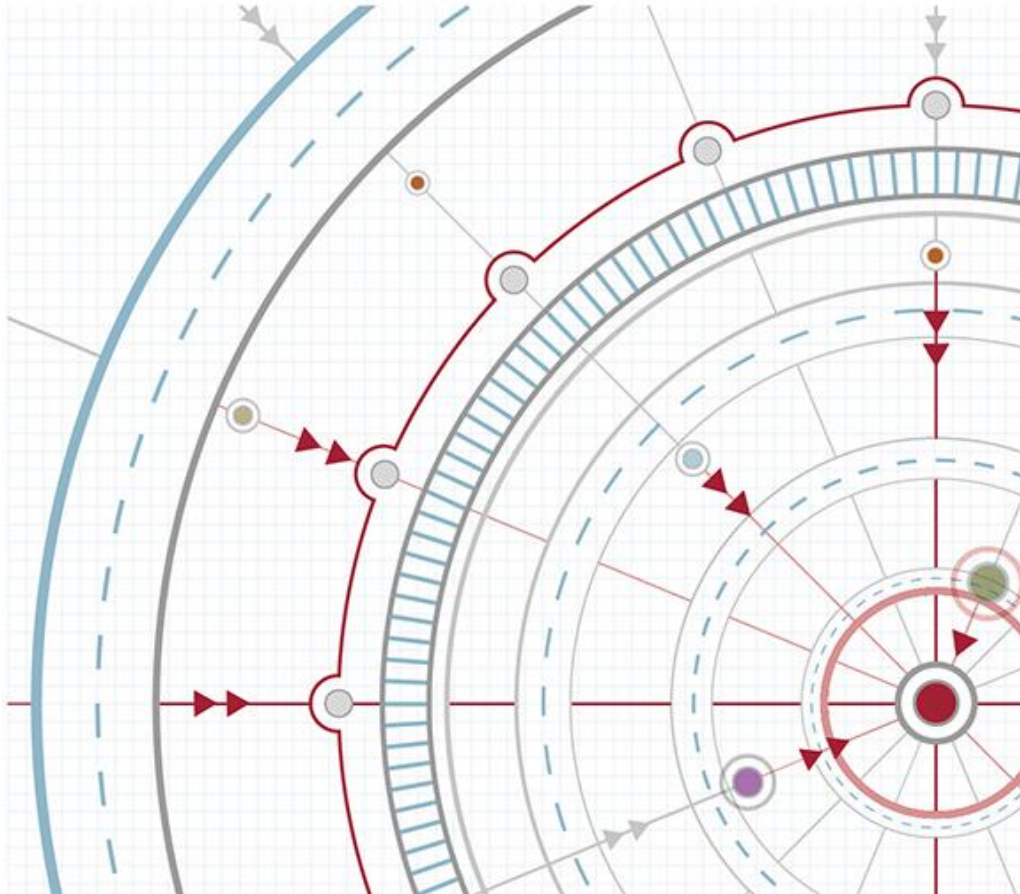


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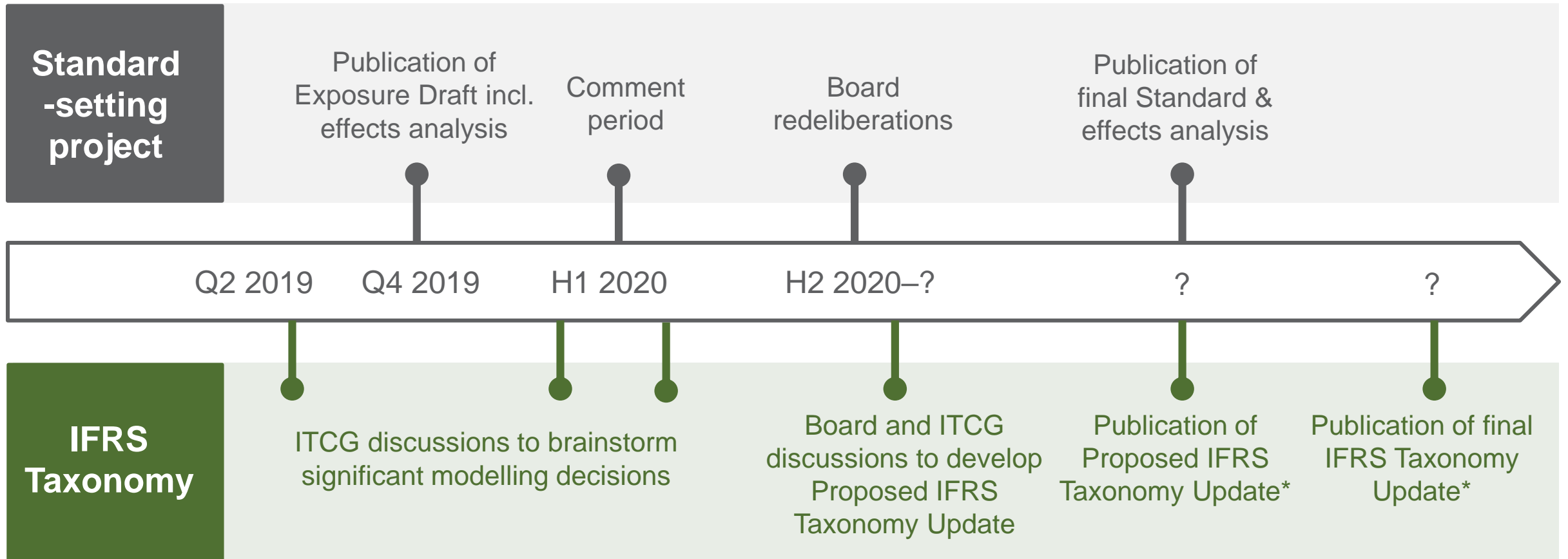
# Exposure Draft *General Presentation and Disclosures*

