFRS Taxonomy Update includes general improvements to the IFRS Taxonomy 2018.

2   General improvements are maintenance-type changes to the content and technical structure of the IFRS Taxonomy. These improvements are mainly initiated in response to feedback from stakeholders and *not* directly as a result of updates to IFRS Standards or analysis of common reporting practice.

3   The objective of general improvements is to support consistent tagging and to better reflect, in the IFRS Taxonomy, the presentation and disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards.

4   In accordance with the IFRS Taxonomy due process, the improvements in this document have been reviewed, but not approved, by the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel.[1]

5   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* (*Preparer's guide*).[2] Appendix A provides a brief explanation of IFRS Taxonomy terms used in this document.

Background

6   In December 2018 the IFRS Foundation published IFRS Taxonomy 2018—Proposed Update 2 *General Improvements*.

7   After a comment period of 60 days, two comment letters were received from respondents. In accordance with the *Due Process Handbook*, the staff discussed the comments and the resulting changes to the proposals with the IFRS Taxonomy Consultative Group (ITCG) and the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel. A summary of the comments, and discussions with the ITCG is available on the IFRS website.[3]

Overview of the amendments to the IFRS Taxonomy

8   Table 1 summarises the improvements to the IFRS Taxonomy 2018 described in this document. The rest of the document describes each improvement in detail.

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1   The IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel consists of at least three, but no more than five, Board members and at least one (senior) technical director. For more details, please refer to the *Due Process Handbook* at http://www.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/about-us/legal-and-governance/constitution-docs/due-process-handbook.pdf.

2   *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?la=en.

3   Information about the history of this project, including the comment letter analysis can be found at https://www.ifrs.org/projects/2019/ifrs-taxonomy-update-2018-general-improvements/

Table 1—Summary of general improvements to the IFRS Taxonomy

Improvements to the IFRS Taxonomy	Objective of the improvements
Improving data quality	
Introduction of implementation notes in the IFRS Taxonomy (paragraphs 14–40)	to reduce tagging errors by expanding IFRS Taxonomy guidance on how to use specific elements.
Implementation notes—clarifying which sign to use (paragraphs 18–39)	to reduce tagging errors by clarifying whether a positive or negative value should be entered for specific elements.
Implementation notes—technical approach (paragraph 40)	to allow translation of the implementation notes and to ensure compatibility with software tools.
Introduction of the 'duration' element type for new line items and deprecation(a) of existing line items using the 'decimal' element type for elements that represent a period of time (paragraphs 41–47)	to achieve more consistent tagging across companies by improving the modelling of requirements in IFRS Standards, making it easier for users to compare the tagged data.
New line items and deprecation of existing line items for tagging useful lives and depreciation or amortisation rates (paragraphs 48–55)	
New line items and deprecation of existing line items for tagging contingent consideration and indemnification assets in business combinations (paragraphs 56–61)	
Making the IFRS Taxonomy easier to navigate	
New presentation group for all axes and members (paragraphs 62–68)	to make axes easier to find in the IFRS Taxonomy.
Removal of entry points without documentation labels (paragraphs 69–72)	to simplify the options for accessing the IFRS Taxonomy and to encourage the use of documentation labels.
(a) Deprecation is not the same as deletion. Deprecation means that an element is still available within separate IFRS Taxonomy files but that the IFRS Foundation no longer recommends the use of that element. Please refer to Section 3 of the *Preparer's guide* for more information on deprecated elements.	

Editorial corrections to the IFRS Taxonomy

9   Editorial corrections have been made to the IFRS Taxonomy files and supporting materials accompanying this IFRS Taxonomy Update.

10   These editorial corrections include the following changes to documentation labels to reflect the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* (*Conceptual Framework*) published in March 2018:

(a)   updates to the definitions of 'Assets', 'Liabilities' and 'Revenue'[4] line items and members. A note—'Effective 2020-01-01'—has also been added to indicate the effective date of the changes.

(b)   the removal of cross-references to the definitions of 'Assets', 'Liabilities' and 'Revenue' in instances where the definitions in the older version of the *Conceptual Framework* still apply, for example, in the case of elements relating to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

XBRL properties

11   This document does not provide the full list of XBRL properties for the IFRS Taxonomy elements listed. The IFRS Taxonomy includes additional XBRL properties for these elements, for example:

(a)   documentation labels (also called definitions) that provide textual descriptions of the accounting meaning of each element; and

(b)   implementation notes that provide textual descriptions to help users to accurately apply specific elements.

