
IFRS Taxonomy Consultative Group (ITCG) meeting

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Project **Digital Financial Reporting**

Topic **General Improvements - Text Elements Review**

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Purpose of this session

Update on research into improvements to narrative elements:

- Retrospective application of new policy on **granular** narrative elements
- Identification of (**non-granular**) text block elements as Notes, Policy or Table
- Review of (**non-granular**) text block elements for ‘notes’ and ‘accounting policies’ to identify and document mutually exclusive elements, or elements only for co-mingled disclosures

Question for ITCG members:



Question—Do you think our suggested approaches will result in improvements in the narrative elements in the Taxonomy? If not why not? Do you have suggestions for other improvements to narrative elements for us to consider?

Assumptions

Note that this analysis and proposals, in particular any cost/benefit considerations, are based on an assumption that the majority of preparers/tagging agencies are using an approach of primarily ‘post-design-stage’ tagging rather than, for example, a customized embedded reporting model fully integrated with ERP systems.

Previous discussion



Summary of previous ITCG discussion

In the ITCG meeting in March, the staff presented an overview of contemplated areas of future **general improvements to the narrative elements** in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.

Two main areas of research were contemplated:

- The large-scale structure of text block elements
 - The detail of granular narrative elements
-

Summary of previous ITCG discussion

Members generally supported explicitly identifying text blocks as **Note** text blocks, **Policy** text blocks, **Table** text blocks and **granular** text elements:

- potential to improve comparability of information
 - including facilitating data usage by AI
- more conceptual alignment with the 'levels' used by the US Securities Exchange Commission.
- could facilitate improvements from updated ESMA tagging rules.

There were **mixed views on the usefulness of Table text blocks**:

- variations in their use can lead to reduced digital comparability.
- not a complete substitute for detailed tagging
- when used along with suitable metadata, however, they can improve identification and comparability of information

Summary of previous ITCG discussion

Members' observations:

- Analysis using generative AI may be mainly based on more aggregated information, tagged using text blocks.
 - However, granular text elements could still be useful to improve gen-AI's "understanding" of information.
 - Granular text blocks can be useful indicators of the presence of disclosures
 - If not applicable, preparers can simply avoid using them.
 - Would be beneficial to review which granular text block elements are used in practice
 - Having many closely related text blocks in the taxonomy can be confusing for preparers
-

Granular narrative elements



Change in general modelling policy for granular narrative elements

Historically, IASB policy was to create separate narrative elements for *each distinguishable narrative presentation or disclosure requirement* – with the aim of maximising the identification of disclosures with the specific part of the Standards to which they related.

Recently, the IASB and ISSB **changed policy** to instead create separate narrative elements for disclosure requirements that are expected to be *‘separately understandable’* and *‘readily identifiable’*.

The objective of this new policy is to optimise the balance of value of the tagged information to users against preparation effort for preparers. The natural drawback is that all narrative disclosure requirements would need to be assessed using much more case-by-case-judgement.

Proposal - retroactively apply new granular narrative policy

We are **assessing if the new policy** for narrative elements can and **should be retrospectively applied** to the existing elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy.

We propose to review the existing granular narrative elements to identify elements which, applying our newer policy for narrative elements, would be eliminated.

Assessing retroactively applying new granular narrative policy

We are reviewing all 1209 narrative elements in the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy and identifying granular narrative elements which may not meet the new criteria for separate narrative elements.

We selected narrative elements which:

- are not Table, Note or accounting Policy text blocks (addressed in slides 31-38 instead); and
- had a parent narrative element or a sibling narrative element (and so could hypothetically be merged).

There are around 650 granular narrative (Text + TB) elements to be considered, nearly all of which have a Disclosure reference type.

We are reviewing the identified narrative elements in detail to further shortlist elements which, applying our newer policy for narrative elements:

- could be merged with another element (a sibling or parent); or
- have a parent element which could beneficially be deleted;

Numbers

~650 detailed elements to consider¹:

~96% are sibling text elements

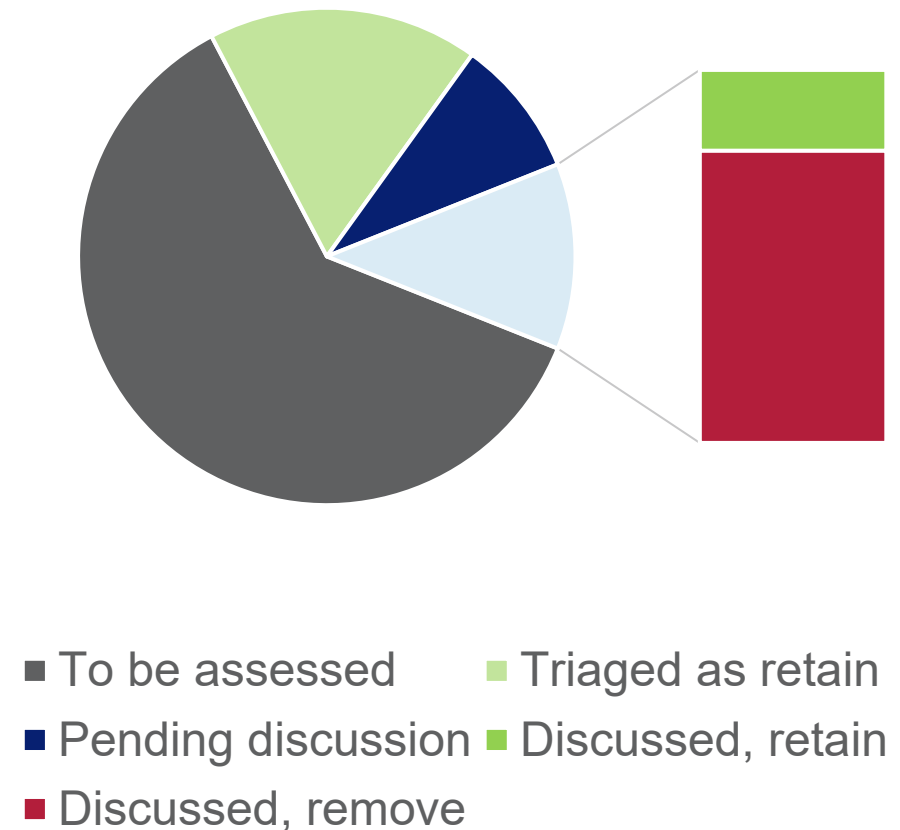
~18% text children of text elements

(these categories overlap!)