## IFRS Taxonomy modelling

Karlien Conings, IASB Technical Staff

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board or the IFRS Foundation.

# Background—timeline



this meeting

\*subject to Board approval & ITCG review



The ED proposals will introduce significant IFRS Taxonomy changes (which may require new architectural features). We, therefore, would like to hear your views early in the process.

## This ITCG meeting

Unusual  
income and  
expenses

Management  
performance  
measures

## Future ITCG meeting

- Review of presentation group structure (ELRs) for the statement of profit or loss to reflect illustrative examples for different industries.
- Modelling for items that can appear in multiple categories of the statement of profit or loss for a single company.

# Overview of this session

## ① Unusual income and expenses (slides 6–21)

Disclosure of unusual items by type, attributed to P&L line items

New (included in June 2019 ITCG slides but not discussed)

Disclosure of unusual items by type, attributed to operating expenses by nature

New

## ② Management performance measures (slides 22–55)

Value of MPM

Follow-up from June 2019 ITCG

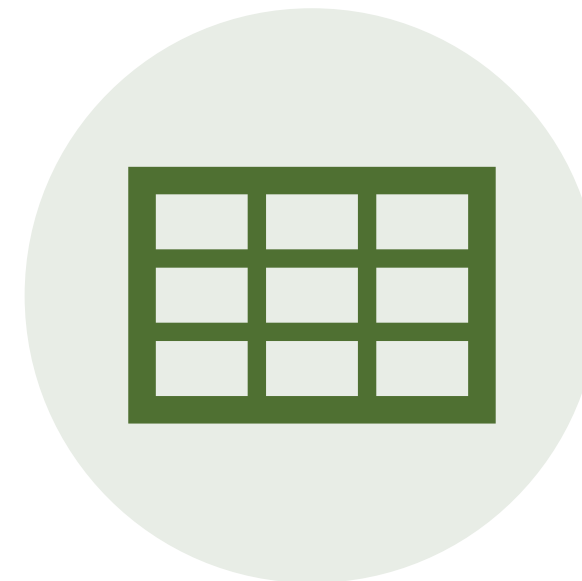
MPM reconciliation, including tax and NCI effect for reconciling items

New

 Feedback from June 2019 ITCG: modelling for the value of MPMs needs to be considered together with modelling for reconciliation

**Agenda paper 1B** is a spreadsheet that aims to illustrate the proposed modelling by showing:

- how users might query the tagged data; and
- what the data tagged might look like when extracted from a database.



# Unusual income and expenses— Board proposals

# What is the issue?

- Information about income and expenses that are not expected to recur in the near future is **useful** to investors in predicting a company's future cash flows.
- **IFRS Standards** currently **do not specifically require** such information.
- Many companies disclose unusual items. However, the way companies provide this information **varies significantly** and it is **often not clear how or why** items have been identified as unusual.



# What is the Board proposing?

## Definition

Unusual income and expenses are income and expenses with **limited predictive value**. Income and expenses have limited predictive value when it is reasonable to expect that income or expenses that are **similar in type and amount** will **not arise** for several future annual reporting periods.