12   The documentation labels and implementation notes are available in a separate Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet and in an additional linkbase in the IFRS Taxonomy files. Further information on the XBRL properties applied to IFRS Taxonomy elements is provided in the IFRS Taxonomy files and associated documentation.[5]

IFRS Taxonomy version

13   The IFRS Taxonomy files for this IFRS Taxonomy Update are based on the IFRS Taxonomy 2018, published in March 2018. Changes resulting from this Update and IFRS Taxonomy 2018—Update 1 *Common Practice* (IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*) have been included in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019.

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4   The definition of revenue changed because the definition of income has changed.

5   Available at https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-taxonomy/ifrs-taxonomy-2019/.

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Improving data quality

Introduction of implementation notes in the IFRS Taxonomy

14   The quality of tagged data is important if electronic data is to be used effectively in the analysis of financial information. We have introduced a new feature in the IFRS Taxonomy—implementation notes—that further explains the correct use of elements in order to help preparers avoid making tagging errors, thereby helping to improve the quality of tagged data.

15   We received external feedback that many errors in filings are related to the incorrect use of negative values. It is important that XBRL values are reported with the correct sign in electronic reports—using the wrong sign could result in information that misleads users of the data and makes data comparison difficult.

16   In response to the external feedback, implementation notes have been used to clarify whether positive or negative values should be entered for elements without assigned balance attributes. We may extend the use of implementation notes to other elements in the IFRS Taxonomy in the future.

17   This section sets out:

(a)   details of the changes made to clarify the sign to use for specific elements (paragraphs 18–39); and

(b)   the XBRL technical approach applied to implementation notes in the IFRS Taxonomy (paragraph 40).

Clarifying which sign to use

18   Preparers should use the balance attribute assigned to an element in the IFRS Taxonomy to determine which sign they should use in an electronic report, rather than the sign they would use in their paper-based report.[6] For example, the IFRS Taxonomy assigns a 'credit' balance attribute to the 'Equity' element, which means that in its electronic report, a preparer should report 'Equity' as a positive value when it is a credit amount, even though the preparer might have presented 'Equity' with a minus sign or between brackets in its paper-based report. Conversely, a preparer should report a negative value in its electronic report if 'Equity' is a debit amount.

19   For various reasons, 155 monetary elements in the IFRS Taxonomy 2018 do not have an assigned balance attribute.[7] Preparers might therefore have difficulty determining the correct sign to use for those elements.

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6   Section 5 of *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide* further explains how to determine the appropriate sign to use when reporting XBRL values.

7   These numbers do not include the new elements added to the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 as a result of IFRS Taxonomy 2018—Update 1 *Common Practice* (IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*). See paragraphs 21 and 28.

20 The following changes have been made for 133 of the 155 monetary elements:

(a) implementation notes have been added for 104 elements (paragraphs 22–28).

(b) balance attributes have been assigned to three elements (paragraphs 29–31).

(c) modelling has been changed from line items to members for nine elements. The standard element labels have been clarified for six of those elements (paragraphs 32–34).

(d) element types have been changed from 'monetary' to 'per share' for 17 elements (paragraphs 35–39).

21 The approaches described in paragraph 20 do not work for the remaining 22 monetary elements (see Appendix B). Further analysis is planned to determine whether and how to clarify the sign that should be reported for these elements.[8]

Addition of implementation notes

22 Implementation notes have been added for the 104 elements described in Table 2 that cannot be assigned a balance attribute.

Table 2—Elements that cannot be assigned a balance attribute

Reasons why a balance attribute cannot be assigned	Example of IFRS Taxonomy element
Elements have a natural accounting balance but can have a debit or credit balance attribute	'Depreciation, property, plant and equipment'—this element has a debit balance attribute when presented in the statement of profit or loss, but has a credit balance attribute when used in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

continued...

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8 Further analysis is also planned for 48 new line items with common practice references added by IFRS Taxonomy Update 1/2018 (see Appendix B of that Update).

