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IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy Update

# IFRS Taxonomy 2020

*General Improvements and Common Practice*

*Presentation of information in primary financial statements*

IASB<sup>®</sup>

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**IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy 2020**

Update 4

*General Improvements and Common Practice*

*Presentation of information in primary  
financial statements*

IFRS® Taxonomy 2020—Update 4 *General Improvements and Common Practice—Presentation of information in primary financial statements* is issued by the IFRS Foundation (Foundation).

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## Introduction

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### Why have we made changes to the IFRS Taxonomy?

This IFRS Taxonomy Update includes changes to the IFRS Taxonomy 2020 reflecting common reporting practice and general improvements relating to information commonly presented by entities in primary financial statements. This Update is based on IFRS Taxonomy 2020—Proposed Update 4 *General Improvements and Common Practice—Presentation of information in primary financial statements*, published in October 2020.<sup>1</sup>

The changes to the IFRS Taxonomy:

- (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 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 did not 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 included in this document, but has not approved them.<sup>2</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.

Common practice content reduces the need for the creation of extensions; it enables entities to tag their data more consistently with the tagging of others and, consequently, increases the usefulness of tagged financial statements.

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<sup>1</sup> The Proposed Update is available at: <https://cdn.ifrs.org/-/media/project/ifrs-taxonomy-update-2020-general-improvements-and-common-practice/ptu20204.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> 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 IFRS Foundation *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>.

For further details about IFRS Taxonomy common practice content and the criteria we apply, please refer to *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—Guide to Common Practice Content*.<sup>3</sup>

## 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 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>4</sup> Appendix A briefly explains IFRS Taxonomy terms used in this document.

In this 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. Elements provided for context only (that is, to which no changes have been made) are set out in 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>5</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.

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://www.ifrs.org/-/media/feature/standards/taxonomy/general-resources/common-practice-guide.pdf>

<sup>4</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>.

<sup>5</sup> For more information on element labels, see Appendix A and the 'Element labels' section in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*.

Documentation labels for new elements are included in Appendix B. Changes to documentation labels and new guidance labels are discussed throughout the document. The documentation and guidance labels are also available as a separate linkbase in the IFRS Taxonomy files and in the *IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated* in Excel.

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

We have made editorial corrections to the IFRS Taxonomy files and supporting materials accompanying this 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 changes resulting from this Update have been included in the IFRS Taxonomy 2021.



This document uses several abbreviations. '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

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### Cost of sales excluding specific expenses

- 1 Some entities used 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 presented both 'Cost of sales excluding depreciation' and 'Depreciation included within cost of sales' and used the line item 'Cost of sales' to tag the reported amount for 'Cost of sales excluding depreciation'.
- 2 Consequently, we changed the labels of the 'Cost of sales' line item:
- (a) we added a guidance label to clarify the intended use of the line item; and
  - (b) we added more examples of the content of cost of sales to the documentation label, based on paragraph 12 of IAS 2 *Inventories*.

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>

Element label	Documentation label
Cost of sales	<del>The amount of costs relating to all</del> expenses directly or indirectly attributed to the goods or services sold. <u>Attributed expenses, which may include, but are not limited to, costs previously included in the measurement of inventory that has now been sold, such as depreciation and maintenance of factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, unallocated production overheads, and abnormal amounts of production costs of inventories.</u>

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

- 3 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 expense	CU400
Total depreciation	CU1,000

- 4 IFRS Standards do not require such a disclosure. The IFRS Taxonomy did not support the tagging of such a disclosure—entities tagged such disclosures using extensions and using various modelling approaches. We added common practice elements to the IFRS Taxonomy to support consistent tagging of such disclosures.

- 5 We added a new table to the presentation group ‘[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense’, which includes:

- (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 their function	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
Attribution of expenses by nature to their function (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)

- 6 The line items and members we added to this 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.
- 7 The approach set out in paragraph 5 supports 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 3). 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.
- 8 In response to the Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update, we received a suggestion to create a ‘general application’ axis<sup>6</sup>—for example, a ‘Statement of profit or loss location’ axis—instead of the ‘Attribution of expenses by nature to their function’ axis. We considered but rejected creating such an axis because:
- (a) we received feedback that entities sometimes use general ‘location’ axes inappropriately in other taxonomies. Therefore, we proposed a more specific label to indicate the intended use of the axis.
  - (b) we think the proposed narrow use of the axis is appropriate because:
    - (i) the IFRS Taxonomy already includes specific elements for required disclosures of the location of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss; for example, the line item ‘Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets’.

<sup>6</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.

