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| Standard Business Reporting  IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Guide  Program name: *Standard Business Reporting*  Date: 15 June 2023  Production Release – suitable for use | | | |
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| attention_pms This document and its attachments are **Unclassified** | direction_pms | | |
|  | For further information or questions, contact the SBR Service Desk at [SBRServiceDesk@sbr.gov.au](mailto:SBRServiceDesk@ato.gov.au) or call 1300 488 231. International callers may use +61-2-6216 5577 | | |

VERSION CONTROL

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Release date** | | **Description of changes** | |
| 2011 | 29 July 2011 | | The release of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2011 Guide | |
| 2012 | 26 July 2012 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2012. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2012 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 29 March 2012) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2013 | 20 June 2013 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2013. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2013 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 27 March 2013) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2014 | 19 June 2014 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2014. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2014 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 5 March 2014) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2015 | 28 February 2015 | | This version provides updates to the taxonomy guide in relation to the lodgement of digital financial reports in inline XBRL format. | |
| 2015 | 18 June 2015 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2015. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2015 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 11 March 2015) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2016 | 21 July 2016 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2016. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2016 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 31 March 2016) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2017 | 20 July 2017 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2017. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2017 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 9 March 2017) and other updates to the AU Extension.  This release discussed some of the changes in the architecture of the IFRS AU Taxonomy. | |
| 2017 | 21 September 2017 | | Update the taxonomy guide for guidance on use of IFRS Formula linkbase. | |
| 2018 | 21 June 2018 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2018. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2018 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 16 March 2018) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2019 | 20 June 2019 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 27 March 2019) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2020 | 18 June 2020 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2020. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2020 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 16 March 2020) and other updates to the AU Extension.  This taxonomy guide was updated to remove references to the Message Implementation Guides and other validation requirements which are no longer supported following the decommissioning of Auskey in March 2020. | |
| 2021 | 17 June 2021 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2021. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2021 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 24 March 2021) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2022 | 16 June 2022 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2022. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2022 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 24 March 2022) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| 2023 | 15 June 2023 | | The release of the taxonomy guide for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023. This version of the taxonomy includes the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 (as released by the IFRS Foundation on 23 March 2023) and other updates to the AU Extension. | |
| ENDORSEMENT  APPROVAL | |  | |  | |
|  | | Chief Solutions Architect  Standard Business Reporting | | | |
| Doug Niven | | Chief Accountant  Financial Reporting & Audit  Australian Securities and Investments Commission | | | |

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Terminology

For definition of the terminology and acronyms used within this document please refer to the glossary on the SBR website and on the IFRS Foundation website.

Click <http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/developer-tools/glossary> to go to the SBR glossary.

Click <http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Glossary.htm> to go to the IFRS glossary

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>. The use of the word “Mandatory” is to be read as “MUST”.

1. Introduction
   1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to support preparers with the implementation of the SBR financial reporting taxonomy used for creating digital financial reports in XBRL or inline XBRL format (collectively referred to as “instance documents”).

* 1. Audience and Scope

This document is designed to explain the Australian jurisdictional extension to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Taxonomy (referred to as "the IFRS AU Taxonomy" or "the Taxonomy") to an extent that will allow preparers to understand the mapping and tagging requirements involved in implementing the Taxonomy for production of valid instance documents. Companies can voluntarily lodge instance documents with ASIC.

It is assumed that the readers are familiar with XBRL terminology and concepts and therefore this guide is not designed to be a XBRL technical guide or to address any specific software product issues. In some sections, this document refers to inline XBRL (iXBRL) which is a specification that allows XBRL tags to be embedded in an HTML document. Instance documents in iXBRL format can be consumed by computers using XBRL tags and be rendered for human readability using most popular web browsers. The term “XBRL tag” represents financial data contained in the instance document after being mapped with the taxonomy. For certain parts of the document, it is also assumed that readers are familiar with the basic financial reporting concepts.

This version of the IFRS AU Taxonomy (referred to as "the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023") is based on the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 (also referred to as “IFRS Accounting Taxonomy” as issued by the IFRS Foundation). In this document, when we refer to IFRS Taxonomy 2023, that also means the IFRS Accounting Taxonomy 2023. Relevant reference documentation of the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 should be referred to in conjunction with this document.

* 1. References

List of relevant references

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ref** | **Document Link** | **Document description** |
|  | IFRS Taxonomy 2023  **https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-taxonomy/ifrs-accounting-taxonomy-2023/** | Reference documentation of the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 as issued by the IFRS Foundation. |
|  | The SBR Web Service Implementation Guide document can be downloaded at <https://www.sbr.gov.au/digital-service-providers/developer-tools/sbr-core-service-webservice> | Technical interface data that is common to all business processes and messages that use the SBR channel:   * Web service protocol specifications * Standard message header structure * Standard error codes * Authentication protocol and trust broker |

In March 2020, Auskey was decommissioned and the Auskey-based SBR arrangement for digital financial reports is no longer supported. As a result, the Message Implementation Guides as referred to in the previous years’ taxonomy guides are no longer available from this year onward. Refer to section 2.3 for the current arrangement.

* 1. Change Management

If a material change is required to the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Guide the document will be re-released. The Taxonomy Approval Committee must approve any change.

1. Financial reporting content
   1. Introduction

Following the adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in Australia, effective from 1 January 2005, Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) largely mirror the requirements of IFRSs. However, for the compliance with financial reporting requirements in Australia, the following Australian specific requirements also exist:

* Additional Australian specific requirements that are included in AASBs and not required by IFRSs (those requirements are numbered in AASBs by adding "Aus" in front of the paragraph number);
* Additional Australian specific legislative requirements arising from provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 ("the Act"), Corporations Regulations, Australian Auditing Standards, ASX Listing Rules and ASX Governance Principles;
* Some IFRSs do not apply in Australia (e.g. IAS 26 Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans); and

The Financial Reports must be lodged as part of a lodgement for one of the ASIC Forms 388, 7051, FS70 or 405. The lodgements must contain the following:

1. The cover form 388 or 7051 or FS70 or 405
2. Financial report, generally comprising:

* Directors' declaration that the financial statements comply with accounting standards, give a true and fair view, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company/scheme/entity will be able to pay its debts, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Act;
* Directors' report including the auditor's independence declaration;
* Auditor's report (audit or review report);
* The primary financial statements for the consolidated entity and/or parent entity in accordance with the Act and Accounting Standards' requirements comprising:
* Income statement;
* Statement of financial position;
* Statement of comprehensive income;
* Statement of changes in equity; and
* Statement of cash flows.
* Notes to financial statements (disclosures required by regulations, notes required by accounting standards and any other information necessary to give a true and fair view).

The financial statements are:

1. The financial statements in relation to the consolidated entity reported on that are required by the Act prepared in accordance with the accounting standards; and
2. If elected by the entity in accordance with ASIC Class Order 10/654 *Inclusion of parent entity financial statements in financial reports*, the financial statements in relation to the parent (separate) entity prepared in accordance with the accounting standards.
   1. Comparisons with other SBR reports

The financial reports, due to its nature and design, have a number of differing characteristics to the other reports within the SBR program.

Financial reports are not developed and presented in a fixed form basis in the way that other government forms are (e.g. Tax File Number Declaration). Although the Australian Accounting Standards do refer to minimum and prescribed disclosures that are required to be made in the financial report the form of the disclosures may vary between entities due to the different circumstances of each entity and because many of the disclosures required under the Standards are ‘principles based’. Additional disclosures are also required to meet the 'true and fair view’ requirement.

