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| Standard Business Reporting  IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 Guide  Program name: *Standard Business Reporting*  Date: 20 June 2019  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) | | |

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. | |
| ENDORSEMENT  APPROVAL | |  | |  | |
|  | | Chief Solutions Architect  Standard Business Reporting | | | |
| Doug Niven | | Senior Executive Leader  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 software developers 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”) that are lodged with ASIC.

* 1. Audience and Scope

This document is the supplementary guide for the implementers of SBR ASIC Forms 388, 7051, FS70, and 405 and it should be read in conjunction with the Message Implementation Guides (MIGs) for the abovementioned forms. It can also be used by implementers of the instance documents as standalone functionality.

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 software developers to understand the mapping and tagging requirements involved in implementing the Taxonomy for financial reporting and how to produce valid instance documents for lodgement with ASIC through SBR.

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. This allows an instance document in iXBRL format to be consumable by computers using XBRL tags and to be rendered for human readability using any 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 2019") is based on the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 (as issued by the IFRS Foundation). Relevant reference documentation of the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 should be referred to in conjunction with this document.

* 1. References

List of relevant references

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ref** | **Document Link** | **Document description** |
|  | IFRS Taxonomy 2019  **http://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-taxonomy/#resources** | Reference documentation of the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 as issued by the IFRS Foundation. This links contains support materials for:   * Browsing the IFRS Taxonomy * Understanding IFRS Taxonomy updates * Filing with the IFRS Taxonomy * Working with the IFRS Taxonomy |
|  |  |  |
|  | The SBR Web Service Implementation Guide document can be downloaded at http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/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 |
|  | The Software Developer Kit documentation can be accessed at http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/enabling-sbr-in-my-application/productivity-tools | Reference information for software developers using the SBR software developer kit. The software developer kit cannot be used to produce iXBRL instance documents. |
|  | The ASIC 388 Message Implementation Guide can be downloaded at  http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/developer-tools/asic | Reference document that supports the software developers in the implementation of the ASIC Form 388 Copy of Financial Statements and Reports |
|  | The ASIC 7051 Message Implementation Guide can be downloaded at  http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/developer-tools/asic | Reference document that supports the software developers in the implementation of the ASIC Form 7051 Half Yearly Reports |
|  | The ASIC FS70 Message Implementation Guide can be downloaded at  http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/developer-tools/asic | Reference document that supports the software developers in the implementation of the ASIC Form FS70 Australian financial services licensee profit and loss statement and balance sheet |
|  | The ASIC 405&406 Message Implementation Guide can be downloaded at  http://www.sbr.gov.au/software-developers/developer-tools/asic | Reference document that supports the software developers in the implementation of the ASIC Form 405 - Statement to verify financial statements of a foreign entity & 406 - Annual return of a foreign entity. |

* 1. Change Management

If a material change is required to the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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
* Unlike IFRS for small and medium-sized entities (SMEs), which is a standard separate from full IFRSs, Reduced Disclosure Requirements in Australia (RDR) are an integral part of AASBs.

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 pro-forma (coversheet) 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. Compliance requirements

Although lodgement of Forms 388, 7051, FS70, 405 and accompanying instance document is voluntary, entities should aim to ensure that their instance documents include all the information contained in the financial reports prepared in accordance with:

* the Act including the Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Auditing Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
* any ASIC Class Orders that were applied in the preparation of the paper or PDF version of the financial report; and
* applicable ASX Listing Rules.

Attention should be paid to including zeros ("0") where required by the Act or Australian Accounting Standards. For example, an entity must show zeros where zeros appear for a particular element in the financial report e.g. for a comparative item which did not occur in the current year.

Any rounding in a financial report must comply with Class Order 98/100 *Rounding in financial reports and directors’ reports* and reflect the numbers reported in the paper or PDF copy of the financial report. For example, if an entity reports total assets of $123,456 with a notation at the top of the columns that the amounts are in thousands (i.e. the application of Class Order 98/100 has meant that the reported total assets are $123,456,000), then the instance document should show 123456000 with "decimals" attribute of -3.

