

## **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), General Purpose Financial Reporting of all Profit-Oriented Entities (GP), 2004-06-15, Explanatory Notes (Exposure Draft)**

### **Summary Taxonomy Information:**

Status:	Exposure Draft. Issued in accordance with IASC Foundation Internal Taxonomy Process. This taxonomy is a Candidate Acknowledged Taxonomy under the XBRL Taxonomy Approval Process (2004).
Release type:	Acknowledged
Date issued:	2004-06-15 (15 June 2004)
Issued by:	International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation) and XBRL International
Name:	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), General Purpose Financial Reporting of all Profit-Oriented Entities (GP)
Description:	This Taxonomy is intended to allow Profit-Oriented entities to prepare XBRL-based interim and annual financial statements according to IFRS. This includes, but is not limited to, consolidated publicly listed entities, parent entity financial statements, and non-consolidated entities.
Identifier:	<a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15">http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15</a>
Recommended namespace prefix:	ifrs-gp
Version of XBRL Specification Used:	XBRL Specification 2.1 dated 2003-12-31 (Recommendation)
Other XBRL International Conformance Criteria	This taxonomy is compliant with the Financial Reporting Taxonomies Architecture 1.0 (FRTA) Candidate Recommendation #2 (2004-05-17). This taxonomy will be revised as the FRTA is revised.
Relation to Other XBRL DTS's:	This Taxonomy does not reference any other XBRL taxonomies. This Taxonomy is intended to be referenced by other IFRS-based jurisdictions creating XBRL taxonomies for financial reporting, and by profit-oriented entities within those jurisdictions.
Incompatible taxonomies:	None
Physical Location of DTS Package:	<a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/taxonomies/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15.xsd">http://xbrl.iasb.org/taxonomies/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15.xsd</a> (Schema) <a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-references.xml">http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-references.xml</a> (References linkbase) <a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-labels.xml">http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-labels.xml</a> (Labels, English, linkbase) <a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-presentation.xml">http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-presentation.xml</a> (Presentation linkbase) <a href="http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-calculation.xml">http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15/ifrs-gp-2004-06-15-calculation.xml</a> (Calculation linkbase)

Explanatory Notes:	Guidance materials will be issued as subsequent taxonomy modules are made available from <a href="http://iasb.org/resources/xbrl.asp">http://iasb.org/resources/xbrl.asp</a>
Printouts of DTS Elements:	<a href="#">Presentation (PDF)</a> , <a href="#">Calculation (PDF)</a> , <a href="#">Elements (PDF)</a> , <a href="#">Elements (Excel)</a>
Samples:	<a href="#">Sample Instance Documents</a>
All files:	<a href="#">ZIP</a>
Errors:	<a href="#">Errors</a>
Additional Taxonomy Documentation:	Additional information relating to this taxonomy can be found at the following URL including additional documentation, printouts, sample instance documents, error logs, etc. See <a href="http://iasb.org/resources/xbrl.asp">http://iasb.org/resources/xbrl.asp</a>

#### **IFRS Taxonomy Working Group Chair:**

Josef Macdonald CA, IASC Foundation, United Kingdom

#### **Principal Taxonomy Editor:**

Charles Hoffman, CPA, UBmatrix, United States

#### **IFRS Technical Experts:**

Thomas Egan, CPA, Deloitte, Singapore

Alan Teixeira, PhD, CA, Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand, New Zealand.

#### **XBRL Technical Advisors:**

Mark Goodhand, Decisionsoft, United Kingdom

Walter Hamscher, PhD, Standard Advantage, United States

Geoff Shuetrim, PhD, KPMG, Australia

Paul Warren, Decisionsoft, United Kingdom

#### **Other Significant Contributors/Advisors to this Taxonomy:**

Roger Debreceeny, PhD, FCPA, CMA, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

David Hardidge, CPA, Ernst & Young, Australia

David Prather, IASC Foundation, United Kingdom

Trevor Pyman, FCA, XBRL Australia, Australia

Jim Richards, CPA Murdoch University, Australia

David Scott Stokes, CPA, UBmatrix, Australia

Bruno Tesniere, CPA, PricewaterhouseCoopers, France

#### **Taxonomy Builder Software Provided by:**

UBmatrix Automator Professional

#### **Taxonomy Validation and Conformance Testing Provided by:**

DecisionSoft, United Kingdom

Fujitsu, Japan

UBmatrix, United States

#### **Principal Editors of this Document**

Charles Hoffman, CPA, UBmatrix, United States

Josef Macdonald, CA, IASC Foundation, United Kingdom

## Abstract

These Explanatory Notes describe the eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) Taxonomy: **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), General Purpose Financial Reporting of all Profit-Oriented Entities (GP)** ("the IFRS-GP Taxonomy").

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy has been prepared by the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation's (IASC Foundation, <http://www.iasb.org>) IFRS Taxonomy Working Group.

This IFRS-GP Taxonomy is compliant with the XBRL Specification Version 2.1, dated 2003-12-31 [XBRL] (<http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance>). It is for the creation of XML-based instance documents that capture general purpose financial statements and other financial reporting of all profit-oriented entities according to the International Accounting Standards Boards' International Financial Reporting Standards (<http://www.iasb.org>).

The taxonomy captures disclosures under the majority of IFRSs in application as at 31 December 2003 (Refer to Appendix A for a complete listing). That is, the taxonomy is intended to be used to create instance documents for financial statements prepared for periods on or before 31 December 2003 (or 31 December 2004, where early adoption of changes made to standards pursuant to the IASB's new IFRSs, Improvements Project or to IAS 32 & 39, have not been included).

In addition, this taxonomy follows the rules prescribed by the Financial Reporting Taxonomies Architecture 1.0 (FRTA) Candidate Recommendation 2 of 2004-05-17 [FRTA]. This taxonomy will be revised as the FRTA is revised prior to reaching recommended status.

This document assumes a general understanding of financial reporting and XBRL. If the reader desires additional information relating to XBRL, the XBRL International web site (<http://www.xbrl.org>) and the IASB.org website (<http://www.iasb.org/resources/xbrl.asp>) are recommended. In particular, a reading of the XBRL Specification Version 2.1 [XBRL] is highly recommended.

## Background

The name of the parent foundation, created as part of the 2000 re-organisation to oversee the IASB, is the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation).

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is the body within the IASC Foundation structure that is empowered to develop and approve International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. Since 2001, the standards-setting work of the IASC Foundation has been conducted by a 14-member International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). An International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) develops and solicits comment on interpretive guidance for applying Standards promulgated by the IASB, but the IASB must approve the Interpretations developed by IFRIC.

The objectives of the IASC Foundation are:

- a) to develop, in the public interest, a single set of high quality, understandable and enforceable global accounting standards that require high quality, transparent and comparable information in financial statements and other financial reporting to help participants in the world's capital markets and other users make economic decisions;
- b) to promote the use and rigorous application of those standards; and

- c) to bring about convergence of national accounting standards and International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards to high quality solutions.

For these reasons, the IASC Foundation views as consistent with its primary objectives, the development and adoption of XBRL as an electronic medium that assists in the transfer and dissemination of information created pursuant to International Financial Reporting Standards.