In each case, the elements need to be assessed as to whether the current modelling, or an alternative, best fits the principle of narrative elements being “**separately understandable & readily identifiable**”.

1) of which only 20 are on the current ESEF mandatory list, of which 2 are proposed for reduction and 18 to be retained as-is.

Analysis in progress



Principles identified so far



Summary of principles derived from analysis so far

1. Combine sibling elements where disclosures are only likely to be used together - “*different aspects of the same issue*” (ie **not separately understandable & readily identifiable**), including patterns such as:
 - a) Name and description
 - b) ‘Fact’ and ‘reason for’
 - c) Current and prior periods
2. Keep any categoricals as children of combined text elements
3. Keep narratives within tables representing ‘for each’ breakdowns (rather than move outside into one disclosure)
4. Keep separate elements for assets / liabilities / equity

We propose to apply these principles to the remaining analysis
Examples for each principle are included on the slides that follow

Summary of principles derived from analysis so far

1. **Combine sibling elements where disclosures are only likely to be used together - “different aspects of the same issue” (ie not separately understandable & readily identifiable), including patterns such as:**
 - a) Name and description
 - b) ‘Fact’ and ‘reason for’
 - c) Current and prior periods
2. **Keep any categoricals as children of combined text elements**
3. Keep narratives within tables representing ‘for each’ breakdowns (rather than move outside into one disclosure)
4. Keep separate elements for assets / liabilities / equity

(1.a) Name and description, (1.b) Fact and reason, (2) categoricals

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

B64 To meet the objective in paragraph 59, the acquirer shall disclose the following information for each business combination that occurs during the reporting period:

(a) the name and a description of the acquiree.

- Disclosure of detailed information about business combination [text block]
- Disclosure of detailed information about business combination [abstract]
- Disclosure of detailed information about business combination [table]
- Disclosure of detailed information about business combination [line items]
 - Name of acquiree
 - Description of acquiree
 - Date of acquisition
 - Percentage of voting equity interests acquired

(1.a) Propose merging sibling text elements like these into one

(1.b) Propose merging these two string items

- Disclosure of uncertainties of entity's ability to continue as going concern [text block]
- Explanation of fact and basis for preparation of financial statements when not going concern basis
- Entity has not prepared financial statements on going concern basis
- Explanation of why entity not regarded as going concern

(2) keep this categorical as child of the merged element

IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

6K When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. When an entity does not prepare financial statements on a going concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.

Compare IFRS for SMEs 3.9

(1.c) Current and prior periods

If either paragraph 26 or paragraph 29 applies, an entity shall disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.

Disclosure of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations [text block]
Disclosure of analysis of single amount of discontinued operations [text block]
Cash flows from continuing and discontinued operations [abstract]
Income from continuing operations attributable to owners of parent
Income from discontinued operations attributable to owners of parent, discontinued operations
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests
Explanation of nature and adjustments to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations
Description of non-current asset or disposal group held for sale which were sold or reclassified
Explanation of facts and circumstances of sale or reclassification and expected disposal, manner and timing
Gains (losses) on subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell not in excess of recognised cumulative impairment loss or v
Description of segment in which non-current asset or disposal group held for sale is presented
Explanation of effect of changes in plan to sell non-current asset or disposal group held for sale on results of operations for current period
Explanation of effect of changes in plan to sell non-current asset or disposal group held for sale on results of operations for prior periods
Description of changes in plan to sell non-current asset or disposal group held for sale

Propose merging these items

Summary of principles derived from analysis so far

1. Combine sibling elements where disclosures are only likely to be used together - “*different aspects of the same issue*” (ie not *separately understandable & readily identifiable*), including patterns such as:
 - a) Name and description
 - b) ‘Fact’ and ‘reason for’
 - c) Current and prior periods
2. Keep any categoricals as children of combined text elements
3. **Keep narratives within tables representing ‘for each’ breakdowns (rather than move outside into one disclosure)**
4. Keep separate elements for assets / liabilities / equity

(3) ‘for each’

Our general modelling policy interprets phrases such as “for each ...” (eg “for each class of asset”) as conceptually indicating a repeated disclosure, once for each of the salient items or groups. That is, a logical table with multiple rows, with tagging of content for each such class individually (see slide 17).

This is necessary for numbers, but narratives *could in theory* instead be modelled as just one aggregated field covering all classes - ie without an axis applied (see slide 18).

Where multiple items were discussed in one comingled text, an aggregate narrative element would be simpler for preparers than expecting them to attempt to split this comingled text out by class. In contrast, where the text for each class were clearly separated, this would mean combining snippets of text from multiple locations into one text block via XBRL ‘continuations’.