The instance document lodged with ASIC should always include the same information as provided in the paper or PDF financial report. For example the Directors' report including the auditor independence declarations is required when an entity is lodging their Form FS70 'Australian financial services licensee profit and loss statement and balance sheet' but is not required when non-company licensee (e.g. individual, partnership, foreign entity) is lodging the same report. Therefore in each case the instance document should include only the appropriate elements that are provided in the paper or PDF financial report.

* 1. Comparisons with other SBR reports

The financial reports, due to its nature and design, have a number of differing characteristics to the other reportswithin the SBR program as follows:

* + 1. Public Availability

Financial reports lodged using the IFRS AU Taxonomy (instance documents) will be available to the public through ASIC. Similar to existing hard copy and/or PDF lodgements of financial reports, instance documents will be available to be used by the general investing public, creditors, employees, business analysts, financial institutions and others.

* + 1. Free-form Disclosure

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 consist of an endless number of disclosures, especially for statements such as the Cash Flow Statement for which there is little line by line guidance in the accounting standards.

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. Lodgement and Assurance Requirements

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

When entities lodge an XBRL instance document instead of lodging forms using traditional means (paper or PDF), the entities lodging financial reports with ASIC must also lodge the financial report either as paper lodgements or as PDF attachments. The public availability and free-form nature of the financial report discussed above mean that human users accessing financial reports from ASIC are reliant on being able to read and understand financial reports in the manner intended by the reporting entity. As XBRL is a language designed for consumption by computers, it is impractical for human users to read and properly understand an entity’s financial report in the format of an XBRL instance document. Therefore, the paper or PDF lodgement continues to be required. until the time when XBRL and human readable formats become integrated into one document.

When entities lodge an iXBRL instance document which contains both XBRL tags and HTML document that allows the financial reports to be rendered for human readability in the manner intended by the reporting entities, the paper or PDF financial reports are not required to be lodged.

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.

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 2019 is based on the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 as issued by the IFRS Foundation and is extended to include Australian specific jurisdictional requirements (“AU Extension”).

The reference documentation for the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 as issued by the IFRS Foundation (see point 1 of the list in section 1.3) is important in understanding the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019, as its architecture follows the architecture designed by the IFRS Foundation and the guidelines for its extension as described in the IFRS Taxonomy Architecture which can be found using the link provided in section 1.3..

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 may also be reused by businesses to meet the requirements of any stakeholders to which the business wants or needs to send instance documents, (e.g. banks) once they are capable of consuming information in this way.

* + 1. Changes to the previous version

The main changes in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 relate to the following:

* Updates to IFRS Taxonomy 2019 in relation to changes to IFRSs;
* Inclusion of further common practice elements in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019;

In 2017, we have changed file structure and the architecture of the IFRS AU Taxonomy. These changes aim to avoid making modifications in the original files of IFRS taxonomy when we include AU Extension in it. The changes separate all AU Extension elements in separate AU Extension’s files (in the previous years, changes to incorporate AU Extension elements are made directly in the IFRS Taxonomy’s linkbase files). These changes in file structure and taxonomy architecture do not affect the content of the IFRS AU Taxonomy.

There is no change to the architecture of the IFRS AU Taxonomy in 2018 and 2019.

* + 1. 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 2019 for concepts originally belonging to the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 have not been changed for the purpose of its integration into the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019. 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 2019 concepts within the hierarchical structure contained in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 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 the reference to Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Corporations Regulations. (see column "Additional AU reference to IFRS elements" in Appendix A)

The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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\_20190620” that is the IFRS AU taxonomy 2019. 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 2019 without making any changes.

4. The entry point “full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2019-06-20.xsd” which will be used by entities presenting consolidated financial statements only. This is referred to as “entry point one”.

