



PROPOSED GAAP TAXONOMY IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

Version 1.0

Issued: October 31, 2023

Comments Due: November 30, 2023

Financial Statement Location Dimensions:

A Guide for Preparers

(2024 GAAP Taxonomy^{*})

GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy and SEC Reporting Taxonomy (collectively referred to as the “GAAP Taxonomy”) Implementation Guide Series

^{*}Pending SEC Acceptance. The 2024 GAAP Taxonomy is subject to change until published as final.

This draft is issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to solicit views on this proposed GAAP Taxonomy Implementation Guide.

Written comments should be addressed to:
Chief of Taxonomy Development
File Reference No. 2024-2800

Financial Accounting Standards Board

The GAAP Taxonomy Implementation Guide is not authoritative; rather, it is a document that communicates how the GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy and the SEC Reporting Taxonomy (collectively referred to as the “GAAP Taxonomy”) are designed. It also provides other information to help a user of the GAAP Taxonomy understand how elements and relationships are structured.

Notice to Recipients of This Draft

The FASB staff invites individuals and organizations to send written comments on all matters in this draft. Responses from those wishing to comment on the proposed GAAP Taxonomy Implementation Guide must be received in writing by November 30, 2023. Interested parties should submit their comments by email to xbrlguide@fasb.org, File Reference No. 2024-2800. Those without email should send their comments to “Chief of Taxonomy Development, File Reference No. 2024-2800, FASB, 801 Main Avenue , PO Box 5116, Norwalk, CT 06856-5116.” Do not send responses by fax.

The FASB will make all comment letters publicly available by posting them to the [FASB Taxonomies Comment Letters](#) page.

An electronic copy of this proposed GAAP Taxonomy Implementation Guide is available on the FASB’s [website](#).

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Questions for Respondents

The FASB staff invites individuals and organizations to comment on the content in this proposed GAAP Taxonomy Implementation Guide (Guide) for the GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy and the SEC Reporting Taxonomy (collectively referred to as the “GAAP Taxonomy”) and, in particular, on the questions below. Respondents need not comment on all of the questions.

Comments are requested from those who agree with the content and those who disagree with the content. Comments are most helpful if they identify and clearly explain the issue or question to which they relate. Those who disagree are asked to describe their suggested alternative(s), supported by specific reasoning and examples, if possible.

1. Do you find this proposed Guide useful? If yes, are there additional improvements you would recommend? If not, what changes would you propose?
2. Do you agree with the examples provided explaining how to use the *financial statement location dimensions*? If not, what examples would you suggest?
3. Do you think there is additional information that should be covered about financial statement location dimensions? If so, what is that information?

Overview

The purposes of the Financial Statement Location Dimensions Guide (Guide) is to describe when and how to use the *financial statement location dimensions* (defined in Section 1.2) and what alternative elements should be considered instead of the *financial statement location dimensions*. The target audience for the Guide is any party responsible for tagging financial statements in an U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Extensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”) filing.

While constituents may find the information in the Guide useful, users looking for guidance to conform to SEC eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) filing requirements should look to the SEC EDGAR Filer Manual (“EFM”) and other information provided on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov/structureddata.

There are two sections in this Guide:

- Section 1: How to Use Financial Statement Location Dimensions
- Section 2: How to use Dimensions for Recording Transactional Information