## Disclosures

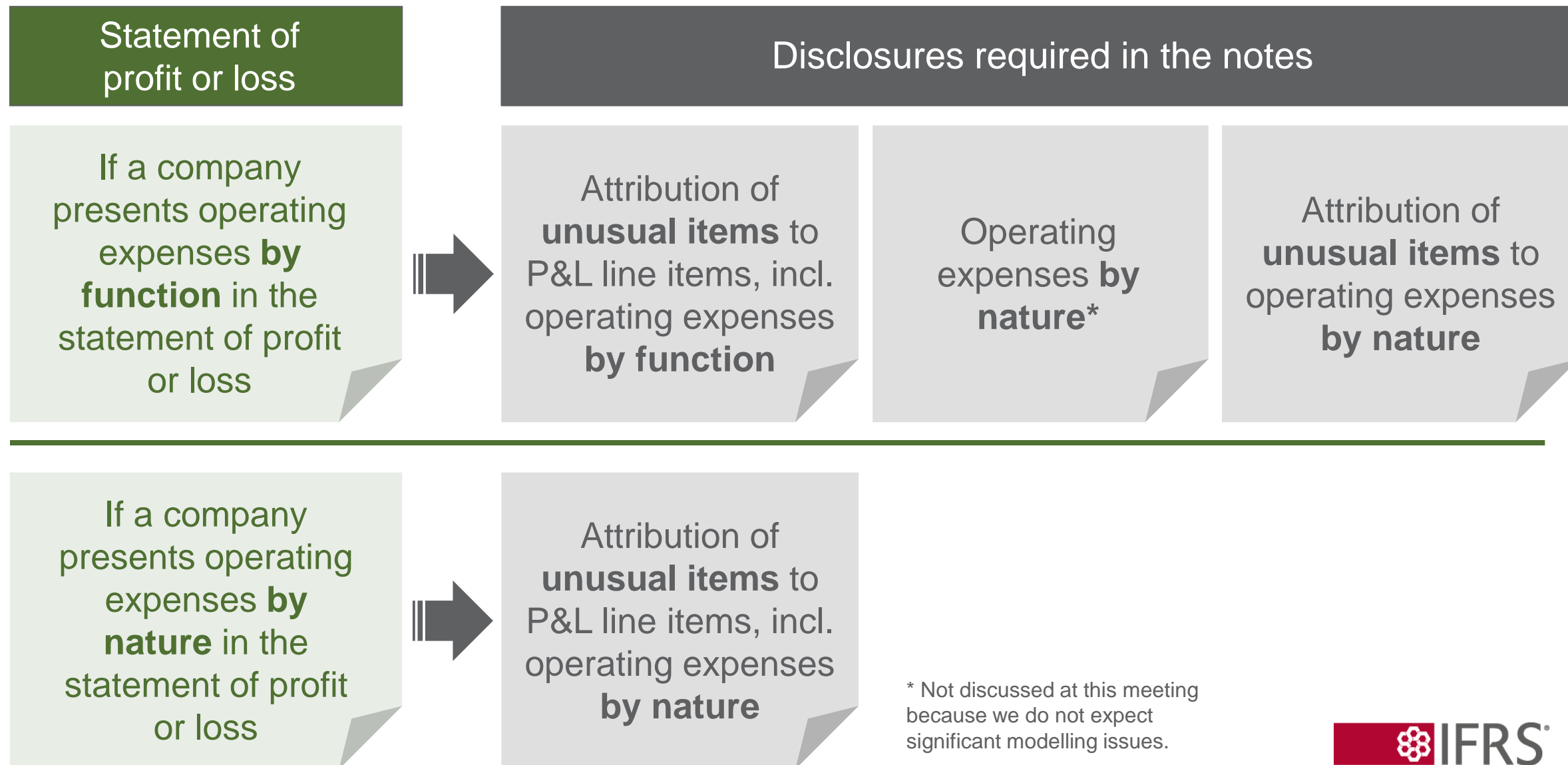
Pre-tax amount **disaggregated by type** of unusual item and **attributed to**:

- line items presented in the statement of profit or loss; and
- line items disclosed in an analysis of operating expenses by nature, if the company presents expenses by function in the statement of profit or loss.

**See diagram on next slide**



# Attribution of unusual items by nature & by function



## Illustrative Example—attribution of unusual items to P&L line items

10

The example on this slide and the next slide represents the case described in the top half of the previous slide—a company presents an analysis of operating expenses by **function** in the **statement of profit or loss** and an analysis of operating expenses by **nature** in the **notes**.

Line items in P&L that include unusual items	Unusual items by type		
	Unusual property tax reform	Unusual restructuring in country B	Total unusual items
Cost of sales		(4,990)	(4,990)
General & administrative expenses	(2,500)	(410)	(2,910)
Expenses from financing activities		(600)	(600)
Profit before tax	(2,500)	(6,000)	(8,500)

## Illustrative Example—attribution of unusual items to operating expenses by nature

Operating expenses by nature	Unusual items by type		
	Unusual property tax reform	Unusual restructuring in country B	Total unusual items
Employee benefits		(2,050)	(2,050)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		(3,350)	(3,350)
Property taxes	(2,500)		(2,500)