5. The entry point “full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_2\_2019-06-20.xsd” which will be used by entities presenting both consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with ASIC class order 10/654 or by AFS licensees that are reporting entities. This is referred to as “entry point two”.

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 2019 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 detailed level than is currently provided for in the Taxonomy. This detailed 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 2019 is not allowed. Therefore, entities must 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 4.2 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 2019 is 2019-03-27. The release date for the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 is 2019-06-20.

* 1. Modelling of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019

The main principles applied when creating the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 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 points.

The list of all concepts is included in Appendix A grouped into ELRs mirroring 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** |
| AU | Disclosure of consolidated and separate financial statements [abstract] |
| AU | Disclosure of consolidated and separate financial statements [line items] |
| 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 |
| AU | Disclosure of consolidated and separate financial statements [table] |
| AU | Consolidated and separate financial statements [axis] |
| AU | Consolidated [member] |
| AU | Separate [member] |

Legend:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IFRS | - IFRS concept integrated into the IFRS AU Taxonomy |
| AU | - Australian Extension concept integrated into the IFRS AU Taxonomy |
| AU | - Application of [913000] dimension applicable for entry point two only (see 3.4.2 below) |

* + 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 2019
     1. Folders and file structures

Taxonomy structure refers to the general composition of the files and folders within taxonomy. In the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019, 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 2019 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\_20190620** is the folder where the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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\_2019-06-20.xsd* is the core schema which contains the additional reportable concepts required for the Australian extension;
* *full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2019-06-20.xsd*is the entry point schema that combines all of the files for IFRS Taxonomy 2019 and the IFRS AU Extension Taxonomy 2018 compiled specifically to present consolidated financial statements only;
* *full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_2\_2019-06-20.xsd*is the entry point schema that combines all of the files for IFRS Taxonomy 2019 and the IFRS AU Extension Taxonomy 2018 compiled specifically to present consolidated and separate (parent) financial statements;
* **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
  + **au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_2** 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”}\_2019-06-20.xml are modular presentation and reference linkbase files for each AASB standard standards;
  + rol\_{aasb}\_{“number”}\_2019-06-20.xsd are modular schemas that contain ELRs for the presentation linkbases for each AASB standard.
  + {pre | cal | def}\_au\_extension\_{ias | ifrs |}\_{“number”}\_2019-06-20\_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\_2019-06-20.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\_2019-06-20.xsd* are modular schemas that contain ELRs used for AU Extensions
  + *def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xml* contains changes to the modular definition linkbase of the IFRS Taxonomy that are used for the entry point two
  + *def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-{“unique role number”}-EP2.xml* contains modular definition linkbases created by AU Extension to be used for the entry point two
  + *pre\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xml* contains changes to the modular presentation linkbase of the IFRS Taxonomy that are used for the entry point two
  + *rol\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xsd* is the modular schema that contain ELRs used for entry point two.
    1. Absolute and relative paths

The root resource location (URL) of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 are

http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20190620/full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2019-06-20.xsd and

http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20190620/full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_2\_2019-06-20.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 2019 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\_20190620/au\_extensions/ifrs\_au-cor\_2019-06-20.xsd |
| English label linkbase for the IFRS AU Taxonomy additional concepts | http://sbr.gov.au/taxonomy/sbr\_au\_taxonomy/extl/ifrs\_au\_20190620/au\_extensions/labels\_au/lab\_ifrs\_au-en\_2019-06-20.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\_20190620/au\_extensions/linkbase\_au/au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_1/pre\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2019-06-20\_role-210000.xml |

IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 files can be referenced using both absolute and relative paths. Software vendors should note that IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 is modularised as described in section 3.3.1 and the entry points are the schemas

full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_1\_2019-06-20.xsd; and

full\_ifrs\_doc\_with\_AU\_extensions\_entry\_point\_2\_2019-06-20.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 2019 are aligned and follow the same pattern as the one used in the IFRS Taxonomy 2019. In order to differentiate between concepts (and to modularise the schemas) in subsequent IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 is [**http://sbr.gov.au/rprt/asic/finrpt/2019-06-20/**](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 2019, the reportable concepts are contained in two physical files (core schemas):

* full\_ifrs-cor\_2019-03-27.xsd
* ifrs\_au-cor\_2019-06-20.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 2019 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\_20190620] 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 IFRS AU Taxonomy’s entry point two also contains certain ELRs ended with “-EP2” in the definition linkbases, which represent the ELR created for the entry point two.