We consider it reasonable to assume that in general such disclosures will be relatively discrete for each class, and so on balance, **we consider the current policy appropriate.**

(3) Valuation techniques in fair value measurement (1/2)

Given a disclosure requirement using a phrase like “for each class of...”:

IFRS 13

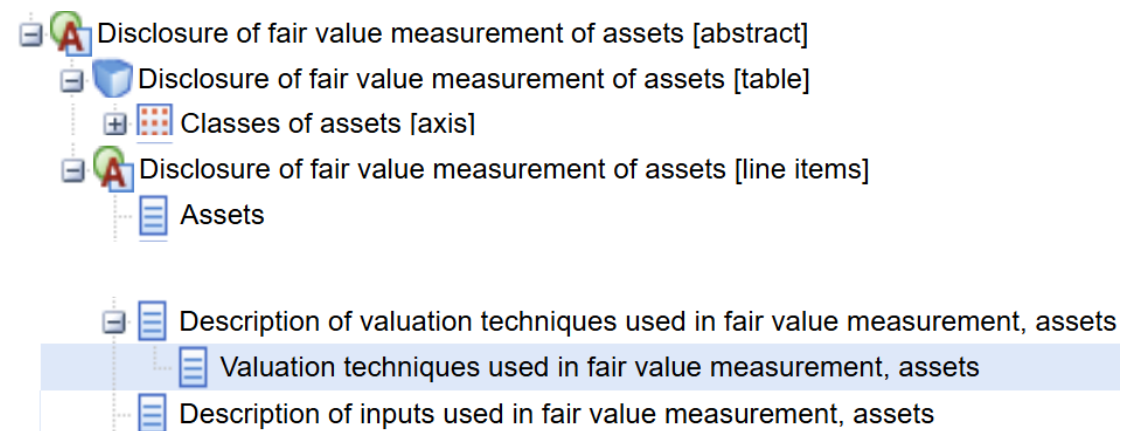
13.93 ... an entity shall disclose, at a minimum, the following information **for each class of assets and liabilities** ... measured at fair value ... in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:

...

- (d) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a **description of the valuation technique(s)** and the **inputs used in the fair value measurement**...

We assume reported data that *could* be analysed as a table:

Class of assets	Assets	Description of valuation technique(s)	Valuation technique(s)	Description of inputs
Aircraft	10000	Blah blah blah	Cost approach	Blah blah
Factories	1000000	Lorum ipsum dolores	Market approach	Post hoc, propter hoc
Land	3455000	Carthago delenda est	Cost approach	Cogito ergo sum



And so create a taxonomy model like this

(3) Valuation techniques in fair value measurement (2/2)

The tabular (dimensional) model is simple for a preparer who provides information that is cleanly separated for each individual class (such as in a table, or in separate sections of the document for each class).

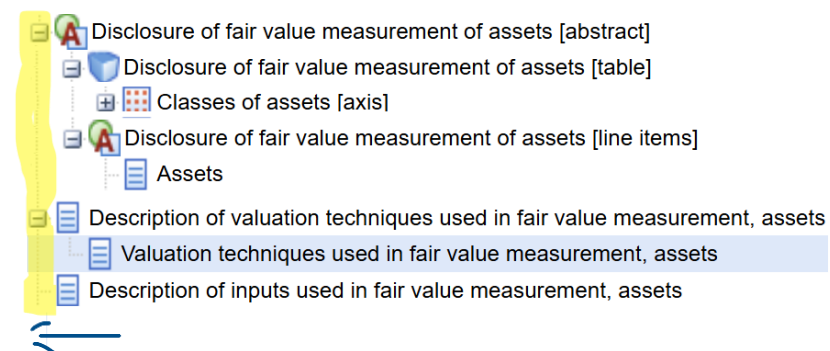
However, a disclosure that addresses multiple classes at once would be less simple to tag, for example:

“... level 2 and 3 fair values are generally assessed by market valuations, except for those assets for which market valuations are unavailable or that are considered fundamental to the income generation of the organisation and for which there is no realistic possibility of sale, which are valued at cost and based on income streams respectively.”

An alternative model could be to not attach such axes to narrative elements, with preparers instead combining the text for all classes into one fact.

Class of assets	Assets
Aircraft	10000
Factories	1000000
Land	3455000

Description of valuation technique(s)	<i>level 2 and 3 fair values are generally assessed by market valuations, except for those assets for which market valuations are unavailable or that are considered fundamental to the income generation of the organisation and for which there is no realistic possibility of sale, which are valued at cost and based on income streams respectively</i>
Valuation technique(s)	Cost approach, market approach
Description of inputs	Blah blah Post hoc, propter hoc Cogito ergo sum



Summary of principles derived from analysis so far

1. Combine sibling elements where disclosures are only likely to be used together - “*different aspects of the same issue*” (ie not *separately understandable & readily identifiable*), including patterns such as:
 - a) Name and description
 - b) ‘Fact’ and ‘reason for’
 - c) Current and prior periods
2. Keep any categoricals as children of combined text elements
3. Keep narratives within tables representing ‘for each’ breakdowns (rather than move outside into one disclosure)
4. **Keep separate elements for assets / liabilities / equity**

(4) *somewhat parallel* element lists for assets, liabilities, equity

Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [text block]	TextBlock
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [abstract]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [table]	Table
Measurement [axis]	Axis
Classes of assets [axis]	Axis
Levels of fair value hierarchy [axis]	Axis
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [line items]	
Assets	Monetary
Description of reasons for fair value measurement, assets	String
Transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, assets held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, assets	String
Transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, assets held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, assets	String
Description of policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred, assets	String
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	String
Valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	Enum
Description of inputs used in fair value measurement, assets	String
Description of change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, assets	String
Description of reasons for change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, assets	String
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement of assets [abstract]	
Assets	Monetary
Changes in fair value measurement of assets	String
Assets at end of reporting period	Monetary
... 23 further string and monetary items, assets...	

Strong similarities, with many parallel elements.

Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [text block]	TextBlock
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [abstract]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [table]	Table
Measurement [axis]	Axis
Classes of liabilities [axis]	Axis
Levels of fair value hierarchy [axis]	Axis
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [line items]	
Liabilities	Monetary
Description of reasons for fair value measurement, liabilities	String
Transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, liabilities held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, liabilities	String
Transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, liabilities held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, liabilities	String
Description of policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred, liabilities	String
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, liabilities	String
Valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, liabilities	Enum
Description of inputs used in fair value measurement, liabilities	String
Description of change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, liabilities	String
Description of reasons for change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, liabilities	String
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement of liabilities [abstract]	
Liabilities at end of reporting period	Monetary
Changes in fair value measurement of liabilities	String
Liabilities at end of reporting period	Monetary
... 21 further string and monetary items, liabilities...	

Lists are sufficiently different that the current distinct lists of separate elements seem a better idea than somehow trying to use same elements across types.

Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [text block]	TextBlock
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [abstract]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [table]	Table
Measurement [axis]	Axis
Classes of entity's own equity instruments [axis]	Axis
Levels of fair value hierarchy [axis]	Axis
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [line items]	
Equity	Monetary
Description of reasons for fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	String
Transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, entity's own equity instruments held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 1 into Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, entity's own equity instruments	String
Transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, entity's own equity instruments held at end of reporting period	Monetary
Description of reasons for transfers out of Level 2 into Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, entity's own equity instruments	String
Description of policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred, entity's own equity instruments	String
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	String
Valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	Enum
Description of inputs used in fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	String
Description of change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	String
Description of reasons for change in valuation technique used in fair value measurement, entity's own equity instruments	String
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement of equity [abstract]	
Equity at end of reporting period	Monetary
Changes in fair value measurement of equity	String
Equity at end of reporting period	Monetary
... 19 further string and monetary items, liabilities...	

Tagging “changes” – an example open question



Disclosing “changes”

- The IFRS Accounting Standards often include requirements to disclosure that things such as policies, approaches, classifications etc. have changed.
 - Such information is often of particular interest to investors.
-

Example - Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions

- Currently, such disclosures are often modelled as separate text elements from the description of the item that has changed:

Description of methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions	String	IAS 19 145 b
Description of changes in methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions	String	IAS 19 145 c
Description of reasons for changes in methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions	String	IAS 19 145 c

- Does this make sense? Would these typically be discrete sections of text in a report? Or would, for example, users generally simply want to consider (and preparers want to describe) the change and the current state together?

How to handle disclosure of ‘changes’

Possible approaches:

1. Always retain separate text elements describing/indicating ‘change’;
2. Infer a Boolean to indicate change has happened; or
3. Do neither, just roll into primary text element.

Will need to determine if one single approach best, or it should be determined case-by-case?

Recent precedents (1/2) - What did we do for MPMs?

“IFRS 18.124 ...if an entity changes how it calculates an MPM...”

- The fact that there has been a change is not represented specifically in the Taxonomy
 - The Taxonomy Update document notes that we *“decided not to add elements for discrete pieces of narrative information relating to MPMs”*. Therefore, the disclosure is expected to just be part of main text block.
 - That main text block is referenced to *“122 ...shall disclosure information about...MPMs...in a single note”*.
-

Recent precedents (2/2) - What did we do for Sustainability?

Three examples where change is required to be disclosed. Boolean was added when Standard directs, and when expected to be particularly salient to users:

S1.44 (a)(i)(vi) whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period

Whether and how processes to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor risks for risk-management purposes changed compared with previous reporting period [text block]

Boolean directly indicated by text

Entity changed process(es) used to identify, assess and prioritise sustainability-related risks compared to prior reporting period [true false]

51 (g) any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions

Revisions to target [text block]

Target has been revised [true false]

Boolean inferred

B52 If an entity redefines or replaces a metric in the reporting period, the entity shall... (b) explain the changes; and (c) explain the reasons for those changes

Explanation of and reasons for changes in metric [text block]

Boolean not inferred

Large text blocks
Non-granular narratives



Classifying ‘large’ text blocks

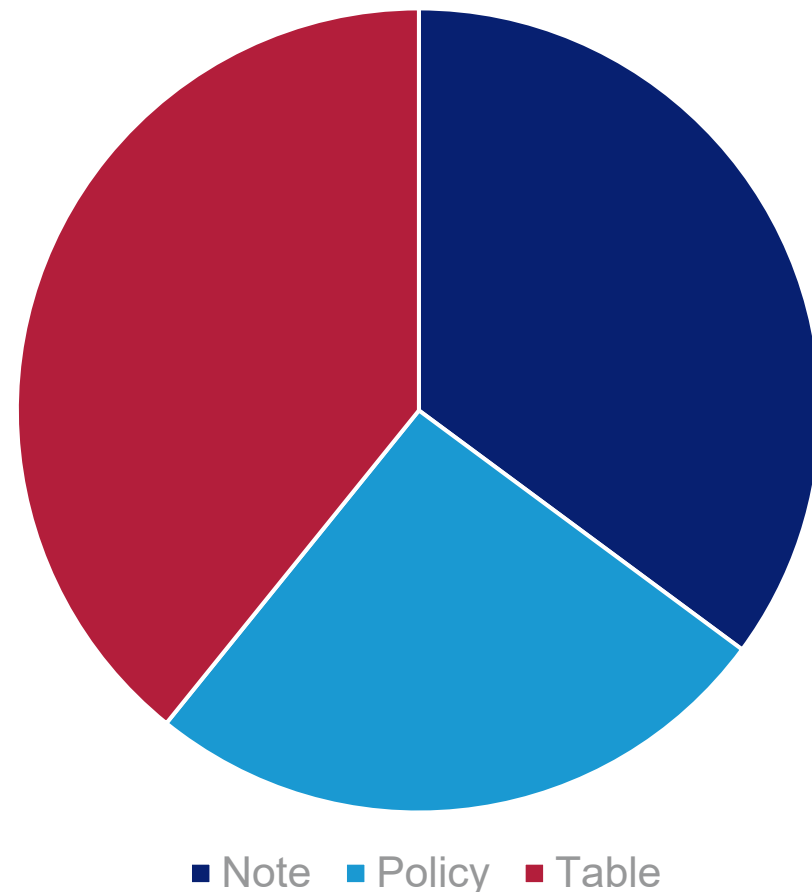
We have around **370 narrative elements which are not detailed narrative elements**¹. We have arranged these 370 narrative elements into the following categories²:

- **Notes** text blocks (131) - mainly from the Notes ELR
- **Policy** text blocks (94) - from the Accounting Policy ELR
- **Table** text blocks (144) - that wrap tables

We propose to make it clearer which category these elements belong to. We expect this will help reduce confusion between many similarly named elements.