- (ii) our empirical review so far has not highlighted other common practice disclosures for which this axis could be applied.
- 9 We acknowledge that the approach set out in paragraph 5 has the following disadvantages:
- (a) only calculation relationships between reported amounts tagged with the same member will function correctly under the current XBRL™ standard; and
  - (b) IFRS Taxonomy line items for expenses by function are duplicated as members, without a clear link between them indicating that the line items and members have the same accounting meaning.
- 10 However, in our view, the advantages of the approach outweigh its disadvantages. We also mitigated the disadvantage noted in paragraph 9(b) by:
- (a) adding members to the axis in the IFRS Taxonomy, such as ‘Cost of sales’, whose standard labels (and names) are 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:

Element label	Guidance label
Attribution of expenses by nature to their function (A)	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

- 11 We made 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 12–19);
  - (b) adding existing line items to the ‘Earnings per share’ table (paragraphs 20–24);
  - (c) adding new line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares (paragraphs 25–28);
  - (d) adding new line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings per share (paragraphs 29–34); and
  - (e) adding a new table for disclosures relating to depositary receipts (paragraphs 35–41).

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

- 12 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).
- 13 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 previously included a line item ‘Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share’ that could be used in this case (combined line item).
- 14 The existence of two sets of line items in the IFRS Taxonomy meant that an entity could use multiple approaches to tag basic and diluted earnings per share. In our sample:
- (a) entities that presented in the statement of comprehensive income separate amounts for basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share tagged those amounts using the separate line items—both when basic and diluted earnings per share were equal and when they were not; and
  - (b) entities that elected to present a single amount for basic and diluted earnings per share that were equal either:
    - (i) tagged 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) tagged the single amount using the combined line item of ‘Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share’.
- 15 We think that the use of multiple tagging approaches made it challenging for a user of tagged financial statements to access earnings per share information. To access the information, a user needed to be aware that both the combined line item and the separate line items existed. A user may also have needed to run data queries twice and merge the results for the separate and the combined line items. It is easier for a user if all entities use 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 deprecated the combined line item. We also deprecated 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

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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

- 16 An entity that presents a single amount for basic and diluted earnings per share that are equal should tag that amount twice (double tag) using both the separate line items, as described in paragraph 14(b)(i). Therefore, we added 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:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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>

continued...

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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>
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>

- 17 We added guidance labels to all the separate line items shown in paragraph 16, explaining that double tagging must be used, for example:<sup>7</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>

continued...

<sup>7</sup> All the guidance labels are available in the *IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated* in Excel. They are also available as a separate linkbase in the IFRS Taxonomy files.

...continued

Element label	Guidance label
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>

18 Some respondents to the Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update agreed with the approach set out in paragraphs 15–17. Some other respondents were concerned that:

- (a) in some cases, double tagging could result in entities reporting information in their tagged financial statements that is not (explicitly) reported in their paper-based financial statements.
- (b) more work is needed to establish whether double tagging would benefit data consumers.
- (c) there are many other disclosures where a single reported amount may correspond to two IFRS Taxonomy line items. Requiring double tagging only for some IFRS Taxonomy elements may cause confusion—some entities may apply double tagging more broadly, while others may not.

19 We agree that we need to do further research on double tagging, including developing a general policy for when we recommend using double tagging in guidance labels. Therefore, we decided not to pursue our proposal to require double tagging for other comprehensive income before and after reclassification adjustments.<sup>8</sup> However, we decided to retain double tagging for earnings per share because:

- (a) IAS 33 is unusual in that it explicitly requires an entity to present both basic and diluted earnings per share even when they are equal and allows such dual presentation to be achieved with a single line item. As a result, applying double tagging to earnings per share, tagged financial statements would convey the same information as paper-based financial statements.
- (b) we have analysed how an investor would use the data and concluded double tagging makes it easier to use the data than tagging with the existing combined line items.
- (c) specific guidance labels for earnings per share (see paragraph 17) will make it clear that double tagging only applies in this particular case, at least for now.

<sup>8</sup> See paragraphs 76–77 of IFRS Taxonomy 2020—Proposed Update 4 *General Improvements and Common Practice—Presentation of information in primary financial statements*.



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

20 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 contained 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>
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>

21 This table is 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’.

22 Paragraph 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 require 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’ contained line items for the numerators and denominators but these line items were not linked to the axis ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ through a table. We hold the view that such linking through a table better reflects 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.

23 Consequently, we added 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)

*continued...*

...continued

Element label <sup>(a)</sup>	ET	ER	Reference
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)
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 in the 2020 IFRS Taxonomy. We made changes to the labels of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraphs 123–124).

- 24 We placed the amended ‘Earnings per share’ table only in the presentation group ‘[838000] Notes - Earnings per share’. We did not add the above line items to the ‘Earnings per share’ table located in the [310000] and [320000] ‘Statement of comprehensive income’ presentation groups because paragraph 70(a)–(b) of IAS 33 do 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**

- 25 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>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 5 of IAS 33 defines an ordinary share as ‘an equity instrument that is subordinate to all other classes of equity instruments’.