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 seven of the IFRS ELRs as per table 3 below.

1. Additional ELRs in IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 for entry point 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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, being 1 January 2018. |
| 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 2019 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

Due to the application of the “Consolidated and separate financial statements’ dimension most of the IFRS presentation linkbases in the entry point two have been further modified with the exception of the following:

[110000] General information about financial statements,

[110105] Australian extensions - other jurisdictional disclosures

[825480] Notes - Separate financial statements,

[800400] Notes - Statement of changes in equity, additional disclosures

[800500] Notes - List of notes,

[800600] Notes - List of accounting policies.

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 2019 additional presentation linkbases** | **Explanations** |
| pre\_au\_extension\_2019-06-20\_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\_2019-06-20\_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\_2019-06-20\_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\_2019-06-20\_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\_2019-06-20\_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 2019 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 2019 modified calculation linkbases** | **Explanations** |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2019-06-20\_role-210000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2019-06-20\_role-220000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2019-06-20\_role-310000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_7\_2019-06-20\_role-510000.xml | Inclusion of new reportable concepts required by AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 |
| cal\_au\_extension\_ias\_1\_2019-06-20\_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 2019 contains two types of dimensions – 'applied' dimension/axis, and 'for application' dimensions/axis. All dimensions in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 has implemented all of the ‘applied’ dimensions available in the IFRS Taxonomy. However it is recognised that some 'applied' dimensions provided in IFRS Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 cannot be extended 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 2019 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. "For application" dimensions

Certain entities are required to report both consolidated and separate (parent) financial statements. The entry point 2 is created to accommodate this requirement. The entry point 2 applies the role [913000] – Axis – Consolidated and separate financial statements (containing dimension domain-members:"consolidated and separated financial statements [axis]"; "Consolidated [member]" and "Separate [member]") to most of the ERL in the IFRS Taxonomy with the exception of the following ELRs:

[110000] General information about financial statements,

[110105] Australian extensions - other jurisdictional disclosures

[825480] Notes - Separate financial statements,

[800400] Notes - Statement of changes in equity, additional disclosures

[800500] Notes - List of notes,

[800600] Notes - List of accounting policies.

The below table listed the Australian extension files which are created for entry point 2.

1. Australian extension files created for entry point two

| **Extension files** | **Purpose** |
| --- | --- |
| rol\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xsd | Define ELR created in the AU extension to be used for entry point two such as: [210000-EP2], [220000-EP2], [310000-EP2], etc. |
| def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xml | Apply the 3 dimension domain-member elements :"consolidated and separated financial statements [axis]"; "Consolidated [member]" and "Separate [member]" to relevant existing IFRS Taxonomy's dimensions. |
| pre\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20.xml | Apply the [913000] – Axis – Consolidated and separate financial statements to relevant existing IFRS Taxonomy's presentation linkbases. |
| def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-210000-EP2.xml  def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-220000-EP2.xml  def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-310000-EP2.xml  …etc. | Apply the [913000] – Axis – Consolidated and separate financial statements to all relevant IFRS elements that are not part of the IFRS Taxonomy's existing dimensions.  For example, the file "def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-210000-EP2.xml" contain application of the role [913000] for all IFRS Taxonomy elements in the ELR [210000] which are not part of any IFRS existing dimensions.  Similarly, the files "def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-220000-EP2.xml" and "def\_au\_extension\_ep2\_2019-06-20\_role-310000-EP2.xml" are for the IFRS Taxonomy ELR [220000] and [310000] respectively.  Similar principle is applied for all 56 files of this type in the folder "au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_2". |

The above files are included in the folder "au\_additional\_disclosures\_entry\_point\_2".