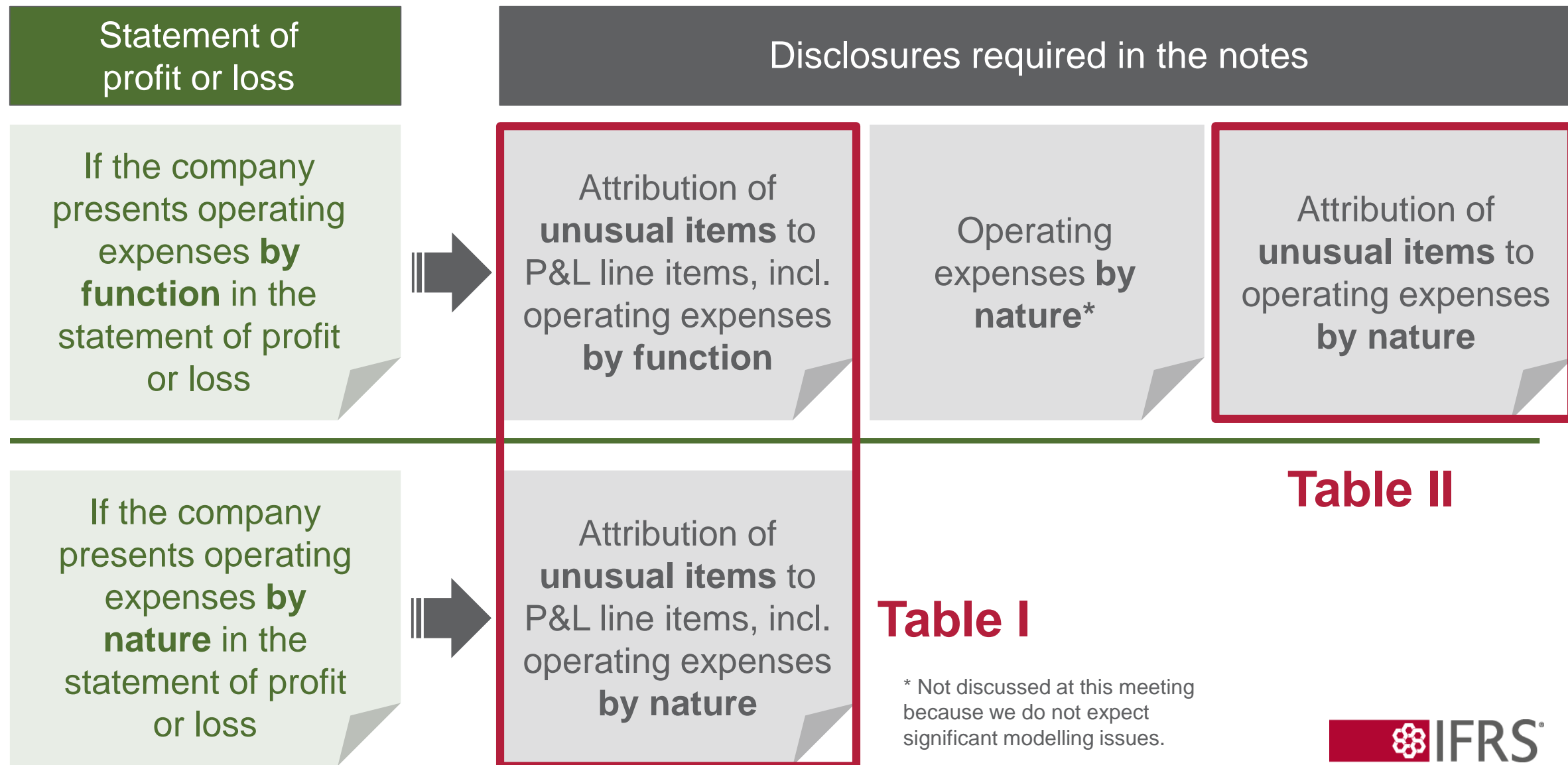
Note that this disclosure **only** includes **operating expenses** (ie expenses included in operating profit) and therefore excludes the effect of (600) on expenses from financing activities shown on the previous slide.

# Unusual income and expenses— IFRS Taxonomy modelling

Note: throughout the slides, we use '[IFRS]' to indicate that a line item or member is an IFRS Taxonomy line item or member and '[EXT]' to indicate that a line item or member is extension line item or member.

1. A single unusual item can affect different line items in the P&L, including line items in different categories and subtotals of the P&L (ie operating, investing and financing).
2. A single P&L line item can be affected by multiple unusual items.
3. Companies are required to provide the amount of each unusual item pre-tax.
4. Companies may, but are not required to, disclose the total effect of a type of unusual items on profit before tax.
5. Companies may, but are not required to, provide a total of all types of unusual items for each P&L line item.
6. The type of an unusual item is generally company-specific, so extensions are expected.

# Suggested modelling approach—two tables



# Suggested IFRS Taxonomy model—Table I

15

**Table I Attribution of unusual income (expenses) to location in statement of profit or loss**

<b>Axis</b>	<b>Location in statement of profit or loss</b>
-------------	--

Default member	'Not applicable' (Default member has no meaning)
----------------	---

Members	Members representing P&L line items (by nature <u>and</u> by function) and subtotals, for example: Cost of sales [IFRS], Employee benefits expense [IFRS], Profit (loss) before tax [IFRS] etc.
---------	---

<b>Axis</b>	<b>Types of unusual income (expenses)</b>
-------------	---

Default member	Unusual income (expenses)
----------------	---------------------------

Members	Members representing types of unusual items, for example: Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS], Property tax reform [EXT] etc.
---------	--

<b>Line item</b>	<b>Unusual income (expenses), before tax</b>
------------------	--

We would also create an equivalent table text block

# Suggested IFRS Taxonomy model—Table II

16

**Table II** Attribution of unusual income (expenses) to operating expenses by nature if an entity presents expenses by function in the statement of profit or loss

## Axis Nature of operating expenses

Default member Operating expenses

Members Members representing types of ‘by nature’ operating expenses, for example: Employee benefit expense [IFRS], Impairment of property, plant and equipment [IFRS] etc.