The fact that the content of the financial report is not restricted means the Taxonomy could not cover all possible disclosures as the entities may need when they apply the accounting principles.

The elements within the IFRS AU Taxonomy have been designed to best encompass the free-form nature of the financial report. The design and development of these elements is discussed in detail below.

* 1. Voluntary Lodgement

Entities can choose to lodge the digital financial reports in the form of either XBRL or iXBRL instance document.

When the entities voluntarily lodge an XBRL or iXBRL instance documents, they must also lodge the financial report either as paper lodgements or as PDF attachments to fulfil their reporting requirements.

After the decommissioning of Auskey in March 2020, as a temporary arrangement, companies can voluntarily lodge instance documents with ASIC by emailing the documents to: xbrl\_financial\_reports@asic.gov.au

Although the financial reports may be required to be audited under existing requirements, the XBRL tags in instance documents are not required to be audited.

Listed companies who voluntarily prepare digital financial reports using this taxonomy are encouraged to publish these financial reports in their websites.

1. IFRS AU Taxonomy Architecture
   1. Australian Extension of the IFRS Taxonomy
      1. Background

The overall goal of the SBR Program is to reduce the regulatory reporting burden on business. The integration of the IFRS Taxonomy as part of the IFRS AU Taxonomy represents a practical step in achieving this goal in the area of financial reporting. This approach is considered appropriate not only because of the close alignment of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) but also because it is anticipated that companies reporting internationally will be able to reuse a significant portion of their instance document prepared using either the IFRS AU Taxonomy or taxonomies in other jurisdictions that are based on the IFRS Taxonomy.

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is based on the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 as issued by the IFRS Foundation and is extended to include Australian specific jurisdictional requirements (“AU Extension”).

The reference documentation for the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 as issued by the IFRS Foundation (see the link provided in section 1.3) is important in understanding the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023, as its architecture follows the architecture designed by the IFRS Foundation.

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 may also be reused by businesses to meet the requirements of stakeholders who are capable of consuming digital financial information.

In March 2020, the Australian Accounting Standard Board issued AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements-Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities.* This Standard sets out a new, separate disclosure Standard to be applied by all entities that are reporting under Tier 2 of the Differential Reporting Framework in AASB 1053. This Standard replaces the Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) framework.

AASB 1060 refers to IFRS for SMEs Standard which has a separate set of IFRS taxonomy being IFRS Taxonomy for SMEs. This taxonomy is not used in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023. .As a result, the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 should be only used for entities reporting under Tier 1.

* + 1. Changes to the previous version

The main changes in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 relate to the following:

* Updates to IFRS Taxonomy 2023 in relation to changes to IFRSs; and
* Inclusion of further common practice elements and other general taxonomy improvements in the IFRS Taxonomy 2023.

In the previous taxonomy versions, the entry point 2 was created to accommodate the need for certain entities who are required to report both consolidated and separate (parent) financial statements. Since the IFRS AU taxonomy issued in 2022, the entry point 2 is not provided as these entities can apply the [913000] – Axis – Consolidated and separate financial statements (containing dimension domain-members:"consolidated and separated financial statements [axis]"; "Consolidated [member]" and "Separate [member]") to accommodate this requirements.

* + 1. There is no change to the file structure and architecture of the IFRS AU Content

As mentioned in the introduction, AASBs largely mirror the requirements of full IFRSs. Therefore, preparers should be aware that references to IFRSs in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 for concepts originally belonging to the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 have not been changed for the purpose of its integration into the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023. Therefore, references to IFRSs, IASs, IFRICs or SICs should be read as representing references to corresponding AASBs or Interpretations. For example, the reference "IFRS 1.24" is identical to "AASB 1.24", "IAS 1.51" is identical to "AASB 101.51". Australian specific concepts arising from additional local requirements (see section 2 above) are created and referenced to relevant authoritative requirement such as AASBs, Act, etc.

The additional Australian requirements have been added as a jurisdictional extension to the IFRS Taxonomy following the IFRS principles for creating extensions (referred to as "AU Extension"). The integration of the IFRS Taxonomy and the AU Extension required the following additions:

* For additional Australian disclosures to existing IFRS requirements, AU Extension concepts are added to the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 concepts within the hierarchical structure contained in the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 Extended Link Roles (ELRs);
* For additional Australian disclosures without corresponding IFRS requirements, AU Extension concepts are grouped within the following new ELRs:
* [105005] – Australian Extension – other jurisdictional disclosures;
* [831800] Notes – Income of not for profit entities
* [836505] Notes – General Insurance contracts;
* [836501] Notes – Life Insurance contracts; and
* [833000] Notes – Parent entity disclosure (for the entry point 1)
* Australian specific references are added to IFRS concepts where appropriate, such as Corporations Regulations. (see column "Additional AU reference to IFRS elements" in Appendix A)

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 file resides within the “sbr\_au” folder in a specific folder designed to contain taxonomies that are external to the SBR taxonomy but are somehow related to it or leveraged in it. This folder is called “external folder” and the folder name is [extl].

The [extl] folder contains one folder named “ifrs\_au\_20230615” that is the IFRS AU taxonomy 2023. This folder contains:

1. Folder “au\_extensions” which contains all AU Extension files (including the core schema of the AU Extension and all AU Extension’s linkbase files).

2. Folder "deprecated" which contains AU reporting concepts that are no longer used in the current taxonomy.

3. Folder “ifrs-full” which is the original IFRS Taxonomy linkbase files and core scheme. This folder is copied across from the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 without making any changes.

4. The entry point “full\_ifrs\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2023-06-15.xsd” which will be used by entities presenting consolidated financial statements only. This is referred to as “entry point 1”.

Folders and Files Structure at section 3.3.1 for more information.

* + 1. Preparer's extension or customisation of IFRS AU taxonomy

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 has been designed to capture the disclosures prescribed in the accounting standards. In some circumstances the accounting standards may require disclosure of certain information at a more granular level than the tags provided for in the Taxonomy. This granular information can be different from entity to entity (for example, business segment disclosures) and are not prescribed in the accounting standards. The way in which this kind of detail is usually captured is by creating new items in the Taxonomy (referred to as "preparer's extension"). The entity may need to make changes to the taxonomy to accommodate its specific disclosures (such as: removing certain irrelevant linkbases) without introducing new items to the taxonomy (referred to as "preparer's customisation").

Preparer extension/customisation to the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is not supported. Therefore, entities should not make changes the Taxonomy when creating an instance document for the purpose of lodging with ASIC. Instead, the preparer needs to provide the necessary level of detail by block-tagging the information using appropriate [text block] concepts. This is discussed further in section 4.3 below.

The use of preparer extension/customisation of the taxonomy may be considered in the future.

* + 1. Issue, releases, and effective date

As accounting standards continue to develop and change over time, the Taxonomy will reflect these changes. Naturally, the number of versions published will increase over time. It is therefore fundamental that consumers of the Taxonomy are able to quickly and effectively determine what is the correct entry point schema to use, because each lodgement period (start and end dates) has only one valid entry point schema. The valid and active entry point schema that must be used is determined by the reporting period for the data being reported in the Financial Reports.

At this point, it is expected that the IFRS AU Taxonomy releases will be aligned with the release of the IFRS Taxonomy. Ordinarily, there would be, at a minimum, a single version of the Taxonomy released each year. However, depending on the nature and extent of changes to accounting standards in any given reporting period, there may be additional releases, normally known as "interim releases". The timing of such "interim releases" is dependent on the significance of any changes in each release of the IFRS Taxonomy, together with the AASB's adoption of the underlying accounting standard requirements. In addition, the IFRS AU Taxonomy may also require ongoing updates as and when there are changes to the Australian specific disclosure requirements.

