

October 2020

Proposed IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy Update  
PTU/2020/4

# IFRS Taxonomy 2020

*General Improvements and Common Practice  
Presentation of information in primary financial statements*

Comments to be received by 5 January 2021

IASB<sup>®</sup>

 IFRS<sup>®</sup>

# **IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy 2020**

## **Proposed Update 4**

### *General Improvements and Common Practice*

#### *Presentation of information in primary financial statements*

*Comments to be received by 5 January 2021*

IFRS® Taxonomy 2020—Proposed Update 4 *General Improvements and Common Practice—Presentation of information in primary financial statements* is published by the IFRS Foundation (Foundation) for comment only. Comments need to be received by **5 January 2021** and should be submitted by email to [commentletters@ifrs.org](mailto:commentletters@ifrs.org) or online at <https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/>.

All comments will be on the public record and posted on our website at [www.ifrs.org](http://www.ifrs.org) unless the respondent requests confidentiality. Such requests will not normally be granted unless supported by a good reason, for example, commercial confidence. Please see our website for details on this policy and on how we use your personal data.

**Disclaimer:** To the extent permitted by applicable law, the International Accounting Standards Board (Board) and the Foundation expressly disclaim all liability howsoever arising from this publication or any translation thereof whether in contract, tort or otherwise to any person in respect of any claims or losses of any nature including direct, indirect, incidental or consequential loss, punitive damages, penalties or costs.

Information contained in this publication does not constitute advice and should not be substituted for the services of an appropriately qualified professional.

Copyright © 2020 IFRS Foundation

All rights reserved. Reproduction and use rights are strictly limited. Please contact the Foundation for further details at [permissions@ifrs.org](mailto:permissions@ifrs.org).

Copies of Board publications may be ordered from the Foundation by emailing [publications@ifrs.org](mailto:publications@ifrs.org) or visiting our shop at <https://shop.ifrs.org>.



The Foundation has trade marks registered around the world (Marks) including 'IAS®', 'IASB®', the IASB® logo, 'IFRIC®', 'IFRS®', the IFRS® logo, 'IFRS for SMEs®', the IFRS for SMEs® logo, 'International Accounting Standards®', 'International Financial Reporting Standards®', the 'Hexagon Device', 'NIIF®' and 'SIC®'. Further details of the Foundation's Marks are available from the Foundation on request.

The Foundation is a not-for-profit corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, USA and operates in England and Wales as an overseas company (Company number: FC023235) with its principal office in the Columbus Building, 7 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HD.

## CONTENTS

	<i>from page</i>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
Why are we proposing changes to the IFRS Taxonomy?	5
What is common practice?	5
What are general improvements?	6
Reading this proposed update	6
Documentation and guidance labels	6
Editorial corrections to the IFRS Taxonomy	7
IFRS Taxonomy files	7
Next steps	7
<b>INVITATION TO COMMENT</b>	<b>8</b>
Questions for respondents	8
Deadline	10
How to comment	11
<b>ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE AND BY FUNCTION</b>	<b>12</b>
Cost of sales excluding specific expenses	12
Attribution of expenses by nature to functional line items	12
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	<b>15</b>
Deprecation of line items that combine basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	15
Addition of existing line items to the 'Earnings per share' table	18
New line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	20
New line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings per share	22
New table for disclosures related to depositary receipts	24
<b>TRANSITION TO NEW OR AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS</b>	<b>26</b>
Cumulative catch-up transition approach	26
Identification of specific IFRS Standards	28
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT EXPENSES</b>	<b>30</b>
Relationship between employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses	30
Total share-based payment expenses	30
<b>EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES</b>	<b>32</b>
Foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	32
Identification of supplementary information	34
Translation gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income that are not reclassified to profit or loss	34

*continued...*

*...continued*

<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER RECLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND ACCRUED AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>	<b>37</b>
Statement of financial position	37
Statement of cash flows	42
<b>OTHER NEW COMMON REPORTING PRACTICE</b>	<b>43</b>
New line items for the statement of financial position	43
New line items for the statement of comprehensive income	44
New line items for the statement of cash flows	45
New members for the statement of changes in equity	46
<b>OTHER GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE CORRECT USE OF THE IFRS TAXONOMY</b>	<b>46</b>
Changes to labels of existing IFRS Taxonomy elements	46
Changes to IFRS Taxonomy relationships	52
<b>APPENDIX A—IFRS TAXONOMY CONTENT TERMINOLOGY</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>APPENDIX B—PROPOSED NEW DOCUMENTATION LABELS</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>APPENDIX C—ILLUSTRATIVE TAGGING EXAMPLES: APPLICATION OF THE RETROSPECTIVE AND CUMULATIVE CATCH-UP TRANSITION APPROACH IN THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY</b>	<b>75</b>

## Introduction

---

### Why are we proposing changes to the IFRS Taxonomy?

This Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update includes proposed changes to the IFRS Taxonomy 2020 reflecting common reporting practice and general improvements relating to information commonly presented by entities in primary financial statements.

We are proposing changes to the IFRS Taxonomy to:

- (a) respond to feedback on the IFRS Taxonomy from users and preparers of tagged financial statements.
- (b) reflect the results of our empirical review of taxonomy elements (extensions) created by entities for use in their filings. We reviewed extensions created by entities that prepare their financial statements applying IFRS Standards and file them under US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements. We have used the SEC data because it is currently the only significant population of financial statements tagged using the IFRS Taxonomy that is easily accessible. This sample provides a reasonable basis for identifying common reporting practice because it includes data from entities in a variety of jurisdictions and industries. We are not proposing to add any common reporting practice that is specific to banking or insurance because the SEC population had too few financial statements from entities in these industries for it to qualify as a representative sample.

In accordance with the IFRS Taxonomy due process, the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel has reviewed the changes this document proposes, but has not approved them.<sup>1</sup>

### What is common practice?

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

Including common practice content in the IFRS Taxonomy reduces the need for entities and regulators to create extensions. As a result, different entities would tag data more consistently, which makes it easier for users of tagged financial statements to use the data.

For further details about IFRS Taxonomy common practice content and the criteria we apply, please refer to *Using the IFRS Taxonomy – A guide to common practice content*.<sup>2</sup>

---

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

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

## What are general improvements?

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

- (a) label changes to clarify the accounting meaning of an element. Such changes may help an entity find the right element and avoid tagging errors or unnecessary extensions.
- (b) an enhanced data model to support more consistent tagging or to reflect better, in the IFRS Taxonomy, the presentation and disclosure requirements of existing IFRS Standards.

## Reading this proposed update

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

In this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update, changes to the IFRS Taxonomy elements are shown in tables.

New elements are shaded in green. For amended element labels or references, added text is underlined and deleted text is struck through. Existing elements provided for context only (with no proposed changes) use grey text.

Indents are used to indicate a taxonomy presentation (or calculation) parent–child relationship between IFRS Taxonomy elements.

In this document, the element label shown is the standard label, unless otherwise indicated.<sup>4</sup>

Amounts in examples of disclosures are denominated in currency units (CU).

## Documentation and guidance labels

The IFRS Taxonomy includes documentation and guidance labels for elements in the IFRS Taxonomy. Documentation labels describe in text the accounting meaning of each element. Guidance labels advise an entity on the correct use of an element. Documentation labels for proposed new elements are included in Appendix C to this document. Changes to documentation labels and new guidance labels are discussed throughout the document. The documentation and guidance labels are also available as an additional linkbase in the IFRS Taxonomy files and as a separate spreadsheet.

---

<sup>3</sup> *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>.

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

## **Editorial corrections to the IFRS Taxonomy**

We have made editorial corrections to the IFRS Taxonomy files and supporting materials accompanying this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update. These editorial corrections include changes to documentation labels to reflect *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*, issued in May 2020, which amended IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*.

## **IFRS Taxonomy files**

The Proposed IFRS Taxonomy files for this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update are based on IFRS Taxonomy 2020 Update 1 – *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*, issued in August 2020.

## **Next steps**

Comments received on this Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update will be analysed and any necessary amendments will be made. After the IFRS Taxonomy Review Panel has reviewed this document, a final IFRS Taxonomy Update will be released.



## Invitation to comment

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

- (a) address the questions as stated;
- (b) indicate the specific IFRS Taxonomy item, table or group of items to which they relate;
- (c) contain a clear rationale; and
- (d) include any alternative we should consider, if applicable.

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

## Questions for respondents

<b>Question 1—Analysis of expenses by nature and by function</b>	
(a)	Do you agree with the proposed addition of a guidance label for the line item ‘Cost of sales’ (paragraph 1)? If not, please explain why.
(b)	Do you agree that a new table and axis should be added for the attribution of expenses by nature to a functional line item in the statement of profit or loss (paragraphs 4 and 9)? Or do you prefer the alternative approaches set out in paragraphs 6 and 7? If you do not agree with any of the described approaches, please specify what approach you propose and why.

<b>Question 2—Earnings per share</b>	
(a)	Do you agree with the proposed deprecation of line items (paragraph 14) and the addition of new references and guidance labels as proposed in paragraphs 15–16? If not, please explain why. Do you have any concerns about the proposal to tag a single reported fact with more than one line item (double tagging)?
(b)	Do you agree that the proposed changes to the ‘Earnings per share’ table better reflect the presentation and disclosure requirements of paragraphs 66 and 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 <i>Earnings per Share</i> (paragraphs 20–21)? If not, please explain why.
(c)	Do you agree with the proposed modelling approach for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares (paragraph 24);</li> <li>(ii) the reconciliation of the amounts used as the numerator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share to the profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period (paragraphs 27 and 29); and</li> <li>(iii) depositary receipts (paragraphs 34–36)?</li> </ul> If not, please explain why.

**Question 3—Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards**

- (a) Do you agree with the modelling approach for the opening balance adjustments under the cumulative catch-up transition approach as proposed in paragraph 44? If not, please explain why.
- (b) Do you agree with the use of the existing axis 'Initially applied IFRSs' to identify the specific IFRS Standard or amendment to which the adjustment on transition relates (paragraph 49)? Do you also agree with our proposal to add new members to this axis only prospectively (paragraph 50)? If not, please explain why.

**Question 4—Employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses**

- (a) Do you agree that the proposals in paragraph 56 reflect the requirements of IFRS Standards and clarify the intended use of the 'Employee benefits expense' line item? If not, please explain why.
- (b) Do you agree that the proposals in paragraph 59 would reduce diversity in practice in how entities tag share-based payment expenses? If not, please explain why.

**Question 5—Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates**

- (a) Do you agree with the changes proposed in paragraph 65 for foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in profit or loss? If not, please explain why.
- (b) Do the changes proposed in paragraph 68 for the identification of supplementary information adequately reflect the disclosure requirements of paragraph 57(a) of IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*? If not, please explain why.
- (c) Do you agree with the changes proposed in paragraphs 71–73 for foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income? If not, please explain why.

**Question 6—Other comprehensive income before and after reclassification adjustments**

- (a) Do you agree with the changes to the documentation labels as proposed in paragraph 75? If not, please explain why.
- (b) Do you have any concerns about our proposal in paragraph 77 to use double tagging? If so, please explain why.

<b>Question 7—Contract assets and liabilities and accrued and deferred income</b>
(a) Do you agree with the changes proposed in paragraphs 83–89 related to the statement of financial position? If not, please explain why.
(b) Do you agree with the changes proposed in paragraph 91 related to the statement of cash flows? If not, please explain why.

<b>Question 8—Other new common reporting practice</b>
(a) Do you agree with adding new common reporting practice elements as proposed in paragraphs 92–99? If not, please explain why.
(b) What other common practice elements should we add to reduce extensions used in the primary financial statements? Please explain why users of financial statements would find them useful.

<b>Question 9—Other general improvements to support accurate use of the IFRS Taxonomy</b>
(a) Do you agree that the proposed label changes in paragraphs 101–120 and the proposed relationship changes described in paragraphs 124–140 help an entity to use the IFRS Taxonomy correctly? If not, please explain why.
(b) Are there any other improvements to the IFRS Taxonomy we should consider?

<b>Question 10—Standard and documentation labels of proposed new elements</b>
Do the standard labels and documentation labels of all the proposed new elements correctly and clearly describe their accounting meaning (see Appendix B)? If not, please explain why.

## Deadline

We will consider all written comments received by 5 January 2021.