...continued

Reasons why a balance attribute cannot be assigned	Example of IFRS Taxonomy element
Elements have a natural accounting balance but have calculation constraints	'Cash flows from (used in) operations'—the natural accounting balance for this element is debit.[(a)] However, it does not have an assigned debit balance attribute because, in the calculation linkbase, it is defined as a total of two other elements—one with a debit attribute and the other with a credit attribute. In the calculation linkbase, an IFRS Taxonomy element that is the sum of a credit element and a debit element cannot have an assigned balance attribute.
Elements do not have a natural accounting balance of debit or credit	'Credit derivative, nominal amount' —this element does not have a natural accounting balance because it is not recognised in the primary financial statements, but rather is provided as additional information in the notes to the financial statement.

(a) The natural accounting balance for this element is debit because cash flows *from* operations result in increases in assets (cash and cash equivalents).

23   The 104 elements described in Table 2 can further be divided into:

(a)   eighty-seven elements that are *normally* expected to have a positive value in an electronic report (except when used in combination with some members), for example, 'Depreciation, property, plant and equipment' and 'Credit derivative, nominal amount' (paragraphs 24–25); and

(b)   seventeen elements that can have a positive or a negative value in an electronic report and that have a standard element label that clarifies when each sign should be used, for example 'Cash flows from (used in) operations' (paragraph 26).

24   The following implementation note has been added for elements that are *normally* expected to have a positive value:[9]

A positive XBRL value should normally be entered for this element. A negative XBRL value may need to be entered if this element is used with the members referenced. [Refer: Accumulated depreciation and amortisation [member]; Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment [member];

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9   The separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet provided with this IFRS Taxonomy Update provides a list of these elements (see paragraph 12).

> Accumulated impairment [member]; Aggregate adjustment to carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP [member]; Effect of asset ceiling [member]; Effect of transition to IFRSs [member]; Elimination of intersegment amounts [member]; Financial forecast of cash inflows (outflows) for cash-generating unit, measurement input [member]; Financial forecast of profit (loss) for cash-generating unit, measurement input [member]; Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15 [member]; Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]; Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]; Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]; Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]; Increase (decrease) due to departure from requirement of IFRS [member]; Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]; Material reconciling items [member]; Plan assets [member]; Present value of defined benefit obligation [member]; Redesignated amount [member]; Reinsurer's share of amount arising from insurance contracts [member]; Risk diversification effect [member]; Treasury shares [member]]

25   The implementation note is not strictly necessary because the IFRS Taxonomy formula linkbase already provides automatic validation for these elements. However, we have added the implementation notes because not all tagging software tools use the IFRS Taxonomy formula linkbase.

26   The following implementation note has been added for elements that could have a positive or negative value,[10] to emphasise that the standard element label should be used to determine the correct sign:

> A positive or negative XBRL value can be entered for this element. Refer to the standard element label to determine the correct sign to use. Use a negative value for terms in brackets.

27   Preparers should refer to the standard element label to determine the sign to use when reporting XBRL values, especially if the related element has no assigned balance attribute. However, we have added the implementation notes to emphasise this point.

28   In IFRS Taxonomy Update 1/2018, we added 12 new line items for exchange differences, without assigned balance attributes to the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 (see paragraphs 73–77 of that Update). These line items are represented within the IFRS Taxonomy as the children of existing line items that have the implementation note in paragraph 26. Consequently, we have also added this implementation note to the nine new line items.

Assignment of balance attributes

29   We have assigned balance attributes to three line items representing the estimated financial effect of contingent assets and liabilities. These line items reflect the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 86(a) and 89 of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and paragraph B64(j)(i) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

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10 The separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet provided with this IFRS Taxonomy Update provides a list of these elements (see paragraph 12).

30   We observed that each of these line items reflect information that is not recognised in the primary financial statements but is provided in the notes to the financial statement as additional information. However, we have assigned these elements their natural accounting balance so it would be easier for preparers to determine the correct sign for the XBRL value.