This taxonomy has been developed by a group of volunteers from around the world, under the auspices of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group. The IFRS Taxonomy Working Group is chaired by the IASC Foundation XBRL Practice Fellow.

## **Disclaimer**

This taxonomy has not been built or reviewed at any time by members of the IASB, nor does the Board endorse it in any way. The materials contained herein are provided for general information purposes only and do not constitute accounting or other professional advice.

Neither the IASC Foundation, the IFRS Taxonomy Working group, the individual employers of the IFRS Taxonomy Working group volunteers, XBRL International, nor any other associated entity accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the elements or element relationships captured in this taxonomy. Any reliance placed upon them in the production of instances, or the ultimate processing, use or consumption of those instances is performed at the User's own risk.

The taxonomy is intended to be used to assist the electronic mediation of financial reporting data prepared according to IFRS. The IFRS-GP Taxonomy defines the XBRL standard for IFRS-GP elements, but in no way defines IFRS or adds to them. It does not define how financial statements are presented, viewed or formatted, or what must be disclosed in IFRS financial statements.

An XBRL taxonomy, including the IFRS taxonomy, is not intended to be used as a chart of accounts. Nor is it to be used as a GAAP-converter or GAAP-comparison tool.

## **Terms and Conditions**

By accessing this taxonomy you acknowledge the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation's copyright and agree to abide by the Terms of Use of this taxonomy. For more information on these see our Copyright Notice and Terms of Use below.

If your reproduction and distribution requirements fall outside the permissions granted under the general Terms of Use for this taxonomy please contact the IASC FOUNDATION XBRL Practice Fellow to request permission prior to engaging in such activities.

### **Copyright Notice**

This taxonomy is copyright of the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation and all rights are reserved. This taxonomy may only be used for the purposes of mapping to financial reporting facts consistent with the intention of the XBRL technology, to create XBRL instances. No part of this taxonomy may be translated, reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form either in whole or in part or by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage and retrieval system, without

prior permission in writing from the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation.

This taxonomy contains elements of the International Financial Reporting Standards and other IASB publications. These are copyrighted materials of the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation) and all rights are reserved. This includes International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Exposure Drafts, Interpretations, Implementation Guidance and all other IASC Foundation or IASB publications.

No permission is granted to reproduce these materials other than those expressly covered in the Terms of Use below.

## **Terms of Use**

By using this taxonomy the User agrees the following:

### **1. Copyright**

- 1.1 The User acknowledges the IASC Foundation's copyright where the same exists in the materials provided to the User. The User acknowledges that it acquires no proprietary rights or copyright in such materials as they are received
- 1.2 The materials remain the copyright of the IASC Foundation in all countries and all languages.
- 1.3 The copyright for limited portions of the materials may expire in certain jurisdictions due to the passage of time or other circumstances. In the event that the copyright on any materials expire, those materials may become part of the public domain in those jurisdictions.
- 1.4 If the copyright on any materials expires in any particular jurisdiction this shall not affect the IASC Foundations copyright on these materials outside that jurisdiction or on other IASC Foundation materials. The IASC Foundation will remain the copyright holder of all other materials and materials outside the jurisdiction of that referred to in 1.3.

### **2. Grant of Licence**

- 2.1 For the purpose of enabling the User to exercise its rights granted under this agreement the IASC Foundation grants the User the rights contained herein. The User will not supply Data to any company, firm or individual except under the terms of this agreement.
- 2.2 This agreement permits the User to make use of the materials for the following personal and professional non-commercial purposes only:
  - a) To assist the electronic mediation of financial reporting data prepared according to IFRS, using XBRL.

- b) To use in the creation of XBRL instances.
  - c) To use as a basis for the creation of other XBRL compliant taxonomies.
- 2.3 To enable the User to use the materials for the purposes intended in clause 2.2 the user is permitted subject to the limitations of this agreement to:
- a) Use, reformat, store, and back-up the Data.
  - b) For the avoidance of doubt this includes the conversion of the Data into hard copy from Electronic Form.
  - c) The Licensee will preserve the wording and Numerical examples within the Data as reformatted.
  - d) Amendment of the materials to create additional or extension taxonomies, provided these are not for commercial purposes.
  - e) Mapping to instances.
- 2.4 The Licensee shall exercise the rights set out in clause 2.3 solely to further the purposes set out in clause 2.1(a)-(c).
- 2.5 Any copies of the materials or extracts thereof shall be accompanied by an acknowledgement in the form: © International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation, used with permission.
- 2.6 The Users may not reproduce in either hardcopy or Electronic Form any materials, extracts or combination thereof of the Works for any seminar, conference, training or similar Commercial event without prior written permission from IASC Foundation.
- 2.7 Under no circumstances shall the User use the IASB or IASC Foundation Hexagonal logo without prior consent.
- 2.8 Translation of any of the materials contained herein into any other language is prohibited without the prior permission of the IASC Foundation.

### **3. General Terms**

- 3.1 As used herein, unless the context otherwise requires, the masculine includes the feminine, and the neuter includes the masculine and the feminine.
- 3.2 As used herein, unless the context otherwise requires, the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- 3.3 References herein to any enactment, order, regulation or other similar instrument shall be constructed as a reference to the enactment, order, regulation or instrument or as contained in any subsequent re-enactment thereof.

- 3.4 References herein to sections, clauses and schedules are to the sections, clauses of and schedules to this agreement.
- 3.5 In the event that any provision of this agreement is declared by any judicial or other competent authority to be void, voidable, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable or indications of this are received by either of the parties from any relevant competent authority the remaining provisions of this agreement shall remain in full force and effect.
- 3.6 For the purposes of this agreement a "Commercial Purpose" shall be deemed to mean any purpose pertaining to commerce and having either monetary or non-monetary gain as motive.
- 3.7 The failure by either party to enforce at any time or for any period any one or more of the terms or conditions of this agreement shall not be a waiver of them or of the right at any time subsequently to enforce all terms and conditions of this agreement.
- 3.8 Headings contained in this agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not be incorporated into this agreement and shall not be deemed to be any indication of the meaning of the clauses to which they relate.
- 3.9 Both the Copyright provisions and the Terms of Use contained herein are intended to be compliant with the XBRL International Intellectual Property Policy ([www.xbrl.org/legal](http://www.xbrl.org/legal)). Where a conflict arises the XBRL International Intellectual Property Policy shall prevail.
- 3.10 This agreement shall be governed by, and constructed in accordance with, English law and it is hereby irrevocably agreed and accepted that the Courts of England and Wales are to have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any claim, difference or dispute (including, without limitation, claims for set-off or counterclaims) which may arise out of or in connection with this agreement. Each party irrevocably waives any right it may have to object to an action being brought in such Courts, to claim that the action has been brought in an inconvenient forum or to claim that such Courts do not have jurisdiction.

## Terminology

The terminology used in this document frequently overlaps with terminology from other disciplines. The following definitions are provided to explain the use of terms within the XBRL knowledge domain.

### **IASC Foundation Acronyms**

IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board



IASC	International Accounting Standards Committee
IASC Foundation	International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
SIC	Standing Interpretations Committee

In April 2001 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) adopted the body of International Accounting Standards (IASs) issued by its predecessor, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC). The accounting standards approved and developed by the Board are to be known as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Similarly, the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) replaced the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and began work in March 2002.

