

## Primary Financial Statements (PFS), Financial Reporting for Commercial and Industrial Entities, International Accounting Standards (IAS), 2002-11-15, Explanatory Notes

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### Summary Taxonomy Information:

Status:	Recommendation, issued in accordance with XBRL International Processes REC 2002-04-20.
Issued:	2002-11-15 (15 November 2002)
Issued by:	International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation, XBRL International
Name:	Primary Financial Statements (PFS), Financial Reporting for Commercial and Industrial Entities, International Accounting Standards (IAS)
Description:	This taxonomy is intended to allow traded entities to prepare XBRL-based interim and annual financial statements according to IAS. This includes consolidated publicly listed entities, parent entity financial statements, and nonconsolidated entities.
Namespace identifiers:	<a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/</a> and <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/LINKED">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/LINKED</a>
Recommended namespace prefix:	iascf-pfs
Version of XBRL Specification Used:	XBRL Specification 2.0 dated 2001-12-14
Relation to Other XBRL Taxonomies:	This taxonomy does not reference any other XBRL taxonomies. This taxonomy is intended to be referenced by the Explanatory Disclosures and Accounting Policies (EDAP) Taxonomy, which has additional financial reporting concepts commonly found in notes to the financial statements, management commentary, and accounting policies.
Physical Location of Taxonomy Package:	<a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.xsd">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.xsd</a> (Schema linked only to references linkbase) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-LINKED.xsd">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-LINKED.xsd</a> (Schema linked only to all linkbases) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-references.xml">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-references.xml</a> (References linkbase) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-labels.xml">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-labels.xml</a> (Labels linkbase) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-presentation.xml">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-presentation.xml</a> (Presentation linkbase) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-calculation.xml">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-calculation.xml</a> (Calculation linkbase) <a href="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-definition.xml">http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-definition.xml</a> (Definition linkbase)

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**Explanatory Notes (this document):**

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.htm>  
(HTML Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.pdf>  
(PDF Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.doc>  
(Word Format)

**Taxonomy Elements:**

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements.pdf> (PDF Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements.xls> (Excel Format)

**“Sample Company” Instance Document:**

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.xml> (XBRL/XML Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.pdf> (PDF Format)

## Abstract

These Explanatory Notes describe the eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) Taxonomy: **Primary Financial Statements (PFS), Financial Reporting for Commercial and Industrial Entities, International Accounting Standards (IAS)** ("the PFS Taxonomy").

The PFS Taxonomy has been prepared by the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation, <http://www.iascf.com>) and the IAS Working Group of XBRL International (<http://www.xbrl.org>).

This PFS Taxonomy is compliant with XBRL Specification Version 2.0, dated 2001-12-14 (<http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2001/>). It is for the creation of XML-based instance documents that generate business and financial reporting for commercial and industrial entities according to the International Accounting Standards Boards' International Accounting Standards (<http://www.iasb.org.uk>).

This document assumes a general understanding of accounting and XBRL. If the reader desires additional information relating to XBRL, the XBRL International web site (<http://www.xbrl.org>) is recommended. In particular a reading of the XBRL Specification Version 2.0 is highly recommended (<http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2001/>).

## 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.

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 "iascf-pfs:CurrentAssets" is the taxonomy's XBRL element name for the financial statement disclosure fact "Current Assets."
Linkbase	Linkbases provide additional information about XBRL elements, in particular, relationships between them such as the relationship that "Property, Plant and Equipment" is defined as an "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.

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# 1. Overview

## 1.1. Purpose

The International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASC Foundation, <http://www.iascf.com>) and XBRL International (<http://www.xbrl.org>) have developed a comprehensive eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) taxonomy that models the primary financial statements that a commercial and industrial entities are required to report under International Accounting Standards (IAS) (<http://www.iasb.org.uk>). The Primary Financial Statements (PFS), Financial Reporting for Commercial and Industrial Entities, International Accounting Standards (IAS) (the PFS Taxonomy) includes XBRL representations of a classified balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of changes in equity and a cash flow statement. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are modelled in a separate XBRL taxonomy, the Explanatory Disclosures and Accounting Policies (EDAP) taxonomy.

The **PFS Taxonomy** design will facilitate 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 (<http://www.iasb.org.uk>) International Accounting Standards. The PFS Taxonomy provides a framework for consistent financial reporting when entities create XBRL documents under that taxonomy.

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 financial information stakeholders, such as lenders, investors, auditors, attorneys, and regulators.

## 1.2. Authority

The **authority** for this PFS Taxonomy is based upon the International Accounting Standards Board's (<http://www.iasb.org.uk>) International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and Statements of Interpretation ("SIC") effective 01 January 2002 (<http://www.iasplus.com/standard/standard.htm>). The PFS Taxonomy also includes non-authoritative "best practices," where the Standards and SICs are silent on common patterns of financial reporting. As this Taxonomy primarily addresses the reporting considerations of commercial and industrial entities, IAS 26 and IAS 30 disclosure requirements are not represented in the PFS Taxonomy's content.

The particular disclosures in this PFS Taxonomy models are:

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

This PFS Taxonomy is in **compliance** with XBRL Specification Version 2.0, dated 2001-12-14 (<http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2001/>).

### 1.3. Taxonomy Status

45 The PFS Taxonomy is a **Recommendation**. Its content and structure have been reviewed by both accounting and technical teams of the IASC Foundation (<http://www.iascf.com>) and the IAS Taxonomy and XBRL Specification Working Groups of XBRL International.