## How to comment

Please submit your comments electronically:

Online <https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment/>

By email [commentletters@ifrs.org](mailto:commentletters@ifrs.org)

Your comments will be on the public record and posted on our website unless you request confidentiality and we grant your request. We do not normally grant such requests unless they are supported by a good reason, for example, commercial confidence. Please see our website for details on this policy and on how we use your personal data.

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

## Analysis of expenses by nature and by function

---

### Cost of sales excluding specific expenses

- 1 Some entities use the line item 'Cost of sales' to tag a reported amount that represents a partial cost of sales excluding one or more specific expenses that these entities have classified as cost of sales. For example, some entities present both 'Cost of sales excluding depreciation' and 'Depreciation included within cost of sales' and use the line item 'Cost of sales' to tag the reported amount for 'Cost of sales excluding depreciation'. We propose to add a new guidance label to clarify the intended use of the 'Cost of sales' line item:

Element label	Guidance label
Cost of sales	<u>This line item should only be used to tag total 'cost of sales' amounts. It should NOT be used to tag a partial cost of sales, that is, an amount excluding specific expenses classified by an entity as cost of sales. For example, the line item should not be used to tag 'cost of sales, excluding depreciation' when the depreciation amount reflects an expense that the entity considers part of cost of sales.</u>

### Attribution of expenses by nature to functional line items

- 2 As part of our analysis of the 'Cost of sales' line item, we reviewed disclosures relating to cost of sales reported in the notes. In the notes, entities commonly disclose an attribution of their expenses by nature to line items presented by function in the statement of profit or loss. For example, an entity might disclose that depreciation expenses of CU1,000 (by nature) are included in the following line items by function presented in the statement of profit or loss:

Depreciation included within Cost of sales	CU600
Depreciation included within Selling, general and administrative expenses	CU400
Total depreciation	CU1,000

- 3 IFRS Standards do not require such a disclosure and the IFRS Taxonomy currently does not support the tagging of such a disclosure. Entities have tagged such disclosures using extensions and using various modelling approaches. We propose to add common practice elements to the IFRS Taxonomy to support consistent tagging of such disclosures.

4 We propose to add a new table to the presentation group '[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense', which would include:

- (a) existing IFRS Taxonomy line items representing expenses by nature; and
- (b) an axis with members representing line items in an analysis of expenses by function in the statement of profit or loss.

*Table text block*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Disclosure of attribution of expenses by nature to analysis of expenses by function in statement of profit or loss	TB	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)

*Line items*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Depreciation and amortisation expense	M	D	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.99, IFRS 12.B13(d), IFRS 8.23(e), IFRS 8.28(e)
		E	IAS 1.102
Depreciation expense	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Amortisation expense	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

*Axis and members*

Element label	ER	Reference
Line items by function in statement of profit or loss in which expense by nature has been included (A)	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Line items by function (DM)	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Cost of sales (M)	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Selling, general and administrative expense (M)	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)

5 The line items and members we propose to add to this new table are those that meet our criteria for common reporting practice based on the sample of entities we reviewed. If required to fit its specific disclosure, an entity can add to the table existing IFRS Taxonomy line items or extensions representing expenses by nature and extension members representing expenses by function. For example, an entity may disclose that 'sales and marketing

expense' includes employee benefit expenses of CU500. To tag such a disclosure, the entity would add to the table the IFRS Taxonomy line item for 'Employee benefits expense' and an extension member for the functional line item 'Sales and marketing expense' presented in the statement of profit or loss.

- 6 The proposed approach would support the tagging of disclosures in which a particular expense by nature is included in multiple line items by function presented in the statement of profit or loss (see the example in paragraph 2). We found such disclosures to be common. We rejected modelling the location of expenses by nature using extensible enumerations because this modelling approach would not support tagging of such disclosures.
- 7 We also rejected modelling the disclosures using line items only, such as 'depreciation included in cost of sales' and 'depreciation included in general and administrative expenses'. We rejected such a line item modelling approach because it would require significant resources to create and maintain a list of line items, and any such list would reflect common combinations only. An entity would need to create extension line items and the anchoring of any such extensions would be problematic.<sup>5</sup> An entity applying a line item modelling approach to the example provided in paragraph 5 would need to create an extension line item 'Employee benefit expense included in sales and marketing expense'. Anchoring this extension to either the IFRS Taxonomy line item 'Employee benefits expense' or the line item 'Sales and marketing expense' would not convey the correct accounting meaning of the extension to a user of tagged financial statements.
- 8 We acknowledge that the proposed approach has the following disadvantages:
- (a) only calculation relationships between reported amounts tagged with the same member would function correctly under the current XBRL standard; and
  - (b) IFRS Taxonomy line items for expenses by function would be duplicated as members, without a clear link between them indicating that the line items and members have the same accounting meaning.
- 9 However, in our view, the advantages of the proposal outweigh its disadvantages. In addition, we propose to mitigate the disadvantage noted in paragraph 8(b) by:
- (a) adding members to the axis in the IFRS Taxonomy, such as 'Cost of sales', whose standard labels (and names) would be aligned with the labels (and names) of the equivalent line items that exist in the IFRS Taxonomy; and
  - (b) adding the following guidance label to the axis:

---

<sup>5</sup> Regulators may require entities to tag entity-specific disclosures using extensions and link such tags to other specified or related elements in the IFRS Taxonomy. 'Anchoring' is one type of linking.

Element label	Guidance label
Line items by function in statement of profit or loss in which expense by nature has been included	The element name and standard label of any extension member of this axis should be aligned with the element name and label of an equivalent IFRS Taxonomy line item when such a line item exists. The only difference is that the name and labels of extension members include the term 'member' whereas the name and labels of line items do not include this term.

## Earnings per share

- 10 We propose several changes to the IFRS Taxonomy for disclosures related to earnings per share:
- (a) deprecating line items that combine basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (paragraphs 11–16);
  - (b) adding existing line items to the 'Earnings per share' table (paragraphs 17–21);
  - (c) adding new line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares (paragraphs 22–25);
  - (d) adding new line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings (loss) per share (paragraphs 26–31); and
  - (e) adding a new table for disclosures relating to depositary receipts (paragraphs 32–38).

### Deprecation of line items that combine basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share

- 11 Paragraph 66 of IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* requires an entity to present basic and diluted earnings per share for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit of the period. The IFRS Taxonomy has separate line items for basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share to reflect this disclosure requirement (separate line items).
- 12 Paragraph 67 of IAS 33 permits an entity to present a single amount in the statement of comprehensive income when basic and diluted earnings per share are equal. The IFRS Taxonomy includes a line item 'Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share' that can be used in this case (combined line item).
- 13 The existence of two sets of line items in the IFRS Taxonomy means that an entity can use multiple approaches to tag basic and diluted earnings per share. In our sample:
- (a) entities that present in the statement of comprehensive income separate amounts for basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share tag those amounts using the separate line items—both when basic and diluted earnings per share are equal and when they are not; and



- (b) entities that elect to present a single amount for basic and diluted earnings per share that are equal either:
  - (i) tag the single amount twice, with both the ‘Basic earnings per share’ line item and the ‘Diluted earnings per share’ line item (double tag); or
  - (ii) tag the single amount using the combined line item of ‘Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share’.

14 We think that the use of multiple tagging approaches makes it difficult for a user of tagged financial statements to access earnings per share information. To access the information, a user needs to be aware that the combined line item exists in addition to the separate line items. A user may also need to run data queries twice and merge the results for the separate and the combined line items. It would be easier for a user if all entities used the separate line items, regardless of whether basic and diluted earnings per share are equal and regardless of how they present the information in their paper-based reports. Consequently, we propose to deprecate the combined line item. We also propose to deprecate the variants of the combined line item for continuing and discontinued operations and regulatory deferral account balances.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	PS	CP	IAS 1.85
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	PS	CP	IAS 1.85
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	PS	CP	IAS 1.85
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26

15 An entity that presents a single amount for basic and diluted earnings per share that are equal would need to tag that amount twice (double tag) using both the separate line items as described in paragraph 13(b)(i). Such double tagging is permitted by the XBRL standard. To reflect the proposed use of

double tagging, we also propose adding a reference to paragraph 67 of IAS 33 to the separate line items and their variants for continuing and discontinued operations and regulatory deferral account balances:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	PS	D	IAS 33.68, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	PS	D	IAS 33.68, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations, including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances and net movement in related deferred tax	PS	D	IFRS 14.26, <u>IAS 33.67</u>

- 16 There is a risk that an entity may not know that the separate line items can be used to double tag, and this could result in inaccurate tagging. To mitigate this risk, we propose to add new guidance labels to all the separate line items shown in paragraph 15, explaining that double tagging must be used, for example:<sup>6</sup>

Element label	Guidance label
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>The reported value should be tagged twice, with both this element and the element 'Diluted earnings (loss) per share' when: (a) basic and diluted earnings per share are equal; and (b) an entity presents one line item to accomplish the dual presentation requirement of paragraph 67 of IAS 33.</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>The reported value should be tagged twice, with both this element and the element 'Basic earnings (loss) per share' when: (a) basic and diluted earnings per share are equal; and (b) an entity presents one line item to accomplish the dual presentation requirement of paragraph 67 of IAS 33.</u>

### Addition of existing line items to the 'Earnings per share' table

- 17 An entity may have issued multiple classes of ordinary shares with different rights to share in the profit for the period. Paragraph 66 of IAS 33 requires such an entity to present basic and diluted earnings per share for each class. This requirement is modelled in the IFRS Taxonomy through the 'Earnings per share' table. This table contains the 'Classes of ordinary shares' axis and the following line items:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Basic earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>

continued...

<sup>6</sup> All the guidance labels are available as a separate spreadsheet. They are also available as an additional linkbase in the IFRS Taxonomy files.

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	PS	D	IAS 33.68, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	PS	D	IAS 33.66, <u>IAS 33.67</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	PS	D	IAS 33.68, <u>IAS 33.67</u>

18 This table is currently placed within the presentation groups '[310000] Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by function of expense' and '[320000] Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by nature of expense'.

19 Paragraph 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 requires an entity to disclose the amounts (numerators) and weighted average number of ordinary shares (denominators) used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share. We observed that entities with various classes of ordinary shares disclose the numerator and denominator used for each class of ordinary shares. The IFRS Taxonomy presentation group '[838000] Notes - Earnings per share' contains line items for the numerators and denominators but these line items are not linked to the axis 'Classes of ordinary shares' through a table. We hold the view that such linking through a table would better reflect the combined presentation and disclosure requirements of paragraphs 66 and 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 for classes of ordinary shares with different rights to share in the profit or loss for the period.

20 Consequently, we propose to add the following existing line items to the 'Earnings per share' table:

Element label <sup>(a)</sup>	ET	ER	Reference
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)

continued...

...continued

Element label <sup>(a)</sup>	ET	ER	Reference
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)

(a) The labels shown here are the existing labels. We propose to make changes to the labels of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraphs 119–120).

- 21 We propose to place the amended ‘Earnings per share’ table only in the presentation group ‘[838000] Notes - Earnings per share’. We do not propose to add the above line items to the ‘Earnings per share’ table currently located in the [310000] and [320000] ‘Statement of comprehensive income’ presentation groups because paragraph 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 does not require presentation of the numerator or denominator used in calculating earnings per share in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **New line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares**

- 22 An entity may have issued equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares but have a prior dividend right according to a predetermined formula. These equity instruments do not meet the IAS 33 definition of ordinary shares, and therefore the presentation and disclosure requirements of IAS 33 do not apply to them.<sup>7</sup>
- 23 Entities that have issued participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares commonly report information related to earnings per share for those instruments. The existing line items related to earnings per share cannot be used to tag these disclosures because the line items apply to ordinary shares only.
- 24 Consequently, we propose to add new line items for these instruments and add them to the presentation group ‘[838000] Notes - Earnings per share’:

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 5 of IAS 33 defines an ordinary share as an equity instrument that is subordinate to all other classes of equity instruments.

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	PS	CP	IAS 33.A14
Weighted average number of instruments used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.A14
Weighted average number of instruments used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	S	CP	IAS 33.A14
Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14, IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14

- 25 Only a small number of entities in our sample reported information about earnings per instrument for multiple classes of participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares. For example, only a few entities report earnings per preferred share A and earnings per preferred share B. Because this reporting is not common, we do not propose to add an axis 'Classes of participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares'. If an entity reports such information, it can add an extension axis.