As a general term, and for the purposes of this documentation, 'IFRS' includes:

- standards approved by the IASB and interpretations issued by the IFRIC; and
- IASs issued by the former IASC and interpretations issued by the former SIC.

### Technical Terminology

Taxonomy	An XBRL Taxonomy is an XML Schema-compliant .xsd file that contains XBRL elements, which are XML elements that are defined by XBRL-specific attributes. An XBRL Taxonomy may also contain references to XLink linkbases.
Instance document	An XML document that includes one or more XBRL elements and optional references to zero or more XLink linkbases.
Element	An XBRL element is a "fact" or piece of information described by an XBRL Taxonomy. For example, an element with the name "ifrs-gp:CurrentAssets" is the Taxonomy's XBRL element name for the financial statement disclosure fact "Current Assets."
Linkbase	Linkbases provide additional information about XBRL elements, including relationships between elements. For example, "Property, Plant and Equipment" is defined as a type of "Asset." Linkbases used by XBRL are compliant with the World Wide Web Consortium's (W3C) XML Linking Language (XLink) Recommendation 1.0, 27 June 2001.
Discoverable Taxonomy Set (DTS)	A set of XBRL schema files and linkbases, which together accommodate the reporting requirements for a particular constituency.
Anchor and Extension Taxonomy	XBRL taxonomies can import, or "extend", other taxonomies. Taxonomies that import other taxonomies are called "Extension" taxonomies. The base taxonomy, which does not itself import any other taxonomies is called the "Anchor" taxonomy. The IFRS taxonomy is intended to be an Anchor taxonomy.
Tuple	Reference is made in this document to a tuple. This refers to a grouping of facts that should be seen as a package. For example, a tuple representing a "book" might be made up of elements including author, publisher, title, year of publication etc.

# Table of Contents

## ABSTRACT

## BACKGROUND

## DISCLAIMER

## 5 TERMS AND CONDITIONS

## TERMINOLOGY

### 1. OVERVIEW

- 1.1. PURPOSE
- 1.2. AUTHORITY
- 10 1.3. TAXONOMY STATUS
- 1.4. SCOPE OF TAXONOMY
  - Global Common Document Taxonomy (INT-GCD)
  - IFRS-GP – Taxonomy (this Taxonomy)
  - IFRS Framework
- 15 1.5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER WORK

### 2. OVERVIEW OF THE IFRS-GP TAXONOMY

- 2.1. CONTENTS OF THE TAXONOMY
- 2.2. TAXONOMY STRUCTURE
  - Overview
  - 20 Viewing a Taxonomy
  - Element Organisation
- 2.3. ELEMENT NAMING CONVENTION
- 2.4. LABEL AND LANGUAGES
- 2.5. REFERENCES

### 25 3. DUE PROCESS

- 3.1. TAXONOMY DUE PROCESS
- 3.2. VOTING
- 3.3. OPENNESS OF MEETINGS
- 3.4. COMMENT PERIODS
- 30 3.5. COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL DUE PROCESS
- 3.6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR INPUT

### 4. UPDATES AND CHANGES

- 4.1. CHANGE LOG
- 4.2. UPDATES TO THIS TAXONOMY
- 35 4.3. ERRORS AND CLARIFICATIONS
- 4.4. COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK

### 5. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

### 6. THE IFRS TAXONOMY WORKING GROUP

### 7. IFRS TAXONOMY WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES

### 40 8. MORE INFORMATION

### 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### 10. XBRL INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS

### 11. REFERENCES (NON-NORMATIVE)

### 12. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATUS

### 45 13. DOCUMENT HISTORY

### APPENDIX A: STANDARDS MODELED IN IFRS-GP TAXONOMY

# 1. Overview

## 1.1. Purpose

50 The International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation,  
<http://www.iasb.org>) and its IFRS Taxonomy Working Group have developed a  
comprehensive eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) Taxonomy that models  
the general purpose financial statements that profit-oriented entities may use to report  
their financial reporting results under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)  
55 (<http://www.iasb.org>).

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), General Purpose Financial Reporting  
of all Profit-Oriented Entities (GP) ("the IFRS-GP Taxonomy"). Includes XBRL  
representations of the primary financial statements (balance sheet, income statement,  
statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement), together with accounting  
60 policies and explanatory disclosures.

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy defines the XBRL standard for IFRS-GP elements, but in no way  
defines IFRS, how financial statements are presented or what must be disclosed in the  
financial statements.

The primary goal of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group, in developing the IFRS-GP  
65 Taxonomy, is to build a Taxonomy that captures the elements most commonly observed  
in general purpose financial statements used in practice. The total set of elements  
included in the IFRS-GP is larger than the set of elements IFRS requires to be disclosed  
in the financial statements. The additional elements are included because they are either  
commonly observed disclosures under IFRS or are required to ensure structural integrity  
70 of the financial statements. For example, nothing in IFRS requires the disclosure of  
"Total Liabilities and Equity", yet it is a common disclosure observed in financial  
statements prepared under IFRS.

The purpose of this and other taxonomies produced using XBRL is to facilitate data  
exchange among applications used by companies and individuals as well as other  
75 financial information stakeholders, such as lenders, investors, auditors, infomediaries,  
attorneys, and regulators.

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy design facilitates the creation of XBRL instance documents that  
capture business and financial reporting information for commercial and industrial  
entities according to the International Accounting Standards Board's  
80 (<http://www.iasb.org>) International Financial Reporting Standards (incorporating  
International Accounting Standards and Interpretations). The IFRS-GP Taxonomy  
provides a framework for consistent identification of elements when entities create XBRL  
documents under that Taxonomy. Typically, documents prepared using this Taxonomy  
can facilitate the reporting requirements of corporations to make annual, semi-annual or  
85 quarterly disclosures to stakeholders and capital markets.

## 1.2. Authority

The authority for this IFRS-GP Taxonomy is based upon the International Accounting  
Standards Board's (<http://www.iasb.org>) International Financial Reporting Standards  
incorporating International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations issued by the  
90 SIC effective as at 31 December 2003.

According to the *Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards* (Preface),  
paragraphs 9, "IFRSs are designed to apply to the general purpose financial statements  
and other financial reporting of all profit-oriented entities. Profit-oriented entities include  
those engaged in commercial, industrial, financial and similar activities, whether in  
95 corporate or in other forms".

Paragraphs 10 & 11 of the *Preface* states that "IFRSs apply to all general purpose  
financial statements. Such financial statements are directed towards the common

information needs of a wide range of users, for example, shareholders, creditors, employees and the public at large. The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to those users in making economic decisions [...] A complete set of financial statements includes a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement showing either all changes in equity or changes in equity other than those arising from capital transactions with owners and distributions to owners, a cash flow statement, and accounting policies and explanatory notes".

In addition to the elements prescribed by the IFRSs, the IFRS-GP Taxonomy includes non-authoritative "common practices" (IFRS-CP) where the standards and interpretations are silent on common patterns of financial reporting, elements for "structural completeness" (IFRS-SC), such as sub-totals and elements required specifically by the XBRL specification (XBRL).