Each taxonomy release is identified by a taxonomy release date which appears in the namespaces, in the file names of schemas and linkbases and in most folder names following the prescriptions of the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture. The release date for the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 is 2023-03-23. The release date for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is 2023-06-15.

* 1. Modelling of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023

The main principles applied when creating the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 in accordance with the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture are:

* Reuse of existing IFRS Taxonomy concepts wherever possible.
* In cases where a concept is not already defined in the IFRS Taxonomy only then an IFRS AU specific concept has been created.
* Each concept (i.e. reportable items, tables, axes or members) that is added includes a number of characteristics consistent with the architecture of the IFRS Taxonomy. Therefore, the Concept name, Concept ID, Item type, Period type, Abstract concepts, Axes and Tables and Labels all follow the IFRS Taxonomy architecture.
* AU extension is integrated into the IFRS Taxonomy and is contained in separate AU extension’s linkbase files to avoid making direct changes or modifications to the IFRS taxonomy’s linkbase files. IFRS taxonomy’s linkbase files and core schema are included in the IFRS AU Taxonomy without changes.
* Australian specific ELRs have been created only for presentation and definition linkbases (the usedOn attribute indicates the application of an ELR to a specific linkbase).
* Generic labels and references have been created and assigned to each Australian specific ELR, in compliance with the provisions of the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture.
* The IFRS AU Taxonomy maintains consistency across and within the presentation, calculation and definition linkbases. In cases where a numeric concept has been added or moved and it forms part of a calculation then both the calculation and presentation linkbase have been updated so that they reflect the change without altering the accounting meaning of the concept.

The physical location of the IFRS AU Taxonomy is within the SBR file structure. The source IFRS Taxonomy 2023 has been imported (copied) into the IFRS AU Taxonomy in the folder named "full\_ifrs"

As discussed, the IFRS AU Taxonomy includes all applicable IFRS Taxonomy concepts for disclosure requirements and a number of additional concepts required to meet the Australian specific disclosure requirements. There are a number of reportable items that are not used in the Australian jurisdiction which are available in the IFRS core schema. These have been detached from the IFRS AU taxonomy’s entry point.

The list of all concepts is included in Appendix A grouped into their presentation structure with references to the relevant standards.

The IFRS Taxonomy concepts and the additional Australian concepts are modelled in the IFRS AU Taxonomy in two ways: via hierarchies and/or via axes (dimensions).

* + 1. Hierarchical modelling

The most common modelling technique used in the IFRS AU Taxonomy is hierarchical/list modelling in the presentation, definition and calculation linkbases (or if there are no calculation relationships between the concepts, then only the presentation and definition linkbases are modelled).

The new elements created for the AU Extension are inserted between the IFRS elements at the appropriate place in the presentation, definition and where applicable calculation linkbases.

An example of hierarchical modelling is shown in Illustration (below) in the ELR [822200] Notes – Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. Hierarchical modelling is used for most statements and notes in the IFRS AU Taxonomy.

1. **ELR [822200] Notes – Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **[822200] Notes - Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources** |
| IFRS | Disclosure of exploration and evaluation assets [text block] |
| IFRS | Description of accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures [text block] |
| IFRS | Assets arising from exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources |
| IFRS | Liabilities arising from exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources |
| IFRS | Income arising from exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources |
| IFRS | Expense arising from exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources |
| IFRS | Cash flows from (used in) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources, classified as  operating activities |
| IFRS | Cash flows from (used in) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources, classified as investing  activities |
| AU | Disclosure of additional information about recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets  recognised for any of areas of interest |

Legend:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IFRS | - IFRS concept integrated into the IFRS AU Taxonomy |
| AU | - Australian Extension concept integrated into the IFRS AU Taxonomy |

* + 1. Axes Modelling

The second modelling technique used in the IFRS AU Taxonomy is modelling via tables (hypercubes) and axes (explicit dimensions). Each such axis can be connected to any set of line items (reportable concepts) via a table, thereby creating a dimensional structure. Consistent with the approach adopted for IFRS Taxonomy architecture, in modelling the IFRS AU Taxonomy negative hypercubes are not used.

Illustrations 2 and 3 provide an example model of the [610000] Statement of Changes in Equity by the means of axes. Line items (reportable concepts) can be reported for various members (domain members) of the axis.

**Illustration 2 [610000] Statement of changes in equity – domain members**

|  |
| --- |
| **[610000] Statement of changes in equity – domain members** |
| Consolidated and separate financial statements [axis] |
| Consolidated [member] |
| Separate [member] |
| Components of equity [axis] |
| Equity [member] |
| Equity attributable to owners of parent [member] |
| Issued capital [member] |
| Share premium [member] |
| Treasury shares [member] |
| Other equity interest [member] |
| Other reserves [member] |
| Revaluation surplus [member] |
| Reserve of exchange differences on translation [member] |
| Reserve of cash flow hedges [member] |
| Reserve of hedges of net investment in foreign operations [member] |
| Reserve of gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets [member] |
| Reserve of share-based payments [member] |
| Amount recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to non-current assets  or disposal groups held for sale [member] |
| Reserve of gains and losses from investments in equity instruments [member] |
| Reserve of change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability [member] |
| Reserve for catastrophe [member] |
| Reserve for equalisation [member] |
| Reserve of discretionary participation features [member] |
| Retained earnings [member] |
| Non-controlling interests [member] |
| Retrospective application and retrospective restatement [axis] |
| Currently stated [member] |
| Previously stated [member] |
| Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member] |
| Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member] |
| Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member] |
| Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member] |
| Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member] |

**Illustration 3 [610000] Statement of changes in equity – reportable concepts**

|  |
| --- |
| **[610000] Statement of changes in equity- reportable concepts** |
| Statement of changes in equity [line items] |
| Equity at beginning of period |
| Changes in equity [abstract] |
| Comprehensive income [abstract] |
| Profit (loss) |
| Other comprehensive income |
| Total comprehensive income |
| Issue of equity |
| Dividends recognised as distributions to owners |
| Increase through other contributions by owners |
| Decrease through other distributions to owners |
| Increase (decrease) through transfers and other changes, equity |
| Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions |
| Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control |
| Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions |
| Total increase (decrease) in equity |
| Equity at end of period |

*Any reportable concept (line item) can be linked to any domain member via the table Statement of changes in equity [table]*. A simplified example is provided below linking all reportable segments to selected domain members within Equity attributable to owners of parent [member].

**Illustration 4 Statement of changes in equity [table]**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | Equity [member] | | | | |  |
| Equity attributable to owners of parent [member] | | | |  |
| Issued capital [member] |  | Other reserves [member] | Retained earnings [member] |
| Revaluation surplus [member] |
| Currently stated [member] | Consolidated [member] | Statement of changes in equity [abstract] | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Statement of changes in equity [line items] | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Equity | | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Changes in equity [abstract] | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Comprehensive income [abstract] | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Profit (loss) | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Other comprehensive income | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Comprehensive income | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Issue of equity | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Dividends recognised as distributions to owners | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase through other contributions by owners | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Decrease through other distributions to owners | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase (decrease) through transfers and other changes, equity | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions | | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Increase (decrease) in equity | | X | X | X | X | X |  |

* 1. Structure of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023
     1. Folders and file structures

Taxonomy structure refers to the general composition of the files and folders within taxonomy. In the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023, files are placed in a folder structure as shown in Illustration 5 below.

