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IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy Update

# IFRS Taxonomy<sup>™</sup> 2016

Applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* with  
IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (Amendments to IFRS 4)

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## **IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy Update**

IFRS Taxonomy<sup>™</sup> 2016—Applying IFRS 9  
*Financial Instruments* with IFRS 4 *Insurance*  
*Contracts* (Amendments to IFRS 4)

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## Overview of the amendments

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### Introduction

- 1 This *IFRS Taxonomy Update* results from the publication of *Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)* by the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) in September 2016.
- 2 The Board issued the Amendments to IFRS 4 to address concerns arising from the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming insurance contracts Standard. Both Standards are expected to result in major accounting changes for most insurers and some interested parties expressed concern that there could be undesirable consequences, such as additional accounting mismatches and volatility in profit or loss, when IFRS 9 is applied before the forthcoming insurance contracts Standard. The Board agreed that these concerns should be addressed.
- 3 Accordingly, the Board decided to introduce:
  - (a) an optional overlay approach that permits insurers to reclassify between profit or loss and other comprehensive income an amount equal to the difference between the amount reported in profit or loss for designated financial assets applying IFRS 9 and the amount that would have been reported in profit or loss for those assets if the entity had applied IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; and
  - (b) an optional temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for insurers whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance.
- 4 The following table summarises the effect of the Amendments to IFRS 4 on the IFRS Taxonomy. The next sections of this document describe the details of each requirement.

Amendments to IFRS 4	Overview of change to the IFRS Taxonomy
Presentation of the overlay approach.	Addition of new line items.
Disclosure of information about the overlay approach.	Addition of new line items. Addition of new tables.
Disclosure of information about the temporary exemption from IFRS 9.	Addition of new line items. Addition of new table.

### Documentation labels

- 5 The IFRS Taxonomy 2014 introduced documentation labels (also called definitions) for the items in the IFRS Taxonomy. These documentation labels are designed to provide additional transparency and clarity to users of the IFRS Taxonomy.

- 6 The documentation labels have not been included in this document, but are available as a separate Microsoft Excel<sup>®</sup> spreadsheet. They are also available as an additional (but not mandatory) linkbase within the IFRS Taxonomy files.

### **XBRL properties**

- 7 This document does not provide the full list of XBRL properties for the line items and members listed. If you require further information on the XBRL properties applied to an element or table, please see the IFRS Taxonomy files and associated documentation.

### **Reading this *Update***

- 8 For more information on the terminology and diagrams used in this document please refer to the *Guide to Understanding the IFRS<sup>®</sup> Taxonomy Update*, which is available on our website. A [summary reference sheet](#) can be found in the Appendix to this document.

### **IFRS Taxonomy version**

- 9 The IFRS Taxonomy files for this *Update* are based on those from the *IFRS Taxonomy Update 1* to the IFRS Taxonomy 2016, published in April 2016. *IFRS Taxonomy Update 1* included the amendments to the IFRS Taxonomy 2016 related to the *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7).

## Effective date

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- 10 The amendments related to the overlay approach are effective when an insurer first applies IFRS 9 (including on early application of IFRS 9). Consequently, the related elements are included in the IFRS Taxonomy files accompanying this *Update*.
- 11 The effective date for applying the amendments related to the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018. Earlier application of these amendments, and therefore use of the IFRS Taxonomy elements, is not permitted.
- 12 This *IFRS Taxonomy Update* describes the IFRS Taxonomy elements related to the temporary exemption from IFRS 9. However, the Board decided not to include those elements in the IFRS Taxonomy files until 2018. The aim of this delay is to avoid confusion among users of the IFRS Taxonomy that could be caused by including elements that should not be used for tagging of IFRS financial statements.
- 13 This delay was discussed with the IFRS Taxonomy Consultative Group (ITCG) during its June 2016 meeting<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Summary of the June 2016 ITCG meeting can be found at: <http://www.ifrs.org/Meetings/Pages/ITCG-Face-to-Face-Meeting---June-2016.aspx>

## Presentation of the overlay approach

### Description

14 Paragraph 35D of the Amendments to IFRS 4 requires that an insurer shall present the amount reclassified between profit or loss and other comprehensive income applying the overlay approach:

- (a) in profit or loss as a separate line item; and
- (b) in other comprehensive income as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

15 Consequently, the following elements have been created to represent this presentation requirement:

#### *Line item—profit or loss*

Element label	ET <sup>(a)</sup>	ER	Reference
Amount reclassified from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying overlay approach	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(a)

(a) In this document 'ET' and 'ER' represent element type and reference type, respectively.