The following is a summary of meanings of the status of taxonomies:

- 50 • **Internal Working Draft** – Internal Working Draft version of a taxonomy exposed to XBRL International members for internal review and testing. An Internal Working Draft is subject to significant changes as initial testing undertaken. Its structure may not be stable and its content may not be complete.
- 55 • **Public Working Draft** – Working Draft version of a taxonomy exposed to public for review and testing. A Public Working Draft has been tested and its structure is unlikely to change although its contents may still change as the result of broader testing.
- 60 • **Recommendation** – Final version of a taxonomy, designated by XBRL International as the most appropriate representation of a particular reporting environment.

### 1.4. Scope of Taxonomy

This taxonomy is the *Primary Financial Statements (PFS) Taxonomy*. The PFS taxonomy will commonly be used with the *XBRL Global Common Document (GCD) Taxonomy*, the *Accountants Report (AR) taxonomy*, and the *Explanatory Disclosures and Accounting Policies (EDAP) Taxonomy*. In addition, other national jurisdictions and industries may leverage the PFS, GCD, AR, and EDAP taxonomies. This section describes the relationship between these taxonomies.

#### GCD – Global Common Document Taxonomy

70 The GCD Taxonomy incorporates elements that are common to the vast majority of XBRL instance documents, regardless of their type. The 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 IAS Taxonomy Development and XBRL US Domain Working Groups. See <http://www.xbrl.org> for the latest version of the GCD Taxonomy.

#### AR – Accountants Report Taxonomy

The AR Taxonomy is intended to provide information related to the auditor's/independent Accountants Report that typically accompanies external financial reports of public companies. The taxonomy was co-developed by the IAS Taxonomy Development and XBRL US Domain Working Groups. See <http://www.xbrl.org> for the latest version of the AR Taxonomy.

#### PFS – Primary Financial Statements Taxonomy

85 The PFS Taxonomy encompasses the core 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,
2. Income statement,

- 90        3. Statement of Cash Flows  
           4. Statement of Changes in Equity,  
 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.

## 95    **EDAP – Explanatory Disclosures and Accounting Policies Taxonomy**

The EDAP Taxonomy has elements that provide additional or enhanced disclosure over and above the disclosures made in the primary financial statements. These disclosures are, in the context of annual financial statements, typically made in the notes to the financial statements or management commentary. The EDAP taxonomy  
 100 also provides elements to identify the accounting policies adopted by the reporting entity. Elements in the EDAP taxonomy include:

1. Accounting Policies
2. Explanatory Disclosures
3. Management Commentary

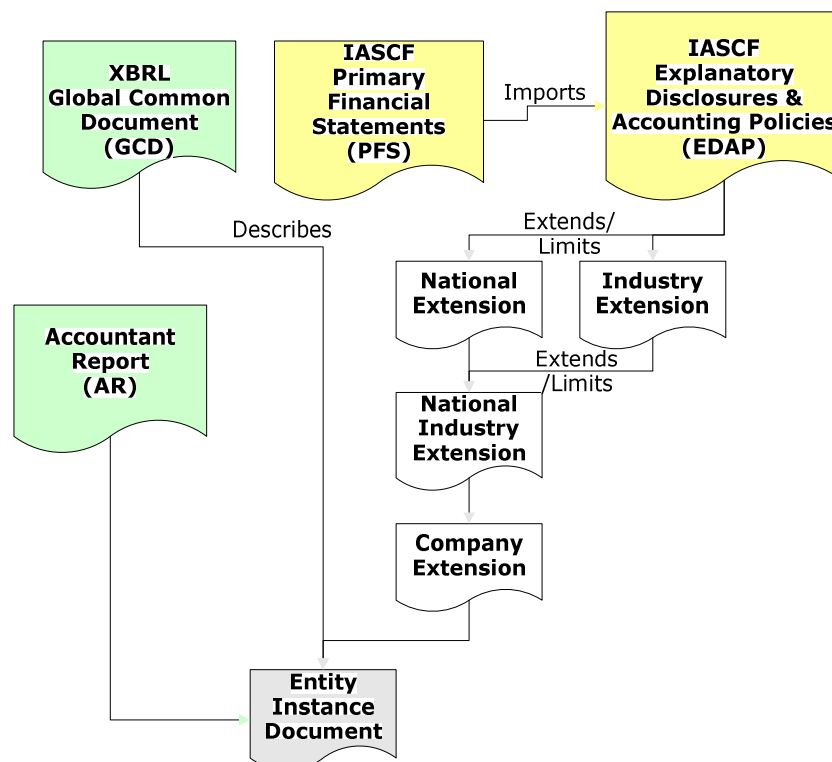
## 105   **IAS Framework**

Used together, these taxonomies will meet the reporting needs of entities that meet three criteria, viz (i) report under International Accounting Standards (IAS), (ii) are in the broad category of “commercial and industrial” industries and (iii) have relatively common reporting elements in their financial statements. Whilst many reporting  
 110 entities meet these three criteria, there are many entities that do not. Additional taxonomies that represent extensions to IAS are likely to be required. These taxonomies are likely to identify the particular needs of:

- International **industries**, for example, airlines, pharmaceuticals or agribusiness.
- 115    • **National jurisdictions** many countries’ accounting standards are substantially based on IAS. However, timing differences in adoption or additional requirements may exist.
- **National industry** or common practice, for example, agriculture or credit reporting.
- 120    • Specific reporting choices made by an individual **entity**.

These **extension** taxonomies will either **extend** the GCD, AR, PFS and EDAP taxonomies to meet the particular reporting requirements of that industry, country or entity **and/or** restrict the use of particular by limiting the use of particular PFS or EDAP taxonomy elements.

125    The inter-relationships of the various taxonomies are show 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 the some national jurisdictions and within certain industries.

### 1.5. Relationship to Other Work

XBRL utilizes the World Wide Web consortium (W3C [www.w3.org](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 PFS 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 PFS Taxonomy makes available to users the most commonly disclosed financial information under International Accounting Standards. This taxonomy is an expression of financial information in terms that are understandable to humans, but equally as important understandable by a computer applications.