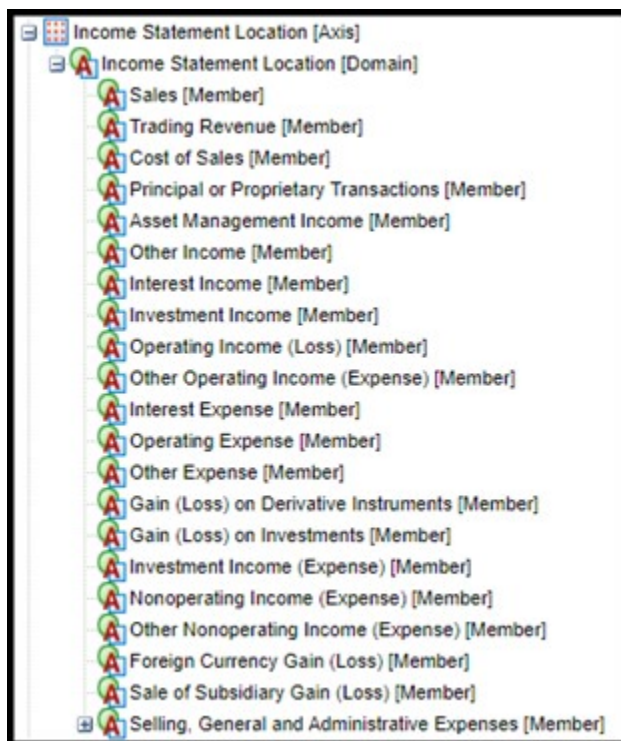
As the financial statement location dimensions are analyzed further, additional sections may be added in future updates.

The *financial statement location dimensions* in the GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy (GRT) are:

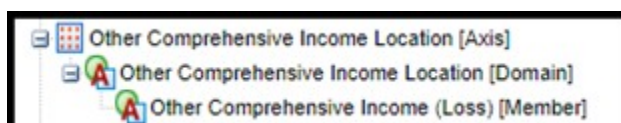
“Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” (BalanceSheetLocationAxis)



“Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]” (IncomeStatementLocationAxis)



“Other Comprehensive Income Location [Axis]” (OtherComprehensiveIncomeLocationAxis)



This guide offers preparers of financial statements guidance on the appropriate use of the *financial statement location dimensions*, in combination with relevant extensible enumeration elements. These elements are used to disclose the specific locations within the financial statements where certain values have been reported, specifically when these values are not presented separately in the financial statements.

Section 1: How to Use Financial Statement Location Dimensions

Section 1.1: How to Use Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]

“Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” was added to the GRT to provide filers with a way of reporting under the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*[®] (ASC) which line item(s) in the statement of financial position that a concept that is not reported separately is located, to be used in concert with the corresponding extensible enumeration elements. For example, the disclosure requirement in ASC 842-20-45-2 is detailed below:

842-20-45-2 If a lessee does not present finance lease and operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position, the lessee shall disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Figure 1.1.1

ASC 842-20-45-2 requires an entity to disclose the specific locations within the statement of financial position where operating lease right-of-use assets and finance lease right-of-use assets are reported when they are not separately reported.

This example illustrates how “Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” is intended to be used to tag the disclosure requirements of ASC 842-20-45-2:

Information related to our right-of-use assets and lease liabilities follows:
(in thousands)

Right-of-use assets	Balance Sheet Classification	December 31, 202X
Operating lease assets	Other noncurrent assets	\$ 2,500
Operating lease assets	Assets held for sale	300
Total operating lease assets		\$ 2,800
Finance lease assets	Other noncurrent assets	\$ 800
Finance lease assets	Assets held for sale	100
Total finance lease assets		\$ 900
Lease liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities, current	Current accrued liabilities	\$ 600
Operating lease liabilities, noncurrent	Other noncurrent liabilities	2,300

Figure 1.1.2

In this case, the value of the right-of-use assets for both operating leases and finance leases are not separately disclosed in the statement of financial position. Instead, the values are reported in multiple line items—other noncurrent assets and assets held for sale.

The disclosure above would be tagged as follows:

Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]	Other Noncurrent Assets [Member]	Assets Held for Sale [Member]	Report-Wide Value
Operating Lease, Right-of-Use Asset	2500000	300000	2800000
Operating Lease, Right-of-Use Asset, Statement of Financial Position [Extensible Enumeration]	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#OtherAssetsNoncurrent	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#AssetsHeldForSaleNotPartOfDisposalGroupCurrent	
Finance Lease, Right-of-Use Asset, after Accumulated Amortization	800000	100000	900000
Finance Lease, Right-of-Use Asset, Statement of Financial Position [Extensible Enumeration]	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#OtherAssetsNoncurrent	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#AssetsHeldForSaleNotPartOfDisposalGroupCurrent	
Operating Lease, Liability, Current			600000
Operating Lease, Liability, Current, Statement of Financial Position [Extensible Enumeration]			http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#AccruedLiabilitiesCurrent
Operating Lease, Liability, Noncurrent			2300000
Operating Lease, Liability, Noncurrent, Statement of Financial Position [Extensible Enumeration]			http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#OtherLiabilitiesNoncurrent