As this Taxonomy primarily addresses the reporting considerations of commercial and industrial entities, industry specific standards, such as IAS 26 (Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans) and IAS 30 (Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions) disclosure requirements are not represented in the IFRS-GP Taxonomy's content. (Refer to Appendix A for a complete list)

The particular disclosures this IFRS-GP Taxonomy models are those:

1. Required by particular IFRSs;
2. Typically represented in IFRS model financial statements, checklists and guidance materials as provided from each of the major international accounting firms;
3. Found in common practice financial reporting; and
4. Flow logically from items 1-3, for example, sub-totals and totals.

This IFRS-GP Taxonomy complies with the XBRL Specification Version 2.1, dated 2003-12-31 (Recommendation) [XBRL].

### 1.3. Taxonomy Status

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy is an **Exposure Draft**. Its content and structure have been reviewed by both accounting and technical teams outside the IASC Foundation. It is intended that the IFRS-GP Taxonomy will comply with the Financial Reporting Taxonomy Architecture (FRTA) and XBRL Specification Version 2.1.

The IFRS Taxonomy Working Group intends to have this taxonomy reach the status of a approved taxonomy under the XBRL Taxonomy Approval Process (TAP) 2004. XBRL Taxonomies can exist in two states insofar as XBRL International TAP is concerned:

- **Acknowledged** – Taxonomy is royalty-free taxonomy that the creators have asked XBRL International to list at XBRL.org; XBRL International confirms only that the taxonomy is compliant with the XBRL specification and is available free of royalties. This classification indicates to the business user the degree of endorsement by XBRL International.
- **Approved** - Taxonomy is one which is technically compliant with XBRL, is available on royalty free terms, follows best practices prescribed by XBRL International (e.g. FRTA) and either has been developed by XBRL International itself or that has followed a public review process similar to XBRL International's own.

The following is a summary of levels of approval attainable within the IASC Foundation's internal Taxonomy Approval Process:

- **Discussion Paper** – Paper proposing and/or discussing IFRS taxonomy development use cases.

- **Requirements Paper** – Prescriptive documentation of required taxonomy attributes to solve a particular IFRS financial reporting need.
- **Exposure Draft** – Taxonomy is a royalty-free taxonomy that the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group has listed at IASC FOUNDATION.org The IASC Foundation confirms only that the taxonomy is compliant with the XBRL specification and is available free of royalties. This classification indicates to the business user the degree of endorsement by the IASC Foundation.
- **Recommended** – Taxonomy is one which is technically compliant with XBRL, is available on royalty free terms, is published using IFRS, has been developed by the IASC Foundation itself and has followed a public review process.

#### 1.4. Scope of Taxonomy

This taxonomy is the IFRS-GP *Taxonomy*. The IFRS-GP Taxonomy may be used with the XBRL *Global Common Document (INT-GCD) Taxonomy*. In addition, other national jurisdictions and industries may leverage the IFRS-GP and INT-GCD. This section describes the relationship between these taxonomies.

##### Global Common Document Taxonomy (INT-GCD)

The INT-GCD Taxonomy incorporates elements that are common to the vast majority of XBRL instance documents. The INT-GCD Taxonomy has elements that describe the XBRL instance document itself and the entity to which the instance document relates. The Taxonomy was co-developed by the IFRS Taxonomy Development and XBRL US Domain Working Groups. See <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/br/common/gcd/2002-10-15/>.

*Note: At the time of publication, the existing GCD is published using XBRL specification 2.0. The IFRS Working Group does not recommend the use of this GCD. The GCD is due to be completely rebuilt by the XBRL International Domain Working Group, in conjunction with the Credit Risk Assessment Services Working Group, sometime after July 2004.*

##### IFRS-GP – Taxonomy (this Taxonomy)

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy encompasses the financial statements that private sector and certain public sector entities typically report in annual, semi-annual or quarterly financial disclosures as required by IAS 1, paragraph 7 (revised 1993) and IAS 34, paragraph 8 (revised 1998).

Those financial statements are the:

1. Balance Sheet (classified; order of liquidity; or net assets formats)
2. Income statement (by nature or by function)
3. Statement of Cash Flows (indirect or direct method)
4. Statement of Changes in Equity
5. Accounting Policies
6. Explanatory Disclosures

and their condensed equivalents.

Reporting elements from those financial statements may be incorporated into a wide variety of other disclosures from press releases to multi-period summaries.

## IFRS Framework

Used together, these taxonomies will meet the reporting needs of entities that meet three criteria, viz:

- (i) report under International Financial Reporting Standards (incorporating International Accounting Standards; and interpretations);
- (ii) produce general purpose financial statements; and
- (iii) are in the broad category of profit-oriented entities; and
- (iv) have a relatively common and consistent set of reporting elements in their financial statements.

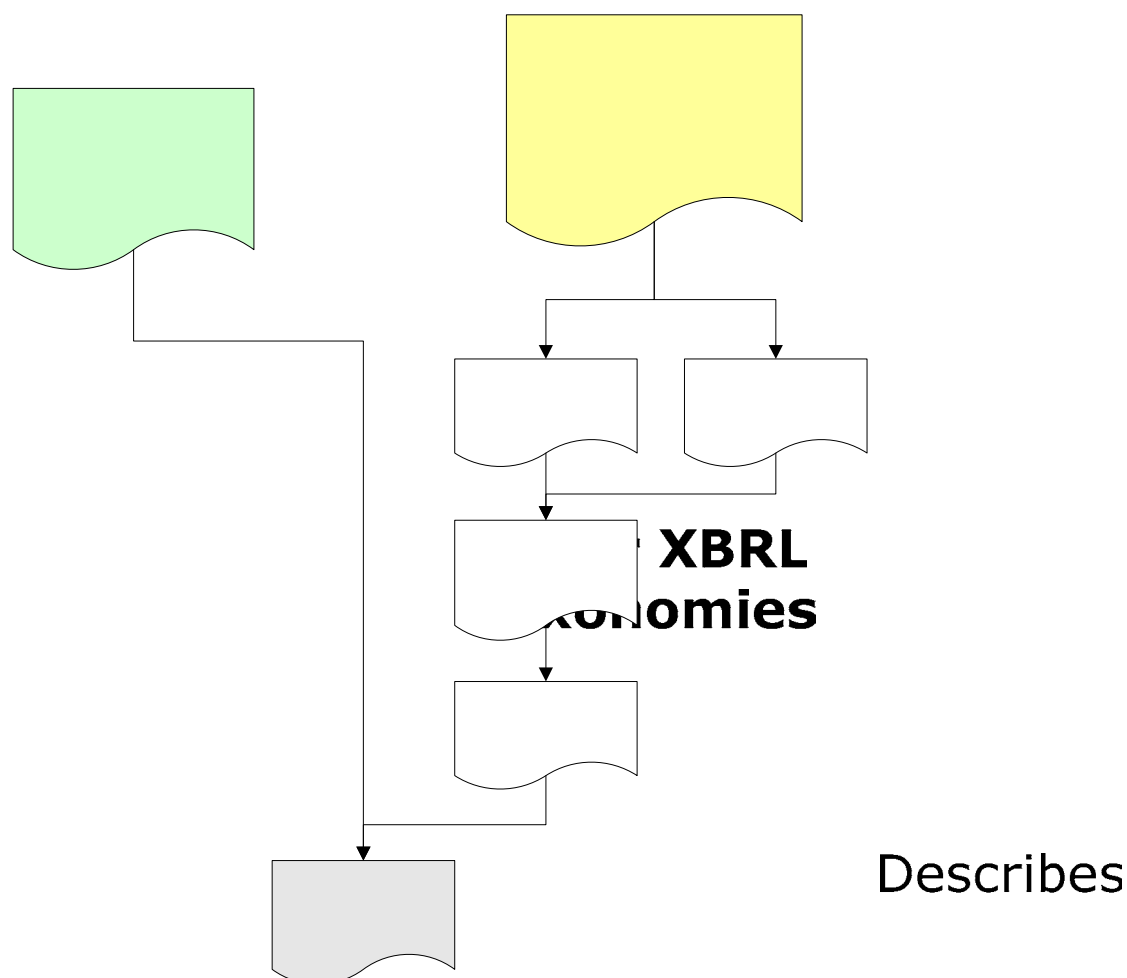
While many reporting entities meet these criteria, there are entities that require different or additional elements (i.e. extension taxonomies) to those captured in this taxonomy.