Use of "for application" dimensions requires preparer's customisation of the taxonomy which is not allowed, as a result no "for application" dimensions are included in the IFRS AU Taxonomy (other than the ELR [913000] which is pre-applied in the entry point 2).

The following "for application" dimensions of the IFRS Taxonomy 2019 are not included in the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019:

* [901000] Axis - Retrospective application and retrospective restatement - any disclosure in relation to retrospective application and retrospective restatement that cannot be tagged using specific elements should be block-tagged using appropriate text block element(s) from relevant ELRs,
* [901100] Axis - Departure from requirement of IFRS - not applicable in Australia,
* [901500] Axis - Creation date - any disclosure of adjustments arising from initial application of AASBs, voluntary change in accounting policies or correction of prior period errors that cannot be tagged using specific elements should be block-tagged using appropriate text block element(s) from relevant ELRs,
* [903000] Axis - Continuing and discontinued operations - any disclosure relating to continuing and discontinuing operations that cannot be tagged using specific elements should be block-tagged using appropriate text block element(s) from relevant ELRs.
* [904000] Axis - Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale - any disclosure relating to liabilities classified as held for sale that cannot be tagged using specific elements should be block-tagged using appropriate text block element(s) from relevant ELRs.

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.

Proposed wording of this intro:

The instance document can be included in two ways:

For XBRL instances, the document must populate the SBDH, or be included as an attachment.

For iXBRL instance, the document must be included as an attachment.

##### For more information regarding the structure of the message please refer to the SBR Web Service Implementation Guide.

* 1. FORMAT of the instance dcoument

Instance documents can be lodged as an attachment of the relevant SBR ASIC forms (Forms 388, 7051, FS70, or 405) in either XBRL (file type: “.xml”) or iXBRL (file type: “.xhtml”) format.

With the XBRL format, lodgement of the financial reports to ASIC will consist of a generated XBRL instance document along with the PDF version of the financial report. The XBRL tags in the instance document should always be consistent with information provided in the PDF attachments.

With the iXBRL format, lodgement of financial reports to ASIC will only consist of a generated iXBRL instance document. The XBRL tags in the iXBRL instance document and the rendering of the iXBRL instance document for human readability should be consistent with the financial reports prepared by the entities. When images are required to be presented in the iXBRL instance document, these images need to be embedded in the instance document as a single xhtml file for lodgement with the above SBR ASIC relevant forms. Multiple image files or reference to external URI for images in the instance document are not supported.

Only one financial report instance should be included with each lodgement, regardless of format used.

The size limit of an attachment to the relevant SBR ASIC forms is 10MB. For security reasons, we reject documents containing encrypted data, active content (e.g. JavaScript, PostScript). CSS is allowed to be embedded within the XHTML file.

* 1. Mapping to THE IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019

The first step required for mapping the financial statements to the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 is to use the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019 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 two highlighting in the last column concepts not included in the corresponding 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 must contain entity specific information such as ASIC company identifier, the reporting period, whether the information is consolidated, restated and so forth.

The ASIC Financial Report will contain many context declarations and rather than define each possible context specification as done in other SBR MIGs this section will specify the context elements which are common across all contexts and their permissible 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 2019 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 must be present 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** | **Requirement** | **Description** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Context Identifier | Mandatory | This is a unique identifier used to link the data element to a defined XBRL context. | SBR is recommending a four character id starting with ‘C’ and a three digit sequential number for each context e.g. C001 |
| Entity Identifier | Mandatory | 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 | Mandatory | 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 | Mandatory | 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 | Mandatory | 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 * Instant: End Date of Financial Period 2 years prior to Current Financial Period . For example if the financial statements are lodged for financial year ending 30 June 2019, then the date would be 30 June 2019. |  |

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. use of role [836600] – insurance contracts (ifrs 17)

The role [836600] contains elements that should be used when AASB 17 Insurance Contracts is adopted. AASB 17 is effective for financial years ending on or after 31 December 2020 and it can be early adopted by entities.