#### *Line items—other comprehensive income*

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, application of overlay approach	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Amount reclassified to other comprehensive income from profit or loss applying overlay approach, net of tax	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Reclassification adjustments on application of overlay approach, net of tax	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Other comprehensive income, before tax, application of overlay approach	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Amount reclassified to other comprehensive income from profit or loss applying overlay approach, before tax	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Reclassification adjustments on application of overlay approach, before tax	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)
Income tax relating to application of overlay approach in other comprehensive income	M	D	IFRS 4.35D(b)

*continued...*

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Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Reserve of overlay approach <sup>(a)</sup>	M	CP	IFRS 4.35D(b)

(a) While the Amendments to IFRS 4 do not explicitly require a separate reserve within equity, in accordance with paragraph 108 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* components of equity may include the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income. The IFRS Taxonomy has separate elements representing different components of equity.

### Member

Element label	ER	Reference
Reserve of overlay approach (M) <sup>(a)</sup>	CP	IFRS 4.35D(b)

(a) In this document '(M)', '(DM)' and '(A)' represent member, default member and axis respectively.

- 16 Elements that are required to be presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are normally placed within the following IFRS Taxonomy presentation groups: 'Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss' (by function and by nature of expense) and 'Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components' (presented net of and before tax). Elements for use in the statement of changes in equity are normally placed within the 'Statement of changes in equity' presentation group.
- 17 However, due to the limited applicability of the Amendments to IFRS 4 and in order to keep all the related elements together, the Board decided to place the elements described above within the 'Notes—Insurance Contracts' presentation group.

## Disclosure of information about the overlay approach

### Description—new line items

- 18 New line items have been created in the IFRS Taxonomy to reflect the following disclosures required by the Amendments to IFRS 4:
- (a) Paragraph 39L(a) requires disclosure of the fact that an insurer is applying the overlay approach.
  - (b) Paragraph 39L(c) requires disclosure of the basis for designating financial assets for the overlay approach, including an explanation of any designated financial assets that are held outside the legal entity that issues contracts within the scope of IFRS 4.
  - (c) Paragraph 39L(d) requires an explanation of the total amount reclassified between profit or loss and other comprehensive income in a way that enables users of financial statements to understand how that amount is derived, including:
    - (i) the amount reported in profit or loss for the designated financial assets applying IFRS 9; and

- (ii) the amount that would have been reported in profit or loss for the designated financial assets if IAS 39 had been applied.
- (d) Paragraph 39L(f) requires the following disclosures if the insurer has changed the designation of financial assets during the reporting period:
- (i) the amount reclassified between profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to newly designated financial assets applying the overlay approach;
- (ii) the amount that would have been reclassified between profit or loss and other comprehensive income if financial assets had not been de-designated; and
- (iii) the amount reclassified to profit or loss from accumulated other comprehensive income for financial assets that have been de-designated.

*Line items*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Statement that insurer is applying overlay approach	T	D	IFRS 4.39L(a)
Description of basis for designating financial assets for overlay approach	T	D	IFRS 4.39L(c)
Explanation of designated financial assets that are held outside legal entity that issues contracts within scope of IFRS 4	T	D	IFRS 4.39L(c)
Explanation of amount reclassified between profit or loss and other comprehensive income applying overlay approach	T	D	IFRS 4.39L(d)
Amount reported in profit or loss applying IFRS 9, financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(d)(i)
Amount that would have been reported in profit or loss if IAS 39 had been applied, financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(d)(ii)
Amount reclassified from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying overlay approach, newly designated financial assets	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(f)(i)
Amount that would have been reclassified from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying overlay approach if financial assets had not been de-designated	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(f)(ii)

*continued...*

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Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets that have been de-designated from overlay approach, net of tax	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(f)(iii)
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets that have been de-designated from overlay approach, before tax	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(f)(iii)

### Description—new table for disclosure of financial assets to which the overlay approach is applied

- 19 Paragraph 39L(b) of the Amendments to IFRS 4 requires disclosure of the carrying amount of financial assets to which the insurer applies the overlay approach, by class of financial asset.
- 20 Consequently, a new table has been created within the IFRS Taxonomy, as follows:
- (a) an existing IFRS Taxonomy axis 'Classes of financial assets' has been used to enable the disclosure by class of the financial asset; and
  - (b) a new line item has been added for the required disclosure.

#### Table text block

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Disclosure of financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	TB	D	IFRS 4.39L(b)

#### Line item

Line item for disclosure of financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	ET	ER	Reference
Financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39L(b)

#### Axis and members

- 21 The table uses the existing IFRS Taxonomy axis 'Classes of financial assets' and its members to enable the disclosure of information about the carrying amount of financial assets by their class.