31   The assigned balance attributes reflect the sign that would be reported if the element were to be presented in the primary financial statements. Table 3 illustrates the changes discussed in this section:

Table 3—Assigned balance attributes for existing elements[11]

Existing element label	Assigned balance attribute
Estimated financial effect of contingent assets	Debit
Estimated financial effect of contingent liabilities	Credit
Estimated financial effect, contingent liabilities in business combination	Credit

Clarification of standard element labels

32   The IFRS Taxonomy currently contains nine line items representing estimates of forecasts of cash flows or profit or loss used as significant unobservable inputs in fair value measurements that have no assigned balance attributes. These line items reflect the examples in paragraph B36(c)–(d) of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

33   In IFRS Taxonomy Update 1/2018, we changed the modelling of the examples in paragraph 32 to a dimensional approach. This means that the existing line items are now reflected as members.

34   Consequently, we have *not* assigned balance attributes to these elements because balance attributes are not assigned to members. Instead, the standard element label for six of those elements has been changed to further clarify the correct sign to use—see Table 4. A negative value should be used for the terms in brackets. No changes have been made to the three elements relating to the estimate of future cash outflows to be paid to fulfil the obligation because the elements do not also reflect cash inflows.

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11 In all the tables in this document, existing IFRS Taxonomy elements are presented in italics to distinguish them from new elements.

Table 4—New element labels for existing elements

Existing element label	New element label
Financial forecast of **profit or loss** *for cash-generating unit, significant unobservable inputs, assets*[a]	Financial forecast of **profit (loss)** for cash-generating unit, measurement input (M)
Financial forecast of **cash flows** *for cash-generating unit, significant unobservable inputs, assets*[a]	Financial forecast of **cash inflows (outflows)** for cash-generating unit, measurement input (M)
Current estimate of future cash outflows to be paid to fulfil obligation, significant unobservable inputs, assets[a]	(no change)

(a) Similar elements also exist for liabilities and own equities. The clarification also applies to these elements.

Change of element type to 'per share'

35 The IFRS Taxonomy includes 15 monetary elements relating to the exercise price of share options or other equity instruments. For example:

(a) 'Exercise price, share options granted'; and

(b) 'Weighted average exercise price of other equity instruments exercised or vested in share-based payment arrangement'.

36 The IFRS Taxonomy also includes two monetary elements relating to share price, which are:

(a) 'Weighted average share price'; and

(b) 'Weighted average share price, share options granted'.

37 Although most of the elements in paragraphs 35–36 relate to 'share options' and 'other equity instruments', we think that the 'per share' element type best represents the unit of those elements. Consequently, new elements using the 'per share' element type[12] have been created and the existing elements in paragraphs 35–36 have been deprecated.

38 The approach described in paragraph 37 is consistent with the approach followed in other major taxonomies for similar elements. To mitigate any potential confusion, we intend to include an explanation in the *Preparer's guide*.

39 The existing elements have been deprecated to make sure that preparers choose the appropriate new elements and avoid errors caused by rolling forward the tags used in previous periods. Consequently, preparers will need to retag data.

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12 For more information on element types, refer to Appendix C.

Technical approach to implementation notes

40　We have used the XBRL Commentary Guidance label (Guidance label)[13] as the technical solution to:

(a)　allow translation of implementation notes. Translation of IFRS Taxonomy content, including implementation notes, is an important part of supporting the consistent adoption and application of the IFRS Taxonomy.

(b)　comply with XBRL specifications so the implementation notes are compatible with existing XBRL software tools without requiring significant adjustments. The Guidance label is defined by XBRL International, similarly to documentation labels.

Introduction of the 'duration' element type for new line items and deprecation of existing line items using the 'decimal' element type for elements that represent a period of time

41　The IFRS Taxonomy currently uses the 'decimal' element type for elements that represent a period of time, such as the line item 'Remaining amortisation period of intangible assets material to entity'.[14] When using the 'decimal' element type, preparers must specify the appropriate unit since the unit is not predetermined.

42　We received feedback that such elements should use the 'duration' element type instead. This is an element type created specifically for tagging time periods, and requires values to be expressed as text in a standard data format (the ISO[15] 8601 standard). For example, a reported decimal value of 3.7 years will be expressed in an XBRL file as P3Y8M15D (it translates as P = Period, 3Y = 3 years, 8M = 8 months and 15D = 15 days).

43　In a sample of financial statements, we found that for elements representing time periods:

(a)　preparers use multiple different units for the same time period, for example 'Y', 'years', 'year', 'M' and 'months';

(b)　it is sometimes unclear which unit is used, for example, some preparers use the pure unit without additional precision; and

(c)　preparers sometimes create extensions in order to use the 'duration' element type.