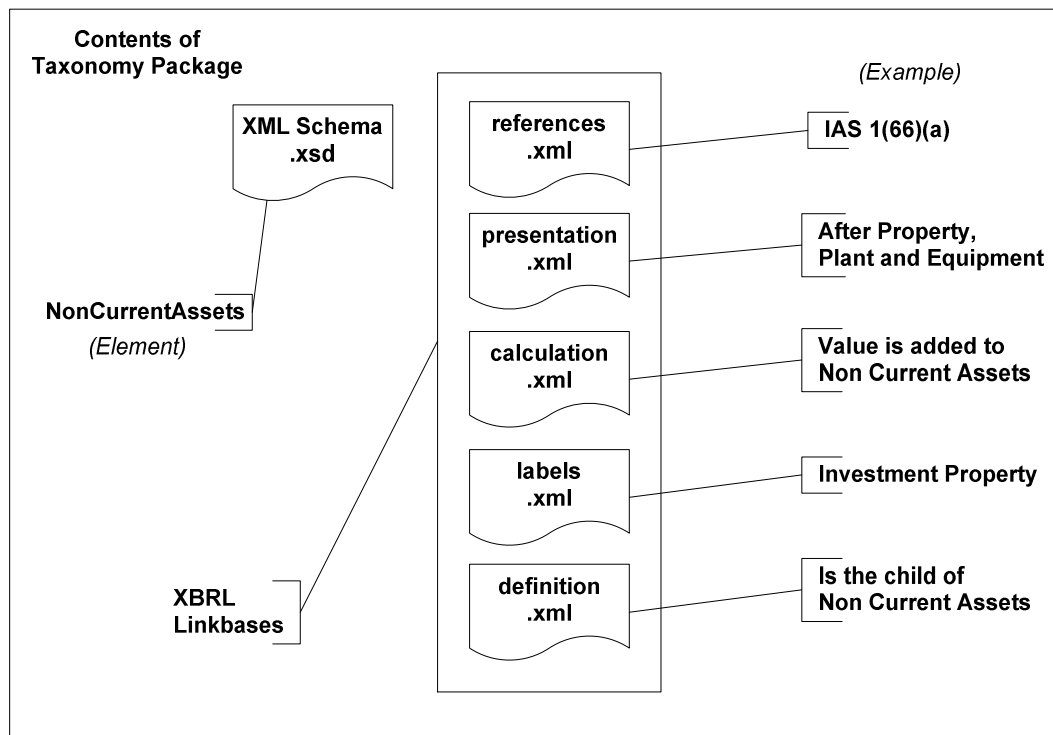
The PFS Taxonomy is made up of a “package” of interrelated XML files:



- 150
- **XML Schema File (.XSD files):** An XBRL Version 2.0 Taxonomy XML Schema file.
  - **XBRL Linkbases (.XML files):** “Linkbases” for:
    - Labels
    - References
    - Presentation information
- 155
- Calculation relationships between elements, and
  - Definitional relationships between elements.

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

**Figure 2: PFS Taxonomy Package and With Descriptions and Examples**



However, in a paper-based format, many of the characteristics of taxonomy are not obvious. The paper paradigm is two dimensional, whereas the information in the taxonomy is multidimensional. The application of a metaphor assists in understanding taxonomies. The PFS Taxonomy is organized using a "Balance Sheet" metaphor. This type of organization was chosen among others because it is understood by the accountants who use this metaphor to: Organize their audit working papers; organise notes to the financial statements and perform a variety of other functions. This metaphor is also familiar to the consumers of financial statements.

However, this metaphor and organization may limit the understanding of the power behind 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 relationship, which presentation-based.

The PFS Taxonomy is divided logically into sections that correspond to typical financial statement components. While there is no true concept of "sections" in the Taxonomy, their purpose is to group similar concepts together and facilitate navigation within the Taxonomy. Abstract XML elements, for example "Balance Sheet" (ID 2) and "Income Statement" (ID 157) provide the ability to express "sections" within an XBRL taxonomy. The following is a listing of "sections" and a brief explanation (where necessary) of those sections:

The higher-level sections of the Taxonomy are shown in Figure 3:

**Figure 3: High Level Sections of PFS Taxonomy**

<u>Section or Abstract Element</u>	<u>Explanatory Guidance</u>
Balance Sheet	See Section 3.3 for <a href="#">additional details</a>
Income Statement	See Section 0 for <a href="#">additional details</a>
Statement of Cash Flows	See Section 3.5 for <a href="#">additional details</a>
Statement of Changes in Equity	See Section 0 for <a href="#">additional details</a>

## **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 character or the underscore character. Element names are case-sensitive. The PFS Taxonomy naming convention follows these rules; see the XML Specification for more information.

In addition to following XML Schema naming requirements, the PFS Taxonomy places additional constraints on element naming based on a "best practice" element naming convention document which is being submitted to XBRL International on behalf of the IAS working group and other XBRL jurisdictions. Companies creating extension taxonomies are encouraged to follow the XBRL best practices naming convention, but are not required to do so.

The naming convention used encourages camel case names (e.g. the term "Balance Sheet" becomes BalanceSheet) which use descriptive names for readability and are common in other XML languages. See the best practices naming convention document available through XBRL International. This document is not available as of the release date of this document.

Per the naming convention best practices, certain short connector words were dropped when labels were converted to element names. The following is a list of words that were dropped from the element names: an, and, any, are, as, at, be, but, by, can, could, does, for, from, has, have, if, in, is, its, made, may, of, on, or, such, than, that, the, this, to, when, where, which, with, would.

## 220      **2.4.      Label Languages**

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

## 225      **2.5.      References**

This Taxonomy provides references to IAS 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.