### Description—new table for disclosure of the effect of the overlay reclassification on profit or loss

22 Paragraph 39L(e) of the Amendments to IFRS 4 requires disclosure of the effect of the reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying the overlay approach on each affected line item in profit or loss.

23 Consequently, a new table has been created within the IFRS Taxonomy, as follows:

- (a) a new IFRS Taxonomy axis 'Effect of overlay approach reclassification' has been created to enable the disclosure of the overlay approach reclassification on each affected line item in profit or loss; and
- (b) an existing IFRS Taxonomy element has been used to exemplify the affected profit or loss line items.

#### Table text block

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Disclosure of effect of overlay approach reclassification on profit or loss	TB	D	IFRS 4.39L(e)

#### Line item

Line item for disclosure of effect of overlay approach reclassification on profit or loss	ET	ER	Reference
<i>Profit (loss) [existing]</i>	M	E	IFRS 4.39L(e)

#### Axis and members

24 The following shows the axis and members used in the table:

Components of Effect of overlay approach reclassification	ER	Reference
Effect of overlay approach reclassification (A)	D	IFRS 4.39L(e)
In accordance with IFRS 9 (DM)	D	IFRS 4.39L(e)
Effect of overlay approach reclassification (M)	D	IFRS 4.39L(e)

### Application of the disclosure requirements to associates and joint ventures

25 In accordance with paragraph 39M(a) of the Amendments to IFRS 4, if an entity applied the overlay approach when accounting for its investment in an associate or joint venture using the equity method, all the disclosure requirements

related to the overlay approach are also applicable for each of those associates and joint ventures that are material to the entity.

26 Furthermore, in accordance with paragraph 39M(b), the quantitative disclosures required by paragraphs 39K–39L(d) and 39L(f) are also required in aggregate for those associates and joint ventures that are individually immaterial. The disclosures for associates shall be separated from the disclosures for joint ventures.

27 To enable the disclosure of associates' and joint ventures' data, the existing IFRS Taxonomy axes have been used, as presented below:

*Axis and members—associates*

<b>Components of Associates</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>Associates (A) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M
<i>Entity's total for associates (DM) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M
<i>Associates (M) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M(a)
<i>Aggregated individually immaterial associates (M) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)

*Axis and members—joint ventures*

<b>Components of Joint ventures</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>Joint ventures (A) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M
<i>Entity's total for joint ventures (DM) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M
<i>Joint ventures (M) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M(a)
<i>Aggregated individually immaterial joint ventures (M) [existing]</i>	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)

28 As a result of using the above axes, the same set of line items and tables is used within the IFRS Taxonomy files three times: to represent disclosures about the insurer, about its associates and about its joint ventures. For ease of reading, the line items and tables described in paragraphs 18–24 of this document are not repeated for associates and joint ventures.

29 In addition, the quantitative disclosures for associates and joint ventures that are individually immaterial shall be the entity's share of the total amounts, rather than the amounts disclosed in the IFRS financial statements of the associate or joint venture.

30 Consequently, separate line items need to be created to represent the entity's share of those quantitative disclosures. Those line items are listed below:

Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Share of amount reported in profit or loss applying IFRS 9, financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of amount that would have been reported in profit or loss if IAS 39 had been applied, financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of amount reclassified from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying overlay approach, newly designated financial assets	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of amount that would have been reclassified from profit or loss to other comprehensive income applying overlay approach if financial assets had not been de-designated	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of reclassification adjustments on financial assets that have been de-designated from overlay approach, net of tax	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of reclassification adjustments on financial assets that have been de-designated from overlay approach, before tax	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
Share of financial assets to which overlay approach is applied	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
<i>Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method [existing]</i>	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
<i>Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net of tax [existing]</i>	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)
<i>Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, before tax [existing]</i>	M	D	IFRS 4.39M(b)

## Disclosure of information about the temporary exemption from IFRS 9

### Description—new line items

- 31 New line items have been created for the IFRS Taxonomy to reflect the following disclosures required by the Amendments to IFRS 4:

- (a) Paragraph 39C requires disclosure of the fact that an insurer is applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 and how the insurer concluded that it qualifies for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9, including:
- (i) if the carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 was less than or equal to 90 per cent of the total carrying amount of all its liabilities, information about the nature and carrying amounts of the liabilities connected with insurance that are not liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 (paragraph 20E(c) gives examples of those liabilities);
  - (ii) if the percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities was less than or equal to 90 per cent but greater than 80 per cent, information about how the insurer determined that it did not engage in a significant activity unconnected with insurance, including what information it considered; and
  - (iii) if the insurer qualified for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 on the basis of a reassessment of whether its activities are predominantly connected with insurance: the reason for the reassessment, the date and detailed explanation of the change in its activities and a qualitative description of the effect of that change on the financial statements.
- (b) Paragraph 39D requires an entity whose activities are no longer predominantly connected with insurance to disclose in each reporting period before it begins to apply IFRS 9:
- (i) the fact that it no longer qualifies for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9;
  - (ii) the date of the change in its activities; and
  - (iii) a detailed explanation of the change in its activities and a qualitative description of the effect of that change on the financial statements.
- (c) Paragraph 39E(a) requires an insurer to disclose the fair value and the amount of change in the fair value of financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, excluding any financial assets that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9 or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Paragraph 39E(b) requires disclosure of the same information for all other financial assets.
- (d) Paragraph 39G(b) requires, for financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) that do not have low credit risk, a disclosure of the fair value and the carrying amount applying IAS 39.

- (e) Paragraph 39H states that the information about where a user of financial statements can obtain any publicly available IFRS 9 information not provided in the consolidated financial statements needs to be disclosed.
- (f) Paragraph 39I requires entities that elected to apply the exemption from particular requirements in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to disclose that fact.

*Line items*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Statement that insurer is applying temporary exemption from IFRS 9	T	D	IFRS 4.39C
Description of how insurer concluded that it qualifies for temporary exemption from IFRS 9	T	D	IFRS 4.39C
Description of nature of liabilities connected with insurance that are not liabilities arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4	T	D	IFRS 4.39C(a)
Non-derivative investment contract liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39C(a)
Liabilities that arise because insurer issues or fulfils obligations arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	D	IFRS 4.39C(a)
Derivative liabilities used to mitigate risks arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.20E(c)
Derivative liabilities used to mitigate risks arising from assets backing contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.20E(c)
Deferred tax liabilities on liabilities arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.20E(c)
Debt instruments issued that are included in insurer's regulatory capital	M	E	IFRS 4.20E(c)
Description of how insurer determined that it did not engage in significant activity unconnected with insurance	T	D	IFRS 4.39C(b)

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Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Description of reason for reassessment whether insurer's activities are predominantly connected with insurance	T	D	IFRS 4.39C(c)(i)
Date on which change in activities occurred that permitted insurer to reassess whether its activities are predominantly connected with insurance	D	D	IFRS 4.39C(c)(ii)
Explanation of change in activities that permitted insurer to reassess whether its activities are predominantly connected with insurance	T	D	IFRS 4.39C(c)(iii)
Qualitative description of effect on financial statements of change in activities that permitted insurer to reassess whether its activities are predominantly connected with insurance	T	D	IFRS 4.39C(c)(iii)
Statement that insurer no longer qualifies to apply temporary exemption from IFRS 9	T	D	IFRS 4.39D(a)
Date on which change in activities occurred that resulted in insurer no longer qualifying to apply temporary exemption from IFRS 9	D	D	IFRS 4.39D(b)
Explanation of change in activities that resulted in insurer no longer qualifying to apply temporary exemption from IFRS 9	T	D	IFRS 4.39D(c)
Qualitative description of effect on financial statements of change in activities that resulted in insurer no longer qualifying to apply temporary exemption from IFRS 9	T	D	IFRS 4.39D(c)
Financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39E(a)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	M	D	IFRS 4.39E(a)
Financial assets other than those specified in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39E(b)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets other than those specified in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	M	D	IFRS 4.39E(b)

continued...

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Element label	ET	ER	Reference
Information about credit risk exposure inherent in financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	T	D	IFRS 4.39G
Financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4 that do not have low credit risk, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39G(b)
Financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4 that do not have low credit risk, carrying amount applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39G(b)
Information about where user of financial statements can obtain any publicly available IFRS 9 information that is not provided in consolidated financial statements	T	D	IFRS 4.39H
Statement that entity elected to use exemption that permits entity to retain accounting policies for financial instruments applied by associate or joint venture when applying equity method	T	D	IFRS 4.39I

### Description—new table for disclosure of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4

- 32 For financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of the Amendments to IFRS 4 (ie financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, excluding any financial assets that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9 or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis), paragraph 39G(a) requires a disclosure of the carrying amounts applying IAS 39, by credit risk rating grades.
- 33 Consequently, a new table has been created within the IFRS Taxonomy, as follows:
- (a) the existing IFRS Taxonomy axes 'External credit grades' and 'Internal credit grades' have been used to enable the disclosure by credit risk rating grades; and
  - (b) new line item has been added for the required disclosure.