For this reason, additional taxonomies that represent extensions to IFRS-GP in its current state are likely to be required. These taxonomies are likely to identify the particular needs of:

- **Specific industry activities**, for example, airlines, agriculture, extractive industries and pharmaceuticals.
- **National jurisdictions**. The accounting standards in many countries are substantially based on IFRS. However, timing differences in adoption or additional requirements may exist.
- **Specific functions** or common practice, for example, credit reporting, regulatory reporting and regulatory compliance.
- **Individual entities** and their specific reporting requirements. These **extension** taxonomies will either **extend** the INT-GCD, and IFRS-GP taxonomies to meet the particular reporting requirements of that industry, country or entity **and/or** restrict the use of particular taxonomies by limiting the use of particular IFRS-GP Taxonomy elements.

The inter-relationships of the various taxonomies are shown in Figure 1:

**Figure 1: Interrelationship of Taxonomies and Instance Document**



At the date of release of this document, some of these taxonomies have been created and released and others have not been created or have not been released. However, extension taxonomies are under development for some national jurisdictions and within certain industries.

### 1.5. Relationship to Other Work

XBRL utilises the World Wide Web consortium (W3C <http://www.w3.org>) recommendations, specifically:

- XML 1.0 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-15001006>)
- XML Namespaces (<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xml-names-19990114/>)
- XML Schema 1.0 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/> and <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>), and
- XLink 1.0 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xlink/>).

## 2. Overview of the IFRS-GP Taxonomy

The following is an overview of the Taxonomy. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with financial and business reporting and has a basic understanding of XBRL.

## 2.1. Contents of the Taxonomy

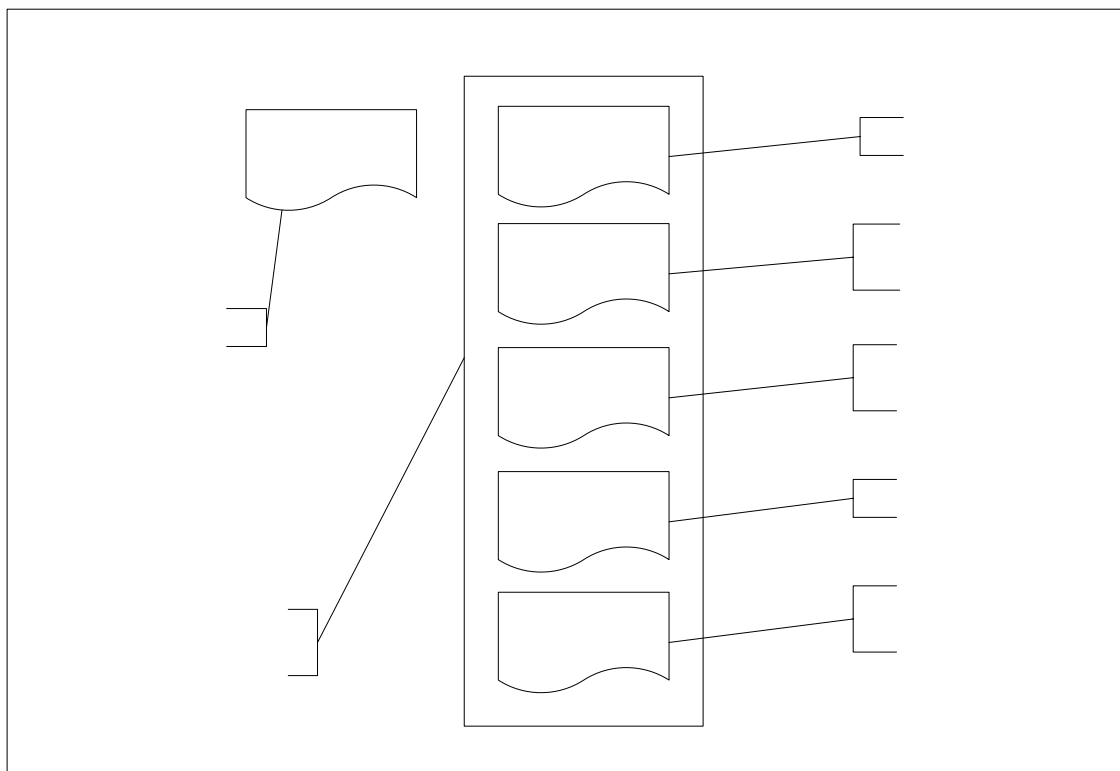
This IFRS-GP Taxonomy makes available to users the most commonly disclosed financial information under International Financial Reporting Standards (incorporating International Accounting Standards and interpretations). This Taxonomy is an expression of financial information in terms that are understandable by a computer application and which can in turn render that information useful to humans.

The IFRS-GP Taxonomy is made up of a Discoverable Taxonomy Set ("DTS") of interrelated XML files:

- **XML Schema File (.XSD files):** An XBRL Version 2.1 Taxonomy XML Schema file.
- **XBRL Linkbases (.XML files):** "Linkbases" for:
  - Labels
  - References
  - Presentation relationships between elements;
  - Calculation relationships between elements; and
  - Definitional relationships between elements (not included at this time).

The package is represented visually, with an example based on a classified Balance Sheet reporting of Non Current Investment Property is shown in Figure 2:

**Figure 2: IFRS-GP Taxonomy Package with Descriptions and Examples**



The diagram above shows that a taxonomy is a collection of one or more XML Schema files. The XML Schema is further described by a number of linkbases.



## 2.2. Taxonomy Structure

### Overview

The IFRS-GP taxonomy contains more than 3,000 XBRL elements, which are unique, individually identified concepts. The XML schema file is the foundation of the taxonomy package and provides a straightforward listing of the elements in the taxonomy. The associated linkbases provide the information that is necessary to interpret (e.g. Label and Reference linkbases) taxonomy elements or place a given taxonomy element in context relative to other taxonomy elements (e.g. Calculation and Presentation linkbases).