## Axis Types of unusual income (expenses)

Default member Unusual income (expenses)

Members Members representing types of unusual items, for example: Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS], Property tax reform [EXT] etc.

**Line item** Unusual income (expenses), before tax

We would also create an equivalent table text block



# Example—unusual items by P&L line item

Disclosure on slide 10  
tagged with Table I

		Types of unusual income (expenses) axis		
		Property tax reform [EXT member]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS member]	Unusual income (expenses) [IFRS default member]
Location in statement of profit or loss axis	Cost of sales [IFRS member]		(4,990)	(4,990)
	General and administrative expense [IFRS member]	(2,500)	(410)	(2,910)
	Expenses from financing activities [IFRS member]		(600)	(600)
	Profit (loss) before tax [IFRS member]	(2,500)	(6,000)	(8,500)

Line item: Unusual income (expenses), before tax [IFRS]

# Example—unusual items by nature

Disclosure on slide 11  
tagged with Table II

		Types of unusual income (expenses) axis		
		Property tax reform [EXT member]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS member]	Unusual income (expenses) [IFRS default member]
Nature of operating expenses axis	Employee benefits expense [IFRS member]		(2,050)	(2,050)
	Impairment of property, plant and equipment [IFRS member]		(3,350)	(3,350)
	Property tax expense [IFRS member]	(2,500)		(2,500)

Line item: Unusual income (expenses), before tax [IFRS]

# Advantages of suggested approach



Approach supports tagging of disaggregation of unusual items by type, by P&L line item and by nature of operating expenses.



Entities would create extension members to tag company-specific types of unusual items. Electronic users can understand that these extensions represent types of unusual items, because they are linked to the ‘types of unusual income (expenses)’ axis.



When companies use IFRS Taxonomy members of the ‘types of unusual income (expenses)’ axis, they can use extension labels to indicate the specific type of an unusual item (eg ‘Restructuring in country B’ rather than ‘Expense of restructuring activities’).



Allows users of the data to easily query and extract:

- how much of each P&L line item consists of unusual items; and
- a list of a company’s unusual items by type.

None of the other approaches the staff considered earlier met all the criteria above (see [June 2019 ITCG meeting materials](#)).

# Disadvantage of suggested approach

- The example on slides 10–11 and 17–18 illustrates the tagging for a company that presents its statement of profit or loss by function (top half of slide 14).
- Companies presenting their statement of profit or loss by nature (bottom half of slide 14) would also disclose the amounts on slides 11 & 18, but would tag them differently. That is, **they would use the P&L location axis in Table I, rather than the ‘Nature of operating expenses’ axis in Table II**—for example:

Value	Line item	<b>‘Location in statement of profit or loss’ axis member</b>	‘Types of unusual income (expenses)’ axis member
-2,050	Unusual income (expenses), before tax [IFRS]	Employee benefit expense [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]
-2,500	Unusual income (expenses), before tax [IFRS]	Property tax expense [IFRS]	Property tax reform [EXT]

However, the line items and members used would be the same. Therefore, we think this is not an important disadvantage.



- Do you agree with the suggested approach for modelling the disclosure of unusual income (expenses) on slides 15–18?
- If not, what alternative approach would you suggest and why?

# Management performance measures (MPMs)—Board proposals

# What is the issue?

- Many companies provide performance measures defined by management in investor communications (sometimes called ‘**Non GAAP**’ or ‘**Alternative Performance Measures**’)—often outside financial statements.
- Investors have said such measures can be **useful** because they provide insight into how management views the company’s financial performance, how a company is managed and the persistence of its financial performance.
- However, investors have expressed **concerns** about the **quality** and **transparency** of disclosures provided about such measures and the **discipline** in the use of such measures.



# What is the Board proposing?

A company should disclose its management performance measure(s) in a single note to the financial statements, accompanied by explanatory disclosures, including a reconciliation to the most comparable (sub)total specified by IFRS Standards

Management performance measures are subtotals of income and expenses that:

Are used in **public communications** outside financial statements

**Complement** totals or subtotals specified by IFRS Standards

Communicate **management's view** of an aspect of a company's financial performance



## Performance measures

### Non-financial performance measures

For example:

- Number of subscribers
- Customer satisfaction score
- Store surface

### Financial performance measures

(Sub)totals of income/expenses

#### IFRS-specified

For example:

- Profit or loss
- Operating profit
- Operating profit before depreciation and amortisation

#### MPMs

For example:

- Adjusted profit or loss
- Adjusted operating profit
- Adjusted EBITDA

Other measures that are not subtotals of income/expenses

For example:

- Free cash flow
- Return on capital employed
- Net debt

# MPM reconciliation

MPMs are disclosed in a **single note**, which includes a **reconciliation**:

Adjusted profit (MPM)	45,225	Tax	NCI
Unusual property tax reform, before tax	(2,500)	625	-
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(6,000)	900	(1,020)
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	1,550	-
Income tax effect	3,075		
Profit (IFRS-specified)	33,600		



**Most directly comparable subtotal (total) specified by IFRS Standards**



Effect on **tax and non-controlling interests (NCI)** for each reconciling item.