44　The diversity described in paragraph 43 makes it difficult for users to analyse and compare the tagged data.

13　The version of the XBRL Commentary Guidance label used is represented by the 'http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role#commentaryGuidance' role.

14　This section does not discuss elements that represent useful lives—such elements are discussed in the next section.

15　The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an independent, non-governmental organisation that develops voluntary international standards and provides common standards between countries. ISO standards cover a range of topics including information technology, mechanical engineering and transport.

45 Consequently, new line items that represent a period of time using the 'duration' element type have been created and the existing line items that represent a period of time using the 'decimal' element type have been deprecated. Using the required standard ISO data format for the 'duration' element type:

(a) eliminates diversity in the units reported, which will make the data easier to analyse and compare; and

(b) means that a globally agreed standard will be used to format values representing a period of time.

New line items[16]

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Actuarial assumption of life expectancy after retirement	DUR	CP	IAS 19.144
Actuarial assumption of retirement age	DUR	CP	IAS 19.144
Remaining amortisation period of intangible assets material to entity	DUR	D	IAS 38.122(b)
Remaining recovery period of regulatory deferral account debit balances	DUR	D	IFRS 14.33(c)
Remaining reversal period of regulatory deferral account credit balances	DUR	D	IFRS 14.33(c)
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	DUR	D	IAS 19.147(c)
Weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding share options	DUR	D	IFRS 2.45(d)

46 Applying this approach means that the standard ISO format will be used only for XBRL values—the value can be viewed in the original format in Inline XBRL. In addition, software tools can help preparers to automatically convert decimal values into the standard ISO format.

47 The existing elements have been deprecated to make sure that preparers choose the appropriate new elements and avoid errors caused by rolling forward the tags used in previous periods. Consequently, preparers will need to retag data.

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16 In all the tables in this document, 'ET' and 'ER' represent element type and reference type, respectively. For element type, refer to Appendix C. Reference types 'D', 'E' and 'CP' represent disclosure, example and common practice, respectively.

New line items and deprecation of existing line items for tagging useful lives and depreciation or amortisation rates

48   IFRS Standards require disclosure of useful lives or of the depreciation or amortisation rates used for property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and biological assets. These disclosures are currently reflected in the IFRS Taxonomy as line items using the 'text' element type:

Existing line items

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Useful lives or depreciation rates, property, plant and equipment	*T*	*D*	*IAS 16.73(c)*
Useful lives or amortisation rates, intangible assets other than goodwill	*T*	*D*	*IAS 38.118(a)*
Useful lives or depreciation rates, investment property, cost model	*T*	*D*	*IAS 40.79(b)*
Useful lives or depreciation rates, biological assets, at cost	*T*	*D*	*IAS 41.54(e)*

49   Feedback suggested splitting the existing line items into separate line items that specify useful lives and depreciation or amortisation rates.

50   We observed that:

     (a)   although useful lives and depreciation or amortisation rates provide the same type of information to users, they cannot be compared directly—using separate elements makes the tagged data easier to analyse; and

     (b)   using separate elements is consistent with the requirements in IFRS Standards.

51   Consequently, new separate line items have been created and the existing line items in paragraph 48 have been deprecated. These new line items are illustrated below for property, plant and equipment.

New line items

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Depreciation rate, property, plant and equipment	PER	D	IAS 16.73(c)
Useful life measured as period of time, property, plant and equipment	DUR	D	IAS 16.73(c)
Useful life measured in production or other similar units, property, plant and equipment	DEC	D	IAS 16.73(c)
Description of useful life, property, plant and equipment	T	D	IAS 16.73(c)

52   Similar changes have been made for the other line items listed in paragraph 48. However, we have not introduced the 'decimal' element type for investment property because applying paragraph 5 of IAS 40 *Investment Property*, investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, *rather than for* use in the production or supply of goods or services.

53   We have created three line items for useful lives, to reflect the different ways useful lives can be reported:

(a)   useful lives are often quantified and expressed as a time period. We have used the 'duration' element type for such cases, in line with the approach followed for elements representing a period of time discussed in paragraph 45.