1. **Folders and files structure**

**Legend:**

representing a folder

representing a file (schema or entry points)

Note (\*): folder “full\_ifrs” is copied across from the IFRS Taxonomy 2023 as is. This folder contains IFRS taxonomy linkbases and the coreschema.

For each taxonomy release, the IFRS Taxonomy release date appears in all taxonomy files.

The folders and their contents, and the guidelines for folder and file names, are as follows (folder names are in bold and files are in italic):

* **sbr\_au\_taxonomy** is the SBR folder where all SBR reportable facts are defined and classified;
* **extl** is the folder reserved by SBR for external taxonomies;
* **ifrs\_20230615** is the folder where the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 resides;
* **full\_ifrs** is the folder that is copied across from the IFRS Taxonomy as is and contain IFRS Taxonomy’s linkbase files and the IFRS taxonomy’s core schema;
* *ifrs\_au-cor\_2023-06-15.xsd* is the core schema which contains the additional reportable concepts required for the Australian extension;
* *full\_ifrs \_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2023-06-15.xsd*is the entry point schema that combines all of the files for IFRS Taxonomy 2023 and the AU Extension specifically to present consolidated financial statements only;
* **au\_extensions** contains folders for standards, references and changes to the IFRS Taxonomy due to the integration of AU Extensions. This folder includes:
  + Folders that contains modular presentation and reference linkbase files for specific accounting standards issued by AASB, including: **aasb\_1023, aasb\_1038 and aasb\_1058**
  + **au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_1** contains all AU Extension’s linkbase files that are used for the entry point one
* Files contained in **au\_extensions** are as follows:
  + {pre | ref }\_aasb\_{“number”}\_2023-06-15.xml are modular presentation and reference linkbase files for each AASB standard standards;
  + rol\_{aasb}\_{“number”}\_2023-06-15.xsd are modular schemas that contain ELRs for the presentation linkbases for each AASB standard.
  + {pre | cal | def}\_au\_extension\_{ias | ifrs |}\_{“number”}\_2023-06-15\_role-{“unique role number”}.xml are modular presentation, calculation and definition linkbase files for changes to the related IFRS Taxonomy linkbases due to the integration of AU Extensions.
  + *ref\_au\_extension\_2023-06-15.xml* is the reference linkbase file for AU Extension’s standard references that are not related AASB 1023, AASB 1038 and AASB 1058.
  + *rol\_au\_extension\_2023-06-15.xsd* are modular schemas that contain ELRs used for AU Extensions
    1. Absolute and relative paths

The root resource location (URL) of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is

http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20230615/full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2023-06-15.xsd

This is formed according to the file and folder structure set out in section 3.3.1

Table 1 below provides examples of absolute paths to IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 files formed according to the file and folder structure set out in section 3.3.1

1. Absolute path to IFRS AU

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **File** | **Absolute path** |
| IFRS AU Core schema | http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20230615/au\_extensions/ifrs\_au-cor\_2023-06-15.xsd |
| English label linkbase for the IFRS AU Taxonomy additional concepts | http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20230615/au\_extensions/labels\_au/lab\_ifrs\_au-en\_2023-06-15.xml |
| AU Extension to the presentation linkbase in relation to the role 210000 of the IFRS Taxonomy | http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20230615/au\_extensions/linkbase\_au/au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_1/pre\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2023-06-15\_role-210000.xml |

IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 files can be referenced using both absolute and relative paths. Preparers should note that IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 files should not be amended and should therefore be referenced via absolute paths to avoid file changes being made by preparers.

* + 1. DTS discovery

IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is modularised as described in section 3.3.1 and the entry points are the schema

full\_ifrs\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2023-06-15.xsd

The discovery process is conducted in accordance with the XBRL 2.1 Specification discovery rules.

* + 1. Namespaces

The namespaces used by IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 are aligned and follow the same pattern as the one used in the IFRS Taxonomy 2023. In order to differentiate between concepts (and to modularise the schemas) in subsequent IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 releases and also to support taxonomy versioning, namespace unique resource identifiers (URIs) are used for each taxonomy release date.

The namespaces used for AU extension in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is [**http://sbr.gov.au/rprt/asic/finrpt/2023-06-15/**](http://sbr.gov.au/rprt/asic/finrpt/2017-07-20/) where YYYY-MM-DD is the taxonomy release date.

* + 1. Core, role and entry-point schema

In the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023, the reportable concepts are contained in two physical files (core schemas):

* full\_ifrs-cor\_2023-03-23.xsd
* ifrs\_au-cor\_2023-06-15.xsd

In compliance with the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture, the AU Extension does not use tuples or typed axes. Items and explicit axes are used instead. The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses three substitution groups defined by XBRL Specifications - item, hypercubeItem and dimensionItem.

As well as the core schema, an additional role schema is placed in each standard (and axes) folder for both IFRS and the AU Extension. These role schemas contain definitions of the presentation, calculation and definition ELRs. Role schemas do not contain concepts, tables, axes or members.

In the IFRS AU Taxonomy, concept names and identifiers (IDs) follow IFRS standards and implicitly ‘Camel Case’ best practice. For example, a concept that has the label “Accumulated impairment losses of goodwill” has the name “AccumulatedImpairmentLossesOfGoodwill” and the ID “ifrs\_AccumulatedImpairmentLossesOfGoodwill”. Similar with the IFRS Taxonomy, concept names and IDs are not updated if there are changes in IFRS terminology, IFRS AU terminology or labels. They remain stable for mapping purposes (although this may cause variations to the general ‘Camel Case’ rule). However, because of this, concept names and IDs should not be used to infer the meaning or semantics of a concept. Labels and information from other linkbases should be used instead. Concept names and IDs should be treated as technical identifiers only.

* + 1. Deprecated schema

In addition to the core schema, the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 provides a deprecated schema in similar manner with IFRS Taxonomy. The deprecated schema contains concepts from the previous taxonomy release which are no longer used in the current release. Deprecated concepts use deprecated labels and date label roles to provide information about the deprecation. A deprecated schema uses the namespace URI from the taxonomy that it is deprecating (i.e. the previous core schema namespace). The deprecated schema does not constitute an official IFRS Taxonomy file. The IFRS AU deprecated schema is located in the [deprecated] folder within the [ifrs\_au\_20230615] folder in the [extl] folder.

* + 1. Linkbases

The Standard Approach used to develop the IFRS AU Taxonomy (please refer to section 3.1.1) enables linkbases to be organised and viewed in the same way as in the IFRS Taxonomy. The linkbases can be viewed by Standards (when ELRs are sorted by their URIs), or according to financial statements (when ELRs are sorted by their definitions). The IFRS AU Taxonomy includes six-digit numbers in square brackets at the beginning of each ELR definition which provide viewing and sorting functionality (this number is not related to the underlying legislative requirement). IFRS AU Taxonomy’s entry point one contains ELRs between [100000] and [899999] referring to hierarchies and applied dimensional structures. The ELRs between [900000] and [999999] represent “for application” dimensional components copied from IFRS, with the exception of ELR [913000] which has been applied in IFRS AU Taxonomy. The definition linkbase and the calculation linkbase contain a number of separate ELR that provide modelling in definition linkbase (for isolation of hypercubes) or for conflicts in double calculations that are expressed as a six-digit number followed by letter a, b, c etc. The additional letters are not provided in the presentation linkbase ELRs.

The AU Extension has defined five new ELRs that are specific to the jurisdictional requirements as per table 2. In the same time, it is not making use of six of the IFRS ELRs as per table 3 below.