26 Entities that have issued participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares commonly report information related to earnings per share for those instruments. The line items related to earnings per share cannot be used to tag these disclosures because the line items apply to ordinary shares only.

27 Consequently, we created line items for these instruments and added them to the presentation group '[838000] Notes - Earnings per share':

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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)

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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
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

- 28 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 reported earnings per preferred share A and earnings per preferred share B. Because this reporting is not common, we did not add an axis 'Classes of participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares'. But if an entity does report such information, it may need to use the 'Classes of share capital' axis or an extension axis.

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

- 29 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.

- 30 Previously, the paragraph 70(a) requirement to provide a reconciliation was 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 is more appropriate. Consequently, we deprecated the text elements:

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

- 31 The IFRS Taxonomy previously contained only one monetary line item 'Adjustment to profit (loss) for preference share dividends' to reflect the example provided in the accompanying materials to IAS 33. As outlined in paragraph 27, we created a 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 reported other reconciliation adjustments, including distributions to additional tier 1 capital instruments, interest on hybrid bonds and the dilutive effect of convertible instruments. An entity needed to add extensions to tag the reported amounts for these reconciliation adjustments. Where a regulator requires anchoring, such extensions could not be meaningfully anchored because the IFRS Taxonomy had no suitable monetary line items to use as an anchor. Therefore, anchoring could have provided misleading information to users of tagged financial statements.
- 32 Consequently, we created line items for the reconciliation adjustments and added 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 profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent to numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share	M	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Adjustments to profit (loss) for preference share 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)
Adjustments to profit (loss) for 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 in the IFRS Taxonomy 2020. We made changes to the labels of some of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraph 124).

33 We also amended the documentation label of the element ‘Adjustments to profit (loss) for preference share dividends’ to clarify that it reflects an example relating to *non-participating* preference shares (Example 12 of IAS 33). Adjustments relating to *participating* preference shares should be tagged using the new line item ‘Profit (loss) attributable to participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares, used in calculating basic earnings (loss) per instrument’.

Element label	Documentation label
Adjustments to profit (loss) for preference share dividends	Adjustment to profit (loss) for <u>non-participating</u> preference share dividends to calculate profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity. [Refer: Preference shares [member]; Profit (loss)]

34 A disadvantage of the approach described in paragraph 32 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 approach 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 new line item ‘Adjustments to profit (loss) for interest and dividends on equity instruments, other than preference shares and participating equity instruments’.

### New table for disclosures related to depositary receipts

35 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.

36 The IFRS Taxonomy previously had no elements for disclosures related to depositary receipts. Entities used different approaches to tag the information related to depositary receipts. Such inconsistency made it difficult for users of tagged financial statements to use the data.

37 Consequently, we added 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)

38 The table includes 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

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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 in the IFRS Taxonomy 2020. We made changes to the labels of these line items to clarify their accounting meaning (paragraph 123).

(b) See paragraph 20 for other line items to be added to this table.

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

*Axis and members*

Element label	ER	Reference
Underlying equity instrument and depository receipts (A)	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Underlying equity instrument (DM)	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
All types of depository receipts (M)	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

- 40 We considered adding members to the axis for specific types of depository 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 depository receipts are specific to a particular jurisdiction or depository 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 ‘Underlying equity instrument and depository receipts’ axis.



- 41 An entity that has issued multiple classes of ordinary shares may have depositary receipts for each class. Therefore, we added the existing ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ axis to the new table for depositary receipts. An entity with multiple classes of ordinary shares can use the ‘Classes of ordinary shares’ axis and the ‘Underlying equity instrument and 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 ‘Underlying equity instrument and depositary receipts’ axis.

## Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards

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### Cumulative catch-up transition approach

- 42 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.
- 43 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’. 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. The ‘Currently stated’ member—the default member of the axis—applies to 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.
- 44 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 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

45 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.

46 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 opening balances after the cumulative catch-up adjustments. For example, if the example provided in paragraph 44 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.

47 Consequently, we created an axis and members for the cumulative catch-up approach. We added 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
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

- 48 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 added the new 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.
- 49 Most of the respondents to the Proposed IFRS Taxonomy Update agreed with creating an axis as set out in paragraph 47. One respondent suggested modelling the adjustments for the cumulative catch-up approach using line items rather than an axis. In their view, a line item modelling approach would more closely resemble presentation in paper-based reports where such adjustments are commonly presented as a separate row in the statement of changes in equity. We understand that such an approach may make the taxonomy easier to understand. However, in this case, we prefer using an axis because:
- (a) an axis has already been used for the retrospective approach (see paragraph 43); and
  - (b) an axis can be applied more widely to tag other disclosures if needed. For example, the axis can also be applied to tag cumulative catch-up adjustments to specific assets and liabilities (see paragraph 48).