Figure 1.1.3

This information is valuable to data users seeking to normalize statements of financial position among different companies. With knowledge of where the lease asset and liability balances are recorded, users can adjust to ensure comparability across companies, even if some filers did separately disclose the operating lease and finance lease right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position. For the example above, a user could reduce the balance of “Other Assets, Noncurrent” by \$3,300,000 (\$2,500,000 + \$800,000) for the operating lease right-of-use assets and finance lease right-of-use assets if it wants to exclude in its analysis. “Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” is needed to disaggregate the balances of “Operating Lease, Right-of-Use Asset” and “Finance Lease, Right-of-Use Asset, after Accumulated Amortization.” However, the members are not sufficient because they only serve as proxies for the actual line items. Also, there is no linkage between the members and the line-item elements used in the statement of financial position. The extensible enumeration elements provide the precision needed for the above to occur.

For the liabilities, the current and noncurrent portions of the operating lease liability are not being disclosed in multiple line items in the statement of financial position, so the use of

“Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” is not needed with the extensible enumeration elements for reporting the information.

Section 1.2: How to Use Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]

Below is an example of how “Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]” is intended to be used with the corresponding extensible enumeration elements:

350-30-50-3 For each impairment loss recognized related to an intangible asset, all of the following information shall be disclosed in the notes to financial statements that include the period in which the impairment loss is recognized:

- a. A description of the impaired intangible asset and the facts and circumstances leading to the impairment
- b. The amount of the impairment loss and the method for determining fair value
- c. The caption in the income statement or the statement of activities in which the impairment loss is aggregated
- d. If applicable, the segment in which the impaired intangible asset is reported under Topic 280.

Figure 1.2.1

Under ASC 350-30-50-3(c), while there is no requirement to separately report an impairment loss recognized for an intangible asset on a statement, there is a requirement to provide the caption that the impairment loss is contained in (highlighted above).

Below is an illustration of how “Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]” should be used to tag the disclosure requirements of ASC 350-30-50-3(c).

The company recorded impairments on finite-lived intangible assets of which \$2.2 million was included in general and administrative expense and \$0.9 million was included in cost of goods sold.

Figure 1.2.2

In this example, the filer has reported its impairment of finite-lived intangible assets within two line items in the Statement of Income.

The disclosure above would be tagged as follows:

Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]	General and Administrative Expense [Member]	Cost of Sales [Member]	Report-wide Value
Impairment of Intangible Assets, Finite-Lived	2200000	900000	
Impairment, Intangible Asset, Finite-Lived, Statement of Income or Comprehensive Income [Extensible Enumeration]	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#GeneralAndAdministrativeExpense	http://fasb.org/us-gaap/2024#CostOfRevenue	

Figure 1.2.3

Similar to the “Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” example in 2.1, the

members used with “Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]” serve as a proxy for the actual line-item elements while the extensible enumeration element (in this example, “Impairment, Intangible Asset, Finite-Lived, Statement of Income or Comprehensive Income [Extensible Enumeration]”) provides the precise elements in the statement of income where the amounts have been reported.

Section 1.3: Other Comprehensive Income Location [Axis]

Pending review of the modeling for this dimension, please consult the *Other Comprehensive Income (including select financial statements)* Taxonomy Implementation Guide for this topic.

Section 2: How to use Dimensions for Recording Transactional Information

Two dimensions¹ have been added to address two of the use cases observed in the data when “Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” was not used as intended. Filers used “Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]” to describe the activity that is illustrated in the “journal entries” below where the transaction or balance has been recorded or reported.

Sections 2.1 and 2.2 describe how the two dimensions should be utilized. Use of extensible enumerations is not necessary for this tagging because the dimensions are showing activity and are not disaggregating the balances (see Section 1).