Sources for these references include:

- 230      • IAS standards, referenced as: IAS x para y(z)
- IAS Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), referenced as: SIC x para y(z)
- IAS Framework, referenced as: IAS Framework para y(z)
- IAS common practice, referenced as: IAS-CP
- Structural completeness (i.e. a sub-total), referenced as: IAS-SC

## 235      **2.6.      Further Documentation Available**

The intent of this document is to explain the PFS Taxonomy. This document assumes a general understanding of accounting and XBRL. If the reader desires additional information relating to XBRL, the XBRL International web site (<http://www.xbrl.org>) is recommended. Specifically, a reading of the XBRL Specification Version 2.0 is highly recommended (<http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2001/>). The purpose of this document is to explain how XBRL is being applied in this specific case, for this taxonomy.

The following documentation is available to assist those wishing to understand and use this taxonomy. This documentation is available on the XBRL International web site (<http://www.xbrl.org>):

### 245      **Explanatory Notes (this document):**

This overview document describing objectives of the IASC Foundation, XBRL International IAS Working Group and the PFS Taxonomy:

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.htm> (HTML Format)

250      <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.pdf> (PDF Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.doc> (Word Format)

### **Taxonomy Elements:**

255      This is a summary listing of taxonomy elements in a human readable format for the purpose of obtaining an overview of this taxonomy.

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements.pdf> (PDF Format)

260      <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements2.pdf> (PDF Format, element labels and element names)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements.xls> (Excel Format)

## Taxonomy Package

These documents correspond to a set of interrelated files comprising an XBRL taxonomy package:

- **XML Schema File (.XSD files):** An XBRL Version 2.0 Taxonomy XML Schema file.
- **XBRL Linkbases (.XML files):** Linkbases for
  - References
  - Labels
  - Presentation
  - Calculations, and
  - Definitions.

The following ZIP file contains the taxonomy package, taxonomy documentation, and sample instance documents: <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.zip>

These files are located as follows:

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.xsd>  
(Schema)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-references.xml> (References linkbase)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-labels.xml> (Labels linkbase)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-presentation.xml> (Presentation linkbase)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-calculation.xml> (Calculation linkbase)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-definition.xml> (Definition linkbase)

## “Sample Company” Instance Documents (Non Normative)

The “Sample Company” instance documents are provided as a practical example of the application of the taxonomy. The instance document is provided in unstyled XML; and in Adobe Acrobat:

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.xml> (XBRL/XML Format)

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.pdf> (PDF Format)

## “Novartis” Instance Documents and Extension Taxonomy (Non Normative)

The “Novartis” instance documents are provided as a practical example of the application of the taxonomy. These documents are provided as working XBRL examples only and are neither endorsed nor audited by either Novartis or its auditors. This document is provided in unstyled XML; and in Adobe Acrobat:

<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/Novartis-2002-11-15.xml>  
(XBRL/XML Format)

## 3. Items to Note in Using the Taxonomy

### 3.1. Introduction

The following explanation of the taxonomy, the taxonomies with which this PFS Taxonomy is designed to interoperate, and examples of how to interpret the PFS Taxonomy are provided to make the PFS Taxonomy easier to use. Please refer to the detailed printout of the PFS Taxonomy for ID numbers as you go through this explanation (<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements.pdf>).

An alternative printout which contains labels and element names is available at (<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15-elements2.pdf>).

This explanatory document is designed to provide an overview of the PFS Taxonomy to be a brief and concise overview. It is anticipated that the XBRL community will create courses, books and other materials to provide a through explanation of every aspect of using the PFS Taxonomy and other cognate taxonomies.

Please note that element names are provided ONLY in the first figure (Figure 4: Sample Elements) in order to show the difference between element names and element labels. Element names are not shown in other figures.

### 3.2. How to Interpret the Taxonomy Structure

Fundamentally, the PFS taxonomy does not present anything new to accountants or analysts who understand financial information. However, the way the information is structured is very new to participants in the financial reporting supply chain. This section of the PFS taxonomy documentation provides a basic explanation of the PFS taxonomy in both narrative and graphical forms. This explanation is non-normative and the XSD file and linkbases that explain the taxonomy in terms a computer can interpret takes precedence over this explanation.

The element fragment shown in Figure 4 exists within the "Non Current Assets" section or the "Assets" section of the "Balance Sheet" section of the PFS Taxonomy:

**Figure 4: Sample Elements**

<u>Element Name</u>	<u>Element Label</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
NonCurrentAssets	Non Current Assets	4	1
PropertyPlantEquipment	Property, Plant and Equipment	5	1
InvestmentProperty	Investment Property	14	1
IntangibleAssets	Intangible Assets	15	1

This means that for a commercial and industrial entity, there is a type of non-current asset called "Property Plant and Equipment". This concept is represented by an element with the name "PropertyPlantEquipment" and the English label "Property, Plant and Equipment".

When an entity reports their financial results in an XBRL instance document, because "Property Plant and Equipment" is an element in the PFS Taxonomy, and because this element has children that roll up to it, then one of the following will be true:

- All of the "Property Plant and Equipment" of the entity must be recorded within one of those child elements, OR
- The instance document will include an extension to the taxonomy that consists of a new element or elements and an linkbase entries that describe how the new element(s) relate to "Property Plant and Equipment".

All of the elements in the fragment shown are of the XBRL data type "monetary" and have a weight equal to "1". Having a weight equal to "1" indicates that in an instance document, the value of all children of an element, when multiplied by the assigned weight, adds (or "rolls") up to the value of the parent element. For example, "Property Plant and Equipment," "Investment Property" and "Intangible Assets" are components of the total value of "Non Current Assets," as are other assets such as "Biological Assets" (BiologicalAssets, ID 23) and "Investments in Subsidiaries" (InvestmentsSubsidiaries, ID 24). The mathematical relationship between these elements is represented in the Calculation linkbase. In this linkbase, "Assets" has a value equal to the value of its two children "Current Assets" (CurrentAssets, ID 42, Page 2) and "Non Current Assets". These numeric relationships are prevalent throughout the taxonomy and are represented using the calculation linkbase.