1. Additional ELRs in IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 for entry point 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Additional ELR** | **Explanations** |
| Extended link [105005] Australian Extension - other jurisdictional disclosures | Reportable concepts representing financial reporting requirements provided in Corporations Act, Corporations Regulations, Auditing Standards, ASX Listing Rules and ASX Corporate Governance Principles |
| Extended link [831800] Notes – Income of not for profit entities | Reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1058 Income of not for profit entities which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| Extended link [836505] Notes - General Insurance contracts | Reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1023 General Insurance which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| Extended link [836501] Notes - Life Insurance Contracts | Reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1038 Life Insurance which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| Extended link [833000] Notes - Parent entity disclosure | Reportable concepts required only when consolidated financial statements are prepared as required in Corporations Regulations. Therefore, this ELR appears in the entry point one only. |

1. Redundant ELRs in IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IFRS Taxonomy ELR not used** | **Explanations** |
| Extended link [710000] - Statement of changes in net assets available for benefits | IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement benefit Plans* is not adopted in Australia. |
| [901000] Axis - Retrospective application and retrospective restatement | This are 'for application' dimensions which cannot be applied in Australia due to preparer extensions/customisation of the taxonomy not being allowed. |
| [901100] Axis - Departure from requirement of IFRS |
| [901500] Axis - Creation date |
| [903000] Axis - Continuing and discontinued operations |
| [904000] Axis – Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale |

**Linkbase modularisation**

The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses five types of standard XBRL 2.1 linkbases, as well as generic label and reference linkbases. The linkbase files are referenced via a linkbaseRef from the entry point.

Label linkbases contain only the English labels and are referenced from the entry point via a linkbaseRef.

Presentation, calculation and definition linkbases are modularised according to IFRSs and the additional Australian requirements. They are then modularised again in single files for sets of disclosures (statements and notes). Consequently, single statements including note disclosures are the smallest files that can be referenced from the entry point.

* + 1. Reference linkbase

The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses the reference roles as listed in Table 4 (below).

1. Reference roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reference Role** | **Use** |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/disclosureRef | Reference to documentation that details an explanation of the disclosure requirements relating to the concept. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role/exampleRef | Reference to documentation that illustrates by example the application of the concept that assists in determining appropriate usage. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role/commonPracticeRef | Reference for common practice disclosure relating to the concept. Enables common practice reference to a given point in a literature (for example commonPracticeRef to Name:IAS, Number:16, Paragraph:24). The content of the common practice disclosure is the same as other references (so for example contains parts Name, Number, IssueDate, Paragraph). |

The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses the reference parts listed in Table 5 as defined by XBRL International in the reference schema.

For each IFRS AU reference resource, the IFRS AU Taxonomy provides, in general, the Name, Number, IssueDate, and Paragraph or Section. Generic references provide only the Name, Number and IssueDate.

1. Reference parts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reference part** | **IFRS Use**  **(adopted by SBR unchanged)** | **IFRS AU Use**  **(for AU Extension only)** |
| Note | Empty or “Effective YYYY-MM-DD” or “Expiry date YYYY-MM-DD” | Available to be used but currently empty |
| Name | {IFRS|IAS|IFRIC|SIC|IFRS for SMEs|MC} | {AASB|ASA|ASRE|ASIC Class Order|Corporations Act| Corporations LegislationsIASX CGC PrinciplesIASX Listing Rules} |
| Number | Number of the standard or interpretation | Number of the standard or interpretation, ASX CGC principle or Listing rule |
| IssueDate | Issue date of the standard or interpretation | Applicable date of AASBs included in the taxonomy, being 1 January 2022. |
| Section | Not used | Section of the Corporations Act or Corporations Regulations |
| Subsection | Not used | Sub-section of the Corporations Act or Corporations Regulations |
| Paragraph | Paragraph (number) in the standard | Paragraph (number) in the standard |
| Subparagraph | Subparagraph (number) of a paragraph | Subparagraph (number) of a paragraph |
| Clause | Subcomponent of a subparagraph | Subcomponent of a subparagraph |
| URI | Link to text of the standard in xIFRS | Not used for AU concepts |
| URIDate | Validity date of the link in xIFRS | Not used for AU concepts |

Generally the IFRS reference linkbases have been used in the IFRS AU Taxonomy “as is” unless additional Australian specific references had been added. The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Illustration (see Appendix A) provides details of the additional Australian references.

* + 1. Label linkbase

The IFRS AU Taxonomy defines labels (label resources) which are constructed according to the IFRS Style Guide to ensure consistency. Table 6 below presents the label roles introduced in the IFRS Taxonomy. Terse label roles are used at various points in the IFRS Taxonomy to enhance readability. Total and net label roles are used to indicate calculated hierarchies in the presentation linkbase as preferred labels.

The standard label roles are used for all Australian specific elements except for the following elements for which "totalLabel" roles are also applied:

* Total net premium revenue,
* Total net life insurance premium revenue,
* Total underwriting result
* Total life insurance underwriting result

1. Label roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Label role** | **Use** |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /negatedLabel | Label for a concept, when the value being presented should be negated (sign of the value should be inverted). For example, the standard and standard positive labels might be profit (loss) after tax and the negated labels loss (profit) after tax. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /negatedTotalLabel |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /negatedTerseLabel |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /netLabel | The label for a concept when it is to be used to present values associated with the concept when it is being reported as the net of a set of other values. Net labels allow the expression of labels, other than the one to be used as total label, if the presentation tree represents a gross/net calculation instead of a traditional calculation roll-up. For example, the standard label for Property, plant and equipment can have the total label Total property, plant and equipment and the net label Net property, plant and equipment. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /deprecatedLabel | The label for a concept indicating that the concept has been deprecated (used only for deprecated schema). |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2009/role  /deprecatedDateLabel |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role  /label | Standard label role for a concept. The IFRS Taxonomy uses standard labels to guarantee uniqueness of the labels |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role  /totalLabel | The label role for a concept when it is to be used to present values associated with the concept when it is reported as the total of a set of other values. This role should not be used to infer semantics of facts reported in instance documents. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role  /periodStartLabel | The label role for a concept with the periodType="instant" when it is to be used to present values associated with the concept when it is reported as a start (end) of period value. These roles should not be used to infer semantics of facts reported in instance documents. |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role  /periodEndLabel |
| http://www.xbrl.org/2003/role  /terseLabel | Short label role for a concept, often omitting text that should be inferable when the concept is reported in the context of other related concepts. |

* + 1. Negated labels

Negated labels in the IFRS Taxonomy use a set of label roles from the XBRL International Link Role Registry (LRR). The use of negated labels does not affect the sign of a reported value in XBRL. Negating a label only affects the visualisation of the reported data, it does not affect the data itself (there is no influence on the sign of reported facts). A processor should multiply the displayed amount by -1 for visualisation purposes only.

The current release of the AU Extension does not use any negated label.

* + 1. Presentation linkbases

The IFRS AU Taxonomy follows the same rules as the IFRS Taxonomy whereby a non-abstract concept that is a parent in a corresponding calculation linkbase is (generally) represented in the presentation linkbase as the last of its calculation siblings, unless a different ordering is more practicable.