# MPMs are generally not comparable between companies

- The Board will **not prescribe** how companies should **define** their MPMs.
- This means that MPMs may **not** be **comparable** between companies, even when they have the same label.

**Example**—Identical companies X and Y both identify an MPM labelled ‘adjusted operating profit’, but use a **different definition**:

Extracts from the MPM notes of Company X and Y:

MPM reconciliation Company X	
Adjusted operating profit	4,400
Goodwill impairment	(200)
Restructuring expense	(900)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3,300</b>

MPM reconciliation Company Y	
Adjusted operating profit	4,200
Restructuring expense	(900)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3,300</b>

# MPMs—IFRS Taxonomy modelling

Note: throughout the slides, we use '[IFRS]' to indicate that a line item or member is an IFRS Taxonomy line item or member and '[EXT]' to indicate that a line item or member is extension line item or member.

- At the June 2019 ITCG meeting, we discussed different approaches for modelling the **value** of an MPM. At that meeting, ITCG members suggested the modelling for the value of an MPM needs to be **considered together with the modelling for the MPM reconciliation**.
- In the following slides we first set out two **basic modelling considerations**, leading us to reject some approaches.
- We then set out our suggested modelling for the value of MPMs and the reconciliation in two steps:

1. First looking at a simplified disclosure in which a company has only **one** MPM
2. Then moving on to a disclosure in which a company uses **multiple** MPMs

# Basic considerations ①

Disclosure of MPMs and the MPM reconciliation would be required by IFRS Standards.

The disclosures provide important information to investors that should be easy to extract.

IFRS Taxonomy should provide specific elements to support detailed tagging of MPM disclosures

We do **not** propose relying on companies to create extension line items to tag MPMs and the MPM reconciliation

See example on slide 27

	Value	Tag for MPM
Company X	4,400	Adjusted operating profit [EXT]
Company Y	4,200	Adjusted operating profit [EXT]

## Basic considerations ②

31

The Board will not prescribe how to define MPMs.

MPMs are generally not comparable across companies.

Similarity in companies' MPM labels is a poor indicator of whether measures are similarly defined.

Tagging should identify measures as MPMs (not IFRS measures) and should avoid implying that MPMs are comparable

We do **not** propose creating separate IFRS Taxonomy elements to reflect specific MPM labels used in the Illustrative Examples or in common practice.

Instead, we **propose** using **general labels**. Companies can then use their own MPM labels as extension labels.

See slide 27

	Value	Standard label for MPM
Company X	4,400	Adjusted operating profit [IFRS]
Company Y	4,200	Adjusted operating profit [IFRS]

	Value	Standard label for MPM
Company X	4,400	MPM 1 [IFRS]
Company Y	4,200	MPM 1 [IFRS]



At the June 2019 ITCG meeting, members agreed with including specific elements for MPMs in the IFRS Taxonomy (slide 30) but did not reach a conclusion on whether such elements should only have a general standard label (slide 31).

What is your view on the use of general labels for MPMs?



① Suggested modelling  
assuming one MPM per company

# Modelling assumptions

1. The Board has specified a list of IFRS measures that MPMs can be reconciled to.
2. MPMs can be pre-tax or post tax measures and can include or exclude non-controlling interests (NCI).
3. MPM adjustments can consist of unusual items and other adjustments. However, not all unusual items need to be MPM adjustments.
4. Adjustments in a reconciliation can be reported pre-tax or post tax and can include or exclude NCI.
5. A tax and NCI effect is reported for each adjustment.
6. The total tax and NCI effect may appear as a reconciling item.

The example on the next slide uses a post-tax MPM that includes NCI. Adjustments are reported including NCI and pre-tax, so the total tax effect is a reconciling item.

# Example—single MPM

Adjusted profit (MPM)	45,225	Tax	NCI
Unusual property tax reform, before tax*	(2,500)	625	-
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(6,000)	900	(1,020)
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	1,550	-
Income tax effect	3,075		
<b>Profit (IFRS-specified)</b>	<b>33,600</b>		

\*Note that property tax is not an income tax. The property tax is assumed to be income-tax deductible.