The taxonomy is structure so that parent elements precede their child elements. For example, a child of the Income Statement element, "Net Profit (Loss) for Period After Tax and Net of Minority Interests Transferred to Equity" (NetProfitLossPeriodAfterTaxNetMinorityInterestsTransferredEquity, ID 158) precedes the other elements in the Income Statement such as Minority Interests Included in Group Profit (Loss), (MinorityInterestsIncludedGroupProfitLoss, ID 159) or "Profit (Loss) After Tax and Before Minority Interests" (ProfitLossAfterTaxBeforeMinorityInterests, ID 160). This pattern is followed throughout the taxonomy.

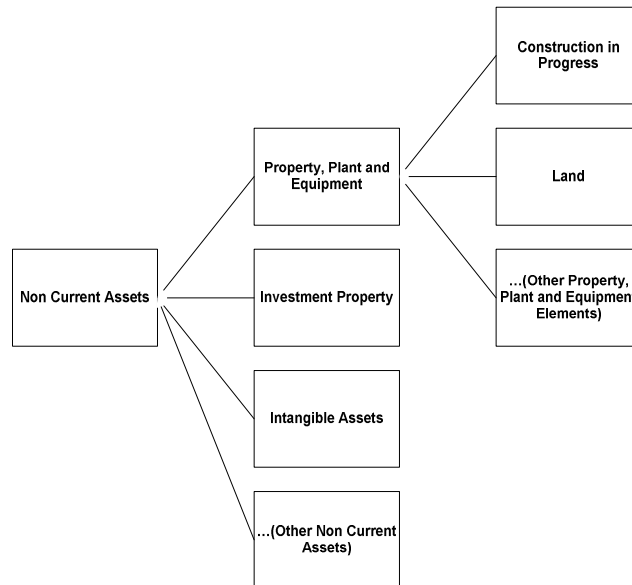
### 3.3. Balance Sheet Structure

The major sections of the Balance Sheet structure are shown in Figure 5:

**Figure 5: Balance Sheet Major Structures**

<u>Element Labels</u>	<u>ID</u>
Balance Sheet	2
Assets	3
Non Current Assets	4
Current Assets	42
Liabilities and Equity	72
Equity	73
Liabilities	97
Non Current Liabilities	98
Current Liabilities	127

The balance sheet structure is fairly intuitive. The balance sheets has assets, liabilities, and equity sections. Both assets and liabilities have non current and current sections, corresponding to a common classified balance sheet.