Due to the inclusion of the AU elements, AU presentation linkbases files have been created in the folder "au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_1" to insert AU elements in the below IFRS roles:

[834120] Notes - Share-based payment arrangements

[822200] Notes - Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

[822390] Notes - Financial instruments

[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current

[220000] Statement of financial position, order of liquidity

[310000] Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by function of expense

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

[800500] Notes - List of notes

[810000] Notes - Corporate information and statement of IFRS compliance

[880000] Notes - Additional information

[826380] Notes – Inventories

[510000] Statement of cash flows, direct method

[851100] Notes - Cash flow statement

[835110] Notes - Income taxes

[818000] Notes - Related party

[825480] Notes - Separate financial statements

[813000] Notes - Interim financial reporting

[832610] Notes - Leases (IFRS 16)

[831150] Notes - Revenue from contracts with customers

[811000] Notes – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Additional presentation linkbases have been created for the additional Australian reporting requirements and are listed in Table 7 below.

1. IFRS AU – Additional presentation linkbases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 additional presentation linkbases** | **Explanations** |
| pre\_au\_extension\_2023-06-15\_role-105005.xml | Includes reportable concepts representing financial reporting requirements provided in Corporations Act, Corporations Regulations, Auditing Standards, ASX Listing Rules and ASX Corporate Governance Principles |
| pre\_aasb\_1058\_2023-06-15\_role-831800.xml | Include reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1058 Income of not for profit entities which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| pre\_aasb\_1023\_2023-06-15\_role-836505.xml | Includes reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1023 General Insurance which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| pre\_aasb\_1038\_2023-06-15\_role-836501.xml | Includes reportable concepts for disclosures required under AASB 1038 Life Insurance which do not have a corresponding IFRS standard |
| pre\_au\_extension\_2023-06-15\_role-833000.xml | Includes reportable concepts required when only consolidated financial statements are prepared as required in Corporations Regulations. |

* + 1. Calculation linkbases

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 uses calculation linkbases in the manner prescribed by the XBRL 2.1 Specification and provides all possible calculations for hierarchies. Some of the calculations linkbases are directly imported from IFRS Taxonomy and some have been substituted with new linkbases that include the new elements introduced by the AU Extension. The list of the AU calculation linkbases in the folder ""au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_1" is contained in Table 8 below.

1. IFRS AU – Modified calculation linkbases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 modified calculation linkbases** | **Explanations** |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2023-06-15\_role-210000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2023-06-15\_role-220000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2023-06-15\_role-310000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_7\_2023-06-15\_role-510000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2023-06-15\_role-880000.xml | Inclusion of additional concepts required by AASB 1054. |

* + 1. Definition linkbases

The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses definition linkbases in the same way as the IFRS Taxonomy to express dimensional relationships. The IFRS Taxonomy defines axes and members for listed relationships, and therefore only uses explicit axes. Typed axes are not used in the IFRS AU Taxonomy. The IFRS Taxonomy defines tables where an axis has clearly been applied to a set of line items. Consequently, axes in the IFRS Taxonomy are only ‘*applied’* (to line items) and the axes ‘for application’ are not provided as they cannot be used.

There are two types of definition linkbases in the IFRS Taxonomy. The first is the definition linkbase file placed in the standards folder, which mirrors the structure of the presentation linkbase if the presentation linkbase contains a table. These filenames have the prefix *def\_*, they represent hierarchies of line items, and they link axes to a given set of reportable items (line items) within the IFRS AU Taxonomy.

The second type of definition linkbase represents axes, and these are placed in the dimensions folder or in the standards folder (if they represent axes that are applied to a set of line items). Dimensional definition linkbases also have an equivalent in the structure of the presentation linkbase. These filenames have the prefix *dim\_* or *pre\_*.

All defaults for axes (dimensions) are placed in a single ELR number [990000] to avoid redundancies. This ELR does not have an equivalent in the presentation linkbase.

* + 1. Generic label and reference linkbases

The IFRS AU Taxonomy uses generic labels and references to provide ELR definitions in compliance with the provisions of the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture.

* 1. Dimensions Specification

The IFRS AU Taxonomy implementation of dimensional hypercubes uses only positive hypercubes for consistency with the approach used in the IFRS Taxonomy design.

The IFRS Taxonomy 2023 contains two types of dimensions – 'applied' dimension/axis, and 'for application' dimensions/axis. All dimensions in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 are 'applied' dimensions. The dimensions 'for application' are not supported in the Australian extension due to the fact that the preparer extensions are not allowed at this time and therefore it would not be possible to create new tables to apply those dimensions.

* + 1. "Applied" dimensions

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 has implemented all of the ‘applied’ dimensions available in the IFRS Taxonomy. However, it is recognised that some 'applied' dimensions provided in IFRS Taxonomy 2023 have to be extended by entities in order to be effectively used. Examples of ‘applied’ dimensions that may require preparer extensions and the rationale for extending is provided in Table 9 below.

1. Examples of ‘applied’ dimensions requiring extensions

| **Extended Link Role in the IFRS definition linkbase** | **[Member] that requires extending** | **Reasons for extending** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [817000] Notes - Business Combinations | Business combinations [member] | The information about business combination, reconciliation of changes in goodwill, acquired receivables, acquired contingent liabilities etc is required under AASB 3.B64a for each material business combination. |
| [871100a] Notes - Operating segments | Reportable segments [member] | AASB 8 requires certain disclosure for all reportable segments individually, for each group of similar products and services, by individual foreign countries and significant customers. |
| [832410c] Notes - Impairment of assets | Cash generating units [member] | AASB 136.130 requires this information for each impairment loss, including the disclosure of individual cash-generating units for each material impairment loss. |

Given that IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 cannot be extended/customised by preparers (see 3.1.4), when a dimension cannot be effectively used without extension or customisation, the preparers are advised to block-tag the relevant information using the specific [text block] concepts provided in the taxonomy for each corresponding dimension. Table 10 below shows example of the [text block] concepts corresponding to the dimensions in the table 9.

1. Example “[817000] Notes –Business combinations”

| **Dimension** | **Relevant [text block] concept** |
| --- | --- |
| [817700a] Notes - Business Combinations | All information can be tagged using the element "Disclosure of detailed information about business combinations [text block]" |
| [871100a] Notes - Operating segments | All information can be tagged using the element "Disclosure of operating segments [text block]" |
| [832410c] Notes - Impairment of assets | All information can be tagged using the element " Disclosure of information for cash-generating units [text block]" |

The entry point 1 of IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 providesthe ELR [833000] Notes – Parent entity disclosure containing a dimension which is used to disclose information about parent entities. Required monetary information must be populated using the Separate [member] since the Consolidated [member], although available, should not be used for the purpose of this disclosure.

Information about parent entities required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements is grouped in the ELR [833000] Notes - Parent entity disclosure which, in addition to Australian specific requirements, reuses concepts from the IFRS Taxonomy listed in the Table 11 below.