*Table text block*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Disclosure of detailed information about financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	TB	D	IFRS 4.39G(a)

*Line item*

<b>Line item for disclosure of detailed information about financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, carrying amount applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39G(a)

*Axis and members*

- 34 The table uses the existing IFRS Taxonomy axes ‘External credit grades’ and ‘Internal credit grades’ and their respective members to enable the disclosure of information about the gross carrying amount of financial assets by reference to their credit risk rating.

**Application of the disclosure requirements to associates and joint ventures**

- 35 If an entity applied the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 when accounting for its investment in an associate or joint venture using the equity method, the disclosure requirements described in paragraphs 31–34 above are also applicable to each material associate and joint venture and in aggregate to all associates and joint ventures that are individually immaterial.
- 36 Consequently, similarly to the disclosure requirements relating to the overlay approach described in paragraphs 25–29 above:
- (a) the existing IFRS Taxonomy axes ‘Associates’ and ‘Joint ventures’ have been used;
  - (b) the same set of line items and tables used for disclosures about the insurer, about its associates and about its joint ventures is described within this document only once; and
  - (c) separate line items for the entity’s aggregate share of the quantitative disclosures of individually immaterial associates and joint ventures have been created.
- 37 The line items described in paragraph 36(c) above are listed below:

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Share of non-derivative investment contract liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of liabilities that arise because insurer issues or fulfils obligations arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of derivative liabilities used to mitigate risks arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of derivative liabilities used to mitigate risks arising from assets backing contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of deferred tax liabilities on liabilities arising from contracts within scope of IFRS 4 and non-derivative investment contracts	M	E	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of debt instruments issued that are included in insurer's regulatory capital	M	E	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of financial assets other than those specified in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of increase (decrease) in fair value of financial assets other than those specified in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4 that do not have low credit risk, fair value	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)
Share of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4 that do not have low credit risk, carrying amount applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)

*continued...*

*...continued*

<b>Element label</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>ER</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Share of financial assets described in paragraph 39E(a) of IFRS 4, carrying amount applying IAS 39	M	D	IFRS 4.39J(b)

## Appendix

### IFRS® Taxonomy content terminology

CORE—content mark-up for IFRS financial reporting disclosures	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy has elements to capture IFRS financial reporting disclosures.</p> <p>These elements are described using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>line items</b>—line items in the IFRS Taxonomy represent the accounting concepts being reported. They can be both numerical and narrative, reflecting the figures and narrative reported, for example, Assets, Property, plant and equipment, Description of accounting policy for government grants.</li> <li>• <b>axes and members</b>—are information categories and components that accounting concepts can be broken down into or reported by, for example, Classes of property, plant and equipment.</li> <li>• IFRS Taxonomy axes and members are grouped with line items to create an IFRS Taxonomy <b>table</b>—these tables illustrate the logical combinations of line items and axes.</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>—the computer tags used to uniquely identify and mark up the data;</li> <li>• <b>element labels</b>—human-readable names reflecting the accounting meaning of an element;</li> <li>• <b>element types (ET)</b>—used to describe the type of data values permitted, for example, text (T), date (D), monetary (M); and</li> <li>• <b>element properties:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>period</b>—whether the element is expected to be reported for a period of time (a duration) or at a particular point in time (an instant); and</li> <li>• <b>balance</b>—used to describe whether the element is expected to generally be reported as a credit or a debit.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>SUPPORTING—documentation and references for these IFRS financial reporting terms</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy provides supporting content to help a user better understand the <b>accounting meaning</b> of an element.</p>	<p>This content includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>references</b> used to link an element to the authoritative literature, for example, IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>;</li> <li>• element <b>reference types (ER)</b> used to define the source for an element, for example, disclosure (D), example (E), and common practice (CP); and</li> <li>• <b>documentation</b> label providing a textual description of the accounting meaning of each element.</li> </ul>
<b>SUPPORTING—mathematical relationships between IFRS financial reporting terms</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy provides supporting content to help a user better understand how <b>elements</b> may <b>mathematically</b> relate to each other.</p>	<p>For example, this content includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>summation</b> of elements to a total or subtotal; and</li> <li>• a <b>formula</b> to indicate that an element is a ratio of other taxonomy elements.</li> </ul>
<b>SUPPORTING—IFRS Taxonomy organisation of the IFRS financial reporting terms</b>	
<p>The IFRS Taxonomy provides <b>presentation</b> views under which the line items, axes and members have been grouped to support the human-readable <b>viewing</b> and <b>navigation</b> 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>; and</li> <li>• <b>presentation groups</b>.</li> </ul> <p>These elements are not used when tagging financial statements. These headings and presentation groupings also have <b>labels</b>.</p>