

Draft Closed-End Fund (CEF) Taxonomy Guide

Draft as of April 8, 2020

1 GOAL

This draft Closed-End Fund (CEF) Taxonomy Guide is for public review. Commission staff encourages the public to participate in the public review of this draft Taxonomy Guide, which provides the technical specifications as to the use of the Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) format for the submission of certain disclosures required of business development companies and registered closed-end funds that file registration statements on Form N-2. Please provide comments on the draft CEF Taxonomy Guide via email to StructuredData@sec.gov and include “Draft CEF Taxonomy Guide” in the subject line no later than 90 days after Securities Offering Reform for Closed-End Investment Companies Release No. 33–10771; 34–88606; IC–33836 (Apr. 8, 2020) is published in the Federal Register.

2 AUDIENCE

This document provides the technical specification for registrants required under 17 CFR Part 239.14 and 274.11a-1 to submit information as required by Form N-2 using Interactive Data. It explains to a technical audience how to create conforming Interactive Data documents. This specification does not provide interpretative guidance for any rule. Readers should be familiar with Interactive Data as described in the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Filer Manual [[EFM](#)], including Inline XBRL [[iXBRL](#)] and XBRL Dimensions [[DIM](#)]. Readers may find that familiarity with the Mutual Fund Prospectus Risk/Return (RR) Summary taxonomy [[RR](#)], Risk/Return Summary Preparers’ Guide [[RRPG](#)] and the Variable Insurance Product (VIP) draft taxonomy [[VIP](#)] will also be helpful.

3 STATUS

This is a draft. Technical details may change between this draft and the final version’s implementation in EDGAR. File names in the draft taxonomy that are suffixed with “-draft” will have a date in the filename, in the same format as all other Interactive Data taxonomies. Element, role and type names may change to become more explicit or more compact, and may be added, moved to the Document and Entity Identification taxonomy [DEI], or removed. Reference links may provide greater or lesser specificity. EDGAR [[EFM](#)] is likely to add new data validations specific to Form N-2 registrants.

4 INSTANCE DOCUMENT CONTENT

An Inline XBRL document¹ conforming to this specification will consist largely of eXtensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML) tags, with a relatively small number of Inline XBRL (iXBRL) tags to mark the required information. The form requirements for Form N-2 consist of 34 Items in three parts (A, B and C). Only four of

¹ EFM 5.2.2.5 specifies that technically, it is an Inline XBRL Document *Set* that may be provided in a submission, but the distinction is not important for the purposes of this Taxonomy Guide.

the Items in Part A (prospectus) will contain iXBRL tags. Sections 8-12 of this guide below each cover one Item in the form.

Table 1. Only specified Form N-2 items or sub-parts require Interactive Data.

Section of this Guide	Item or Sub-Part of Form N-2
§ 8	Cover Page
§ 9	Item 3. Fee Table and Synopsis, sub-item 3.1
§ 10	Item 4. Financial Highlights, sub-item 4.3
§ 11	Item 8. General Description of the Registrant, parts of sub-items 8.2, 8.3, 8.5
§ 12	Item 10. Capital Stock, Long-Term Debt, and Other Securities, sub-items 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.5

In taxonomies otherwise similar to CEF, such as RR and VIP, all of the XBRL `context` elements share the same date – the date of the prospectus. CEF mainly follows that convention with one departure in the senior securities section that requires data for several prior fiscal years. Section 10 below details this.

5 TAXONOMY STRUCTURE AND CUSTOMIZATION

The taxonomy has one optional entry point.² Once a registration statement on Form N-2 becomes effective, subsequent EDGAR submissions for each respective registrant type will be subject to all applicable tagging requirements.

The taxonomy supports iXBRL submissions with minimal filer taxonomy customization. The presentation linkbase and standard labels provided in the entry point are largely sufficient for the EDGAR Renderer (EFM sections 6.24 and 6.25) to produce a rendering that conforms to EFM section 6.12.3³. Submissions are exempt from the requirements of EFM 6.13.2 and 6.13.3⁴.

The table below illustrates the relationships among files, forming a small hierarchy; each arrow ↘ points from the referring file to the referred one.

File base name	File type	Remarks
cef-entire	entry point	Requires the reference linkbase.
↘ cef_ref	reference linkbase	
↘ cef	schema	Requires other linkbases.
↘ cef_cal	calculation linkbase	
↘ cef_def	definition (dimension) linkbase	
↘ cef_lab	standard label linkbase	
↘ cef_pre	presentation linkbase	
↘ dei	dei schema	CEF draft currently uses DEI-2019.