(b)   useful lives can be expressed as a number of production units (for example, see paragraph 6 of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*). We have used the 'decimal' element type for such cases.

(c)   useful lives are not required to be quantified and can be described using a narrative statement instead. For example, the useful life of leasehold improvements could be described as 'the term of the lease'. We have used the 'text' element type for such cases.

54   We observed that software may ease the complexity involved in analysing three elements, for example by merging all reported values into a single element within an investor tool, if desired by users of data.

55   The existing elements have been deprecated to make sure that preparers choose the appropriate new elements and avoid errors caused by rolling forward the tags used in previous periods. Consequently, preparers will need to retag data.

New line items and deprecation of existing line items for tagging contingent consideration and indemnification assets in business combinations

56   Paragraph B64(g)(i) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* requires an entity to disclose the amount of contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets recognised as of the acquisition date, for each business combination that occurs during the reporting period. This disclosure requirement is currently reflected in the IFRS Taxonomy as follows:

Existing line items

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets recognised as of acquisition date	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)*

57   Feedback suggested splitting the existing line item into two line items—one for contingent consideration arrangements and one for indemnification assets.

58   We observed that even though contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets both relate to contingent or uncertain amounts to be paid or received in a business combination, they are different accounting concepts—one is related to the assets acquired and the other is related to consideration transferred in a business combination.

59   It is therefore unlikely that when preparers have both contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets, they will report a combined value. Instead, they are likely to create entity-specific (extension) elements to report the two amounts separately, which reduces the ease of using the tagged data.

60   Consequently, new separate line items have been created and the existing line item in paragraph 56 has been deprecated. These new line items are illustrated below:

New line items

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Contingent consideration recognised as of acquisition date	M	D	IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)
Indemnification assets recognised as of acquisition date	M	D	IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)

61   The existing elements have been deprecated to make sure preparers choose the appropriate new elements and avoid errors caused by rolling forward the tags used in previous periods. Consequently, preparers will need to retag data.

Making the IFRS Taxonomy easier to navigate

New presentation group[17] for all axes and members

62   The IFRS Taxonomy contains two types of axes—general application axes and applied axes.

63   General application axes are expected to be used in combination with many line items—for example, with axes such as 'Consolidated and separate financial statements'. In that case, the axis member 'Consolidated' can be used, together with the line item 'Revenue', to tag the amount of revenue presented on the consolidated statement of financial performance. Normally, general application axes are not included in any table in the IFRS Taxonomy. Instead, each axis (together with its members) is located in its own presentation group.

64   Applied axes are expected to be used in combination with only a limited number of line items—for example, the 'Geographical areas' axis. Such axes are included in tables and presentation groups where appropriate.

65   If required or permitted by the filing system owner (usually the securities regulator), preparers can add any existing IFRS Taxonomy axis (or member) to any new (or existing) table as long as the use of the axis or member is consistent with the accounting meaning provided by the IFRS Taxonomy. For example, the 'Geographical areas' axis is only located in tables within the presentation groups [831150] 'Notes – Revenue from contracts with customers', [834480] 'Notes – Employee benefits', and [871100] 'Notes – Operating segments'. However, this axis can also be used for disclosures not explicitly required by IFRS Standards, for example, to tag a disaggregation of income taxes or banking deposits by geographical area.

66   In our view, because applied axes are presented in various places in the IFRS Taxonomy presentation linkbase, they may not always be easy for users of the IFRS Taxonomy to find. When preparers cannot find an axis, they may create an extension axis. This practice would result in inconsistent tagging across preparers.

67   Consequently, a new presentation group that includes all available IFRS Taxonomy axes and their default members in a single place has been created, which will make them easier to find.

68   We note that all axes (with their default members) are currently included in the definition linkbase in one single group '[990000] Axis – Defaults'. The new presentation group will mirror the content of this definition linkbase group.

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17   IFRS Taxonomy elements are organised into presentation groups (also called 'extended link roles'), based on the IFRS Standard(s) to which they relate. Each presentation group has a label and unique identifier. For example, elements relating to the disclosure requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* appear within a presentation group with the label 'Notes - Income taxes' and the identifier [835110]. Refer to Section 4 of the *Preparer's guide* for further information on presentation groups.