### **New line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings per share**

- 26 Paragraph 70(a) of IAS 33 requires an entity to disclose a reconciliation of the amounts used as the numerator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share to the profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period. This paragraph also requires that the reconciliation includes the individual effect of each class of instrument that affects earnings per share. Illustrative Example 12 accompanying IAS 33 shows that 'adjustments for preference dividends' is an example of a reconciliation adjustment.
- 27 The paragraph 70(a) requirement to provide a reconciliation is currently modelled using two text elements. We hold the view that using text elements does not fully reflect the disclosure requirement of paragraph 70(a) because this paragraph requires a reconciliation of the amounts. We think that modelling this disclosure using monetary line items would be more appropriate. Consequently, we propose to deprecate the text elements:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Explanation of adjustments of numerator to calculate basic earnings per share	⌘	Ⓓ	IAS 33.70(a)
Explanation of adjustments of numerator to calculate diluted earnings per share	⌘	Ⓓ	IAS 33.70(a)

- 28 The IFRS Taxonomy currently contains one monetary line item ‘Adjustment to profit (loss) arising from preference dividends’ to reflect the example provided in the accompanying materials to IAS 33. Our proposals outlined in paragraph 24 add a new monetary line item that captures the reconciliation adjustment for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares. However, these two monetary line items cannot be used to tag all reconciliation adjustments reported in practice. Entities in our sample commonly report other reconciliation adjustments, including distributions to additional tier 1 capital instruments, interest on hybrid bonds and the dilutive effect of convertible instruments. An entity currently needs to add extensions to tag the reported amounts for these reconciliation adjustments. Where a regulator requires anchoring, such extensions cannot be meaningfully anchored because the IFRS Taxonomy has no suitable monetary line items to use as an anchor. Therefore, anchoring might provide misleading information to users of tagged financial statements.
- 29 Consequently, we propose to add new line items for the reconciliation adjustments and add these line items to the presentation group ‘[838000] Notes - Earnings per share’:

Element label <sup>(a)</sup>	ET	ER	Reference
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	M	D	IAS 1.81B(a)(ii)
Adjustments to reconcile numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share to profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Adjustments to profit (loss) for preference dividends	M	E	IAS 33 – Example 12, IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	M	CP	IAS 33.A14, IAS 33.70(a)
Interest and dividends on equity instruments, other than preference shares and participating equity instruments	M	CP	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Increase (decrease) to profit (loss) to reflect dilutive effect resulting from assumed conversion of potential ordinary shares	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)

(a) The labels shown here for the existing line items are the existing labels. We propose to make changes to the labels of some of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraph 120).



30 We considered the use of a new axis ‘Classes of instruments that affect earnings per share’ to model the paragraph 70(a) requirement that the reconciliation include the individual effect of each class of instrument that affects earnings per share. However, applying the current XBRL standard, using an axis would break the calculation relationship in the reconciliation. We think this calculation relationship provides useful information to users of tagged financial statements. We note that XBRL International is reviewing its technical standard for calculation relationships. We will consider any potential amendments arising from this review and may propose to add an axis in the future.

31 A disadvantage of our approach is that an entity may need to use extensions to tag the individual effect of each class of instrument that affects earnings per share. However, our proposal now permits such an extension to be meaningfully anchored to elements in the IFRS Taxonomy. For example, an entity may create an extension to tag the amounts reported for ‘interest paid on hybrid bonds’. This extension can be anchored to the proposed new line item ‘Interest and dividends on equity instruments, other than preference shares and participating equity instruments’.

**New table for disclosures related to depositary receipts**

32 Some entities use depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts to list on foreign stock exchanges. Such entities commonly report the following disclosures for depositary receipts as well as disclosures for the underlying shares:

- (a) the conversion ratio—the number of shares represented by one depositary receipt;
- (b) earnings per depositary receipt; and
- (c) the weighted average number of shares used in calculating earnings per depositary receipt.

33 The IFRS Taxonomy currently has no elements for disclosures related to depositary receipts. Entities use different approaches to tag the information related to depositary receipts. Such inconsistency makes it difficult for users of tagged financial statements to use the data.

34 Consequently, we propose to add a new table to the presentation group ‘[838000] Notes - Earnings per share’:

*Table text block*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Disclosure of depositary receipts	TB	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

35 The table would include a new line item for the conversion ratio, as well as the existing line items related to basic and diluted earnings per share and the weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:

*Line items*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Number of shares represented by one depositary receipt	P	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, IAS 33.67
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	PS	D	IAS 33.66, IAS 33.67
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding <sup>(a)</sup>	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	S	D	IAS 33.70(b)
... <sup>(b)</sup>			

(a) The labels shown here are the existing labels. We propose to make changes to the labels of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraph 119).

(b) See paragraph 17 for other line items to be added to this table.

- 36 Depository receipts are not a separate class of ordinary share or share capital. A depositary receipt is an instrument that represents an interest in the shares issued by the entity. Therefore, we propose to add a new axis for types of depositary receipts, instead of using the existing ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ or ‘Classes of share capital’ axes:

*Axis and members*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Types of depositary receipts (A)	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
All types of depositary receipts (DM)	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

- 37 We considered adding members to the axis for specific types of depositary receipts, such as ‘American Depositary Receipts’. However, we rejected adding such members because:

- (a) such content is not within the scope of the IFRS Taxonomy or the expertise of the IFRS Foundation.
- (b) types of depositary receipts are specific to a particular jurisdiction or depositary programme issuer. The IFRS Taxonomy policy is to include only elements for disclosures commonly reported across jurisdictions. If required, a jurisdiction can extend the IFRS Taxonomy.
- (c) without such members, users of tagged financial statements could still understand the meaning of any extension members, because extension members would be linked to the ‘Types of depositary receipts’ axis.

- 38 An entity that has issued multiple classes of ordinary shares may have depositary receipts for each class. Therefore, we propose to add the existing ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ axis to the proposed new table for depositary receipts. An entity with multiple classes of ordinary shares can use the ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ axis and ‘Types of depositary receipts’ axis to indicate to which class of ordinary shares a depositary receipt relates. For example, the reported amount for earnings per American Depositary Receipt for the underlying class B share can be tagged using the extension member ‘Class B’ of the ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ axis and the extension member ‘American Depositary Receipts’ of the ‘Types of depositary receipts’ axis.

## Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards

---

### Cumulative catch-up transition approach

- 39 A new (or amended) IFRS Standard may require an entity to transition to that new (or amended) IFRS Standard using one of these approaches:
- (a) prospective approach—the new (or amended) IFRS Standard is applied from the year of initial application onwards. Comparative amounts are not restated and no adjustment is made to the opening balance of equity (or its components).
  - (b) retrospective approach—the comparative amounts are restated and the restatement adjustment to the opening balance of equity (and its components) is shown in the earliest period presented.
  - (c) cumulative catch-up approach—the cumulative effect of initial application is shown as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity in the period in which the new (or amended) IFRS Standard is initially applied. Comparatives are not restated.
- 40 The IFRS Taxonomy contains an axis ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ to tag amounts reported using the retrospective approach. This axis is a ‘general application’ axis and is placed within the existing presentation group ‘[901000] Axis - Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’.<sup>8</sup> This axis is also included within the ‘Statement of changes in equity’ table. The ‘Previously stated’ member of this axis should be used to tag the amounts before any restatement adjustments, whereas the ‘Currently stated’ member should be used to tag comparative restated amounts. The ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ member should be used to tag the amounts for the restatement adjustments.
- 41 When an entity applies the cumulative catch-up approach, IFRS Standards do not explicitly require the presentation of the adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or the restated amount in the period to which the new (or amended) IFRS Standard is initially applied. However, entities

---

<sup>8</sup> A ‘general application’ axis is defined in the IFRS Taxonomy as an axis that applies to a large number of elements. A ‘general application’ axis has its own presentation group and is generally not linked to line items through an IFRS Taxonomy table.

commonly present such amounts. For example, an entity might report the following information in its 20X1 annual financial statements:

Retained earnings at 31 December 20X0 and at 1 January 20X1	CU85
Effect of change in accounting policy due to adoption of IFRS X	CU40
Retained earnings at 1 January 20X1 (restated)	CU125

42 We also noted that entities use the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis to tag the observed common reporting practice for the cumulative catch-up approach. However, we think this axis should be used for the retrospective approach only.

43 In addition, an entity needs to use extensions to tag the reported amounts for the cumulative catch-up approach with this axis. We observed that most entities created extensions to tag the reported amounts after the cumulative catch-up adjustments. For example, if the example provided in paragraph 41 were tagged using the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis:

- (a) the amount of CU85 at 31 December 20X0 would be the same as the comparative amount for retained earnings presented in the statement of financial position, and therefore should be tagged using the line item ‘Retained earnings’ without a member, using an XBRL period date of ‘20X0-12-31’.
- (b) the amount of CU125 at 1 January 20X1 would need to be tagged using the line item ‘Retained earnings’ with the default member ‘Currently stated’ because it would be the amount after restatement, using an XBRL period date of ‘20X0-12-31’.
- (c) in XBRL, tagging with a default member is deemed to be the same as tagging without a member. Therefore, the amounts in (a) and (b) would be tagged in the same way. However, tagging two different amounts in the same way is not allowed in XBRL. To resolve this issue, entities use an extension line item or an extension member to tag the amount of CU125.

44 Consequently, we propose to create a new axis and members for the cumulative catch-up approach. We propose to add this axis to the existing table ‘Statement of changes in equity’ in the presentation group ‘[610000] Statement of changes in equity’:

Element label	ER	Reference
Cumulative effect at date of initial application (A)	CP	IAS 1.106
Opening balance before adjustment, cumulative effect at date of initial application (DM)	CP	IAS 1.106

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ER	Reference
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs, cumulative effect at date of initial application (M)	CP	IAS 1.106
Opening balance after adjustment, cumulative effect at date of initial application (M)	CP	IAS 1.106

45 Entities commonly report the cumulative effect adjustments to the opening balance of specific assets or liabilities. For example, entities commonly report the effect of adopting IFRS 16 *Leases* on the opening balance of ‘Right-of-use assets’. Consequently, we also propose to add the axis ‘Cumulative effect at date of initial application’ to a new presentation group ‘[915000] Axis - Cumulative effect at date of initial application’ as a ‘general application’ axis.

### Identification of specific IFRS Standards

46 New (or amended) IFRS Standards rarely explicitly require an entity to disclose the specific IFRS Standard (or amendment) to which the adjustment to the opening balance of equity (and its components) relates when the entity applies the retrospective or cumulative catch-up approach. Paragraph C8(a) of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is the only exception.

47 The IFRS Taxonomy contains a member ‘Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15’ to reflect the IFRS 15 disclosure requirement. This member is currently a child of the member ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ under the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis. IFRS 15 permits both the retrospective restatement and cumulative catch-up transition approach.

48 Entities commonly report the specific IFRS Standard (or amendment) to which a cumulative catch-up or retrospective adjustment to the opening balance of equity relates. Different entities tag such adjustments inconsistently:

- (a) some entities use extension members.
- (b) some entities use extension line items.
- (c) some entities use the existing member ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ and use an extension label. Such an approach is impossible when an entity reports separate adjustments for two or more new IFRS Standards or amendments.