375 **Figure 6: Balance Sheet Fragment**

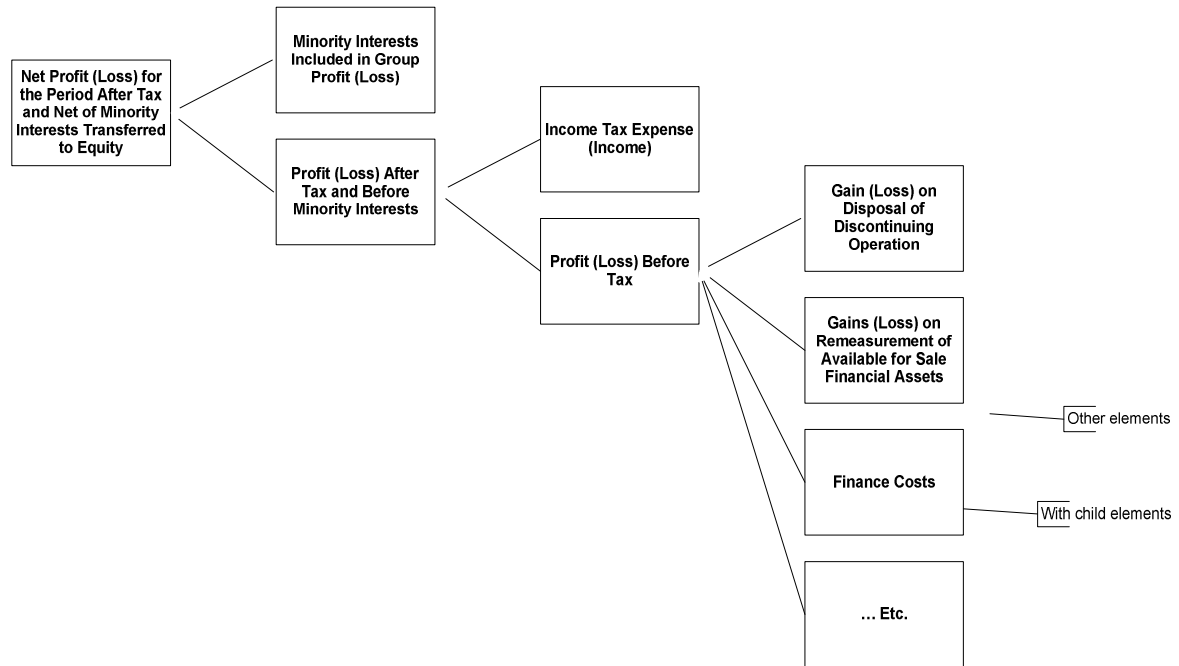
**Figure 8: Income Statement Fragment**



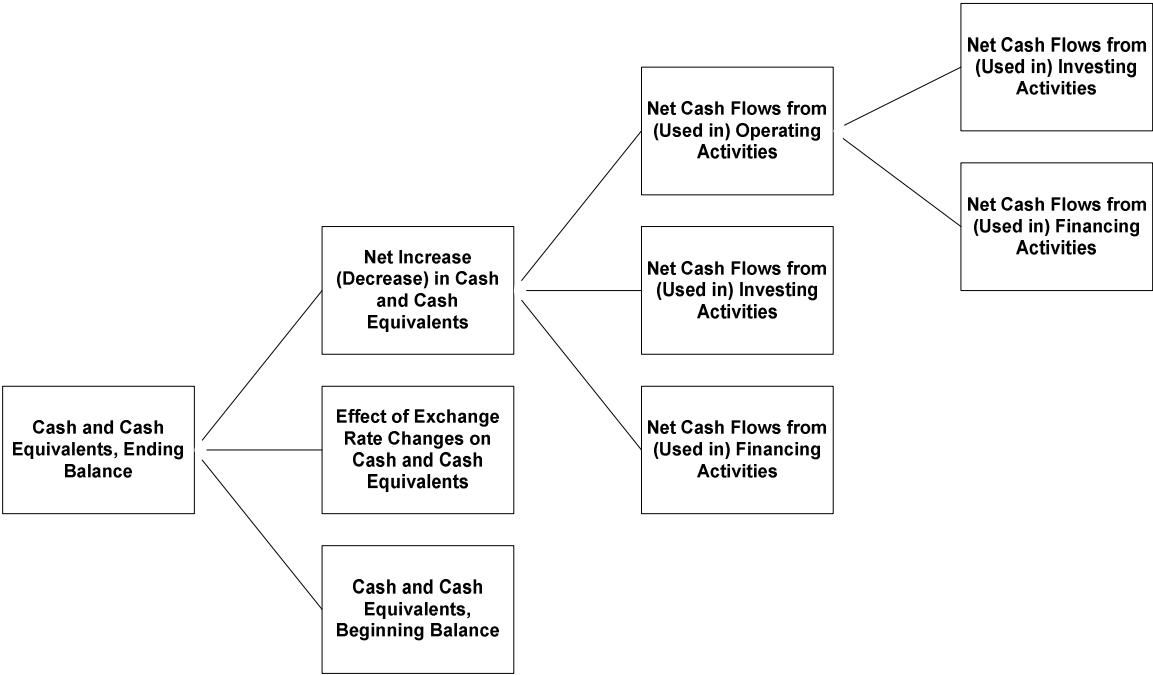
Figure 9: Statement of Cash Flows Major Structures

Element Labels	ID
Statement of Cash Flows	256
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	225
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	258
Net Cash Flows from (Used in) Operating Activities	259
Net Cash Flows from (Used in) Investing Activities	340
Net Cash Flows from (Used in) Financing Activities	381
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	403
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance	404

420

The structure of the Cash Flow disclosures is shown in Figure 10:

Figure 10: Statement of Cash Flows Fragment

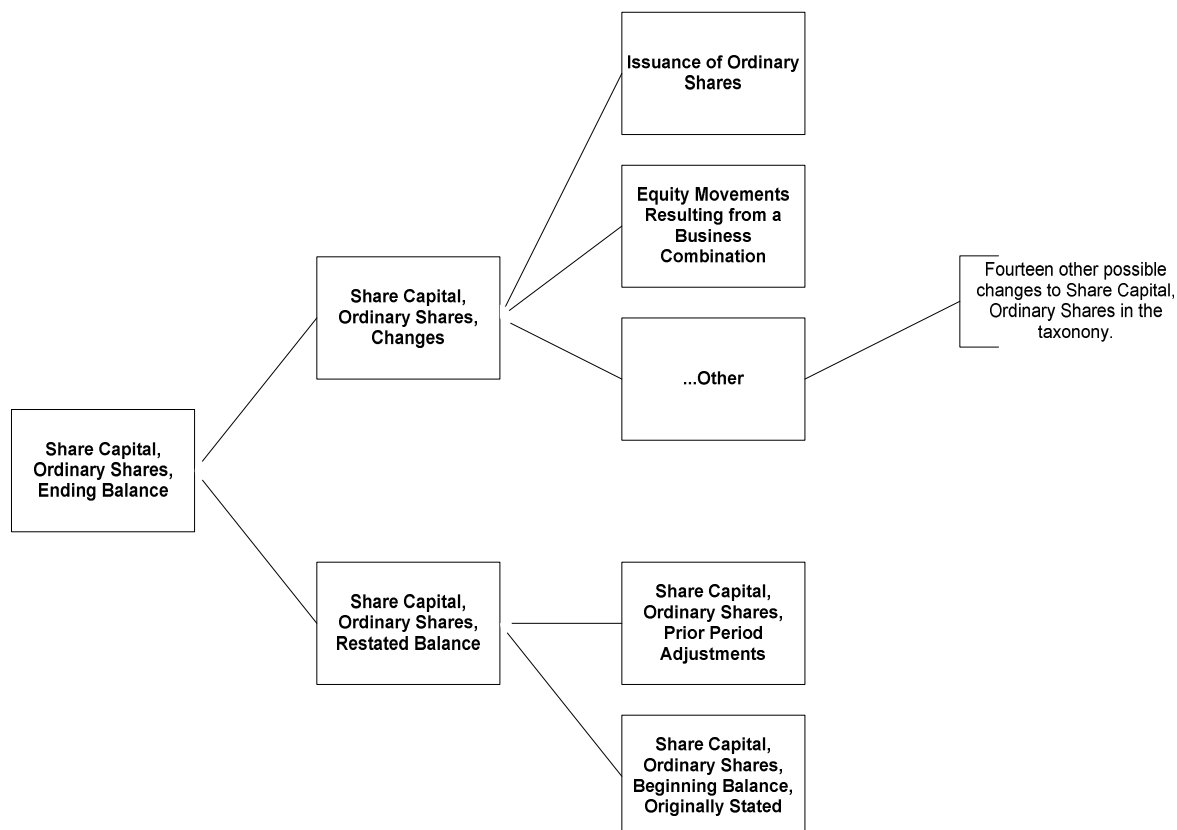


**Figure 11: Statement of Changes in Equity Major Structures**

<u>Element Labels</u>	<u>ID</u>
Statement of Changes in Equity	405
Issued Capital Movements	406
Share Capital, Ordinary Shares, Ending Balance	407
Share Premium, Ordinary Shares, Ending Balance	428
Share Capital, Preference Shares, Ending Balance	447
Share Premium, Preference Shares, Ending Balance	463
Subscribed Capital Movements	480
Reserves Movements	491
Treasury Shares Movements	641
Retained Profits (Accumulated Losses) Movements	655
Equity, Total, Ending Balance	679