The last ITCG meeting generally supported this proposal.

Macro-Text block elements



¹ Including 215 items on the current ESMA mandatory tag list, 115 Notes, 93 Policy, 7 Table

² See Appendix A for details

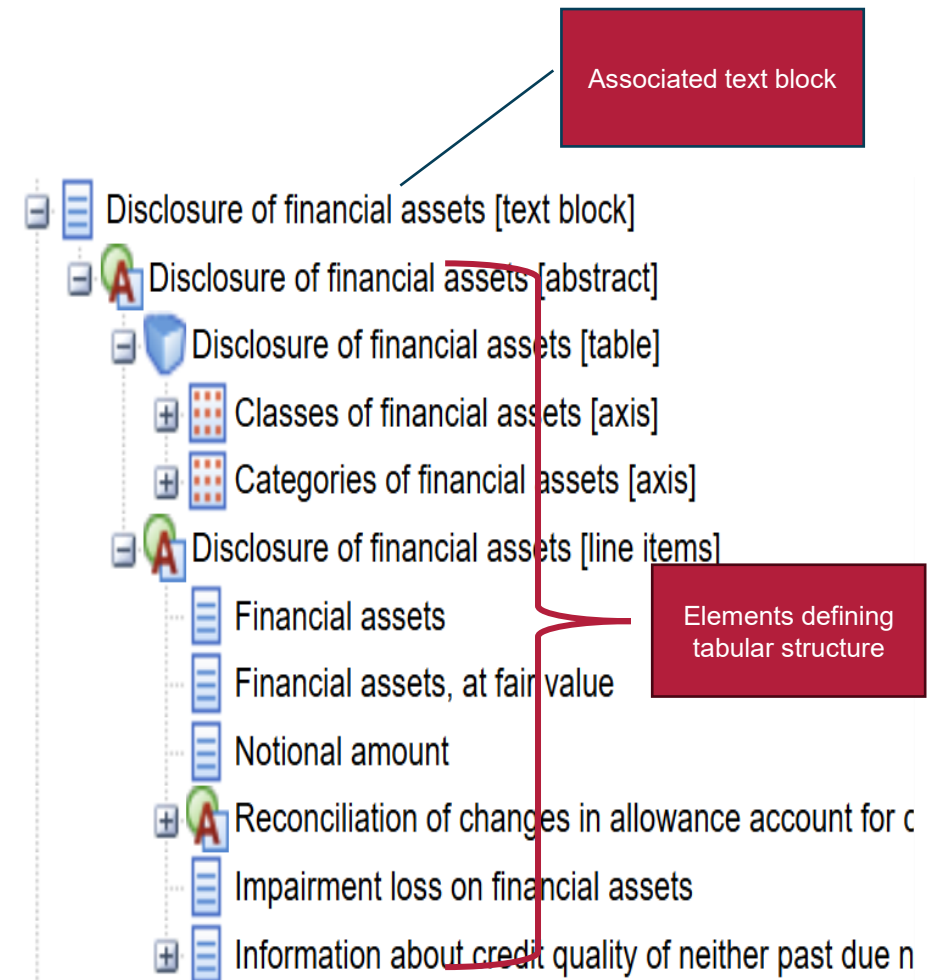
What is a 'Table' text block?

There is a structural pattern followed in the taxonomy for describing tabular and repeated data.

Typically, each tabular structure has a corresponding containing text block, intended to be used to capture the full text disclosed by a reporter for that table.

Note - EDGAR filing rules say: “An instance must contain each table within each financial statement note in the corresponding related official document **as a separate fact block of text**”

The FASB Taxonomy identifies such text blocks as “[Table Text Block]” in their labels.



Example 'table structure'

What is a 'Table' text block?