When AASB 17 is adopted, it will supersede AASB 4 Insurance Contracts, AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts and AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts, and therefore elements provided in the following respective ELRs: [836500] Notes – Insurance Contracts, [836501] Notes – Life Insurance Contracts and [836505] Note – General Insurance Contracts should not be used.

* 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** | **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 | 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** | **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 Divide | Mandatory | Contains the unitNumerator and unitDenominator concepts |
| Unit unitNumerator | Mandatory | Contains the measure concept for the numerator of the unit of measure |
| Numerator Unit Measure | Mandatory | 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 | Mandatory | Contains the measure concept for the denominator of the unit of measure |
| Denominator 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. Validation of instance document
     1. Required validation

ASIC performs two types of validations:

1. Taxonomy / XBRL / iXBRL validation –checks that the instance document is well formatted XBRL file against IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019
2. Validation of business rules as per below table

1. Validation rules

| **Rule No** | **Validation Rules** | **Rule Imp** | **SBR Msg Code** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | The Financial Report must contain data for the same reporting period and the same entity as specified in the coversheet instance (i.e. form 388 or FS70 or 7051 or 405) | Schematron | CMN.ASIC.FIN.0000023 |
| 2 | Entity Identifier Scheme must have one of the following values:  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ACN>  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ARSN>  <http://www.asic.gov.au/ARBN>  http://www.asic.gov.au/AFSL | Schematron | CMN.ASIC.GEN.0000052 |
| 3 | At least one duration context is required for the Financial Report | Schematron | CMN.ASIC.FIN.0000022 |
| 4 | The correct taxonomy version is used for the reporting period specified in the context duration. | Schematron | CMN.ASIC.FIN.0000020  CMN.ASIC.FIN.0000021 |

Note that the fact that the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 due to the fact that preparer's customisation is not allowed will, in general, trigger warnings for calculation inconsistencies, which 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 are also included in the alternative ““[220000] – Statement of financial position, order of liquidity” ELR, which will be, as a consequence, also populated, but only partially.

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.

* + 1. Validation using IFRS Taxonomy Formula Linkbase

The preparers are responsible for consistency of values reported in their instance documents. They can achieve this using different validation tools including the IFRS Taxonomy Formula Linkbase as released by the IFRS Foundation. The use of the IFRS Taxonomy formula linkbase is voluntary.

Prior to 2017, an AU formula entry point was released so that the IFRS Taxonomy Formula linkbase can be used to validate the instance document created with the IFRS AU Taxonomy. Following the changes as discussed in section 3.1.2, the architecture of the IFRS AU Taxonomy has become more consistent with the IFRS Taxonomy, as a result the IFRS Taxonomy Formula Linkbase can be used directly to validate instance document created with the IFRS AU Taxonomy. It is no longer necessary to release an AU formula entry point since 2017.

The IFRS Taxonomy formula linkbase enables preparers to validate the instance document against the following assertion types:

1. **Assertion types available in the IFRS AU Formula linkbase 2018.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Assertion type** | **Purpose** |
| Cross period validations | To check whether the calculation of roll-forwards from beginning balance over the total changes over the period equals the ending balance. |
| Axis aggregation validations | To check whether the sum of all children in a given dimension equal the parent fact value. |
| Fact equivalence validations | To check whether the single facts reported in different data models (dimensional vs. non-dimensional contexts) are equal if representing the same economic fact. |
| Positive value validations | To check whether the specified fact is greater than or equal to zero. |
| Negative value validations | To check whether the specified fact is less than or equal to zero when disclosing reconciling line items representing changes in values due to “decrease”, “disposals”, “transfers” and “derecognitions”. |
| Negative value validations | To check whether the specified fact is less than or equal to zero when disclosing specified line items under "Elimination of intersegment amounts [member]". |
| Earnings per share validations | To check whether the EPS calculation of the profit (loss) and the average number of shares equals entered value within the set tolerance threshold. |
| Percentage warnings | To check whether the percentage facts is in the correct format “.xx” as required under XBRL Specification. |
| Technical validations | To check whether any duplicate facts have been reported for the same contextual information. |