Removal of entry points without documentation labels

69   IFRS Taxonomy entry points allow users to access all or a subset of the IFRS Taxonomy files.[18] The IFRS Taxonomy currently has 14 entry points,[19]—seven entry points that include documentation labels, and an equivalent set of seven entry points without documentation labels.

70   We have removed the set of entry points without documentation labels to:

    (a)   make the entry points less complex to navigate; and

    (b)   encourage the global use of documentation labels—documentation labels help preparers understand the accounting meaning of an element and support consistent tagging using the IFRS Taxonomy.

71   Currently, documentation labels are not translated and the translated versions of the IFRS Taxonomy do not include any documentation labels. However, as a result of the changes discussed in paragraph 70, translated versions of the IFRS Taxonomy will include English documentation labels—we think they may still be helpful to users of the translated IFRS Taxonomy.

72   The IFRS Taxonomy includes entry points that reflect full IFRS Standards, the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard and the IFRS Practice Statement 1 *Management Commentary* as well as combinations of these entry points. Feedback suggested that the intended use of some entry points is not clear, and the related descriptions are not always helpful. We have amended the *Preparer's guide* to clarify the intended use of the entry points. We have kept the labels as they are because they are familiar to existing users of the IFRS Taxonomy and changing them might cause confusion.

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18 For example, an entity that prepares its financial statements applying the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard can view the IFRS Taxonomy files that apply only to the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard.

19 A list of all entry points for IFRS Taxonomy 2018 can be accessed at https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-taxonomy/ifrs-taxonomy-2018/#entry-points.

Appendix A—IFRS® Taxonomy content terminology

The table in this appendix provides a brief explanation of the IFRS Taxonomy terms used in this document.

Core content—IFRS Taxonomy elements	
The IFRS Taxonomy contains elements that represent disclosures in financial statements prepared applying IFRS Standards. These elements are described using: • **line items**—which represent the accounting concepts being reported. They can be either numerical or narrative, reflecting the figures and narrative reported, for example, 'Assets', 'Property, plant and equipment' and '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'. • **tables**—logical groupings of IFRS Taxonomy axes, members and line items.	These IFRS 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, for example, to indicate a total or distinguish between opening and closing balances. Those additional labels do not alter the accounting meaning of the element but are used for presentation purposes when displaying IFRS Taxonomy content. • **element types (ET)**—categories of permitted data values, for example, text (T), text block (TB), monetary (M), decimal (DEC), percentage (P). • **element properties**, such as: • **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 • **balance**—which indicates whether the element is generally expected to be reported as a credit or a debit.

Supporting content—meaning of IFRS Taxonomy elements	
The IFRS Taxonomy provides supporting content to help a user better understand 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 Standards and their accompanying materials, when available. • **implementation notes**—which provide an explanation of the correct use of an element.
Supporting content—relationships between IFRS Taxonomy elements (linkbases)	
The IFRS Taxonomy uses the calculation linkbase to help users better understand how **elements** may relate **mathematically** to each other.	For example, this content includes: • **summations** of elements to a total or subtotal; and • **formulas** to indicate that an element is a ratio of other taxonomy elements.
The IFRS 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 Taxonomy.	The IFRS Taxonomy has specific **presentation** elements, which are: • **headings**; and • **presentation groups**. These elements are not used when tagging financial statements. These headings and presentation groups also have **labels**.
The IFRS Taxonomy uses the definition linkbase to provide **views** under which the combined line items, axes and members (**tables**) have been grouped. This supports **computer-readable** use of the IFRS Taxonomy.	For example, the content includes: • a **definition** for each table; and • a **default member** for each axis.

Appendix B—Monetary elements without assigned balance attributes that require further analysis

The following table lists IFRS Taxonomy 2018 monetary elements without assigned balance attributes for which further analysis is needed to determine whether and how to clarify the sign to be reported (see paragraph 21).