### Identification of specific IFRS Standards

- 50 New (or amended) IFRS Standards do not 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.
- 51 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 tagged such adjustments inconsistently:
- (a) some entities used extension members.
  - (b) some entities used extension line items.
  - (c) some entities used the existing member ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ and used an extension label. Such an approach is impossible when an entity reports separate adjustments for two or more new IFRS Standards or amendments.
- 52 We think entities should instead tag such adjustments using the axis ‘Initially applied IFRSs’, with members representing a specific IFRS Standard (or amendment). This axis can be used together with the ‘Equity’ line item and the axes ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ or ‘Cumulative effect at date of initial application’. This approach reduces extensions and helps ensure consistency in tagging, thereby increasing the usefulness of the tagged data. Consequently, we added this axis to the existing table ‘Statement of changes in equity’ within the presentation group ‘[610000] Statement of changes in equity’:

Element label	ER	Reference
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)
Cumulative effect at date of initial application (A)	CP	IAS 1.106
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)
IFRS 17 (M)	CP	IFRS 17.C3

- 53 We added members to the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis 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 included only one member ‘IFRS 17’ for IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*.
- 54 The IFRS Taxonomy contained a member ‘Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15’ to reflect the disclosure requirement in paragraph C8(a) of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This member was a child of the member ‘Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs’ under the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis. We moved this member ‘Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15’ from the ‘Retrospective application and retrospective restatement’ axis to the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis.
- 55 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’.<sup>10</sup> Consequently, we changed 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.
- 56 The members added under the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis to reflect transitioning adjustments 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).

<sup>10</sup> In the ‘Disclosure of initial application of standards or interpretations’ table, members of the ‘Initially applied IFRSs’ axis differ from those in the ‘Statement of changes in equity’ table. See paragraphs 6–9 of IFRS Taxonomy 2020—Update 2 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2*.

- 57 We have illustrated how to use the new data model and elements 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.

## Employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses

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

- 58 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.

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

- 60 In order to reflect the Standards more accurately we clarified 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

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

- (a) most entities used the common practice element for ‘Expense from share-based payment transactions with employees’. These entities had no expenses from share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees.
  - (b) some entities used 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 created unnecessary extensions.
- 62 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 61(b) followed the wording of the Standard but it was unnecessarily long. We suspect that the label may have confused some entities and led them to conclude that they should not use that line item to tag total share-based payment expenses.
- 63 We clarified the meaning of the disclosure line item described in paragraph 61(b) and clarified its relationship with the common practice line item described in paragraph 61(a) by:
- (a) simplifying the element label of the disclosure line item described in paragraph 61(b).<sup>11</sup> Similar label changes were 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 added a line item to complete the logical breakdown.<sup>12</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.

<sup>11</sup> We did not amend the documentation label; it will retain the full wording of the Standard.

<sup>12</sup> See the ‘completeness’ criterion for common practice described in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy – Guide to Common Practice Content*.

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)

## Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

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

64 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.

65 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).

66 The IFRS Taxonomy contains the following line item to tag the reporting pattern described in paragraph 65(a):

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

- 67 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 65(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 65(a) and 65(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)

- 68 However, the IFRS Taxonomy did not have line items to tag the reporting pattern described in paragraph 65(c) in which exchange gains and losses are reported separately on a gross basis. Entities commonly incorrectly used the ‘Net foreign exchange gain’ and ‘Net foreign exchange loss’ line items to tag such amounts.

- 69 Consequently, we added 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 added 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), <u>IAS 1.35</u>
Foreign exchange loss	M	D	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>
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>

- 70 In addition, we added:
- a net label for the line item ‘Foreign exchange gain (loss)’ – ‘Net foreign exchange gain (loss)’;<sup>13</sup> and
  - a guidance label for the two existing common practice elements to explain how they should be used:

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix A to this document and the ‘Element labels’ section in *Using the IFRS Taxonomy – A preparer’s guide* for more information on element labels.



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 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 gains.</u>
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

- 71 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.
- 72 The IFRS Taxonomy previously had 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 created a 'general application' axis and members and placed 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

- 73 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.
- 74 Paragraph 82A(a) of IAS 1 requires an entity to present these two types of exchange differences separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- 75 The IFRS Taxonomy only contained line items for the exchange differences described in paragraph 73(a); line items were missing for those described in paragraph 73(b). Therefore, we added new line items for the exchange differences described in paragraph 73(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

- 76 We also amended the standard labels of the existing line items to clarify that they only relate to the translation of foreign operations. This change aligns 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 translation of foreign operations, net of tax	M	D	IAS 1.91(a)

*continued...*

...continued

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

77 We also changed 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 73(a)–(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]

## 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 contained common practice line items for 'Accrued income' and 'Deferred income', which were presentation and calculation children of 'Trade and other receivables' and

‘Trade and other payables’, respectively. The IFRS Taxonomy also contained a common practice line item for liabilities for ‘Advances received’. The IFRS Taxonomy did not describe how these disclosure and common practice elements related to each other.