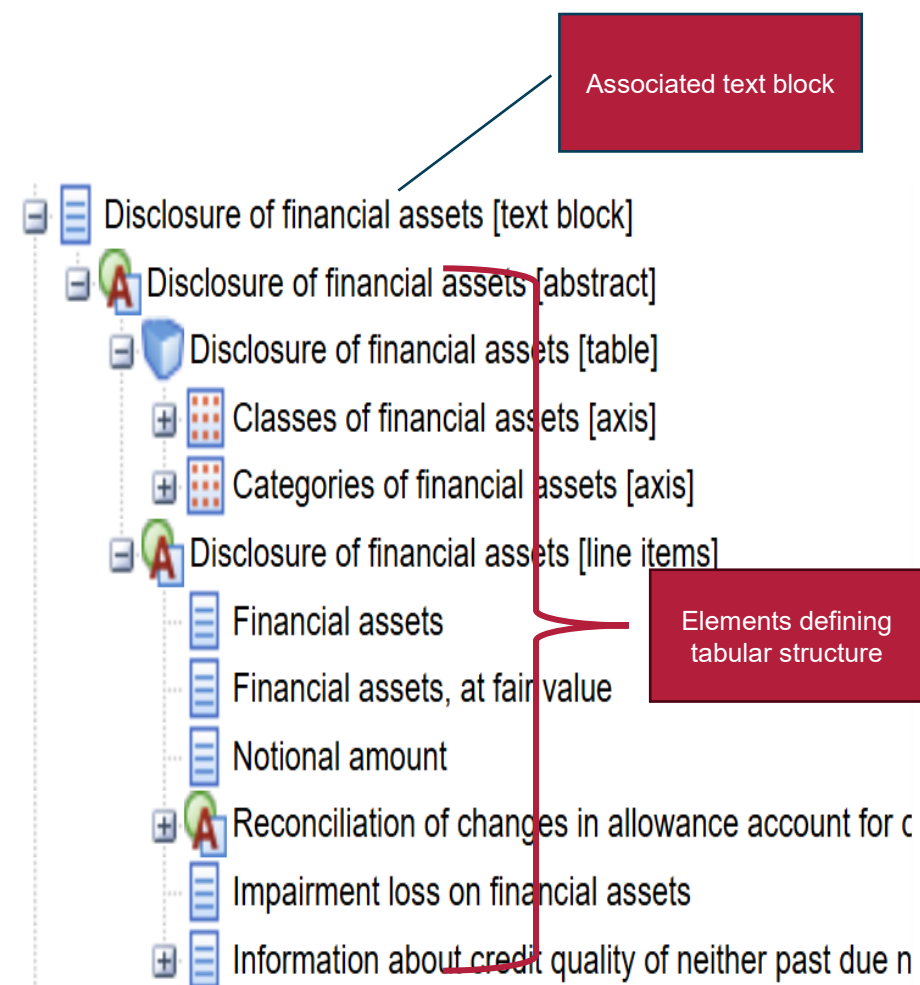
Such table text blocks may be useful for:

- Ensuring all information is captured:
- Identifying disclosures
- Helping users and generative AI to find relevant material.

But perhaps they just lead to unnecessary, and potentially inconsistent, tagging?

For example, what if the information is not disclosed as a table (standards are often agnostic on format)? Such filers would typically not use the table text block, even if the same facts are still there (and even tagged using the tabular elements).

Further research and discussion is probably needed here.



Example 'table structure'

What are ‘Note’ and ‘Accounting Policy’ text blocks?

Accounting **Policy** text blocks are intended to capture the (requirements for the) disclosure of specific accounting policies. They are collected in

EDGAR: “For each significant accounting policy within the accounting policies note of the corresponding related official document financial statements, an instance must contain **a fact containing the policy as a block of text**”.
FASB label their equivalent text blocks “[Policy Text Block]”

Note text blocks were primarily intended to capture whole notes to the financial statements.¹

EDGAR: “A financial statement instance must contain facts containing **each complete note** and each required schedule ... **as a single block of text**”.

¹ Note that relatively few IFRS Accounting Standards require disclosures to be made in a specific discrete note, mostly they provide entities a lot of flexibility to how information is disclosed and divided between notes.

‘Accounting Policy’ within a ‘Note’

IFRS preparers typically place accounting policy disclosures either within a specific note discussing accounting policies, or within a note on the topic to which the policy relates, as a preparer chooses for each policy.

Where a policy is disclosed within a general note (which would be tagged with a Note text block) the expectation is that it is still tagged with the policy text block (that is, nested tagging would be used).

Conceptually overlapping note text blocks 1/2

We have many note (and policy) elements which are ‘combinations’ of content. For example, *‘Disclosure of Goodwill’*, *‘Disclosure of Intangible Assets’* and *‘Disclosure of Intangible Assets and Goodwill’*.

These combination elements were created to **allow a single tag to be used to tag a note that contained a combination of contents**. Elements were created for combinations that reached the common practice threshold in the sample of paper reports analysed, mostly in a single exercise done early in the life of the IFRS Taxonomy.

Historically, this is because **SEC filers must use one text block per note** and will **create extensions if no element perfectly fits the whole note**, for example when a note combines two subjects.

Conceptually overlapping note text blocks 2/2

However, in other jurisdictions, the existence of such combined elements may lead to excessive multi-tagging. ESMA preparers for example frequently **use multiple tags for a single note covering ‘multiple subjects’** (often one for each ‘part’ and another for the whole note).

Upcoming changes to ESMA filing rules may discourage the use of heavily nested text elements, but this still indicates that the intended scope of these elements is not clear.

We intend to better indicate¹ elements that are expected to be mutually exclusive in usage, or to be used only for a comingled disclosure (for example, *‘Disclosure of Intangible Assets and Goodwill’* vs. either of *‘Disclosure of Goodwill’* or *‘Disclosure of Intangible Assets’*).

¹ for example via guidance labels or more structured metadata

Question

Proposed approach:

- Clarify the intended nature (Table/Note/Policy) of ‘large’ text blocks
- Apply newer policy regarding granular text elements, and the principles observed from analysis so far, to existing elements (expected to eliminate perhaps 400 elements¹)



Question—Do you think our suggested approach will result in improvements in the narrative elements in the Taxonomy? If not, why not? Do you have suggestions for other improvements to narrative elements for us to consider?

¹ based on projecting the fraction of elements proposed to be removed in analysis so far over the number of elements remaining to be assessed, actual figure could also plausibly be significantly lower.