49 The IFRS Taxonomy includes an axis ‘Initially applied IFRSs’. This axis currently only contains a default member. In our view, using this axis and new members representing a specific IFRS Standard (or amendment) would increase the usefulness of the tagged data. This axis could be used with the members ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ or ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs, cumulative effect at date of initial application’. Doing so would reduce

extensions and help ensure consistency in tagging. Consequently, we propose to add this axis to the existing table ‘Statement of changes in equity’ within the presentation group ‘[610000] Statement of changes in equity’:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Components of equity (A)	D	IAS 1.106
Retrospective application and retrospective restatement (A)	D	IAS 1.106(b), IAS 8.28(f)(i), IAS 8.29(c)(i), IAS 8.49(b)(i)
<b>Cumulative effect at date of initial application (A)</b>	<b>CP</b>	<b>IAS 1.106</b>
Initially applied IFRSs (A)	D	IAS 8.28
Initially applied IFRSs (DM)	D	IAS 8.28
Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15 (M)	D	IFRS 15.C8(a)
<b>IFRS 17 (M)</b>	<b>CP</b>	<b>IFRS 17.C3</b>

- 50 We propose to add members to the axis ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ in this table only for new IFRS Standards and major IFRS amendments effective on (or after) 1 January 2020. Adding members for other IFRS Standards (or amendments) would not be useful because the new members would only be included in the annual IFRS Taxonomy 2021. In our view, adding members for minor IFRS amendments would make this table more complex to use and would be of little benefit to users of tagged financial statements. Consequently, we propose to add only one new member ‘IFRS 17’ for IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. We also propose to move the member ‘Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15’ from the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis to the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis.
- 51 The ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis can be used together with text line items. For example, this axis is included within the ‘Disclosure of initial application of standards or interpretations’ table, which includes the line item ‘Description of nature of change in accounting policy’. Consequently, we propose changing the labels of the member ‘Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15’. Use of this member with a line item will clarify whether the reported value represents an amount or is a narrative disclosure.
- 52 The members under the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis will be assigned an element reference of ‘common practice’, except when an IFRS Standard requires separate presentation or disclosure of the adjustment to the opening balance of equity relating to that IFRS Standard (or amendment).
- 53 We have illustrated our proposals in Appendix C. This appendix includes tagged examples of the statement of changes in equity for both the retrospective and the cumulative catch-up transition approach using the proposed new data model and elements.

## Employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses

### Relationship between employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses

54 The IFRS Taxonomy line item ‘Employee benefits expense’ should be used to tag employee benefits expenses including expenses from share-based payment transactions with employees because:

- (a) its documentation label, which describes its accounting meaning, uses the definition of ‘employee benefits’ from paragraph 8 of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*: ‘all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment’; and
- (b) expenses from share-based payment transactions with employees meet that definition – although share-based payments are not in the scope of IAS 19.

55 Most entities use the ‘Employee benefits expense’ line item correctly but a few entities use it to tag amounts excluding share-based payment expenses. The IFRS Taxonomy presentation and calculation relationships may contribute to this misuse because share-based payment expenses are not explicitly specified as a component of employee benefits expenses.

56 In order to reflect the Standards more accurately we propose to clarify the meaning of the ‘Employee benefits expense’ line item by adding:

- (a) the existing line item for ‘Expense from share-based payment transactions with employees’ to the presentation and calculation relationships of ‘Employee benefits expense’; and
- (b) a guidance label for the ‘Employee benefits expense’ line item:

Element label	Guidance label
Employee benefits expense	<u>Use this line item to tag employee benefits expenses including expenses from share-based payment transactions with employees (or when expenses from share-based payment transactions with employees are zero). Do NOT use this line item to tag employee benefits expenses excluding expenses from share-based payment transactions with employees.</u>

### Total share-based payment expenses

57 We observed diversity in how entities tag total share-based payment expenses:

- (a) most entities use the common practice element for ‘Expense from share-based payment transactions with employees’. These entities have no expenses from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees.

- (b) some entities use the element for the disclosure of total share-based payment expenses required by paragraph 51(a) of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*: ‘Total expense from share-based payment transactions in which goods or services received did not qualify for recognition as assets’; and
- (c) some entities create unnecessary extensions.
- 58 Such diversity makes it difficult for users of tagged financial statements to use the data. We think the IFRS Taxonomy labels may have contributed to this diversity. The label of the line item for total share-based payments described in paragraph 57(b) follows the wording of the Standard but it is unnecessarily long. We suspect that the label may confuse some entities and lead them to conclude that they should not use that line item to tag total share-based payment expenses.
- 59 We propose to clarify the meaning of the disclosure line item described in paragraph 57(b) and clarify its relationship with the common practice line item described in paragraph 57(a) by:
- (a) simplifying the element label of the disclosure line item described in paragraph 57(b).<sup>9</sup> Similar label changes would be made to the existing elements for expenses from cash-settled and equity-settled share-based payment transactions.
- (b) adding a new common practice element for expenses from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees to the presentation group ‘[834120] Notes - Share-based payment arrangements’. Although we have not found such information to be commonly reported, we propose to add it to complete the logical breakdown.<sup>10</sup>
- (c) adding a calculation relationship specifying that the disclosure element for total share-based payment expenses is the sum of the common practice elements for transactions with employees and transactions with parties other than employees.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Expense from share-based payment transactions in which goods or services received did not qualify for recognition as assets	M	D	IFRS 2.51(a)
Expense from share-based payment transactions with employees	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Expense from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

<sup>9</sup> We do not propose to amend the documentation label; it will retain the full wording of the Standard.

<sup>10</sup> See the ‘completeness’ criterion for common practice described in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A guide to common practice content*.



## Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

---

### Foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in profit or loss

60 Paragraph 52(a) of IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* requires an entity to disclose the exchange differences recognised in profit or loss. Paragraph 35 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* requires an entity to present on a net basis gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, for example, foreign exchange gains or losses. However, this paragraph also states that foreign exchange gains or losses need to be presented separately if they are material.

61 We observed three common reporting patterns in practice:

- (a) an entity reports a net exchange gain or a net exchange loss. For example, Entity X states in its 20X1 financial report that net finance income includes a net exchange gain of CU100 in 20X1 and a net exchange loss of CU70 in 20X0.
- (b) net exchange gains (losses) are included in different line items presented in the statement of profit or loss depending on whether the amount reported for the period represents a net gain or a net loss. For example, Entity X states in its 20X1 financial report that finance income includes a net exchange gain of CU100 in the year 20X1 (20X0 nil) and that finance expenses include a net exchange loss of nil in 20X1 (CU70 in 20X0).
- (c) an entity separately reports gross exchange gains and gross exchange losses. For example, Entity X states in its financial report that finance income includes a gross exchange gain of CU150 in 20X1 (CU40 in 20X0) and finance expense includes a gross exchange loss of CU50 in 20X1 (CU110 in 20X0).

62 The IFRS Taxonomy contains the following line item to tag the reporting pattern described in paragraph 61(a):

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	M	D	IAS 21.52(a)

63 The XBRL standard requires the same calculation relationships to be used for the current and comparative years in a single filing. Consequently, in the reporting pattern described in paragraph 61(b) the calculations of ‘finance income’ and ‘finance expense’ cannot change over time. Therefore, even though the amounts reported by an entity applying the reporting patterns described in paragraph 61(a) and 61(b) are the same, separate common practice line items exist to tag the second pattern:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Net foreign exchange gain	M	CP	IAS 21.52(a)
Net foreign exchange loss	M	CP	IAS 21.52(a)

64 However, the IFRS Taxonomy has no line items to tag the reporting pattern described in paragraph 61(c) in which exchange gains and losses are reported separately on a gross basis. Entities commonly incorrectly use the ‘Net foreign exchange gain’ and ‘Net foreign exchange loss’ line items to tag such amounts.

65 Consequently, we propose to add two new line items for gross exchange gains and gross exchange losses to the presentation group ‘[842000] Notes - Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates’. We also propose to add an element reference to paragraph 35 of IAS 1 to the existing line items.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	M	D	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>
Foreign exchange gain	M	D	IAS 21.52(a), IAS 1.35
Foreign exchange loss	M	D	IAS 21.52(a), IAS 1.35
Net foreign exchange gain	M	CP	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>
Net foreign exchange loss	M	CP	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>

66 In addition, we propose to:

- (a) add a net label for the line item ‘Foreign exchange gain (loss)’ – ‘Net foreign exchange gain (loss)’;<sup>11</sup> and
- (b) add a guidance label for the two existing common practice elements to explain how they should be used:

Element label	Guidance label
Net foreign exchange gain	<u>Only use this line item when net exchange gains (losses) are included in different line items in the statement of profit or loss depending on whether the amount reported for the period represents a net gain or a net loss. For example, Entity X states in its 20X1 financial report that finance income includes a net exchange gain of CU100 in the year 20X1 (20X0 nil) and that finance expenses include a net exchange loss of nil in 20X1 (CU70 in 20X0). In other cases, use the line item ‘Foreign exchange gain (loss)’ instead to tag net foreign exchange gains.</u>

*continued...*

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix A to this document and paragraphs 99–103 of *Using the IFRS Taxonomy – A preparer’s guide* for more information on element labels.

...continued

Element label	Guidance label
Net foreign exchange loss	<u>Only use this line item when net exchange gains (losses) are included in different line items in the statement of profit or loss depending on whether the amount reported for the period represents a net gain or a net loss. For example, Entity X states in its 20X1 financial statements that finance income includes a net exchange gain of CU100 in the year 20X1 (20X0 nil) and that finance expenses include a net exchange loss of nil in 20X1 (CU70 in 20X0). In other cases, use the line item 'Foreign exchange gain (loss)' instead to tag net foreign exchange losses.</u>

### Identification of supplementary information

67 Paragraph 56 of IAS 21 explains that an entity sometimes presents its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is not its functional or presentation currency. For example, an entity may convert into another currency selected items from its financial statements. Paragraph 57(a) of IAS 21 requires an entity to identify such information as supplementary information.

68 The IFRS Taxonomy currently has no specific elements to reflect the disclosure requirement in paragraph 57(a) of IAS 21. An entity can provide supplementary information for all or selected reported monetary values. Consequently, we propose to add a new 'general application' axis and members and place these new elements in a new presentation group '[914000] Axis - Currency in which information is displayed':

Element label	ER	Reference
Currency in which information is displayed (A)	D	IAS 21.57(a)
Functional or presentation currency (DM)	D	IAS 21.57(a)
Currency in which supplementary information is displayed (M)	D	IAS 21.57(a)

### Translation gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income that are not reclassified to profit or loss

69 Exchange differences on translation to a presentation currency other than the functional currency are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such differences can arise from:

- (a) translation of foreign operations. Paragraph 48 of IAS 21 requires that such gains or losses be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

- (b) translation to a presentation currency of the results and financial position of a parent company or a stand-alone entity. Such exchange differences are never reclassified to profit or loss.

70 Paragraph 82A(a) of IAS 1 requires an entity to present these two types of exchange differences separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

71 The IFRS Taxonomy only contains line items for the exchange differences described in paragraph 69(a) but line items are missing for those described in paragraph 69(b). Therefore, we propose adding line items for the exchange differences described in paragraph 69(b) to the presentation groups '[410000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented net of tax', '[420000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented before tax', '[861000] Notes - Analysis of other comprehensive income by item' and '[835110] Notes - Income taxes':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation, other than translation of foreign operations	M	D	IAS 1.91(a)
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation, other than translation of foreign operations	M	D	IAS 1.91(b)
Income tax relating to exchange differences on translation other than translation of foreign operations included in other comprehensive income	M	D	IAS 12.81(ab), IAS 1.90

72 We also propose amending the standard labels of the existing line items to clarify that they only relate to the translation of foreign operations. This change would align the standard labels with the wording of the Standard (paragraph 7 of IAS 1) and with the documentation labels.

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Gains (losses) on exchange differences on <u>translation of foreign operations</u> , net of tax	M	D	IAS 1.91(a)
Reclassification adjustments on exchange differences on <u>translation of foreign operations</u> , net of tax	M	D	IAS 1.92, IAS 21.48
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on <u>translation of foreign operations</u>	M	D	IAS 1.7, IAS 1.91(a)
Gains (losses) on exchange differences on <u>translation of foreign operations</u> , before tax	M	D	IAS 1.91(b)

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Reclassification adjustments on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, before tax	M	D	IAS 1.92, IAS 21.48
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	M	D	IAS 1.7, IAS 1.91(b)
Income tax relating to exchange differences on translation of foreign operations included in other comprehensive income	M	D	IAS 12.81(ab), IAS 1.90

- 73 We also propose to change the documentation labels for the line item and member 'Reserve of exchange differences on translation' to clarify that these elements relate to both types of exchange differences on translation described in paragraph 69(a) and (b):

Element label	Documentation label
Reserve of exchange differences on translation (M)	This member stands for a component of equity representing accumulated exchange differences on the translation of financial statements of foreign operations recognised in other comprehensive income. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Reserve of exchange differences on translation	A component of equity representing exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]

### Other comprehensive income before and after reclassification adjustments

- 74 For each item of other comprehensive income, the IFRS Taxonomy contains separate line items for:
- (a) the amount before reclassification adjustments;
  - (b) any reclassification adjustments; and
  - (c) the amount after reclassification adjustments.
- 75 Some entities use the 'before reclassification adjustments' line items to tag amounts reported after reclassification adjustments and vice versa. We think the current IFRS Taxonomy labels may contribute to this incorrect tagging. The labels do not clearly indicate which line items should be used to tag amounts before or after reclassification adjustments. A preparer of tagged financial statements currently needs to look at the presentation and calculation relationships to understand the meaning of the line items. Therefore, we propose amending the documentation labels. For example, the

documentation labels for line items relating to cash flow hedges before tax would be amended as follows:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, before tax	The gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income on cash flow hedges, before tax, <u>before reclassification adjustments</u> . [Refer: Cash flow hedges [member]]
Other comprehensive income, before tax, cash flow hedges	The amount of other comprehensive income, before tax, <u>after reclassification adjustments</u> , related to cash flow hedges. [Refer: Cash flow hedges [member]; Other comprehensive income, before tax]

76 We also observed diversity in tagging when reclassification adjustments are zero. In such cases, entities often report a single amount in their paper-based reports that has a double meaning; it means both ‘before reclassification adjustments’ and ‘after reclassification adjustments’.