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Amount of reclassifications or changes in presentation	*M*	*D*	*IAS 1.41(b)*
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	*M*	*D*	*IAS 1.90, IAS 12.81(ab)*
Income tax consequences of dividends proposed or declared before financial statements authorised for issue not recognised as liability	*M*	*D*	*IAS 12.81(i)*
Increase (decrease) in accounting estimate	*M*	*D*	*IAS 8.39*
Amounts recognised for transaction recognised separately from acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in business combination	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)*
Measurement period adjustments recognised for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 3.B67(a)(iii)*
Increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss related credit derivatives or similar instruments[a]	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.9(d)*
Increase (decrease) in fair value of loans or receivables related credit derivatives or similar instruments[a]	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.9(d)*
Accumulated increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss related credit derivatives or similar instruments[a]	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.9(d)*
Accumulated increase (decrease) in fair value of loans or receivables related credit derivatives or similar instruments[a]	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.9(d)*
Difference between carrying amount of financial liability and amount contractually required to pay at maturity to holder of obligation	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.10(b), IFRS 7.10A(b)*
Transfers of cumulative gain (loss) within equity when changes in liability's credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.10(c)*
Amount presented in other comprehensive income realised at derecognition of financial liability	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.10(d)*

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Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, at fair value	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.22(b)*
Aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.28(b)*
Increase (decrease) in aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*E*	*IFRS 7.28(b)*
Increase (decrease) through amounts recognised in profit or loss, aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*E*	*IFRS 7.28(b), IFRS 7.IG14*
Increase (decrease) through new transactions, aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*E*	*IFRS 7.28(b), IFRS 7.IG14*
Other decreases, aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*E*	*IFRS 7.28(b), IFRS 7.IG14*
Other increases, aggregate difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price yet to be recognised in profit or loss	*M*	*E*	*IFRS 7.28(b), IFRS 7.IG14*
Financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured at time of derecognition	*M*	*D*	*IFRS 7.30(e)*
Transfer between financial liabilities and equity attributable to change in redemption prohibition	*M*	*D*	*IFRIC 2.13*

(a) Editorial corrections have been made to the IFRS Taxonomy files and supporting materials accompanying this IFRS Taxonomy Update to clarify that fair value relates to credit derivatives or similar instruments. For example, we have changed the element label 'Increase (decrease) in fair value of loans or receivables related credit derivatives or similar instruments' to 'Increase (decrease) in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments related to loans or receivables'.

Appendix C—Element types used in the IFRS® Taxonomy

The table in this appendix lists the element types used in the IFRS Taxonomy and provides a short description and example of each element type. The table also provides the key used to identify the data type assigned to an element in this document.

Key	Element type	XBRL item type	Description
M	Monetary	monetaryItemType	Numeric element (other than per share data) for which values are denominated in a specific currency unit. Example: 'Disposals, property, plant and equipment'
PS	Per share	perShareItemType	Numeric element for which values are denominated on a currency per share unit basis. Example: 'Basic earnings (loss) per share'
S	Shares	sharesItemType	Numeric element for which values are denominated on a number of shares unit basis. Example: 'Number of shares issued and fully paid'
PER	Percentage	percentItemType	Numeric element for which values are denominated as a rate or percentage unit. Examples: 'Actuarial assumption of discount rates' and 'Proportion of voting rights held in associate'
DEC	Decimal	decimalItemType	Numeric element for which values are denominated on a unit basis other than the specific cases already provided for, or when the format of the data to be reported cannot be determined. Examples: 'Number of employees' and 'Output of agricultural produce'
P	Pure	pureItemType	Numeric element, such as a ratio, for which values are not denominated in a specific unit. Example: 'Level of price index'
A	Area	areaItemType	Element that refers to an area. Example: 'Area of land used for agriculture'

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Key	Element type	XBRL item type	Description
D	Date	dateItemType	Element that refers to a date. Example: 'Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements'
DUR	Duration	durationItemType	Element that refers to a time-related disclosure. Example: 'Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation'
T	Text	stringItemType	Element that refers to a narrative disclosure. Example: 'Name of associate' A text element is also used when IFRS Standards do not specify the details of a disclosure requirement, but that disclosure requirement is expected to be expressed in free text format by a preparer. Example: 'Explanation of relationships between parent and subsidiaries'
TB	Text block	textBlockItemType	Element that refers to a set of information. Text blocks normally incorporate disclosures of multiple business facts, for which individual IFRS Taxonomy elements might exist. These business facts may include, for example, numeric disclosures, narrative explanations, tables or graphs. Example: 'Disclosure of interests in associates [text block]'