1. Tagging of monetary information for parent entities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Required information** | **IFRS AU Concept Id** | **IFRS AU label** |
| Total current assets of the parent entity | ifrs-full\_CurrentAssets | Current assets |
| Total assets of the parent entity | ifrs-full\_Assets | Total assets |
| Total current liabilities of the parent entity | ifrs-full\_CurrentLiabilities | Current liabilities |
| Total liabilities of the parent entity | ifrs-full\_Liabilities | Total liabilities |
| Shareholders equity of the parent entity separately showing issued capital and each reserve | ifrs-full\_Equity | Total equity |
| Issued capital | ifrs-full\_IssuedCapital | Issued capital |
| Retained earnings | ifrs-full\_RetainedEarnings | Retained earnings |
| Share premium | ifrs-full\_SharePremium | Share premium |
| Treasury shares | ifrs-full\_TreasuryShares | Treasury shares |
| Other equity interest | ifrs-full\_otherEquityInterest | Other equity interest |
| Other reserves | ifrs-full\_OtherReserves | Other reserves |
| Profit (loss) | ifrs-full\_ProfitLoss | Profit (loss) |
| Total comprehensive income | ifrs-full\_ComprehensiveIncome | Total comprehensive income |
| Details of any guarantees entered into by parent entity in relation to debts of its subsidiaries | ifrs\_au-full\_DisclosureOfDetailsOfAnyGuaranteesEnteredIntoByParentEntityInRelationToDebtsOfItsSubsidiaries | Details of any guarantees entered into by parent entity in relation to debts of its subsidiaries |
| Details of any contingent liabilities of parent entity | ifrs\_au-full\_DisclosureOfContingentLiabilitiesOfParentEntity | Details of any contingent liabilities of parent entity |
| Details of any contractual commitments by parent entity for acquisition of property plant and equipment | ifrs\_au-full\_DisclosureOfContractualCommitmentsByParentEntityForAcquisitionOfPropertyPlantAndEquipment | Details of any contractual commitments by parent entity for acquisition of property plant and equipment |

1. Preparer's guide

##### This section outlines how to prepare an instance document in terms of specifics of the IFRS AU contexts and dimensions used, units and facts required to be supplied within the instance document.

* 1. Mapping to THE IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023

The first step required for mapping the financial statements to the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is to learn how the IFRS Taxonomy reflects the IFRSs from a financial reporting perspective. One way to learn about the structure and content of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is to use the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Illustrated – see Appendix A or to navigate the taxonomy using an XBRL tool (preferably one with taxonomy viewing functionalities). All components of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 can be organised and viewed in two ways – either by financial statements or by IFRSs. The illustration in Appendix A shows the presentation linkbase of entry point one.

During the mapping phase, an entity must choose the line items and axis in accordance with their particular circumstances.

* 1. Context Specifications

The context should contain entity specific information such as ASIC company identifier, the reporting period, whether the information is consolidated, restated and so forth.

The Financial Report will contain many context declarations and this section will specify the context elements which are common across all contexts and their valid values.

When producing the instance document each element is required to have a context assigned which identifies the period and entity that the reported data relates to. The entity is uniquely identified by the combination of the identifier and the scheme. The segment part of a context is not used; the scenario part of it is where all the information regarding the dimensions (axis) and dimension members is contained.

The dimensional features are addressed in instance documents using scenario elements in the context, thereby giving the reported facts a dimensional structure. The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is using only explicit dimensions and the instance document should refer to the members or their combinations defined below.

The IFRS Taxonomy defines default members for each of its axes. When reporting facts for the default member, the scenario element should be empty (the fact should be reported in a base non-dimensional context).

The context elements that should be presented across all the possible context instances within the Financial Report are listed in the Table below. The ‘Remarks’ column provides additional information required some of the dimensions which may not be possible to use due to requirement to extend particular domains and provides the recommended text block element to be used instead (as discussed in section 3.4)

1. Context table

| **XBRL Instance Context Data Concept** | **Description** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Context Identifier | This is a unique identifier used to link the data element to a defined XBRL context. | For example, a four character id starting with ‘C’ and a three digit sequential number for each context e.g. C001 |
| Entity Identifier | This field must be set to the ACN or ARSN or ARBN or the AFSL Number of the entity submitting the financial reports. | The identifier must have same value as the identifier used for the coversheet form. |
| Entity Identifier Scheme | This field must be set to one of the following values in accordance with the type of identifier used as the ‘entity identifier’:  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ACN>  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ARSN>  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ARBN>  <http://www.asic.gov.au/AFSL> | The value selected must match the type of identifier used for ‘entity identifier’ |
| Scenario | Consolidated and separate financial statements[axis] | Where only consolidated financial reports are presented, required monetary information for the parent entity must be tagged using "Separate" domain member |
| Period | Must be one of the following:   * Duration: Current Period - Start and End Date of the Current Financial Period * Duration: Prior Period- Start and End Date of the Previous Financial Period * Instant: End Date of Current Financial Period * Instant: End Date of Prior Financial Period |  |

Note: Other axis elements not listed in this table are optional to be used if required.

* 1. tagging line items presented in primary financial statements

In a closed reporting environment (i.e. preparer's extensions/customisation are not allowed), preparers may face situations when certain monetary line items in the primary financial statements cannot be tagged using the elements provided in the taxonomy. Since block-tagging cannot be a solution in these cases, the following provide additional guidance in relation to tagging the primary financial statements. This additional guidance, which may require some changes to the presentation of financial statements for the purpose of digital financial reporting, is intended to facilitate XBRL tagging of financial statements in the closed business environment and is not meant to affect or change the entities' presentation and disclosure practices in accordance with the accounting standard requirements:

***A label of the taxonomy element does not match the description of the line item reported in primary financial statements***

Taxonomy element labels are based on descriptions provided in the accounting standards and therefore can be different to descriptions of line items in primary financial statements reported by an entity. When selecting appropriate taxonomy elements to tag reported line items in primary financial statements, preparers are advised to consider the substance of reported line items and tag them choosing the taxonomy elements based on their standard references provided in the taxonomy. The documentation label of the element in the IFRS Taxonomy will provide preparers with explanation about the business meaning of the element.

***Taxonomy provides different granularity of disclosure in primary financial statements***

When an entity reports a line item in a primary financial statement representing aggregated financial information and more granular information is disclosed in the notes, but the taxonomy provides more granular information to be disclosed in the primary financial statement, the preparers are advised to follow the format of disclosure provided by the taxonomy. For example, ELR [210000] *Statement of financial position, current/non-current* provides 2 separate elements for "Goodwill" and "Intangible assets other than goodwill". If an entity reports the goodwill and intangible assets other than goodwill as a single line item in its statement of financial position, both "Goodwill" and "Intangible assets other than goodwill" line items will need to be disclosed and tagged separately in accordance with the format of the taxonomy.

***No taxonomy element available to tag specific line items in primary financial statements***

When a primary financial statement contains line items which are specific to a company and there are no appropriate taxonomy elements available to tag those line items, the preparers are advised to aggregate those line items within the same classification category. Preparers will tag the aggregated items using the appropriate elements in the table below and disclose descriptions and amounts of individual aggregated line items in the footnote attached to the element used.

1. Taxonomy element for tagging specific line items in primary financial statements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ELR** | **Classification** | **Taxonomy elements** |
| [210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current | Current assets | Other current financial assets  Other current non-financial assets |
| Non-current assets | Other non-current financial assets  Other non-current non-financial assets |
| Current liabilities | Other current financial liabilities  Other current non-financial liabilities |
| Non-current liabilities | Other non-current financial liabilities  Other non-current non-financial liabilities |
| Equity | Other equity interest  Other reserves |
| [220000] Statement of financial position, order of liquidity | Assets [abstract] | Other financial assets  Other non-financial assets |
| Liabilities [abstract] | Other financial liabilities  Other non-financial liabilities |
| Equity [abstract] | Other equity interest  Other reserves |
| [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 | Profit (loss) before tax [abstract] | Other income  Other expense  Other gains (losses) |
| [410000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented net of tax | Exchange differences on translation [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation |
|  | Available-for-sale financial assets [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, net of tax, available-for-sale financial assets |
|  | Cash flow hedges [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, net of tax, cash flow hedges |
|  | Hedges of net investment in foreign operations [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, net of tax, hedges of net investments in foreign operations |
| [420000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented before tax | Exchange differences on translation [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation |
|  | Available-for-sale financial assets [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, before tax, available-for-sale financial assets |
|  | Cash flow hedges [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, before tax, cash flow hedges |
|  | Hedges of net investment in foreign operations [abstract] | Other comprehensive income, before tax, hedges of net investments in foreign operations |
| [610000] Statement of changes in equity | Equity attributable to owners of parent [member] | Other equity interest [member]  Other reserves [member] |
| [510000] Statement of cash flows, direct method | Cash flows from (used in) operating activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |
| Classes of cash receipts from operating activities [abstract] | Other cash receipts from operating activities |
| Classes of cash payments from operating activities [abstract] | Other cash payments from operating activities |
| Cash flows from (used in) investing activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |
| Cash flows from (used in) financing activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |
| [520000] Statement of cash flows, indirect method | Cash flows from (used in) operating activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) [abstract] | Other adjustments for non-cash items  Other adjustments for which cash effects are investing or financing cash flow  Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) |
| Cash flows from (used in) investing activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |
| Cash flows from (used in) financing activities [abstract] | Other inflows (outflows) of cash |