### Viewing a Taxonomy

The actual IFRS-GP taxonomy comprises an XSD file that expresses concepts and linkbases that express relationships between taxonomy concepts and/or provide documentation. Viewing the full relationship between the XML Schema and the linkbase files requires specialist software. For review purposes, a paper-based representation, in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) or Excel, is the most practical solution. The disadvantage is that, in this printed form, many of the characteristics of taxonomies are not obvious. Printed versions are two-dimensional, whereas the information in the taxonomy is multi-dimensional.

### Element Organisation

Users of the taxonomy need to be able to locate taxonomy elements, so that they can be mapped to the information systems from which data is drawn to generate XBRL Instance Documents. There are many ways the elements could have been organised, including, for example, alphabetical order. The IFRS-GP taxonomy is organised using a "Balance Sheet" metaphor. That is, the elements are organised using the most commonly observed financial statement presentation style based on the organisation of elements in the balance sheet. This type of organisation was adopted because it is used by many financial statement stakeholders. For example, audit working papers are often prepared using this structure. Users are typically familiar with how financial statements are generally organised.

However, this metaphor and organisation may limit the understanding of the underlying complexity and ultimate power of an XBRL taxonomy. A taxonomy has multiple "dimensions". Relationships can be expressed in terms of definitions, calculations, links to labels in one or more languages, links to one or more references, etc. The metaphor used expresses only one such set of relationships, which is presentation-based and in English. There is also a danger that users will perceive that the way the elements are organised implies that this is how financial statements should be rendered. This is simply not the case. The way the taxonomy is organised is to help users find elements, not to prescribe a presentation format.

The IFRS-GP taxonomy is divided logically into sections, or "extended links", that correspond to typical financial statement components. For example, the alternative representations of the Balance Sheet sections or the Income Statement sections. While there is no true concept of "sections" or groupings in the taxonomy, their purpose is simply to group similar concepts together and facilitate navigation within the taxonomy.

Within these sections, the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group needed to choose between alternative ways of grouping elements. For example, IFRSs do not define "Finance Costs," yet IAS-1 requires the disclosure of this item on the face of the Income Statement. Model financial statements produced by the major international accounting firms define this component differently. Some present a net finance cost figure while others treat it as a gross expense. The IFRS-GP taxonomy presents it as a gross expense, but this does not prohibit a user from netting the revenue and expense

310 components. Again, the IFRS-GP does not define IFRS. The organisation of the taxonomy  
is designed to help users locate elements.

Extended links and Abstract XML elements, for example "Balance Sheet (Classified  
Format)" and "Income Statement by Function" provide the ability to express "groupings"  
of elements within an XBRL taxonomy. Abstract XML elements can never hold values.  
315 They are purely structural in nature and are used to create artificial "sections" or  
"groupings" in a taxonomy.

### **2.3. Element Naming Convention**

The convention for naming XBRL elements within a taxonomy follows that of XML  
Schema. Each name within a taxonomy must be unique and must start with an alpha  
320 character or the underscore character. Element names are case-sensitive. The IFRS-GP  
taxonomy naming convention follows these rules; see the XML Specification for more  
information (refer to Section 1.5 above).

In addition, the IFRS-GP Taxonomy follows the element naming conventions of the FRTA.

### **2.4. Label and Languages**

325 In this release, labels for taxonomy elements are provided in English. Additional  
linkbases will be subsequently developed to express taxonomy labels in other languages,  
for example French or Japanese. These labels will be represented in separate label  
linkbases.

The labels provided in the IFRS-GP taxonomy are not intended to be the exact labels  
330 used in financial reporting. The labels are often more verbose descriptors to help the  
user understand the taxonomy element. The labels are based directly on the terms used  
in the IFRS bound volumes.

The IFRS-GP taxonomy relies on IFRS to define the meaning of each element. No  
definitions are provided within the taxonomy.

335 Each label in the taxonomy is unique within this taxonomy in order to make using the  
taxonomy easier and to assist a user to understand what an element might represent.  
These "verbose" labels may be supplemented by other labels that have the more precise  
term commonly used in financial statements.

### **2.5. References**

340 This IFRS-GP taxonomy provides references to IFRS standards and other authoritative  
sources. Reference information is captured in the taxonomy reference linkbase using the  
following element names: Name, Number, Paragraph, Subparagraph, and Clause – e.g.  
IFRS 99 17 (b) (ii). These reference parts are defined using the standard reference part  
definitions provided by the FRTA.

345 Sources for references provided in the IFRS-GP taxonomy include:

- IFRS standards, referenced as: IFRS x para y(z) or IAS x para y(z)
- IFRIC and SIC interpretations referenced as: IFRIC x para y(z) or SIC x para y(z)
- IFRS common practice, referenced as: IFRS-CP
- Structural completeness (i.e. a sub-total), referenced as: IFRS-SC
- 350 • XBRL related (i.e. a type), referenced as: XBRL

### 3. Due Process

#### 3.1. Taxonomy due process

IFRS taxonomies are developed through an international due process that involves accountants, financial analysts and other users of financial statements, the business community, stock exchanges, regulatory and legal authorities, academics, technology experts and other interested individuals and organisations from around the world.

The IFRS Taxonomy Working Group, in public and private meetings, consults the XBRL International Consortium on major projects, XBRL technical decisions and work priorities, and discusses accounting and XBRL technical matters in meetings that are open to XBRL consortium member observation.

Due process for projects normally, but not necessarily, involves the following steps:

- (a) the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group are asked to identify and review all the issues associated with the taxonomy module or topic and to consider the application of the Framework to the issues;
- (b) study of the accounting requirements and practice and an exchange of views about the issues with IFRS experts;
- (c) consulting the XBRL International Domain Group about the advisability of adding the topic to the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group's agenda;
- (d) formation of an advisory group to give advice to the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group on the project;
- (e) publishing for public comment a discussion document;
- (f) publishing for public comment an exposure draft approved by majority votes of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group;
- (h) consideration of all comments received within the comment period on discussion documents and exposure drafts;
- (j) approval of a taxonomy or taxonomy module by majority of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group; and
- (k) publishing separately from a taxonomy or taxonomy module guidance, explaining, among other things, the how the taxonomy was constructed and how it can be used to produce instance documents.

#### 3.2. Voting

The publication of an Exposure Draft IFRS Taxonomy or Taxonomy Module of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group requires approval by majority of its members and, separately, by the Commercial Director of the IASC Foundation. Other decisions of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group, including the publication of a discussion or requirements paper, require a simple majority of the members of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group present at a meeting that is attended by at least 60 per cent of its members, in person or by telecommunications. The Chairman of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group has full control over its technical agenda and reserves the right to issue discussion or requirements papers in his separate capacity as the IASC Foundation XBRL Practice Fellow.

Each Member of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group has one vote on any matter. From time to time a number as determined by the Chair of voting Members represents a quorum, e.g. 5 members. Members vote in accordance with their own independent views, not as representatives voting according to the views of any firm, organisation or constituency with which they may be associated. Approval of Exposure Draft or

Recommended Taxonomies requires that not more than three voting members vote against the Draft or Recommended Taxonomy, and that the IASC Foundation Commercial director does not exercise his/her discretion to veto it.