*Line items before changes—assets*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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)

*Line items before changes—liabilities*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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 existed for each of the elements listed in the tables in paragraph 78.

80 Entities used the line items for ‘Accrued income’ and ‘Deferred income’ to tag amounts with different accounting meanings:

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

- (c) some entities used them to tag amounts representing accrued income and deferred income *excluding* contract assets and contract liabilities, respectively.
- (d) some entities used ‘Deferred income’ to tag contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied over time. They used the IFRS Taxonomy element ‘Advances received’ to tag contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time.

81 This diversity in practice meant that the information tagged using the ‘Accrued income’ and ‘Deferred income’ tags was not comparable across entities, which was 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.

### **Changes—Assets**

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

- (a) deprecated the line item for ‘Accrued income’ because it was used in different ways and did not have a single accounting meaning in practice;
- (b) added new common practice line items for accrued income including and excluding contract assets; and
- (c) made ‘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:

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

*Line items—Assets*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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
Prepayments and accrued income	M	CP	IAS 1.112(e)
Prepayments	M	E	IAS 1.78(b)
Accrued income other than contract assets	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Accrued income	M	CP	IAS 1.112(e)
...			

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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

**Changes—Liabilities**

85 To clarify the relationships between the elements for liabilities, we:

- (a) deprecated the line items for 'Deferred income' and 'Accruals and deferred income' because they were used in different ways and did not have a single accounting meaning in practice;
- (b) created common practice line items for deferred income including and excluding contract liabilities and made 'Deferred income including contract liabilities' the presentation and calculation parent of 'Contract liabilities' and 'Deferred income other than contract liabilities';
- (c) created a common practice line item for 'Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities' and made it the presentation and calculation parent of 'Accruals' and 'Deferred income including contract liabilities'; and

- (d) made 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 added the existing common practice line item for ‘Advances received’ as a presentation and calculation child of ‘Contract liabilities’ and clarified the labels of the ‘Advances received’ line item to indicate that it relates to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time. We created 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 used 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 are 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
<del>Accruals and deferred income</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>CP</del>	<del>IAS 1.78</del>
Deferred income including contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
<del>Deferred income</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>CP</del>	<del>IAS 1.78</del>
Contract liabilities	M	D	IFRS 15.105, IFRS 15.116(a)
<u>Advances received, representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time</u>	M	CP	IAS 1.55, <u>IAS 1.78</u>
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 also made 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 made 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)
Deferred income recognised as of acquisition date	M	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)

### 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 created common practice elements to tag such amounts.

91 The IFRS Taxonomy contained a common practice line item for changes in deferred income. We introduced relationships between the elements in the statement of cash flows similar to the relationships for the statement of financial position described 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)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	M	CP	IAS 7.20(a)

continued...



...continued

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
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 created some common reporting practice elements related to:
- (a) the statement of financial position (paragraphs 93–95);
  - (b) the statement of comprehensive income (paragraphs 96–98);
  - (c) the statement of cash flows (paragraph 99); and
  - (d) the statement of changes in equity (paragraph 100).

### 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 added 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 had 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 added 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 added two new 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 added 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 added 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)

- 98 We added similar line items for the amount before tax and the related tax effect.

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

- 99 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 added 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
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	M	CP	IAS 7.17

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

- 100 Paragraphs 93–94 describe the line items we created 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 added 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

- 101 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 changed:
- the labels of some existing IFRS Taxonomy elements (paragraphs 102–124); and
  - some IFRS Taxonomy presentation and calculation relationships (paragraphs 125–144).

### Changes to labels of existing IFRS Taxonomy elements

- 102 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, in deciding which element to use, consider its accounting meaning. To understand the accounting meaning of an element, an entity needs to consider:
- all element labels, including the documentation labels and where available the guidance labels;
  - element references to IFRS Standards; and

(c) element expiry and effective dates.

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

- (a) the statement of financial position (paragraphs 104–105);
- (b) the statement of comprehensive income (paragraphs 106–117);
- (c) the statement of cash flows (paragraph 118);
- (d) the statement of changes in equity (paragraphs 119–122); and
- (e) earnings per share (paragraphs 123–124).