- 440 For each of the sections of the statement of equity, there are detail sections that  
 contain the details of that section. For example, the details of “Issued Capital  
 Movements” include: “Share Capital, Ordinary Shares”, “Share Premium, Ordinary  
 Shares”, “Share Capital, Preference Shares”, and “Share Premium, Preference  
 Shares”. Each of these sections has a reconciliation between the beginning balance and  
 445 ending balance of that equity account, and shows the changes in that equity  
 account. In addition, adjustments to the beginning balance of equity are provided.

The structure of one of these detail sections is illustrated by the elements for disclosures in changes in Share Capital, Ordinary Shares, as shown in Figure 12:

**Figure 12: Statement of Changes in Equity Fragment**

455 **Important Note:** It would be very rare for a creator of an XBRL instance document to use the beginning balance elements, for example “Share Capital, Ordinary Shares, Beginning Balance”.

### 3.7. *Alternative Balance Sheet Elements*

460 Not every industry uses a classified balance sheet when preparing their balance sheet. In order to maintain comparability, alternative balance sheet elements are provided to allow a summation of the current and non current portions of assets and liabilities.

### 3.8. *Equivalent facts (Same-as Dimensions)*

465 Although a taxonomy is conventionally displayed as a single tree, it is important to understand that an element may have children that are defined in terms of definition links while other children of the same element that are defined in terms of calculation links. The illusion that a taxonomy consists of a single tree – an illusion reinforced by the convention of using a “balance sheet metaphor” in the PFS taxonomy – breaks down in an important practical sense. Some “total” amounts have several children, each of which essentially represents a different way to calculate a total. In this case  
470 the calculation link between the child and the parent has a weight of 1, even though this representation would lead to double counting (XBRL summation).

These exceptions require the use of “same-as” links. The “same as” concept is part of XBRL Specification Version 2.0, and its interpretation is as follows: there will be an error *if* an instance document having two elements linked by a “same as” definition  
475 relationship *and* which have the same numeric context have different content values.

Concept equivalency is discussed in section 5.3.5.7 of the XBRL Specification.

In the PFS taxonomy, the following concept equivalencies exist:

#### Concept Equivalencies

- Net Profit (Loss) for Period After Tax and Net of Minority Interests Transferred to Equity is equivalent to the element by the same label within “Breakdown of Ordinary and Extraordinary Net Profit”
- Both “Profit (Loss) from Operations [by function]” and “Profit (Loss) from Operations [by nature]” are equivalent to “Profit (Loss) from Operations”
- Both “Cash Flows from (Used in) Operations [Direct Method]” and “Cash Flows from (Used in) Operations [Indirect Method]” are equivalent to “Net Cash Flows from (Used in) Operating Activities”
- “Equity, Total, Ending Balance” in the Statement of Changes in Equity is equivalent to “Equity” in the Balance Sheet.

480 **Important Note:** Concept equivalency is different than having multiple links to or from a single element.

### 3.9. *Calculation and Definition Links*

485 Financial statements are rich with relationships between the components of the financial statements. These relationships are expressed in XBRL using calculation links and definition links. Currently, the PFS taxonomy expresses the a minimum amount of such relationships.

For example, by examining the statement of equity, one finds that calculation links are provided for the changes in each equity components. However, calculation links are not provided to express for example, that “Other Movements in Equity” (IDs 424, 443, 459, etc.) for the change in each component of equity adds up to the element  
490 “Other Movements in Equity” (ID 717) for “Equity, Total”.

As resources to develop the taxonomy further are made available and as tools are released to test these links, additional calculation links may be added to the PFS taxonomy.

### 3.10. Namespaces

Namespaces are an important XML concept. XBRL, using XML Schema 1.0, uses XML namespaces extensively in its schemas and instance documents. The purpose of a namespace, in the context of XBRL, is to identify the taxonomy to which any particular XML element belongs. Namespaces allow software to resolve any ambiguity that may arise as a result of elements from different taxonomies sharing the same element name.

For example, the PFS Taxonomy uses the element name “CashCashEquivalents” to represent “Cash and Cash Equivalents”. If a different XBRL taxonomy from the United Kingdom also uses “CashCashEquivalents”, there must be a “differentiation” mechanism. This is accomplished by giving each taxonomy a unique namespace. A namespace is a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) such as <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15> (which is the namespace of this release of the PFS taxonomy). A namespace is *not* a URL. It is a globally unique identifier. Within any XML document, it is not necessary to repeat lengthy identifiers with every taxonomy element. Instead, XML allows one to define an abbreviation for each namespace used. Using “qualified” namespaces in this way, instance documents and taxonomies can define an alias such as `iascf-pfs` for the IAS taxonomy, and `uk` for the UK taxonomy. Thus the IAS element would be referred to as `iascf-pfs:CashCashEquivalents` and the UK element as `uk:CashCashEquivalents` – the namespace alias adds a context-establishing prefix to every XML element.

Note that these particular aliases reflect a usage convention only within the IAS taxonomies themselves as an aid to communication between humans. Software applications *must not* depend on these particular prefixes being used; they should process namespace identifiers and aliases as specified by the XML specifications.