### **3.3. Openness of meetings**

(a) IFRS Taxonomy Working Group meetings are open to public observation. However, certain IFRS Taxonomy Working Group discussions (normally about new XBRL technical decisions and other IFRS technical issues) are held in private.

(b) IFRS Taxonomy Working Group continues to explore the use of recent technology (such as the Internet and electronic observation of meetings), to overcome geographical barriers and the logistical problems for members of the public in attending open meetings;

(c) IFRS Taxonomy Working Group publishes in advance on its Yahoo group site (XBRL-IFRS) the agenda for each meeting of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group and publishes promptly a summary of the technical decisions made.

(d) When the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group publishes a taxonomy or taxonomy module, it publishes a documentation to support it. It also may publish guidance explaining, among other things, how the taxonomy was constructed and how data can be mapped against it to produce instance documents.

### **3.4. Comment periods**

The IFRS Taxonomy Working Group publishes each Exposure Draft or Recommended taxonomy or taxonomy module and supporting documents for public comment, with a normal comment period of 30 days. In certain circumstances, the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group may expose taxonomies or taxonomy modules for a longer or shorter period.

### **3.5. Coordination with international due process**

Representatives of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group are actively involved with XBRL Consortium activities, including Domain and Specification Working Group meetings and XBRL International meetings – the latter of which occur twice per year. In addition, Members of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group and XBRL International and its consortium members cooperate on a daily basis on projects, sharing resources whenever necessary and appropriate. Close coordination between IFRS Taxonomy Working Group's due process and the due process of XBRL International is important to the success of IFRS Taxonomy Working Group. As far as possible, the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group will integrate its due process with international due process, taking account of due processes observed within the IASB and IASC FOUNDATION. In addition, those IFRS Taxonomy Working Group Members having liaison responsibilities with the XBRL International Consortium provide a mechanism for more regular contact.

### **3.6. Opportunities for input**

The development of an IFRS taxonomy or module taxonomy involves an open, public process of debating technical issues and evaluating input sought through several mechanisms. Opportunities for interested parties to participate in the development of IFRS Taxonomies would include, depending on the nature of the project:

(a) participation in the development of views as a Member of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group (by invitation);

(b) participation in advisory groups;

(c) participation in a taxonomy review committee;

(c) submission of an issue to the IFRS Taxonomy Working group;

- (d) submission of a comment e-mail to yahoo groups in response to a discussion document or issue posted to the site;
- (e) submission of a comment e-mail or letter in response to an Exposure Draft;
- (f) participation in public roundtable discussions; and
- (g) participation in the XBRL Intentional Domain Working Group.

## 4. Updates and Changes

### 4.1. Change Log

None at this time.

### 4.2. Updates to this Taxonomy

This Taxonomy will be updated with revisions for errors and new features within the following guidelines:

- Since financial statements created using a taxonomy must be available indefinitely, the taxonomy must be available indefinitely. All updates will take the form of new versions of the taxonomy with a different date. For example, the Taxonomy <http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-06-15.xsd> will never change. New versions will be issued under a different name, such as "<http://xbrl.iasb.org/int/fr/ifrs/gp/2004-12-15.xsd>". This will ensure that any taxonomy created will be available indefinitely.
- It is anticipated that this taxonomy will be updated as required to incorporate changes to IFRS.

### 4.3. Errors and Clarifications

The following information relating to this taxonomy will be accumulated:

- Errors that are brought to the attention of the preparers of this specification;
- Workarounds where appropriate and available;
- Clarification of items, which come to the attention of the editors via comments and feedback.

If you wish to report an error or require a clarification, please provide feedback as indicated in the "Comments and Feedback" section of this document.

### 4.4. Comments and Feedback

Comments and feedback are welcome, particularly ideas to improve this taxonomy. If you have a comment, feedback, or wish to report an error, post comments to:

[xbrlfeedback@iasb.org.uk](mailto:xbrlfeedback@iasb.org.uk) (<mailto:xbrlfeedback@iasb.org.uk>)

## 5. Future Developments

For an up to date IFRS Taxonomy Working Group taxonomy development plan see the IASB.org website (<http://www.iasb.org/resources/xbrl>).

## 6. The IFRS Taxonomy Working Group

The IFRS Taxonomy Working group is made up of volunteers. It is based in London, headed by the Chairman who is an employee or secondee of the IASC FOUNDATION.

The technical experts and advisors to the Working Group currently include people from Australia, France, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## 7. IFRS Taxonomy Working Group Activities

Details of the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group's current XBRL activities, including the progress of this and other taxonomies are available on the IASB Website. As projects are completed, the IFRS Taxonomy Working Group expects to add new projects including, potentially, those listed as "other topics" on the Website. (See <http://www.iasb.org/resources/xbrl>)

## 8. More Information

More information about IASC Foundation or IFRS Taxonomy Working Group Activities, or for copies of its publications and details of IASC Foundation's subscription services may be obtained from:

IASC Foundation XBRL Practice Fellow  
30 Cannon Street,  
London EC4M 6XH.  
United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (20) 7332 2730  
Facsimile: +44 (20) 7332 2749  
E-mail: [jmacdonald@iasb.org.uk](mailto:jmacdonald@iasb.org.uk)  
Internet: <http://www.iasb.org>

## 9. Acknowledgements

A tremendous effort has gone into creating this piece of intellectual property that is being licensed royalty-free worldwide by the IASC Foundation and XBRL International for use and benefit of all. The IASC Foundation and members of XBRL International believe that this cooperative effort will benefit all participants in the financial information supply chain.

The IASC Foundation and XBRL International would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals for their work in the initial creation of this Taxonomy, and to their organisations that provided funds and time for their participation in this effort in Singapore in 21-25 January 2002:

*[The following table sets out individual's employment affiliations as at 25 January 2002.]*

Name	Organisation	Accounting Jurisdiction
Alastair Boulton	Audit New Zealand	New Zealand
Roger Debreceeny	Nanyang Technological University	Singapore
Kersten Droste	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Germany
Thomas Egan	Deloitte and Touche	Singapore
Dave Garbutt	FRS	South Africa
Preetisura Gupta	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Singapore
David Huxtable	KPMG	Australia
Charles Hoffman	XSI (now UBmatrix)	USA
Josef Macdonald	Ernst and Young	New Zealand
Gillian Ong	Nanyang Technological University	Singapore
Ong Suat Ling	Ernst & Young	Singapore
Paul Phenix	Australian Stock Exchange	Australia

Name	Organisation	Accounting Jurisdiction
Kurt Ramin	IASC Foundation	IFRS
David Prather	IASC Foundation	IFRS
Julie Santoro	KPMG	UK
Mark Schnitzer	Morgan Stanley	USA
Stephen Taylor	Deloitte and Touche	Hong Kong
Bruno Tesniere	PricewaterhouseCoopers	France
Jan Wentzel	PricewaterhouseCoopers	South Africa
Charles Yeo	Ernst and Young	Singapore

515

## 10. XBRL International Members

A current list of corporate members of XBRL International can be found at the [www.xbrl.org](http://www.xbrl.org) web site.