77 We propose that an entity should tag the reported amount twice (double tag), using both the ‘before reclassification adjustments’ and ‘after reclassification adjustments’ line items in such cases. We propose to include such guidance in a label that would be added to both the ‘before reclassification adjustments’ and ‘after reclassification adjustments’ line items:

**Guidance label**

When reclassification adjustments are zero and an entity reports a single amount which is both before and after reclassification adjustments, it should tag the amount twice, using both the ‘before reclassification adjustments’ and ‘after reclassification adjustments’ line items.

**Contract assets and liabilities and accrued and deferred income**

**Statement of financial position**

78 The IFRS Taxonomy contains line items for ‘contract assets’ and ‘contract liabilities’ reflecting the disclosure requirements of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The IFRS Taxonomy also contains common practice line items for ‘Accrued income’ and ‘Deferred income’, which are presentation and calculation children of ‘Trade and other receivables’ and ‘Trade and other payables’, respectively. The IFRS Taxonomy also contains a common practice line item for liabilities for ‘Advances received’. The IFRS Taxonomy does not describe how these disclosure and common practice elements relate to each other.

PROPOSED TAXONOMY UPDATE 4—OCTOBER 2020

*Existing line items—assets*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Trade and other receivables	M	D	IAS 1.54(h), IAS 1.78(b)
...			
Prepayments and accrued income	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Prepayments	M	E	IAS 1.78(b)
Accrued income	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
...			
Contract assets	M	D	IFRS 15.105, IFRS 15.116(a)

*Existing line items—liabilities*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Trade and other payables	M	D	IAS 1.54(k)
...			
Accruals and deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78
Deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78
Rent deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78
Accruals	M	CP	IAS 1.78
...			
Contract liabilities	M	D	IFRS 15.105, IFRS 15.116(a)
Advances received	M	CP	IAS 1.55

79 'Current' and 'non-current' variants exist for each of the elements listed in the tables in paragraph 78.

80 Entities use the line items for 'Accrued income' and 'Deferred income' to tag amounts with different accounting meanings:

- (a) some entities use them to tag amounts representing accrued income and deferred income *including* contract assets and contract liabilities, respectively.
- (b) some entities use them to tag amounts representing contract assets and contract liabilities, respectively.
- (c) some entities use them to tag amounts representing accrued income and deferred income *excluding* contract assets and contract liabilities, respectively.

- (d) some entities use ‘Deferred income’ to tag contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time. They use the IFRS Taxonomy element ‘Advances received’ to tag contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time.

81 This diversity in practice means that the information tagged using the ‘Accrued income’ and ‘Deferred income’ tags is not comparable across entities, which is misleading for users of tagged financial statements.

82 Although IFRS Standards do not explicitly define accrued or deferred income, we hold the view that the practice described in paragraph 80(a) is correct because the requirements of IFRS 15 imply that:

- (a) ‘income’ encompasses ‘revenue from contracts with customers’; and
- (b) contract assets and liabilities represent, respectively, accrued and deferred revenue from contracts with customers.

### **Proposed changes—Assets**

83 To clarify the relationships between the elements for assets, we propose to:

- (a) deprecate the line item for ‘Accrued income’ because it is used in different ways and does not have a single accounting meaning in practice;
- (b) add new common practice line items for accrued income including and excluding contract assets; and
- (c) make ‘Accrued income including contract assets’ the presentation and calculation parent of ‘Contract assets’ and ‘Accrued income other than contract assets’.

84 Paragraphs 105–109 of IFRS 15 explain that contract assets are not receivables. Therefore, we think that the IFRS Taxonomy presentation and calculation for ‘Trade and other receivables’ should not include ‘Contract assets’. Consequently, we propose to:

- (a) deprecate the line item ‘Prepayments and accrued income’ and create two new common practice line items for prepayments and accrued income including and excluding contract assets;
- (b) make ‘Accrued income other than contract assets’ a presentation and calculation child of ‘Prepayments and accrued income other than contract assets’, which would be a presentation and calculation child of ‘Trade and other receivables’; and
- (c) make ‘Accrued income including contract assets’ a presentation and calculation child of ‘Prepayments and accrued income including contract assets’, which would be presented outside the IFRS Taxonomy presentation structure for ‘Trade and other receivables’.



*Line items—Assets*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Trade and other receivables	M	D	IAS 1.54(h), IAS 1.78(b)
...			
Prepayments and accrued income other than contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
<del>Prepayments and accrued income</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>CP</del>	<del>IAS 1.112(e)</del>
Prepayments	M	E	IAS 1.78(b)
Accrued income other than contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
<del>Accrued income</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>CP</del>	<del>IAS 1.112(e)</del>
...			

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Prepayments and accrued income including contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Prepayments	M	E	IAS 1.78(b)
Accrued income including contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Contract assets	M	D	IFRS 15.105, IFRS 15.116(a)
Accrued income other than contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

**Proposed changes—Liabilities**

- 85 To clarify the relationships between the elements for liabilities, we propose to:
- (a) deprecate the line items for ‘Deferred income’ and ‘Accruals and deferred income’ because they are used in different ways and do not have a single accounting meaning in practice;
  - (b) add new common practice line items for deferred income including and excluding contract liabilities and make ‘Deferred income including contract liabilities’ the presentation and calculation parent of ‘Contract liabilities’ and ‘Deferred income other than contract liabilities’;
  - (c) add a new common practice line item for ‘Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities’ and make it the presentation and calculation parent of ‘Accruals’ and ‘Deferred income including contract liabilities’; and

- (d) make the existing common practice line items for deferred income from government grants and rent deferred income presentation children of ‘Deferred income other than contract liabilities’.

86 We also propose adding the existing common practice line item for ‘Advances received’ as a presentation and calculation child of ‘Contract liabilities’ and clarify the labels of the ‘Advances received’ line item to indicate that it relates to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time. We propose to add a line item for ‘Contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time’ to complete the logical breakdown. In theory, an entity could tag such a disaggregation of contract liabilities using the line item ‘Contract liabilities’ with the ‘Performance obligations’ axis, with members ‘Performance obligations satisfied over time’ and ‘Performance obligations satisfied at point in time’. However, we propose to use separate line items because using an axis in the statement of financial position would break the calculation relationships.

87 ‘Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities’ and its presentation and calculation children would be placed in the IFRS Taxonomy presentation and calculation relationships in the same location as the existing ‘Accruals and deferred income’ line item, under ‘Trade and other payables’.

*Line items—Liabilities*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Trade and other payables	M	D	IAS 1.54(k)
...			
Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Accruals and deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78
Deferred income including contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78
Contract liabilities	M	D	IFRS 15.105, IFRS 15.116(a)
Advances received, representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Deferred income other than contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Rent deferred income	M	CP	IAS 1.78

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Government grants	M	CP	IAS 1.55
Accruals	M	CP	IAS 1.78

88 We would also make the changes described in this section for the ‘current’ and ‘non-current’ variants of each element listed in the tables in paragraphs 84 and 87.

89 We propose to make changes for the common practice line item ‘Deferred income recognised as of acquisition date’ similar to those described for the statement of financial position in paragraph 87:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Deferred income including contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	M	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
Contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	M	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
Deferred income other than contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	M	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
<del>Deferred income recognised as of acquisition date</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>CP</del>	<del>IFRS 3.B64(i)</del>

### Statement of cash flows

90 Entities commonly present changes in contract assets and contract liabilities as a line item in the statement of cash flows prepared using the indirect method. Consequently, we propose to add common practice elements to tag such amounts.

91 The IFRS Taxonomy currently contains a common practice line item for changes in deferred income. We propose to introduce relationships between the elements in the statement of cash flows similar to those proposed for the statement of financial position in paragraphs 84 and 87:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in accrued income including contract assets	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in contract assets	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in accrued income other than contract assets	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in deferred income including contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)

continued...

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in deferred income other than contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in deferred income	M	CP	IAS 7.20

### Other new common reporting practice

92 In our analysis we identified some commonly used extensions. As a result, we propose adding some new common reporting practice elements related to:

- (a) the statement of financial position (paragraphs 93–95);
- (b) the statement of comprehensive income (paragraphs 96–97);
- (c) the statement of cash flows (paragraph 98); and
- (d) the statement of changes in equity (paragraph 99).

### New line items for the statement of financial position

93 Entities commonly present separate line items in the statement of financial position for warrant liabilities and reserves for warrants other than share-based payments. Consequently, we propose to add new line items to the presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Warrant liability	M	CP	IAS 1.55
Current warrant liability	M	CP	IAS 1.55
Non-current warrant liability	M	CP	IAS 1.55
Warrant reserve	M	CP	IAS 1.78(e)

94 Some entities present 'Profit (loss) for the reporting period' separately from other retained earnings in their statement of financial position. The IFRS Taxonomy already has a line item 'Profit (loss)' with a period type of 'duration'. Using this line item to tag the reported amounts for 'Profit (loss) for the reporting period' presented in the statement of financial position would break the calculation relationships because it is impossible to mix line items with a duration and instant period type. Using an extension line item with a period type of 'instant' and anchoring this extension to the existing line item 'Profit (loss)' is also not possible. Consequently, we propose to add new line items that can be used for tagging the reported amounts in the statement of financial position to the presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Retained earnings	M	E	IAS 1.78(e), IAS 1.IG6
Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting period	M	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period	M	CP	IAS 1.78(e)

- 95 Entities commonly present a disaggregation of issued capital into ordinary and preference capital in the statement of financial position. Such amounts could be tagged using the 'Issued capital' line item combined with the members 'Ordinary shares' and 'Preference shares' of the 'Classes of share capital' axis. However, using an axis would break the calculation relationships in the statement of financial position. Therefore, we propose adding two common practice line items: 'Issued capital, ordinary shares' and 'Issued capital, preference shares' to the presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Issued capital	M	E	IAS 1.78(e)
Issued capital, ordinary shares	M	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
Issued capital, preference shares	M	CP	IAS 1.78(e)

### New line items for the statement of comprehensive income

- 96 Entities commonly disaggregate comprehensive income between continuing and discontinued operations. Consequently, we propose to add new line items to presentation group '[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Comprehensive income	M	D	IAS 1.106(a), IAS 1.81A(c), IFRS 1.24(b), IFRS 12.B10(b), IFRS 12.B12(b)(ix), IFRS 1.32(a)(ii)
Comprehensive income from continuing operations	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	M	D	IAS 1.106(a), IAS 1.81B(b)(ii)

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Comprehensive income from continuing operations, attributable to owners of parent	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations, attributable to owners of parent	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	M	D	IAS 1.106(a), IAS 1.81B(b)(ii)
Comprehensive income from continuing operations, attributable to non-controlling interests	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations, attributable to non-controlling interests	M	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)

- 97 We also observed that entities commonly present the aggregate of exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and gains or losses on net investment hedges recognised in other comprehensive income, after reclassification adjustments. Consequently, we propose to add a new line item to presentation group '[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and hedges of net investments in foreign operations	M	CP	IAS 1.91(a)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	M	D	IAS 1.7, IAS 1.91(a)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, hedges of net investments in foreign operations	M	D	IAS 1.91(a), IAS 39.102(a), IFRS 9.6.5.13(a)

### New line items for the statement of cash flows

- 98 Entities commonly present line items in the statement of cash flows relating to changes in prepaid expenses and proceeds from the exercise of warrants. Consequently, we propose to add new line items to the presentation group '[800300] Notes - Statement of cash flows, additional disclosures':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	M	CP	IAS 7.20

continued...