**Important Note:** XBRL instance document element names for financial concepts must be qualified names containing a namespace prefix and an element name, for example: `iascf-pfs:CashCashEquivalents`.

### 3.11. Entering Numeric Values into Instance Documents

Figure 13 describes how weights have been incorporated into the PFS Taxonomy and how corresponding values will be entered into an instance document.

**Figure 13: Numeric Value Conventions**

Category	Balance	Normally appears in instance document as
Asset	Debit	Positive (Credit would be negative)
Liability & Equity	Credit	Positive (Debit would be negative)
Revenue	Credit	Positive (Debit would be negative)
Expense	Debit	Positive (Credit would be negative)
Other Income (Expenses)		Positive or (Negative)
Cash Inflows		Positive
Cash Outflows		Positive
Number of Employees		Positive

### 3.12. Segmentation

XBRL instance documents distinguish facts that relate to different segments of an entity by using the XBRL nonNumericContext and numericContext elements. For example, revenues for an entire entity, and its revenues segmented by geographical regions, e.g., Americas, Asia-Pacific, and EMEA, are represented by using four different numericContexts.

**Important note:** Instance documents using the IAS taxonomy must use the entity context or the entity context segment mechanism to distinguish disclosures related to continuing and discontinued operations.

## 4. Sample Company Sample Instance Document

### 4.1. Introduction

An example instance document that accords with the PFS Taxonomy, Sample Company, at <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.xml> (xml) and a Acrobat version of the accounts is at <http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/SampleCompany-2002-11-15.pdf> (PDF). Sample Company provides an example of how instance documents will apply the taxonomy.

### 4.2. Balance Sheet Example

Figure 14 shows the Consolidate Balance Sheet for Sample Company for the Year Ended 31 December 2002 with comparative information for 31 December 2001.

**Figure 14: Balance Sheet of Sample Company**

<b>Sample Company, Inc.</b>		
Consolidated Balance Sheets		
(in Euros)		
	As of December 31,	
	2002	2001
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non Current Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	540,000	400,000
Investment property	150,000	150,000
Goodwill	140,000	150,000
Investments in associates	80,000	60,000
Total Non Current Assets	890,000	760,000
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Inventories	350,000	175,000
Trade and other receivables	490,000	590,000
Prepayments	5,000	5,000
Cash and cash equivalents	849,000	647,000
Total Current Assets	1,694,000	1,217,000
Total Assets	2,584,000	2,077,000
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>		
Issued capital	300,000	300,000
Reserves	102,000	104,000
Accumulated profits	1,083,000	829,600
Total capital and reserves	1,485,000	1,033,600
<b>Minority interest</b>	91,000	90,400
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>		
Interest bearing borrowings	580,000	530,000
Deferred tax	31,000	31,000
Retirement benefit obligation	66,000	66,000
Total non current liabilities	657,000	627,000
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	229,000	204,000
Current portion of interest bearing borrowings	100,000	100,000
Other liabilities	22,000	22,000
Total current liabilities	351,000	326,000
Total equity and liabilities	2,584,000	2,077,000

The instance document uses a five contexts to represent information in the four statements. Three contexts represent instants in time: "Current\_AsOf" for the 31 December 2002, "Prior\_AsOf" for the 31 December 2001 and "PriorPrior\_AsOf" for the 31 December 2000. The last item is required for the Statement of Changes in Equity. There are two contexts for periods: "Current\_ForPeriod" for the year ended 31 December 2002 and "Prior\_ForPeriod" for the year ended 31 December 2001.

Taking Minority Interest as an example, the Balance Sheet shows €91,000 as at 31 December 2002 and €90,400 as at 31 December 2001. These facts are represented in the instance document as:

```
<iascf-pfs:MinorityInterestsNetAssets numericContext="Current_AsOf">91000</iascf-pfs:MinorityInterestsNetAssets>
```

560       <iascf-pfs:MinorityInterestsNetAssets numericContext="Prior\_AsOf">90400</  
       iascf-pfs:MinorityInterestsNetAssets>

The shows a namespace declaration "iascf-pfs". When one follows the links within the instance document one will find:

565       xmlns:iascf-pfs="http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15"

The namespace declaration links the instance document back to the XBRL IASCF PFS taxonomy.

570       The fact for Minority Interest for the Year Ended 31 December 2002 in the instance document also refer to the following Numeric Context: "numericContext="Current\_AsOf"

When one follows the links within the instance document one will find:

575       <numericContext id="Current\_AsOf" precision="18" cwa="true">  
       <entity>  
         <identifier scheme="http://www.sampleCompany.com">Sample  
 Company</identifier>  
       </entity>  
       <period>  
         <instant>2002-12-31</instant>  
       </period>  
       <unit>  
         <measure>iso4217:EUR</measure>  
       </unit>

585       One can see that this provides information on the entity, in this case Sample Company; the period, in this case the instant in time of 31 December 2002 and the currency, in this case Euros, according to the ISO 4217 enumerated list of currencies.

## 5. Review and Testing, Updates and Changes

### 5.1. *Change Log*

None at this time.

### 590       5.2. *Updates to this Taxonomy*

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

- 595       • 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://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2002-11-15/ias-ci-pfs-2002-11-15.xsd> will never change. New versions will be issued under a different name, such as "<http://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/int/fr/ias/ci/pfs/2003-12-31/ias-ci-pfs-2002-12-31.xsd>". This will ensure that any taxonomy created  
 600       will be available indefinitely.
- It is anticipated that this taxonomy will be updated as required to incorporate changes in generally accepted accounting principles and business reporting norms.

### 5.3. *Errors and Clarifications*

605       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.

610 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.

## 5.4. Comments and Feedback

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

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

## 6. 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.

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## **7. 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.