520

## 11. References (non-normative)

- [XBRL] Walter Hamscher et al.  
The Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) 2.1 Specification 2003-12-31 (Recommendation)
- (<http://www.xbrl.org/resourcecenter/specifications.asp?sid=22>)
- [Review] Josef Macdonald and Alan Teixeira (Unpublished paper)  
Reviewing an XBRL GAAP Taxonomy
- [FRTA] Financial Reporting Taxonomies Architecture 1.0, Candidate  
Recommendation of 2003-12-31.

## 12. Intellectual Property Status

This document may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to XBRL International or XBRL organizations, except as required to translate it into languages other than English.

Translations into languages other than English may be undertaken with the permission of the IASC FOUNDATION. Members of XBRL International agree to grant certain licenses under the XBRL International Intellectual Property Policy ([www.xbrl.org/legal](http://www.xbrl.org/legal)).

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and XBRL INTERNATIONAL DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The attention of users of this document is directed to the possibility that compliance with or adoption of XBRL International specifications may require use of an invention covered by patent rights. XBRL International shall not be responsible for identifying patents for which a license may be required by any XBRL International specification, or for

540

conducting legal inquiries into the legal validity or scope of those patents that are brought to its attention. XBRL International specifications are prospective and advisory only. Prospective users are responsible for protecting themselves against liability for infringement of patents. XBRL International takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; neither does it represent that it has made any effort to identify any such rights. Members of XBRL International agree to grant certain licenses under the XBRL International Intellectual Property Policy ([www.xbrl.org/legal](http://www.xbrl.org/legal)).

## 13. Document History

2003-06-23	Hoffman	Merged the PFS and EDAP documentation into one document. Changed use of term 'IAS' to 'IFRS', as appropriate. Updated URLs. Changed all references to PFS and EDAP as required.
2003-07-08	Macdonald	Performed detailed review documentation. Added explanation of IFRS name change. Provided amendments as necessary.
2003-07-10	Hoffman	Updated URLs, images, references to taxonomy IDs, etc. Removed Novartis sample for this release as this sample is not being provided.
2003-09-14	Macdonald	Performed preliminary review for 2.1 release. Added background to IASB/IASC FOUNDATION.
2003-10-08	Pyman	Review and refine wording
2003-10-10	Debreceeny	Rewrite and edit.
2003-10-16	Egan	Edit
2003-10-20	Debreceeny	Edit
2003-10-22	Hoffman, Macdonald	Final review of document.
2004-01-17	Hoffman	Preliminary updates for the 2004-01-15 exposure draft release of this taxonomy.
2004-02-02	Macdonald, Hoffman	Modified document to bring in line with IASC Foundation and IASB pronouncements, the new XBRL 2.1 specification and the Candidate Recommendation FRTA with a view to drafting a normative document. Remove all explanatory material and accumulate in a separate IFRS taxonomy Guidance document
2004-02-05	Hoffman	Updated URLs for posting to web site
2004-04-26	Macdonald	Performed detailed review of documentation. Added comprehensive legal section (copyright, terms of use, etc). Provided other amendments as necessary. Updated URLs for posting of new version to web site.



## Appendix A: Standards Modeled in IFRS-GP Taxonomy

Standard Reference	Standard Full Name	Modeled in Taxonomy (Y/N )
	Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements	Y
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Y
IAS 2	Inventories	Y
IAS 7	Cash Flow Statements	Y
IAS 8	Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Fundamental Errors and Changes in Accounting Policies	Y
IAS 10	Events After the Balance Sheet Date	Y
IAS 11	Construction Contracts	Y
IAS 12	Income Taxes	Y
IAS 14	Segment Reporting	Y
IAS 15	Information Reflecting the Effects of Changing Prices	N
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Y
IAS 17	Leases	Y
IAS 18	Revenue	Y
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	Y
IAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	N
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Y
IAS 22	Business Combinations	Y
IAS 23	Borrowing Costs	Y
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	Y
IAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	N
IAS 27	Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries	Y
IAS 28	Accounting for Investments in Associates	Y
IAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	N
IAS 30	Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions	N
IAS 31	Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures	Y
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	Y
IAS 33	Earnings Per Share	Y
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	N
IAS 35	Discontinuing Operations	Y
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets	Y
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Y
IAS 38	Intangible Assets	Y
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	Y
IAS 40	Investment Property	Y
IAS 41	Agriculture	Y
	<b>SIC Preface</b>	
SIC-1	Consistency - Different Cost Formulas for Inventories (IAS 2)	n/a
SIC-2	Consistency - Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs (IAS 23)	Y

<b>Standard Reference</b>	<b>Standard Full Name</b>	<b>Modeled in Taxonomy (Y/N or n/a)</b>
SIC-3	Elimination of Unrealised Profits and Losses on Transactions with Associates (IAS 28)	n/a
SIC-5	Classification of Financial Instruments - Contingent Settlement Provisions (IAS 32)	n/a
SIC-6	Costs of Modifying Existing Software (Framework)	n/a
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro (IAS 21)	n/a
SIC-8	First-Time Application of IASs as the Primary Basis of Accounting (IAS 1)	Y
SIC-9	Business Combinations - Classification either as Acquisitions or Unitings of Interests (IAS 22)	n/a
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities (IAS 20)	n/a
SIC-11	Foreign Exchange - Capitalisation of Losses Resulting from Severe Currency Devaluations (IAS 21)	n/a
SIC-12	Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities (IAS 27)	n/a
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers (IAS 31)	n/a
SIC-14	Property, Plant and Equipment - Compensation for the Impairment or Loss of Items (IAS 16)	Y
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives (IAS 17)	n/a
SIC-16	Share Capital - Reacquired Own Equity Instruments (Treasury Shares) (IAS 32)	Y
SIC-17	Equity - Costs of an Equity Transaction (IAS 32)	Y
SIC-18	Consistency - Alternative Methods (IAS 1)	n/a
SIC-19	Reporting Currency - Measurement and Presentation of Financial Statements Under IAS 21 and IAS 29 (IAS 21 and IAS 29)	Y
SIC-20	Equity Accounting Method - Recognition of Losses (IAS 27)	n/a
SIC-21	Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets (IAS 12)	n/a
SIC-22	Business Combinations - Subsequent Adjustment of Fair Values and Goodwill Initially Reported (IAS 22)	Y
SIC-23	Property, Plant and Equipment - Major Inspection or Overhaul Costs (IAS 16)	n/a
SIC-24	Earnings Per Share - Financial Instruments and Other Contracts that May Be Settled in Shares (IAS 33)	n/a
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Enterprise or its Shareholders (IAS 12)	n/a
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal form of a Lease (IAS 1, IAS 17 and IAS 18)	Y
SIC-28	Business Combinations - "Date of Exchange" and Fair Value of Equity Instruments (IAS 22)	n/a
SIC-29	Disclosure - Service Concession Arrangements (IAS 1)	Y
SIC-30	Reporting Currency - Translation from Measurement Currency to Presentation Currency (IAS 21 and IAS 29)	Y
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services (IAS 18)	n/a
SIC-33	Consolidation and Equity Method - Potential Voting Rights and Allocation of Ownership Interests (IAS 27, IAS 28 and IAS 39)	n/a

555