Appendix A— detail of assignment of non-granular text blocks to categories



Accounting Policy text blocks – to end [Policy Text Block]

Description of accounting policy for

...available-for-sale financial assets

...biological assets

...borrowing costs

...borrowings

...business combinations

...business combinations and goodwill

...cash flows

...collateral

...construction in progress

...contingent liabilities and contingent assets

...customer acquisition costs

...customer loyalty programmes

...decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation provisions

...deferred acquisition costs arising from insurance contracts

...deferred income tax

...depreciation expense

...derecognition of financial instruments

...derivative financial instruments

...derivative financial instruments and hedging

...determining components of cash and cash equivalents

...discontinued operations

...discounts and rebates

...dividends

...earnings per share

...emission rights

...employee benefits

...environment related expense

...exceptional items

...expenses

...exploration and evaluation expenditures

...fair value measurement

...fee and commission income and expense

...financial assets

...financial guarantees

...financial instruments

...financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

...financial liabilities

...foreign currency translation

...franchise fees

...functional currency

...goodwill

...government grants

...hedging

...held-to-maturity investments

...impairment of assets

...impairment of financial assets

...impairment of non-financial assets

...income tax

...insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expense

...intangible assets and goodwill

...intangible assets other than goodwill

...interest income and expense

...investment in associates

...investment in associates and joint ventures

...investment property

...investments in joint ventures

...investments other than investments accounted for using equity method

...issued capital

...leases

...loans and receivables

...measuring inventories

...mining assets

...mining rights

...non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

...non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

...offsetting of financial instruments

...oil and gas assets

...programming assets

...property, plant and equipment

...provisions

...reclassification of financial instruments

...recognising in profit or loss difference between fair value at initial recognition and transaction price

...recognition of revenue

...regulatory deferral accounts

...reinsurance

...repairs and maintenance

...repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

...research and development expense

...restricted cash and cash equivalents

...segment reporting

...service concession arrangements

...share-based payment transactions

...stripping costs

...subsidiaries

...taxes other than income tax

...termination benefits

...trade and other payables

...trade and other receivables

...trading income and expense

...transactions with non-controlling interests

...transactions with related parties

...treasury shares

...warrants

Disclosure of accounting policy choices for income and expenses from specific cash and cash equivalents and from specific liabilities

Disclosure related to accounting policies used for calculation of MPM

Note text blocks – to end [Note Text Block] (1/2)

All currently labelled “Disclosure of xxx [Text Block]

accounting judgements and estimates	cash flow statement	dividends	financial risk management
accrued expenses and other liabilities	changes in accounting policies	earnings per share	first-time adoption
additional information	claims and benefits paid	effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	general and administrative expense
allowance for credit losses	collateral	employee benefits	general information about financial statements
analysis of other comprehensive income by item	commitments	entity's operating segments	going concern
associates	commitments and contingent liabilities	events after reporting period	goodwill
auditors' remuneration	contingent liabilities	expenses	government grants
authorisation of financial statements	cost of sales	exploration and evaluation assets	impairment of assets
available-for-sale financial assets	credit risk	fair value measurement	income tax
basis of consolidation	debt instruments	fair value of financial instruments	information about employees
basis of preparation of financial statements	deferred acquisition costs arising from insurance contracts	fee and commission income (expense)	information about hyperinflationary reporting
biological assets, agriculture produce at point of harvest and government grants related to biological assets	deferred income	financial assets held for trading	information about interim financial reporting
borrowing costs	deferred taxes	financial instruments	information about key management personnel
borrowings	deposits from banks	financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	information about separate financial statements
business combinations	deposits from customers	financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	insurance contracts
cash and bank balances at central banks	depreciation and amortisation expense	financial instruments held for trading	
cash and cash equivalents	derivative financial instruments	financial liabilities held for trading	
	discontinued operations		

Note text blocks – to end [Note Text Block] (2/2)

All currently labelled “Disclosure of xxx [Text Block]

insurance premium revenue	liquidity risk	other non-current assets	restricted cash and cash equivalents
intangible assets	loans and advances to banks	other non-current liabilities	revenue
intangible assets and goodwill	loans and advances to customers	other operating expense	revenue from contracts with customers
interest expense	management-defined performance measures	other operating income (expense)	service concession arrangements
interest in funds	market risk	other operating income	share capital, reserves and other equity interest
interest income (expense)	material accounting policy information	other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	share-based payment arrangements
interest income	net asset value attributable to unit-holders	prepayments and other assets	specified expenses by nature
interests in other entities	non-controlling interests	property, plant and equipment	subordinated liabilities
inventories	non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	provisions	subsidiaries
investment contracts liabilities	non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale	reclassification of financial instruments	tax receivables and payables
investment property	objectives, policies and processes for managing capital	redemption prohibition, transfer between financial liabilities and equity	trade and other payables
investments accounted for using equity method	operating profit (loss)	regulatory deferral accounts	trade and other receivables
investments other than investments accounted for using equity method	other assets	reinsurance	trading income (expense)
issued capital	other current assets	related party	treasury shares
joint ventures	other current liabilities	repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements	
lease prepayments	other liabilities	research and development expense	
leases		reserves within equity	

Table text blocks – to end [Table Text Block] (1/3)

Disclosure of acquired receivables

Disclosure of actual claims compared with previous estimates

Disclosure of adjustments made when entity changed basis of disaggregation of insurance finance income (expenses) between profit or loss and other comprehensive income for contracts with direct participation features

Disclosure of amounts incurred by entity for provision of key management personnel services provided by separate management entities

Disclosure of amounts to be recovered or settled after twelve months for classes of assets and liabilities that contain amounts to be recovered or settled both no more and more than twelve months after reporting date

Disclosure of analysis of insurance revenue

Disclosure of analysis of other comprehensive income by item

Disclosure of analysis of single amount of discontinued operations

Disclosure of assets and liabilities affected by currency not being exchangeable

Disclosure of assets and liabilities with significant risk of material adjustment

Disclosure of assets recognised from costs to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers

Disclosure of associates

Disclosure of attribution of specified expenses by nature

Disclosure of changes in accounting estimates

Disclosure of classes of share capital

Disclosure of comparative information prepared under previous GAAP

Disclosure of contingent liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liabilities in business combination