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

104 Some entities incorrectly used line items applicable to amounts reported in separate financial statements to tag amounts in their consolidated financial statements. We changed the standard labels of these line items:

##### **Element label**

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

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Investments in subsidiaries reported in separate financial statements

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Investments in joint ventures reported in separate financial statements

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Investments in associates reported in separate financial statements

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105 Some entities disclose provisions for employee benefits, such as net defined benefit liabilities, separately from other provisions and incorrectly used 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 changed the documentation labels of the line items for the total provisions as follows, reflecting the requirement in paragraph 78(d) of IAS 1:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>
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**

- 106 We made changes to the labels of line items relating to:
- (a) expenses due to unwinding of the discount on provisions (paragraphs 107–110);
  - (b) other comprehensive income from gains (losses) on revaluation (paragraphs 111–112);
  - (c) other comprehensive income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (paragraphs 113–115); and
  - (d) other comprehensive income before and after reclassification adjustments (paragraphs 116–117).
- 107 The labels for the line item ‘Expense due to unwinding of discount on provisions’ did 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.
- 108 In practice, entities commonly used the line item to tag amounts relating to provisions excluding provisions for employee benefits.
- 109 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’ (see paragraph 105).

*Line items before changes*

<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

- 110 We clarified 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. We also aligned the standard label of the line item with the labels of the equivalent elements described in paragraph 109 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 retains the wording ‘unwinding of the discount’.

Element label	Documentation label
Expense arising from passage of time due to unwinding of discount on other provisions	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]

- 111 Some entities incorrectly used the line items for other comprehensive income from gains (losses) on revaluation. They used them to tag changes in the value of assets or liabilities other than property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets 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 changed 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, right-of-use assets 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 <u>of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets</u> . [Refer: Other comprehensive income; Revaluation surplus]

- 112 We made similar changes to the equivalent elements for the amount before tax and the related tax effect.

- 113 Some entities mixed 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.

- 114 We changed the documentation labels and added a guidance label:

Element label	Documentation label
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, 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]

*continued...*

...continued

Element label	Documentation label
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]

Element label	Guidance label
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>

115 We made similar changes to the equivalent elements for the amount before tax, the related tax effects and the amount before reclassification adjustments.

116 For each item of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, 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.

117 Some entities used the 'before reclassification adjustments' line items to tag amounts reported after reclassification adjustments and vice versa. We think the IFRS Taxonomy labels may have contributed to this incorrect tagging. The labels did not clearly indicate which line items should be used to tag amounts before or after reclassification adjustments. A preparer of tagged financial statements needed to look at the presentation and calculation relationships to understand the meaning of the line items. Therefore, we amended the documentation labels. For example, the documentation labels for line items relating to cash flow hedges before tax are amended as follows:

Element label	Documentation label
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]]

continued...



...continued

Element label	Documentation label
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]

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

- 118 Some entities used 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 changed the standard label and documentation label of the line item ‘Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents’ as follows:

Element label	Documentation label
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents <u>after effect of exchange rate changes</u>	The increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents <u>after the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies</u> . [Refer: Cash and cash equivalents; <u>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</u> ]

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

- 119 Some entities did not use the ‘Components of equity’ axis with the ‘Classes of share capital’ axis when they presented 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

- 120 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.

121 Consequently, we added a guidance label:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Guidance label</b>
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>

122 We also added 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**

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

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

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

<b>Element label</b>
<u>Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share</u>
<u>Profit (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share</u>
<u>Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity, used in calculating basic earnings per share</u>
<u>Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects, used in calculating diluted earnings per share</u>

*continued...*

...continued

**Element label**

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

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

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**Changes to IFRS Taxonomy relationships**

- 125 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.
- 126 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 changed the presentation and calculation relationships related to:
- (a) the statement of comprehensive income—cost of hedging (paragraphs 128–130);
  - (b) the statement of financial position—accumulated other comprehensive income, retained earnings and other reserves (paragraphs 131–140); and
  - (c) the statement of changes in equity—accumulated other comprehensive income (paragraphs 141–142).
- 127 We also received feedback about some IFRS Taxonomy members that are not linked to an axis (orphaned members) (paragraphs 143–144).

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

- 128 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'.
- 129 Some entities created 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, in paragraphs BC6.296–BC6.299) and is common in practice.

130 We think that the presentation structure made it difficult to find the line items for types of cost of hedging in other comprehensive income. Consequently, we:

- (a) added a new abstract element 'Cost of hedging'; and
- (b) grouped 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**

131 Some entities tagged 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.

132 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 were presented under the abstract element 'Other reserves' and were calculation children of the line item 'Other reserves'. However, the line item 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' was presented under the abstract element 'Miscellaneous equity' and no calculation relationship existed 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**

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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>

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

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

- (a) added a new abstract element 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' under which all line items relating to accumulated other comprehensive income will be placed; and

(b) made 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.

134 Paragraph 140 shows the new IFRS Taxonomy relationship.

135 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.

136 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 the 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 contained the line item ‘Other reserves’ which was 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**

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Equity [abstract]

Issued capital

Retained earnings

...