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	M	CP	IAS 7.17

### New members for the statement of changes in equity

- 99 Paragraphs 93–94 set out our proposals to add new line items for warrant reserves and retained earnings, which entities commonly present in the equity section of the statement of financial position. Entities also commonly present these items in the statement of changes in equity. Consequently, we propose to add new members to the ‘Components of equity’ axis within the presentation group ‘[800400] Notes - Statement of changes in equity, additional disclosures’:

Element label	ER	Reference
Miscellaneous components of equity [abstract]		
Components of equity (A)	D	IAS 1.106
Equity (DM)	D	IAS 1.106
Warrant reserve (M)	CP	IAS 1.108
Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting period (M)	CP	IAS 1.108
Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period (M)	CP	IAS 1.108

### Other general improvements to support the correct use of the IFRS Taxonomy

- 100 During our research, we reviewed whether improvements could be made to help an entity to use the IFRS Taxonomy correctly and to avoid common tagging errors. As a result of this review, we propose:
- (a) changing the labels of some existing IFRS Taxonomy elements (paragraphs 101–120); and
  - (b) changing some IFRS Taxonomy presentation and calculation relationships (paragraphs 121–140).

### Changes to labels of existing IFRS Taxonomy elements

- 101 Some tagging errors may be caused by entities simply matching the label of a reported disclosure to the standard label of an IFRS Taxonomy element. Instead, an entity should use the accounting meaning of an element in deciding which element to use. To understand the accounting meaning of an element, an entity needs to consider:
- (a) all element labels, including the documentation labels and where available the guidance labels;
  - (b) element references to IFRS Standards; and

(c) element expiry and effective dates.

102 We observed some instances where we think the labels of existing elements may not be sufficiently clear, causing tagging errors to occur. As a result of this review we propose changing the labels of IFRS Taxonomy elements related to:

- (a) the statement of financial position (paragraphs 103–104);
- (b) the statement of comprehensive income (paragraphs 105–113);
- (c) the statement of cash flows (paragraph 114);
- (d) the statement of changes in equity (paragraphs 115–118); and
- (e) earnings per share (paragraphs 119–120).

### Statement of financial position, line item label changes

103 Some entities are incorrectly using line items applicable to amounts reported in separate financial statements to tag amounts in their consolidated financial statements. We propose to change the standard labels of these line items:

#### Element label

---

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates reported in separate financial statements

---

Investments in subsidiaries reported in separate financial statements

---

Investments in joint ventures reported in separate financial statements

---

Investments in associates reported in separate financial statements

---

104 Some entities disclose provisions for employee benefits separately from other provisions and incorrectly use the line items '(Current, Non-current) provisions' to tag the reported amounts for provisions other than provisions for employee benefits. Instead, the line items 'Other (current, non-current) provisions' should have been used. We propose to change the documentation labels of the line items for the total provisions as follows, reflecting the requirement in paragraph 78(d) of IAS 1:

Element label	Documentation label
Current provisions	The amount of current provisions, <u>including provisions for employee benefits</u> . [Refer: Provisions]
Non-current provisions	The amount of non-current provisions, <u>including provisions for employee benefits</u> . [Refer: Provisions]
Provisions	The amount of liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, <u>including provisions for employee benefits</u> .



**Statement of comprehensive income, line item label changes**

- 105 The labels for the line item ‘Expense due to unwinding of discount on provisions’ do not make it clear whether it should be used to tag amounts recognised in profit or loss relating to provisions:
- (a) including provisions for employee benefits, such as net defined benefit liabilities; or
  - (b) excluding provisions for employee benefits.
- 106 In practice, entities commonly use the line item to tag amounts relating to provisions excluding provisions for employee benefits.
- 107 Line items also exist for the unwinding of the discount on provisions reported in the statement of cash flows and in the reconciliation of provisions from opening to closing balance. These line items are both described as relating to ‘other provisions’. ‘Other provisions’ are described in the IFRS Taxonomy as ‘provisions other than provisions for employee benefits’.

*Existing line items*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Expense due to unwinding of discount on provisions	M	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Increase through adjustments arising from passage of time, other provisions	M	D	IAS 37.84(e)
Adjustments for increase in other provisions arising from passage of time	M	CP	IAS 7.20

- 108 We propose to clarify that the line item ‘Expense due to unwinding of discount on provisions’ should be used to tag amounts relating to provisions excluding provisions for employee benefits by amending the standard label and the documentation label. In addition we propose to align the standard label of the line item with the labels of the equivalent elements described in paragraph 107 by using the wording ‘expense arising from passage of time’. This wording is used in paragraph 84(e) of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The documentation label would retain the wording ‘unwinding of the discount’.

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Expense <u>arising from passage of time due to unwinding of discount on other provisions</u>	The amount of expense recognised due to the unwinding of the discount on provisions <u>other than provisions from employee benefits</u> , resulting from the effect of the passage of time. [Refer: Other provisions]

- 109 Some entities incorrectly use the line items for other comprehensive income from gains (losses) on revaluation. They use them to tag changes in the value of assets or liabilities other than property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, such as pension liabilities. Other line items exist in the IFRS Taxonomy to tag changes in the value of such assets or liabilities. We propose to change the standard and documentation label as follows, reflecting paragraph 7 of IAS 1:

Element label	Documentation label
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on revaluation of <u>property, plant and equipment and intangible assets</u>	The amount of other comprehensive income, net of tax, related to gains (losses) in relation to changes in the revaluation surplus of <u>property, plant and equipment and intangible assets</u> . [Refer: Other comprehensive income; Revaluation surplus]

- 110 Similar changes would be made to the equivalent elements for the amount before tax and the related tax effect.

- 111 Some entities mix up the line items for other comprehensive income from the following types of instruments:

- (a) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income applying paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; and
- (b) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income applying paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9.

- 112 We propose to change the documentation labels and add a guidance label:

Element label	Documentation label <sup>(a)</sup>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	The amount of other comprehensive income, net of tax, <u>after reclassification adjustments</u> , related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income <u>applying paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9</u> . [Refer: Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; Other comprehensive income]
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments	The amount of other comprehensive income, net of tax, related to gains (losses) from changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments that the entity has designated at fair value through other comprehensive income <u>applying paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9</u> . [Refer: Other comprehensive income]

- (a) The words 'after reclassification adjustments' are added to reflect the proposal in paragraph 75.

Element label	Guidance label <sup>(a)</sup>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>Do NOT use this element for other comprehensive income relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income applying paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9, which is not reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, use element ‘Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments’.</u>

(a) This guidance label would be merged with the guidance label proposed in paragraph 77.

- 113 Similar changes would be made to the equivalent elements for the amount before tax, the related tax effects and the amount before reclassification adjustments.

#### **Statement of cash flows, line item label changes**

- 114 Some entities use the line item ‘Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents’ to tag amounts reported in the statement of cash flows that do not reflect the effect of exchange rate differences. Such amounts should be tagged using the line item ‘Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes’ instead. We propose to change the standard label and documentation label of the line item ‘Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents’ as follows:

##### **Element label**

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents after effect of exchange rate changes

##### **Documentation label**

The increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents after the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies. [Refer: Cash and cash equivalents; Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents]

#### **Statement of changes in equity, line item label changes**

- 115 Some entities do not use the ‘Components of equity’ axis with the ‘Classes of share capital’ axis when they present a disaggregation of issued equity into ordinary and preference shares. For example, an entity might report the following information in its 20X1 annual financial statements:

	Issued capital		Share premium
	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	
Balance at 1 January 20X1	CU100	CU600	CU400
Issue of series x preference shares	CU20	–	CU10
Balance at 31 December 20X1	CU120	CU600	CU410

116 We think that tagging the reported amount of CU20 with only the line item ‘Issue of equity’ and the member ‘Preference shares’ is potentially misleading. A user of the tagged data would not know whether the reported amount only represents ‘issued capital’ or alternatively also includes a share premium amount. We think that the reported amount of CU20 should also be tagged using the member ‘Issued capital’ of the ‘Components of equity’ axis.

117 We propose to add a new guidance label:

Element label	Guidance label
Issue of equity	<u>Use this element with the ‘Classes of share capital’ axis and the ‘Components of equity’ axis when an entity has multiple classes of share capital. For example, the use of both axes is required for a user of tagged financial statements to understand whether the reported amounts for preference shares only represent issued capital or alternatively also include a share premium amount.</u>

118 We also propose to add the axis ‘Classes of share capital’ to the ‘Statement of changes in equity’ table within the presentation group ‘[610000] Statement of changes in equity’.

#### Information related to earnings per share, line item label changes

119 Some entities have created unnecessary extensions to tag amounts relating to the basic and diluted weighted average number of shares. We suspect some entities fail to find the relevant elements that exist in the IFRS Taxonomy because the standard labels do not include the terms ‘basic’ and ‘diluted’. We propose to change standard labels as follows:

Element label
<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating basic earnings per share</u>
<u>Adjusted-weightedWeighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating diluted earnings per share</u>

120 We propose similar changes to the standard labels of other line items related to earnings per share:

**Element label**

---

Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share

---

Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share

---

Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share

---

Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity ~~including dilutive effects~~, used in calculating diluted earnings per share

---

Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity ~~including dilutive effects~~, used in calculating diluted earnings per share

---

Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity ~~including dilutive effects~~, used in calculating diluted earnings per share

---

**Changes to IFRS Taxonomy relationships**

121 The IFRS Taxonomy organises elements within presentation and calculation relationships. These relationships are intended primarily to help preparers and users of tagged financial statements to find elements quickly in the IFRS Taxonomy; they are not intended to describe strict accounting meanings.

122 We observed instances of incorrect tagging which we think may have been caused by the IFRS Taxonomy relationships making it difficult to find an element or inadvertently implying an accounting meaning for an element. To avoid such incorrect tagging, we propose changing the presentation and calculation relationships related to:

- (a) the statement of comprehensive income—cost of hedging (paragraphs 124–126);
- (b) the statement of financial position—accumulated other comprehensive income, retained earnings and other reserves (paragraphs 127–136); and
- (c) the statement of changes in equity—accumulated other comprehensive income (paragraphs 137–138).

123 We also received feedback that some IFRS Taxonomy members are not linked to an axis (orphaned members). Stakeholders find this situation confusing; and it results in entities creating unnecessary extensions. In response, we propose to link all orphaned members to an axis (paragraphs 139–140).

**Statement of comprehensive income—cost of hedging**

- 124 The IFRS Taxonomy presentation groups '[410000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented net of tax' and '[420000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented before tax' include line items representing individual types of cost of hedging, such as 'Gains (losses) on change in value of time value of options', 'Gains (losses) on change in value of forward elements of forward contracts' and 'Gains (losses) on change in value of foreign currency basis spreads'.
- 125 Some entities create unnecessary extensions for types of cost of hedging in other comprehensive income. Neither the standard labels nor the documentation labels use the term 'cost of hedging' because this term is not used in the Standards. However, the term is used in the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 9 (for example, BC6.296–299) and is common in practice.
- 126 We think that the current presentation structure makes it difficult to find the line items for types of cost of hedging in other comprehensive income. Consequently, we propose to:
- (a) add a new abstract element 'Cost of hedging'; and
  - (b) group existing types of cost of hedging line items under this abstract element.

**Statement of financial position—accumulated other comprehensive income, retained earnings and other reserves**

- 127 Some entities tag reported amounts that have an accounting meaning of 'total accumulated other comprehensive income' using the line items 'Other reserves', 'Other equity interest', or using extensions. However, the IFRS Taxonomy has a line item 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' that can be used to tag these amounts.
- 128 The IFRS Taxonomy presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities' contains the line items representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income, for example, 'Revaluation surplus' or 'Reserve of cash flow hedges'. These line items are presented under the abstract element 'Other reserves' and are calculation children of the line item 'Other reserves'. However, the line item 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' is presented under the abstract element 'Miscellaneous equity' and no calculation relationship exists between this line item and the line items representing the individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income.