¹ The two dimensions noted in sections 2.1 and 2.2 have been added to the 2024 GAAP Taxonomy.

Section 2.1: How to use Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]

The first dimension, “Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]” (StatementOfFinancialPositionLocationActivityAccrualAxis), should be used when a filer needs to disclose where a revenue or expense item has been reported as an effect on a statement of position line item resulting in combination of instant/duration or duration/instant that is demonstrated in the journal entry below in Figure 2.1.2. Figure 2.1.2 is shown in millions.

Here is an example disclosure:

License revenue totaled \$37.5 million. License revenue of \$21.4 million was included in accounts receivable at December 31, 20XX. License revenue of \$6.4 million was included in other current assets at December 31, 20XX.

Figure 2.1.1

The underlying journal entry that the filer is trying to convey in using “Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]” is shown below:

Journal Entry	Debit	Credit
Cash	9.7	
Accounts receivable	21.4	
Other current assets	6.4	
License revenue		37.5

Figure 2.1.2

Here is the tagging:

Product and Service [Axis]	License Revenue [Member]		
Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]	Accounts Receivable [Member]	Other Current Assets [Member]	
Revenue from Contract with Customer, Excluding Assessed Tax	21400000	6400000	37500000

Figure 2.1.3

Section 2.2: How to use Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Capitalization [Axis]

The second dimension, “Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Capitalization [Axis]” (StatementOfFinancialPositionLocationActivityCapitalizationAxis), should be used when a filer needs to disclose where an amount has been reported as an effect on a statement of financial position line item resulting in a combination of instant/instant that is demonstrated in the journal entry below in Figure 2.2.2. Figure 2.2.2. is shown in millions.

Here is an example disclosure:

During the year ended December 31, 20XX, the Company repurchased 2 million of the Company's shares of common stock for \$662 million through open market transactions, of which \$38 million was accrued at December 31, 20XX within "Other accrued liabilities" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet for share repurchases that were executed in late December 20XX and settled in early January 20XY.

Figure 2.2.1

The underlying journal entry that the filer is trying to convey in using Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Capitalization [Axis] is shown below:

Journal Entry	Debit	Credit
Treasury stock	662	
Accounts payable		38
Cash		624

Figure 2.2.2

Here is the tagging:

Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Capitalization [Axis]	Other Liabilities [Member]	
Treasury Stock, Value, Acquired, Cost Method	38000000	662000000

Figure 2.2.3

Section 2.3: Matrix explaining dimension uses

Here is a matrix (in millions) explaining how to use the four dimensions:

Case	Scenario	Example	Journal Entry	DR	CR	Tagging		
						Element	Axis	Member
Instant/Duration journal using duration element	Revenue allocated to multiple instant accounts	License revenue accrued in accounts receivable and other current assets	Cash	9.7		Not applicable—not disclosed		
			Accounts receivable	21.4		RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax, Duration, Monetary, Debit	Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]	Accounts Receivable [Member]
			Other current assets	6.4		RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax, Duration, Monetary, Debit	Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Accrual [Axis]	Other Current Assets [Member]
			License revenue		37.5	RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax, Duration, Monetary, Debit		
Instant/Instant journal using duration element	Amount payable to settle purchases of common stock	Purchases of the company's common stock	Treasury stock	662		TreasuryStockValueAcquiredParValueMethod, Duration, Monetary, Debit		
			Accounts payable		38	TreasuryStockValueAcquiredParValueMethod, Duration, Monetary, Debit	Statement of Financial Position Location, Activity, Capitalization [Axis]	Other Liabilities [Member]
			Cash		624	Not applicable—not disclosed		
Instant element value disclosed in different accounts across the statement of financial position	Disclose location of where balances are reported	ROU asset disclosed in Current and Noncurrent Other Assets	N/A				Statement of Financial Position Location, Balance [Axis]	
Duration element value disclosed in different accounts across the statement of income	Disclose location of where balances are reported	Impairment of finite-lived intangible assets disclosed in General & Administrative expense and Cost of Sales	N/A				Statement of Income Location, Balance [Axis]	

Figure 2.3.1