Disclosure of continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets

Disclosure of credit risk exposure

Disclosure of defined benefit plans

Disclosure of depositary receipts

Disclosure of detailed information about biological assets

Disclosure of detailed information about borrowings

Disclosure of detailed information about business combination

Disclosure of detailed information about

concentrations of risk that arises from contracts within scope of IFRS 17

Disclosure of detailed information about financial instruments

Disclosure of detailed information about hedged items

Disclosure of detailed information about hedges

Disclosure of detailed information about hedging instruments

Disclosure of detailed information about intangible assets

Disclosure of detailed information about investment property

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment

Disclosure of detailed information about service concession arrangements

Disclosure of disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Disclosure of effect of insurance contracts initially recognised

Disclosure of expected impact of initial application of new standards or interpretations

Disclosure of external credit grades

Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets

Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity

Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities

Disclosure of fair value of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Disclosure of fair value of plan assets

Disclosure of fair values of items used as deemed cost

Disclosure of financial assets

Disclosure of financial assets affected by amendments to IFRS 9 for prepayment features with negative compensation

Disclosure of financial assets affected by amendments to IFRS 9 made by IFRS 17

Disclosure of financial assets at date of initial application of IFRS 9

Disclosure of financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Disclosure of financial instruments by type of interest rate

Table text blocks – to end [Table Text Block] (2/3)

Disclosure of financial liabilities

Disclosure of financial liabilities affected by amendments to IFRS 9 for prepayment features with negative compensation

Disclosure of financial liabilities affected by amendments to IFRS 9 made by IFRS 17

Disclosure of financial liabilities at date of initial application of IFRS 9

Disclosure of financial liabilities that are part of supplier finance arrangements

Disclosure of geographical areas

Disclosure of impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss

Disclosure of impairment loss recognised or reversed for cash-generating unit

Disclosure of information about activities subject to rate regulation

Disclosure of information about agricultural produce

Disclosure of information about amounts recognised in relation to regulatory deferral account balances

Disclosure of information about amounts that affected statement of comprehensive income as result of hedge accounting

Disclosure of information about consolidated

structured entities

Disclosure of information about credit exposures designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss

Disclosure of information about credit risk that arises from contracts within scope of IFRS 17

Disclosure of information about expected derecognition of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

Disclosure of information about expected recognition of contractual service margin in profit or loss

Disclosure of information about non-current liabilities with covenants

Disclosure of information about terms and conditions of hedging instruments and how they affect future cash flows

Disclosure of information about unconsolidated structured entities controlled by investment entity

Disclosure of information about unconsolidated subsidiaries

Disclosure of information for cash-generating units

Disclosure of information for impairment loss recognised or reversed for individual asset or

cash-generating unit

Disclosure of initial application of standards or interpretations

Disclosure of inputs to methods used to measure contracts within scope of IFRS 17

Disclosure of instruments with potential future dilutive effect not included in calculation of diluted earnings per share

Disclosure of intangible assets material to entity

Disclosure of intangible assets with indefinite useful life

Disclosure of internal credit grades

Disclosure of joint operations

Disclosure of joint ventures

Disclosure of liabilities measured at fair value and issued with inseparable third-party credit enhancement

Disclosure of major customers

Disclosure of maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities

Disclosure of maturity analysis for financial assets held for managing liquidity risk

Disclosure of maturity analysis for liquidity risk that arises from contracts within scope of

IFRS 17

Disclosure of maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities

Disclosure of maturity analysis of finance lease payments receivable

Disclosure of maturity analysis of operating lease payments

Disclosure of maturity analysis of undiscounted cash outflows to repurchase derecognised financial assets or amounts payable to transferee in respect of transferred assets

Disclosure of nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Disclosure of nature and extent of risks that arise from contracts within scope of IFRS 17

Disclosure of net defined benefit liability (asset)

Disclosure of non-adjusting events after reporting period

Disclosure of number and weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding share options

Disclosure of objectives, policies and processes for managing capital

Disclosure of offsetting of financial assets

Table text blocks – to end [Table Text Block] (3/3)

Disclosure of offsetting of financial liabilities

Disclosure of operating segments

Disclosure of other provisions

Disclosure of performance obligations

Disclosure of products and services

Disclosure of provision matrix

Disclosure of quantitative information about financial instruments that have yet to transition to alternative benchmark rate

Disclosure of quantitative information about right-of-use assets

Disclosure of range of exercise prices of outstanding share options

Disclosure of range of payment due dates of financial liabilities that are part of supplier finance arrangements

Disclosure of reclassification of financial assets

Disclosure of reclassifications or changes in presentation or disclosure

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in biological assets

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in goodwill

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in insurance contracts by components

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in insurance contracts by remaining coverage and incurred claims

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in loss allowance and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount for financial instruments

Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets

Disclosure of reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Disclosure of reconciliation of management-defined performance measures

Disclosure of redesignated financial assets and liabilities

Disclosure of redesignation of financial assets at date of initial application of IFRS 17

Disclosure of reimbursement rights

Disclosure of reserves within equity

Disclosure of risk management strategy

related to hedge accounting

Disclosure of risks to which entity is exposed when currency is not exchangeable

Disclosure of sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions

Disclosure of sensitivity analysis of fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs, assets

Disclosure of sensitivity analysis of fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs, entity's own equity instruments

Disclosure of sensitivity analysis of fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs, liabilities

Disclosure of sensitivity analysis to changes in risk variables that arise from contracts within scope of IFRS 17

Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets

Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of equity

Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of liabilities

Disclosure of subsidiaries

Disclosure of summarised financial

information about foreign operation

Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Disclosure of terms and conditions of share-based payment arrangement

Disclosure of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

Disclosure of transactions between related parties

Disclosure of transactions recognised separately from acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in business combination

Disclosure of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

Disclosure of unconsolidated structured entities

Disclosure of voluntary change in accounting policy

Disclosure of yield curve used to discount cash flows that do not vary based on returns on underlying items

Earnings per share

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