Other reserves

Total equity attributable to owners of parent

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137 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’ was a presentation and calculation child of the line item ‘Other reserves’ (see illustration in paragraph 132). In our view, the presentation and calculation relationships were misleading. The relationship may have incorrectly implied that IFRS Standards define ‘Retained earnings’ as excluding appropriated earnings such as statutory reserves. However, IFRS Standards do not define the term.

138 Consequently, we deleted the calculation relationship for the line item ‘Other reserves’ and made the following changes to the presentation group ‘[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities’:

(a) we deprecated the abstract element ‘Other reserves’ and removed the line item ‘Other reserves’ from the presentation group; and

- (b) we placed the line item ‘Statutory reserves’ and other existing common practice line items representing components of equity under the abstract element ‘Miscellaneous equity’.
- 139 We also added new abstract elements for ‘Issued capital’ and ‘Retained earnings’ under which we placed the new line items described in paragraphs 94–95.
- 140 The following table illustrates the new presentation relationships described in paragraphs 133, 138 and 139:

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

Issued capital [abstract]

Issued capital, ordinary shares

Issued capital, preference shares

Total issued capital

Retained earnings [abstract]

Retained earnings, profit (loss) for reporting period

Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for reporting period

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

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

- 141 The ‘Statement of changes in equity’ table includes the ‘Components of equity’ axis. This axis contained members representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income, but not the ‘Accumulated other comprehensive income’ member. We made the member ‘Accumulated other comprehensive income’ the presentation parent of all the members representing individual classes of accumulated other comprehensive income. As a result, the presentation structure of the members is aligned to the structure outlined in paragraph 133 for line items.

- 142 We also applied 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**

- 143 The IFRS Taxonomy included three instances of members that were not linked to an axis (orphaned members). Stakeholders find this situation confusing; and it results in entities creating unnecessary extensions. In response, we attached these members to an existing IFRS Taxonomy axis:

<b>Presentation group</b>	<b>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.
[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.

- 144 We did not create a table structure for the orphaned members within the presentation groups listed in the table in paragraph 143. 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’. All axes in the IFRS Taxonomy have a default member that applies whenever a preparer does not combine a line item with a specific member to tag the value of a disclosure.</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 to distinguish between opening and closing balances (period start and end labels). Such additional labels do not alter the accounting meaning of the element but are used for displaying IFRS 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) and duration (DUR). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>text element</b> types 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</b> types are used for a set of information which may include, for example, numerical disclosures, narrative explanations and tables.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

*continued...*



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Core content—IFRS Taxonomy elements	
	<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>
Supporting content—documentation and references for IFRS Taxonomy elements	
<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—New documentation labels

The table below includes the new documentation labels for the 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 3–10)

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Disclosure of attribution of expenses by nature to their function (TB)	The disclosure of attribution of expenses by nature to line items by function in the statement of profit or loss.	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Attribution of expenses by nature to their function (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the members in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Line items by function (DM)	This member stands for the standard value of the 'Attribution of expenses by nature to their function' axis if no other member is used.	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
Cost of sales (M)	This member stands for the amount of all expenses 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.	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)
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.	CP	IAS 1.104, IAS 1.112(c)

**Earnings per share: new line items for participating equity instruments other than ordinary shares (paragraphs 25–28)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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.	CP	IAS 33.A14
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]]	CP	IAS 33.A14
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]]	CP	IAS 33.A14
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.	CP	IAS 33.A14

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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]]	CP	IAS 33.A14
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]]	CP	IAS 33.A14
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]	CP	IAS 33.A14

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Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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]	CP	IAS 33.A14
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)]	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	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]	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	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]	CP	IAS 33.A14

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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)]	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	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]	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	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]	CP	IAS 33.A14

**Earnings per share: new line items for the reconciliation of the numerator used in calculating earnings per share (paragraphs 29–34)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent to numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share	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.	D	IAS 33.70(a)

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Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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.	D	IAS 33.70(a)
Adjustments to profit (loss) for 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.	CP	IAS 33.70(a)

**Earnings per share: new table for disclosures relating to depositary receipts (paragraphs 35–41)**

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Disclosure of depositary receipts (TB)	The disclosure of information about depositary receipts.	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Number of shares represented by one depositary receipt	The number of shares represented by one depositary receipt.	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Underlying equity instrument and depositary receipts (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the members in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
Underlying equity instrument (DM)	This member represents the standard value for the 'Underlying equity instrument and depositary receipts' axis if no other member is used.	CP	IAS 1.112(c)
All types of depositary receipts (M)	This member stands for all types of depositary receipts.	CP	IAS 1.112(c)



**Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards: cumulative catch-up transition approach (paragraphs 42–49)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Cumulative effect at date of initial application (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the members in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.	CP	IAS 1.106
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.	CP	IAS 1.106
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.	CP	IAS 1.106
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]]	CP	IAS 1.106

**Transition to new or amended IFRS Standards: identification of specific IFRS Standards (paragraphs 50–57)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<del>Increase (decrease) due to application of IFRS 15</del>	<del>This member stands for the financial effect of application of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.</del>	<del>D</del>	<del>IFRS 15.C8(a)</del>

**Employee benefits expenses and share-based payment expenses: total share-based payment expenses (paragraphs 61–63)**

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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]	CP	IAS 1.112(c)

**Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: foreign exchange gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (paragraphs 64–70)**

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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)]	D	IAS 21.52(a), IAS 1.35
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)]	D	IAS 21.52(a), IAS 1.35
Net foreign exchange gain	The net gain arising from exchange differences <u>recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.</u> [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]	CP	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Net foreign exchange loss	The net loss arising from exchange differences <u>recognised in profit or loss, excluding those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.</u> [Refer: Foreign exchange gain (loss)]	CP	IAS 21.52(a), <u>IAS 1.35</u>

**Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates: identification of supplementary information (paragraphs 71–72)**

<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Currency in which information is displayed (A)	The axis of a table defines the relationship between the members in the table and the line items or concepts that complete the table.	D	IAS 21.57(a)
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.	D	IAS 21.57(a)
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.	D	IAS 21.57(a)

**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 73–77)**

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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]	D	IAS 1.91(a)
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]	D	IAS 1.91(b)
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]	D	IAS 12.81(ab), IAS 1.90

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

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Prepayments and accrued income including contract assets	The amount of prepayments and accrued income, including contract assets. [Refer: Prepayments; Accrued income including contract assets]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

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Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Accruals and deferred income including contract liabilities	The amount of accruals and deferred income, including contract liabilities. [Refer: Accruals; Deferred income including contract liabilities]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Advances received, <u>representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time</u>	The amount of <u>advances payments received representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time for goods or services to be provided in the future.</u> [Refer: <u>Contract liabilities; Performance obligations satisfied at point in time [member]</u> ]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Current accrued income including current contract assets	The amount of current accrued income including current contract assets. [Refer: Accrued income including contract assets]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Current deferred income including current contract liabilities	The amount of current deferred income including current contract liabilities. [Refer: Deferred income including contract liabilities]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

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## IFRS TAXONOMY UPDATE 4—MARCH 2021

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Current advances received, representing current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time	The amount of current advances 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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

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Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
Non-current advances received, representing non-current contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time	<del>The non-current amount of non-current advances 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.</del> [Refer: Advances received, representing contract liabilities for performance obligations satisfied at point in time]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78
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]	CP	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</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]]	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
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]]	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
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]]	CP	IFRS 3.B64(i)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)

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Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20(a)

**Other new common reporting practice (paragraphs 92–100)**

Element label	Documentation label	ER	Reference
Warrant liability	The amount of warrant liabilities.	CP	IAS 1.55
Current warrant liability	The amount of current warrant liabilities. [Refer: Warrant liability]	CP	IAS 1.55
Non-current warrant liability	The amount of non-current warrant liabilities. [Refer: Warrant liability]	CP	IAS 1.55

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
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]	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
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]]	CP	IAS 1.108
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)]	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
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)]	CP	IAS 1.108
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]	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
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]]	CP	IAS 1.108

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Issued capital, ordinary shares	The nominal value of capital arising from issuing ordinary shares [Refer: Issued capital]	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
Issued capital, preference shares	The nominal value of capital arising from issuing preference shares [Refer: Issued capital]	CP	IAS 1.78(e)
Comprehensive income from continuing operations	The comprehensive income from continuing operations. [Refer: Continuing operations [member]; Comprehensive income]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
Comprehensive income from discontinued operations	The comprehensive income from discontinued operations. [Refer: Discontinued operations [member]; Comprehensive income]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
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]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
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]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
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]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)
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]	CP	IFRS 5.33(d)

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</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, after reclassification adjustments, 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]	CP	IAS 1.91(a)
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and hedges of net investments in foreign operations	The amount of other comprehensive income, before tax, after reclassification adjustments, 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, before tax]	CP	IAS 1.91(b)
Income tax relating to exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and hedges of net investments in foreign operations included in other comprehensive income	The amount of income tax relating to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to 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; Reserve of exchange differences on translation; Hedges of net investment in foreign operations [member]]	CP	IAS 1.90, IAS 12.81(ab)
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)]	CP	IAS 7.20

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IFRS TAXONOMY 2020—GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMMON PRACTICE

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<b>Element label</b>	<b>Documentation label</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	The cash inflow from the exercise of share purchase warrants.	CP	IAS 7.17

## 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