**[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities**

---

Miscellaneous equity [abstract]

Accumulated other comprehensive income

Other reserves [abstract]

Revaluation surplus

Reserve of cash flow hedges

Statutory reserves

...

Total other reserves<sup>(a)</sup>

---

(a) The line item 'Other reserves' is displayed within this presentation group using its total label.

129 In our view, the existing presentation structure makes it difficult for entities and users of tagged financial statements to find the correct line item. Therefore, we propose to:

- (a) add a new abstract element 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' under which all line items relating to accumulated other comprehensive income will be placed; and
- (b) make the line item 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' the calculation and presentation parent of all the line items representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income.

130 Paragraph 136 shows the proposed new IFRS Taxonomy relationship.

131 We also received feedback that the accounting meaning of the line item 'Retained earnings' is unclear. Stakeholders questioned whether this line item can be used to tag reported amounts that include undistributed appropriated earnings such as statutory or legal reserves.

132 IFRS Standards do not require disclosure of or define retained earnings. Paragraph 108 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* refers to retained earnings as an example of a component of equity. Paragraph 54(r) of IAS 1 requires an entity to present 'issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of parent'. The IFRS Taxonomy presentation groups '[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current' and '[220000] Statement of financial position, order of liquidity' reflect this requirement. The line item 'Retained earnings' is presented as a child of the line item 'Equity attributable to owners of parent'. These presentation groups also contain the line item 'Other reserves' which is also presented as a child of the line item 'Equity attributable to owners of parent'.

**[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current****[220000] Statement of financial position, order of liquidity**Equity [abstract]

Issued capital

Retained earnings

...

Other reserves

Total equity attributable to owners of parent

- 133 The presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities' contains line items commonly reported as components of equity. This presentation group includes the line item 'Statutory reserves'. 'Statutory reserves' is a presentation and calculation child of the line item 'Other reserves' (see illustration in paragraph 128). In our view, the presentation (and calculation) relationship is misleading. The relationship might incorrectly imply that IFRS Standards define 'Retained earnings' as excluding appropriated earnings such as statutory reserves. However, IFRS Standards do not define the term.
- 134 Consequently, we propose to delete the calculation relationship for the line item 'Other reserves' and make the following changes to the presentation group '[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities':
- (a) deprecate the abstract element 'Other reserves' and remove the line item 'Other reserves' from the presentation group; and
  - (b) place the line item 'Statutory reserves' and other existing common practice line items representing components of equity under this abstract element.
- 135 We also propose to add new abstract elements for 'Issued capital' and 'Retained earnings' under which we will place the new line items proposed in paragraphs 94–95.
- 136 The following table illustrates the proposed new presentation relationships described in paragraphs 129, 134 and 135:

**[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities**Issued capital [abstract]Issued capital, ordinary sharesIssued capital, preference shares

Total issued capital

Retained earnings [abstract]Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting periodRetained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period*continued...*



...continued

**[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities**

Total retained earnings

**Accumulated other comprehensive income [abstract]**

Revaluation surplus

Reserve of cash flow hedges

... (other existing line items representing classes of accumulated other comprehensive income)

Total accumulated other comprehensive income

**Miscellaneous equity [abstract]**

Statutory reserves

... (other existing line items of this presentation group representing components of equity)

**Other reserves [abstract]**

Total other reserves

**Statement of changes in equity—accumulated other comprehensive income**

137 The ‘Statement of changes in equity’ table includes the ‘Components of equity’ axis. This axis contains members representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income, but not the ‘Accumulated other comprehensive income’ member. We propose to make the member ‘Accumulated other comprehensive income’ the presentation parent of all the members representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income. This proposal would align the presentation structure of the members to the proposal outlined in paragraph 129 for line items.

138 We also propose to apply the same changes to the ‘Reserves within equity’ axis to ensure consistency in presentation structure between this axis and the ‘Components of equity’ axis. The ‘Reserves within equity’ axis is used to tag disclosures relating to share capital and reserves in the notes to the financial statements.

**Linking of orphaned members to an axis**

139 The IFRS Taxonomy includes three instances of orphaned members. We propose to attach these members to an existing IFRS Taxonomy axis for the reason explained in paragraph 123:

<b>Presentation group</b>	<b>Proposed linking of orphaned members</b>
[800400] Notes - Statement of changes in equity, additional disclosures	Attach the members listed under the abstract element ‘Miscellaneous components of equity’ to the ‘Components of equity’ axis.

continued...

*...continued*

<b>Presentation group</b>	<b>Proposed linking of orphaned members</b>
[836500] Notes - Insurance contracts	Attach the member 'Reserve of overlay approach' to the 'Components of equity' axis. Move member to the [800400] presentation group.
[880000] Notes - Additional information	Attach the members listed under the abstract element 'Miscellaneous time bands' to the 'Maturity' axis.

140 We do not propose to create a table structure for the orphaned members within the presentation groups listed in the table in paragraph 139. We think a table structure is not required to support the correct use of the IFRS Taxonomy. Preparers can add any axis and member to any existing (or new) table if the use of the axis or member is consistent with the accounting meaning provided by the IFRS Taxonomy.

## Appendix A—IFRS Taxonomy content terminology

The table in this appendix briefly explains the IFRS Taxonomy terms used in this document.

<b>Core content—IFRS Taxonomy elements</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy contains elements that represent disclosures in financial statements prepared applying IFRS Standards.</p> <p>These elements are described using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>line items</b> – which represent the accounting concepts being reported. They can be numerical or narrative, reflecting the figures and narrative reported, for example, ‘Assets’, ‘Property, plant and equipment’ and ‘Description of accounting policy for government grants’.</li> <li>• <b>axes and members</b> – information categories and components that accounting concepts can be broken down into or reported by, for example, ‘Classes of property, plant and equipment’.</li> <li>• <b>tables</b> – logical groupings of IFRS Taxonomy axes, members and line items.</li> </ul>	<p>These IFRS Taxonomy <b>elements</b> have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>element names and element identifiers</b> – unique computer tags used to identify and mark up the data.</li> <li>• <b>element standard labels</b> – 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 (total label) or distinguish between opening and closing balances (period start and end labels). Such additional labels do not alter the accounting meaning of the element but are used for displaying IFRS Taxonomy presentation relationships.</li> <li>• <b>element types (ET)</b> – categories of permitted data values, for example, text (T), text block (TB), monetary (M), decimal (DEC), percentage (PER). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>text element types</b> are used for narrative disclosure. They are also used when IFRS Standards do not specify the details of a disclosure requirement, but that disclosure requirement is expected to be expressed in a free-text format by a preparer.</li> <li>• <b>text block element types</b> are used for a set of information which may include, for example, numerical disclosures, narrative explanations, tables, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*continued...*

...continued

<b>Core content—IFRS Taxonomy elements</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>element properties</b>, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>the period</b>—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</li> <li>• <b>the balance</b>—which indicates whether the element is generally expected to be reported as a credit or a debit.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Supporting content—documentation and references for IFRS Taxonomy elements</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy provides supporting content explaining the <b>accounting meaning</b> of an element.</p>	<p>This content includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>references</b>—which link an element to the authoritative literature, for example, IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>.</li> <li>• <b>element reference types (ER)</b>—which define the source of an element, for example, disclosure (D), example (E) and common practice (CP).</li> <li>• <b>documentation labels</b>—which provide a textual definition of each element. The sources of these definitions are the IFRS Standards and their accompanying materials, when available.</li> <li>• <b>guidance labels</b>—which are implementation notes that provide additional help to preparers on the correct use of IFRS Taxonomy elements within an electronic report.</li> </ul>

<b>Supporting content—relationships between IFRS Taxonomy elements (linkbases)</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy calculation linkbase explains how <b>elements</b> may relate <b>mathematically</b> to each other.</p>	<p>For example, this content includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>summations</b> of elements to a total or subtotal; and</li> <li>• <b>formulas</b> to indicate that an element is a ratio of other taxonomy elements.</li> </ul>
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy uses the presentation linkbase to provide <b>presentation views</b> under which the line items, axes and members (or a combination of those elements as tables) have been grouped. These presentation views enable <b>human-readable</b> viewing and navigation of the IFRS Taxonomy.</p>	<p>The IFRS Taxonomy has specific <b>presentation</b> elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>headings</b> (abstract elements); and</li> <li>• <b>presentation groups</b>.</li> </ul> <p>These elements are not used when tagging financial statements. These headings and presentation groups also have standard <b>labels</b>.</p>
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy uses the definition linkbase to provide <b>views</b> under which the combined line items, axes and members (<b>tables</b>) have been grouped. These views enable the <b>computer-readable</b> use of the IFRS Taxonomy.</p>	<p>For example, the content includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <b>definition</b> for each table; and</li> <li>• a <b>default member</b> for each axis.</li> </ul>

## Appendix B—Proposed new documentation labels

We propose the following new documentation labels for the proposed new and amended IFRS Taxonomy elements.

### Analysis of expenses by nature and by function: attribution of expenses by nature to a functional line item (paragraphs 2–9)

Element label	Documentation label
Disclosure of attribution of expenses by nature to analysis of expenses by function in statement of profit or loss (TB)	The disclosure of attribution of expenses by nature to line items by function in the statement of profit or loss.
Line items by function in the statement of profit or loss in which expense by nature has been included (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the domain members or categories in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.
Line items by function (DM)	This member stands for the standard value of the 'Line items by function in the statement of profit or loss in which an expense by nature has been included' axis if no other member is used.
Cost of sales (M)	This member stands for the amount of expense directly or indirectly attributed to goods or services sold. This member is used to attribute an expense by nature to a functional line item in the statement of profit or loss.
Selling, general and administrative expense (M)	This member stands for the amount of expense relating to selling, general and administrative activities of the entity. This member is used to attribute an expense by nature to a functional line item in the statement of profit or loss.

### Earnings per share: new line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares (paragraphs 22–25)

Element label	Documentation label
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Basic earnings (loss) per share for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula.

*continued...*

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares; Continuing operations [member]]
Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Basic earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares; Discontinued operations [member]]
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula.
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from continuing operations for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares; Continuing operations [member]]
Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument from discontinued operations for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares; Discontinued operations [member]]

continued...

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	The weighted average number of instruments used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Basic earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares]
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares	The weighted average number of instruments used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument for an equity instrument that participates in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Diluted earnings (loss) per instrument, participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares]
Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss)]
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) from continuing operations used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss) from continuing operations]
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) from discontinued operations used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss) from discontinued operations]
Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss)]

continued...



...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) from continuing operations used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss) from continuing operations]
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument	The profit (loss) from discontinued operations used in calculating diluted earnings (loss) per instrument attributable to equity instruments that participate in profit with ordinary shares according to a predetermined formula. [Refer: Profit (loss) from discontinued operations]

**Earnings per share: new line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings per share (paragraphs 26–31)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Adjustments to reconcile numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share to profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent	The adjustment to reconcile profit (loss) attributable to the parent entity to the numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share. It represents the aggregate of the reconciliation amounts for all classes of instruments that affect basic earnings per share.
Increase (decrease) to profit (loss) to reflect dilutive effect resulting from assumed conversion of potential ordinary shares	The increase (decrease) to profit (loss) to reflect the dilutive effect from assumed conversion of all potential ordinary shares.
Interest and dividends on equity instruments, other than preference shares and participating equity instruments	The adjustment to reconcile profit (loss) attributable to the parent entity to the numerator used in calculating basic earnings (loss) resulting from interest and dividends on equity instruments other than preference dividends and participating equity instruments.

**Earnings per share: new table for disclosures relating to depositary receipts (paragraphs 32–38)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Disclosure of depositary receipts (TB)	The disclosure of information about depositary receipts.

continued...

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Number of shares represented by one depositary receipt	The number of shares represented by one depositary receipt.
Types of depositary receipts (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the domain members or categories in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.
All types of depositary receipts (DM)	This member represents the standard value for the 'Types of depositary receipts' axis if no other member is used.

**Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards: cumulative catch-up transition approach (paragraphs 39–45)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Cumulative effect at date of initial application (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the domain members or categories in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.
Opening balance before adjustment, cumulative effect at date of initial application (DM)	This member indicates the opening balance before the cumulative effect adjustment in the financial statements at the date of initial application of a new (or amended) IFRS Standard. It also represents the standard value for the 'Cumulative effect at date of initial application' axis if no other member is used.
Opening balance after adjustment, cumulative effect at date of initial application (M)	This member indicates the opening balance after the cumulative effect adjustment in the financial statements at the date of initial application of a new (or amended) IFRS Standard.
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs, cumulative effect at date of initial application (M)	This member stands for the financial effect of changes in accounting policy for cumulative effect adjustment in the financial statements at the date of initial application of a new (or amended) IFRS Standard. [Refer: IFRSs [member]]

**Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards: identification of specific IFRS Standards (paragraphs 46–53)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15	This member stands for the financial effect of application of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
IFRS 17	This member stands for IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

**Employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses: total share-based payment expenses (paragraphs 57–59)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Expense from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees	The amount of expense from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees. [Refer: Expense from share-based payment transactions]

**Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (paragraphs 60–66)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Foreign exchange gain	The gross gain arising from exchange differences recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]
Foreign exchange loss	The gross loss arising from exchange differences recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]
Net foreign exchange gain	The net gain arising from exchange differences recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]
Net foreign exchange loss	The net loss arising from exchange differences recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]

**Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: identification of supplementary information (paragraphs 67–68)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Currency in which information is displayed (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the domain members or categories in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.
Functional or presentation currency (DM)	This member indicates information displayed in the functional or presentation currency. It also represents the standard value for the 'Currency in which information is displayed' axis if no other member is used.
Currency in which supplementary information is displayed (M)	This member indicates information displayed in a currency that is different from either the entity's functional currency or its presentation currency.

**Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: translation gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income that are not reclassified to profit or loss (paragraphs 69–73)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation, other than translation of foreign operations	The amount of other comprehensive income, net of tax, related to exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of a parent company or a stand-alone entity to a different presentation currency. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation, other than translation of foreign operations	The amount of other comprehensive income, before tax, related to exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of a parent company or a stand-alone entity to a different presentation currency. [Refer: Other comprehensive income, before tax]
Income tax relating to exchange differences on translation other than translation of foreign operations included in other comprehensive income	The amount of income tax relating to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of a parent company or a stand-alone entity to a different presentation currency. [Refer: Other comprehensive income; Reserve of exchange differences on translation]

**Contract assets and liabilities and accrued and deferred income (paragraphs 78–91)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Prepayments and accrued income including contract assets	The amount of prepayments and accrued income, including contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income including contract assets]
Prepayments and accrued income other than contract assets	The amount of prepayments and accrued income, other than contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income other than contract assets]
Accrued income including contract assets	The amount of assets representing income that has been earned but is not yet a receivable, including contract assets. [Refer: Contract assets]
Accrued income other than contract assets	The amount of assets representing income that has been earned but is not yet a receivable, other than contract assets. [Refer: Contract assets]
Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities	The amount of accruals and deferred income, including contract liabilities. [Refer: Accruals; Deferred income including contract liabilities]
Deferred income including contract liabilities	The amount of liabilities representing income that has been received (or the amount is due) but is not yet earned, including contract liabilities. [Refer: Contract liabilities]
<u>Advances received, representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time</u>	The amount of <u>advances</u> payments received representing <u>contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time for goods or services to be provided in the future</u> . [Refer: Contract liabilities; Performance obligations satisfied at point in time [member]]
Contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time	The amount of contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time. [Refer: Contract liabilities; Performance obligations satisfied over time [member]]
Deferred income other than contract liabilities	The amount of liabilities representing income that has been received (or the amount is due) but is not yet earned, other than contract liabilities. [Refer: Contract liabilities]

*continued...*

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Current prepayments and current accrued income including current contract assets	The amount of current prepayments and current accrued income including current contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income including contract assets]
Current prepayments and current accrued income other than current contract assets	The amount of current prepayments and current accrued income, other than current contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income other than contract assets]
Current accrued income including current contract assets	The amount of current accrued income including current contract assets. [Refer: Accrued income including contract assets]
Current accrued income other than current contract assets	The amount of current accrued income other than current contract assets. [Refer: Accrued income other than contract assets]
Current accruals and current deferred income including current contract liabilities	The amount of current accruals and current deferred income including current contract liabilities. [Refer: Accruals; Deferred income including contract liabilities]
Current deferred income including current contract liabilities	The amount of current deferred income including current contract liabilities. [Refer: Deferred income including contract liabilities]
Current advances received, representing current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time	The amount of current <del>advances</del> payments received representing current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time for goods or services to be provided in the future. [Refer: Advances received, representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time]
Current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time	The amount of current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time. [Refer: Contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time]
Current deferred income other than current contract liabilities	The amount of current deferred income other than current contract liabilities. [Refer: Deferred income other than contract liabilities]

continued...

PROPOSED TAXONOMY UPDATE 4—OCTOBER 2020

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Non-current prepayments and non-current accrued income including non-current contract assets	The amount of non-current prepayments and non-current accrued income including non-current contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income including contract assets]
Non-current prepayments and non-current accrued income other than non-current contract assets	The amount of non-current prepayments and non-current accrued income, other than non-current contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income other than contract assets]
Non-current accrued income including non-current contract assets	The amount of non-current accrued income including non-current contract assets. [Refer: Accrued income including contract assets]
Non-current accrued income other than non-current contract assets	The amount of non-current accrued income other than non-current contract assets. [Refer: Accrued income other than contract assets]
Non-current accruals and non-current deferred income including non-current contract liabilities	The amount of non-current accruals and non-current deferred income including non-current contract liabilities. [Refer: Accruals; Deferred income including contract liabilities]
Non-current deferred income including non-current contract liabilities	The amount of non-current deferred income including non-current contract liabilities. [Refer: Deferred income including contract liabilities]
Non-current advances received, <u>representing non-current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time</u>	<del>The non-current</del> amount of non-current <del>advances</del> payments received representing non-current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time for goods or services to be provided in the future. [Refer: Advances received, <u>representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time</u> ]
Non-current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time	The amount of non-current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time. [Refer: Contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time]
Non-current deferred income other than non-current contract liabilities	The amount of non-current deferred income other than non-current contract liabilities. [Refer: Deferred income other than contract liabilities]

continued...

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Deferred income including contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	The amount recognised as of the acquisition date for deferred income including contract liabilities assumed in a business combination. [Refer: Deferred income including contract liabilities; Business combinations [member]]
Contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	The amount recognised as of the acquisition date for contract liabilities assumed in a business combination. [Refer: Contract liabilities; Business combinations [member]]
Deferred income other than contract liabilities recognised as of acquisition date	The amount recognised as of the acquisition date for deferred income other than contract liabilities assumed in a business combination. [Refer: Deferred income other than contract liabilities; Business combinations [member]]
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in accrued income including contract assets	Adjustments for the decrease (increase) in accrued income including contract assets to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Accrued income including contract assets; Profit (loss)]
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in contract assets	Adjustments for the decrease (increase) in contract assets to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Contract assets; Profit (loss)]
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in accrued income other than contract assets	Adjustments for the decrease (increase) in accrued income other than contract assets to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Accrued income other than contract assets; Profit (loss)]
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in deferred income including contract liabilities	Adjustments for the increase (decrease) in deferred income including contract liabilities to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Deferred income including contract liabilities; Profit (loss)]
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	Adjustments for the increase (decrease) in contract liabilities to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Contract liabilities; Profit (loss)]

continued...



...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in deferred income other than contract liabilities	Adjustments for the increase (decrease) in deferred income other than contract liabilities to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Deferred income other than contract liabilities; Profit (loss)]

**Other new common reporting practice (paragraphs 92–99)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Warrant liability	The amount of warrant liabilities.
Current warrant liability	The amount of current warrant liabilities. [Refer: Warrant liability]
Non-current warrant liability	The amount of non-current warrant liabilities. [Refer: Warrant liability]
Warrant reserve	A component of equity resulting from issuing share purchase warrants, other than those resulting from share-based payment arrangements. [Refer: Reserve of share-based payments]
Warrant reserve (M)	This member stands for a component of equity resulting from issuing share purchase warrants, other than those resulting from share-based payment arrangements. [Refer: Reserve of share-based payments [member]]
Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting period	A component of equity representing the entity's undistributed profit or loss for the reporting period. [Refer: Retained earnings; Profit (loss)]
Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting period (M)	This member stands for a component of equity representing the entity's undistributed profit or loss for the reporting period. [Refer: Retained earnings [member]; Profit (loss)]
Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period	A component of equity representing the entity's cumulative undistributed earnings or deficit excluding the profit or loss for the reporting period. [Refer: Retained earnings]

continued...

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period (M)	This member stands for a component of equity representing an entity's cumulative undistributed earnings or deficit, excluding profit or loss for the reporting period. [Refer: Retained earnings [member]]
Issued capital, ordinary shares	The nominal value of capital arising from issuing ordinary shares [Refer: Issued capital]
Issued capital, preference shares	The nominal value of capital arising from issuing preference shares [Refer: Issued capital]
Comprehensive income from continuing operations	The comprehensive income from continuing operations. [Refer: Continuing operations (M); Comprehensive income]
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations	The comprehensive income from discontinued operations. [Refer: Discontinued operations (M); Comprehensive income]
Comprehensive income from continuing operations, attributable to owners of parent	The comprehensive income from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent. [Refer: Comprehensive income from continuing operations]
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations, attributable to owners of parent	The comprehensive income from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. [Refer: Comprehensive income from discontinued operations]
Comprehensive income from continuing operations, attributable to non-controlling interests	The comprehensive income from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests. [Refer: Comprehensive income from continuing operations; Non-controlling interests]
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations, attributable to non-controlling interests	The comprehensive income from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests. [Refer: Comprehensive income from discontinued operations; Non-controlling interests]

continued...

...continued

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and hedges of net investments in foreign operations	The amount of other comprehensive income, net of tax, that is the aggregate of exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations and hedges of net investments in foreign operations. [Refer: Other comprehensive income]
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	Adjustments for the decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses to reconcile profit (loss) to net cash flow from (used in) operating activities. [Refer: Current prepaid expenses; Profit (loss)]
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	The cash inflow from the exercise of share purchase warrants.

## Appendix C—Illustrative tagging examples: Application of the retrospective and cumulative catch-up transition approach in the statement of changes in equity

### Example 1—retrospective approach

On initial application of IFRS X, Company A has used the retrospective transition approach in its financial statements ending 31 December 20X2. We have assumed that Company A has no non-controlling interests. Default members are not shown because they are not used in tagging.

	Line item	Retrospective application and retrospective restatement [axis]	Initially applied IFRSs [axis]	Components of equity [axis]			XBRL period
				Issued capital [member]	Retained earnings [member]		
At 1 January 20X1	Equity	Previously stated [member]		CU80	CU110	CU190	20X0-12-31
Effect of change in accounting policy due to application of IFRS X	Equity	Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	IFRS X [member]		CU20	CU20	20X0-12-31
At 1 January 20X1 (restated)	Equity			CU80	CU130	CU210	20X0-12-31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At 31 December 20X2	Equity			CU80	CU200	CU280	20X2-12-31

### Example 2—cumulative catch-up approach

On initial application of IFRS X, Company B has used the cumulative catch-up transition approach in its financial statements ending 31 December 20X2. We have assumed that Company B has no non-controlling interests. Default members are not shown because they are not used in tagging.

	Line item	Cumulative effect at date of initial application [axis]	Initially applied IFRSs [axis]	Components of equity [axis]			XBRL period
				Issued capital [member]	Retained earnings [member]		
At 1 January 20X1	Equity			CU100	CU200	CU300	20X0-12-31
...	...			...	...	...	
At 31 December 20X1 At 1 January 20X2	Equity			CU100	CU300	CU400	20X1-12-31
Effect of change in accounting policy due to application of IFRS X	Equity	Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs, cumulative effect at date of initial application [member]	IFRS X [member]		CU20	CU20	20X1-12-31
At 1 January 20X2	Equity	Opening balance after adjustment, cumulative effect at date of initial application [member]		CU100	CU320	CU420	20X1-12-31
...	...			...	...	...	...
At 31 December 20X2	Equity			CU100	CU350	CU450	20X2-12-31