The IFRS Formula Linkbase 2019 and its related guide can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-taxonomy/#working-with-the-taxonomy>

1. Messaging Instructions

This section provides instructions that are relevant for the messages that will contain financial reports as instance documents.

The readers should familiarise themselves with the Web Services Implementation Guide and the implementation of calls to the web services offered by SBR.

When entities choose to lodge iXBRL instance document, a valid lodgement with ASIC via SBR channel must consist of:

1. XBRL instance document for the relevant SBR ASIC form
2. The iXBRL instance document for the financial reports (as attachment to the above form)

When entities choose to lodge XBRL instance document, a valid lodgement with ASIC via SBR channel must consist of:

1. XBRL instance document for the relevant SBR ASIC form
2. The XBRL instance document for the financial reports (optional)
3. PDF financial reports

The PDF attachments are electronic versions of the paper financial reports prepared by the reporting entity and not the rendered version of the XBRL instance.

* 1. **PREREQUISITES**

Before using SBR channel for transacting with ASIC, the following general conditions must be met:

• The Business or the Intermediary must obtain an SBR credential

• The Business or the Intermediary must have an SBR enabled financial package that supports the lodgement of one of the ASIC forms (i.e. 388, 7051, FS70 or 405)

• The financial package must have the financial terms in their accounts mapped to the elements of Financial Statements defined by the SBR Taxonomy or alternatively be able to support the upload of instance documents that may have been generated by a 3rd party product

• An Intermediary must possess a current registration with ASIC as either a Registered Agent or Registered Auditor and their ABN must be recorded within ASIC systems

• A Registered Agent must be appointed to act on behalf of the reporting party

* 1. **BUSINESS DOCUMENTS**

A maximum of two business documents in the SBDB per message will be accepted for SBR lodgement of any ASIC forms that are accompanied by financial reports in XBRL – one for the coversheet and one for the financial statements and reports.

The Standard Business Document Header will capture the metadata regarding the instance documents in the fields defined in the SBR Web Services Implementation Guide.

The instance documents for the Financial Reports may be included in the Prelodge Request messages (for validation purposes only) and to the Lodge Request message.

The message types currently supported by ASIC that allow the inclusion of the XBRL Financial reports are:

* f388.0001.prelodge.request
* f388.0001.lodge.request
* fs70.0001.prelodge.request
* fs70.0001.lodge.request
* f7051.0001.prelodge.request
* f7051.0001.lodge.request
* f405.0001.prelodge.request
* f405.0001.lodge.request

The specifications regarding the Prelodge Request and Lodge request services for the forms 388, 7051 FS70 and 405 can be found in the Message Implementation Guide for the respective form.

When a Lodge Request for the coversheet form and PDF attachments is received and accepted but the instance document for the financial reports fails validation then ASIC will consider the lodgement successful and it will return an error message regarding the invalid data for the financial report instance document. The invalid XBRL instance for the financial report is going to be discarded and it is not stored in ASIC systems.

Appendix A – IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 Illustration

Financial Report

Implementation Guide

**Introduction**

This document provides a view of the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 (organised according to financial statements). Physically, the IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 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 2019. These elements represent additional Australian disclosure requirements in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards (AASB), Act and ASX listing rules.
* The IFRS AU Taxonomy 2019 reflects the requirements from accounting standards issued as at 1 January 2018.
* 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.