* 1. Units and Decimals

Numerical information within instance documents may include:

* monetary amounts
* Date type
* share counts
* earnings per share

Numeric facts within an instance document require the indication of two specific properties, the unit of measure and the decimals that apply to the fact value. It should also be considered that the data may be presented as a rounded amount in the financial statements e.g. the financial statements may be represented in thousands.

Instance document preparers will need to consider the presentation of their data to determine the properties to be applied within the instance – the value of the “decimals” attribute in particular.

A summary of the properties required for each category of numerical data is included below.

* + 1. Monetary Amounts and date type

Monetary amounts are expressed in the presentation currency which can be AUD or any other currency. For financial statements prepared using the Australian Accounting Standards this currency may be Australian Dollars or other currency, whichever is the presentation currency according with the accounting standard.

Monetary amounts are often rounded within financial statements. The decimal property should be used to indicate the level of rounding applied. For example Assets may have a value of $ 53,928 (rounded to thousands) within the financial statements. In the instance document the Assets would be 53928000 with the mandatory “decimals” attribute set to -3. The unit properties for monetary amounts as contained in the XBRL context are listed in Table 14 below.

1. Units – Monetary amounts

| **XBRL Instance Context Data Concept** | **Instructions/Rules** |
| --- | --- |
| Unit Identifier (attribute) | This is a unique identifier used to link the data element to a defined XBRL unit. SBR is recommending a 2 characters identifier starting with “u” and a single digit sequential number for each unit e.g. u1  1. Must be a valid value. |
| Unit Measure | This must be a monetary unit type recognized by the International Standards Organization standard ISO 4217 (see [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)) e.g. iso4217:AUD for Australian dollars |

Facts for element with datetype should be presented without the time component (i.e. in the format of yyyy-mm-dd).

* + 1. Share Counts

Some elements within instance document represent a number of shares. These amounts may or may not be rounded within the financial statements and the decimals attribute should be applied appropriately. For example, “Adjusted weighted average number of shares” may be 13,787,078 shares. In the instance document the value would be 13787078 with a “decimals” attribute set to 0. The unit properties in the XBRL context for share counts are listed in Table 15 below.

1. Units – Share counts

| **XBRL Instance Context Data Concept** | **Requirement** | **Instructions/Rules** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Unit Identifier (attribute) | Mandatory | This is a unique identifier used to link the data element to a defined XBRL unit. SBR is recommending a 2 character identifier starting with “u” and a single digit sequential number for each unit e.g. u1  1. Must be a valid value |
| Unit Measure | Mandatory | Must have the value xbrli:shares where the namespace prefix xbrli is the prefix of the namespace "http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance" |

* + 1. Earnings Per Share

Monetary amounts are expressed as a currency amount per share. For financial statements prepared using the Australian Accounting Standards this currency will generally be Australian Dollars, and may also be Australian cents or any other currency used for presentation. The properties of the element should be represented appropriately. For example, “Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations” if the amount in the financial statements for was 55.7 cents per share in the financial statements then this could be represented in the instance with a value of 0.557 and a “decimals” attribute of 3.

Earnings per share is a complex unit of measure and therefore requires both a numerator and denominator in its definition. The unit properties for earnings per share elements are listed in the below table.

1. Units – Earnings per share

| **XBRL Instance Context Data Concept** | **Instructions/Rules** |
| --- | --- |
| Unit Identifier (attribute) | This is a unique identifier used to link the data element to a defined XBRL unit. SBR is recommending a 2 characters identifier starting with “u” and a single digit sequential number for each unit e.g. u1  1. Must be a valid value. |
| Unit Divide | Contains the unitNumerator and unitDenominator concepts |
| Unit unitNumerator | Contains the measure concept for the numerator of the unit of measure |
| Numerator Unit Measure | This must be a monetary unit type recognized by the International Standards Organization standard ISO 4217 (see www.iso.org) e.g. iso4217:AUD for Australian dollars |
| Unit unitDenominator | Contains the measure concept for the denominator of the unit of measure |
| Denominator Unit Measure | Must have the value xbrli:shares where the namespace prefix xbrli is the prefix of the namespace "http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance" |

* + 1. Calculation’s warning errors

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 includes ELRs that are alternative in nature – such as “[210000] – Statement of financial position, current/non-current” and “[220000] – Statement of financial position, order of liquidity” – and that the unnecessary ELRs cannot be eliminated (as preparer's customisation is not allowed) will trigger warnings for calculation inconsistencies. These warnings can be ignored.

The above calculation errors happen when two alternative ELRs have some common concepts. For example, an entity that decides to use the “[210000] - Statement of financial position, current/non-current” ELR. The entity will provide facts in the instance document for all the concepts in that ELR, but some of those concepts (not all) are also included in the alternative ““[220000] – Statement of financial position, order of liquidity” ELR. Because facts are only partially included in [220000], there will be calculation error warnings.

Preparer should ensure that the instance document (XBRL or iXBRL) should only contain facts (data) that are relevant for the reporting entity as identified by the entity identifier.

Appendix A – IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 Illustration

Financial Report

Implementation Guide

**Introduction**

This document provides a view of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 (organised according to financial statements). Physically, the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 is composed of a set of electronic XBRL files, as a result it will require relevant XBRL tools to view the structure and content of the Taxonomy. This illustration is prepared in a simplified and visual format to facilitate a review of the Taxonomy's contents and its structure without XBRL tools. This illustration includes:

* The hierarchy, elements and standard references of the IFRS Taxonomy. These elements represent IFRS disclosure requirements which are also adopted in Australia.
* The hierarchy, elements and standard references of the Australian extensions to the IFRS Taxonomy 2023. These elements represent additional Australian disclosure requirements in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards (AASB), Act and ASX listing rules.
* The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2023 reflects the requirements from accounting standards issued as at 1 January 2023.
* The illustration is based on the presentation linkbase of the entry point one.

**How to read this illustration?**

***Column 1 (Label)* -** This column provides the name of each element and its presentation hierarchy in the taxonomy.

***Column 2 (Type)* -** This column provides the disclosure format of each element such as: text, text block, monetary, date, etc...

***Column 3(IFRS references)* -** This column provides the IFRS reference of each element. These references are equivalent to AASB references because AASB references can be derived from IFRS references. For example, the reference to IAS 7.31 should be equivalent to AASB107.31

***Column 4 (Additional AU reference to IFRS elements)*** - This column provides additional references to IFRS elements which are used for similar disclosure requirements in Australia.

***Column 5 (AU Extension reference)* -** This column provides accounting standard or legal references for Australian extension elements.