# Suggested IFRS Taxonomy model (1)

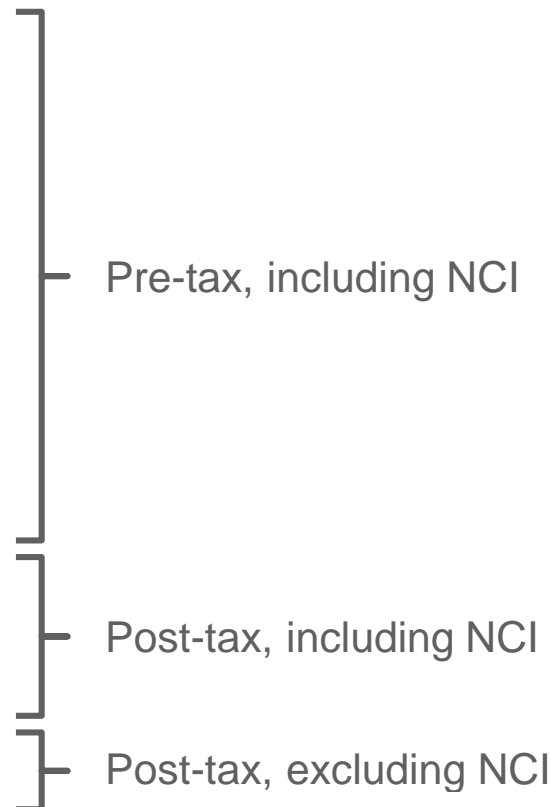
Table	MPM reconciliation including tax and NCI effect
<b>Axis</b>	<b>Types of reconciling adjustments between MPM and IFRS measure</b>
Default member	Adjustments [IFRS]
Members	Members representing types of adjustments, such as: Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS], Property tax reform [EXT], Revenue adjustment [EXT]
<b>Line items</b>	
Management performance measure [abstract]	
Management performance measure [IFRS]	
Reconciling items [abstract]	
Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	
Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	
Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, net of tax [IFRS]	
Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, net of tax, attributable to owners of parent [IFRS]	
Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, net of tax, attributable to NCI [IFRS]	

# Suggested IFRS Taxonomy model (2)

**Table MPM reconciliation including tax and NCI effect (continued)**

Line items (continued)
Total or subtotal specified by IFRS Standards [abstract]
Gross profit [IFRS]
Operating profit (loss) before depreciation and amortisation [IFRS]
Operating profit (loss) [IFRS]
Operating profit (loss) and income (expenses) from integral associates and joint ventures [IFRS]
Profit (loss) before financing and tax [IFRS]
Profit (loss) before tax [IFRS]
Profit (loss) from continuing operations
Profit (loss) [IFRS]
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent [IFRS]

We would also create an equivalent table text block





# Tagging of example on slide 35 (left half)

Disclosure		Line item	'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis member
Adjusted profit (MPM)	45,225	MPM [IFRS]	-
Unusual property tax reform, before tax	(2,500)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Property tax reform [EXT]
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(6,000)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Revenue adjustment [EXT]
Income tax effect	3,075	Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	Adjustments [IFRS] (Default member)
Profit (IFRS-specified)	33,600	Profit (loss) [IFRS]	-

# Tagging of example on slide 35 (right half)

39

	Tax	NCI
Unusual property tax reform	625	-
Unusual restructuring in Country B	900	(1,020)
Revenue adjustment (not unusual)	1,550	-

Item	Value	Line item	'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis member
	900	Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]
	-1,020	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, net of tax, attributable to NCI [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]



Do you agree with the suggested approach for modelling the MPM reconciliation including the tax and NCI effect (for a single MPM) on slides 36–37?

If not, what alternative approach would you suggest and why?



## ② Suggested modelling for multiple MPMs

# Illustrative example

	MPM 1	MPM 2		
<b>Management performance measure</b>	<b>Adjusted operating profit</b>	<b>Adjusted profit</b>	<b>Tax</b>	<b>NCI</b>
	55,370	45,225		
Unusual property tax reform, before tax	(2,500)	(2,500)	625	-
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(5,400)	(6,000)	900	(1,020)
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	(6,200)	1,550	-
Income tax effect	-	3,075		
<b>IFRS-specified measure</b>	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>Profit</b>		
	41,270	33,600		

1. A company may have more than one MPM.
  - There is no restriction on the number of MPMs a company can have.
  - In practice companies are likely to restrict the number of MPMs to a few to keep communication with users simple.
2. A single adjustment can have a different effect on different MPMs.  
For example see the adjustment for restructuring in the example on the previous slide.
3. The tax and NCI effect for a particular adjustment is based on the effect of the adjustment on profit. This means there is a single tax and NCI effect for each adjustment, which does not vary by MPM.  
→ no need to adjust the modelling on slide 39 for tax and NCI.

Simple model for reconciliation on slides 36–37 would continue to apply, but would need to be combined with a:

Dimensional approach

or

Dummy line item approach

- Using an 'MPM' axis
- Companies would add extension members to this axis for each of their MPMs

Example on slide 45

- Duplication of table and line items for each MPM (MPM 1, MPM 2 etc.)
- Companies would use extension labels for their MPMs

Example on slide 46

# Dimensional approach—tagged example



(Adjusted profit column on slide 42)

Disclosure		Line item	'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis member	MPM axis member
Adjusted profit (MPM)	45,225	MPM [IFRS]	-	Adjusted profit [EXT]
Unusual property tax reform, before tax	(2,500)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Property tax reform [EXT]	Adjusted profit [EXT]
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(6,000)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]	Adjusted profit [EXT]
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Revenue adjustment [EXT]	Adjusted profit [EXT]
Income tax effect	3,075	Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	Adjustments [IFRS] (Default member)	-
Profit (IFRS-specified)	33,600	Profit (loss) [IFRS]	-	-

# Dummy line item approach—tagged example

(Adjusted profit column on slide 42)

Disclosure		Line item	'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis member
Adjusted profit (MPM)	45,225	<b>MPM 2</b> [IFRS] (Extension label: adjusted profit)	-
Unusual property tax reform, before tax	(2,500)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) <b>MPM 2</b> , before tax [IFRS]	Property tax reform [EXT]
Unusual restructuring in Country B, before tax	(6,000)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) <b>MPM 2</b> , before tax [IFRS]	Expense of restructuring activities [IFRS]
Revenue adjustment (not unusual), before tax	(6,200)	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) <b>MPM 2</b> , before tax [IFRS]	Revenue adjustment [EXT]
Income tax effect	3,075	Tax expense (income) on <b>MPM</b> adjustment [IFRS]	Adjustments [IFRS] (Default member)
Profit (IFRS-specified)	33,600	Profit (loss) [IFRS]	-

Approach	Dimensional approach	Dummy line item approach
<p>Advantages</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No need to predict how many MPMs a company may have</li><li>• Smaller IFRS Taxonomy because line items do not need to be duplicated</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Users of the data generally find a line item approach more intuitive than a dimensional approach</li><li>• <b>XBRL Calculations would work (see appendix)</b></li></ul>
<p>Disadvantages</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Users of the data generally find a dimensional approach less intuitive than a line item approach</li><li>• <b>XBRL Calculations would not work (see appendix)</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Change to IFRS Taxonomy architecture—no dummy line items used so far so stakeholders may need to learn and adjust.</li><li>• How do we decide how many dummy MPMs to include within the IFRS Taxonomy?</li><li>• Companies could use inconsistent tags (eg MPM 1, MPM 2) for the same MPM over time.</li></ul>

The staff suggest using a dummy line item approach, because:

- Calculations are critical for investors to understand the relationship between the items in the reconciliation.
- Dummy line items are already used in other taxonomies (eg UK FRC taxonomies).
- Companies are expected to have a limited number of MPMs (see assumption 1 on slide 43), so including 10 sets of dummy line items is likely to be sufficient.
- We think the risk of companies using inconsistent tags over time is low.





Do you agree with using a dummy line item approach for modelling the MPM reconciliation for multiple MPMs?

If not, what alternative approach would you suggest and why?

# Appendix

## XBRL Calculations

# Calculations supported by current specification

The current specification (XBRL 2.1) only supports summations of line items that have the same context, including the same financial reporting period and axis member—for example:

	Value	Line item	Axis	Member
	5,000	Revenue	Segments	Online business
-	2,600	Cost of goods sold	Segments	Online business
=	2,400	Gross profit	Segments	Online business

# Proposed new business requirements (1)

The [requirements for Calculations 2.0](#) specify that it must be possible to define calculation relationships between a hierarchy of axis members.

	Value	Line item	Axis	Member
	1,000	Depreciation of PPE*	Classes of PPE	Aircraft
+	2,000	Depreciation of PPE	Classes of PPE	Other PPE
=	3,000	Depreciation of PPE	Classes of PPE	Total PPE [default member]

\*PPE = property, plant and equipment

## Proposed new business requirements (2)

The [requirements for Calculations 2.0](#) specify that it must be possible to do a calculation that is a combination of different calculation types, including the summation of:

- Line items not used with an axis or member.
- An inferred subtotal of a line item used with different members.

	Value	Line item	Axis	Member
	8,000	PPE	Classes of PPE	Mining assets
+	1,500	PPE	Classes of PPE	Other PPE
+	9,500	<i>Derived value for total PPE [not reported]</i>	Classes of PPE	Property, plant and equipment [default member]
+	1,000	Intangible assets	–	–
=	10,500	Non-current assets	–	–

# XBRL calculation using dimensional approach

54

Adjusted profit reconciliation as tagged on slide 45

	Line item	Member of 'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis	Member of 'MPM' axis
45,225	MPM	–	Adjusted profit
-14,700	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM, before tax [IFRS]	Default member ( <b>derived, not reported</b> )	Adjusted profit
3,075	Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	Default member (reported)	–
<u>33,600</u>	<u>Profit (loss) [IFRS]</u>	–	–



Calculations would not work using current specification, nor using Calculations 2.0

# XBRL calculation using dummy approach

55

Adjusted profit reconciliation as tagged on slide 46

	Line item	Member of 'Types of reconciling adjustments...' axis
45,225	MPM 2	–
-14,700	Adjustment to IFRS measure decreasing (increasing) MPM 2, before tax [IFRS]	Default member ( <b>derived, not reported</b> )
3,075	Tax expense (income) on MPM adjustment [IFRS]	Default member (reported)
<hr/> 33,600	<hr/> Profit (loss) [IFRS]	<hr/> –



Calculations 2.0 requirements support this type of calculation (see slide 53)

Note: because we cannot predict which IFRS-specified subtotal will be used in an MPM reconciliation, preparers will need to build their own calculations.

# Get involved

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