² All EDGAR standard taxonomies conventionally have “entry point” schemas that contain no declarations of their own, but only links to other schemas and linkbases.

³ EFM 6.12.3 is “Every element in an instance must be presented.”

⁴ EFM 6.13.2 reads “Present facts according to their locations in the original HTML/ASCII document”; EFM 6.13.3 reads “Order and indent facts according to their positions in the original HTML/ASCII document.” RR documents are already exempt from both.

Following the file naming of other standard taxonomies, a file from (for example) a “January 2020” taxonomy with file base name of `cef_ref` would be located at https://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/2020/cef-2020-01-31_ref.xml.

Following the target namespace conventions of other EDGAR standard taxonomies, the current draft namespace⁵ of the CEF schema is `http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/draft`, prefixed “`cef`”. This is analogous to the namespace of the DEI schema, `http://xbrl.sec.gov/dei/2019-01-31`, prefixed “`dei`”.

Unlike other EDGAR standard taxonomies, there is no “`_doc.xml`” linkbase providing additional text about each concept. Instead, the reference linkbase provides the location of the specific section of the relevant Form and the instructions on that Form that describe the associated disclosure requirement.

5.1 Common Dimensions

CEF defines two common dimensions for all concepts. Any or all of these dimensions and their members may dimensionally qualify any fact. This flexibility permits the iXBRL document to preserve human readability, while all the relevant contextual details can appear on each individual tagged fact.

For example, if the concept `cef:SalesLoadPercent` appears in two places with different rates for two different classes of a fund, the filer defines members of the common dimension “Class [Axis]” and provides all the detail necessary to distinguish them.

5.1.1 Class Axis

If a single prospectus contains data about more than one class of securities, then distinguish them with custom members of `cef:ClassAxis`. Name the custom members mnemonically and consistently, ending with the text “Member”. Otherwise, there are no custom members of the class axis.

5.1.2 Address Type Axis

The cover page requires the name and address of the agent for service. Section 7 below details how to tag the agent as a “business contact member” just as in EFM 6.5.51. There should be no custom members of this axis.

5.2 Linkbase Roles

As in other EDGAR standard taxonomies, one set of linkbase roles serves to define presentation, definition and calculation links. All CEF role URIs begin with `http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/` and end with a camel-case token such as `Item10.2Ltd` as its Role ID. The definition text of each role follows the pattern established in EFM 6.7.12, the first digits indicating the tagging level of detail.

The top-level roles with starting “01” defines the overall structure of the form:

Role ID	Definition Text	Used in
Cover	010000 - Document - Cover	cef_def.xml, cef_pre.xml
N2	010002 - Disclosure - Form N-2	cef_def.xml, cef_pre.xml

The following linkbase roles, with names starting “05”, “06” or “07”, contain the relationships that define the common dimensions:

Role ID	Definition Text
ClassOnly	050030 - Disclosure - Class
AddressTypeOnly	050040 - Disclosure - Address Type
Defaults	060000 - Disclosure - Defaults
CommonDimensions	070000 - Disclosure - Common Dimensions

⁵ A namespace URI (uniform resource identifier) is not a URL (uniform resource location); it does not identify a web address.

The remaining roles represent detail tagging, as described in sections 7 through 12 below.

6 SCHEMA ELEMENTS (CONCEPTS)

The taxonomy concepts follow element naming and standard label conventions that convey both meaning and data type. The definition linkbase organizes the concepts into dimensional tables, and the presentation linkbase organizes the concepts into a hierarchy (one for each form) and ordering to produce an adequate EDGAR rendering. There are several “Table Text Blocks”, but these are used only to encapsulate elements repeated along one or more dimensions.

6.1 Numeric Concepts

The suffixes “Percent” and “Shares” denote numeric facts of a numeric data type with an indication of the XBRL unit to which they should refer. The absence of a suffix indicates a monetary amount.

Suffix	Sample Element	Sample Label	Measure
Percent	AnnualInterestRatePercent	Annual Interest Rate [Percent]	xbrli:pure
Shares	OutstandingSecurityHeldShares	Outstanding Security Held [Shares]	xbrli:shares
-none-	LongTermDebtPrincipal	Long Term Debt Principal	iso4217:USD

Definition linkbase groups organize numeric elements according to the table in which they appear, as required by the form. There is little or no need, therefore, for custom taxonomies to define numeric concepts, change their labels, or “re-wire” them into custom definition or presentation linkbases.

For example, Item 10.5 of Form N-2 requires a table of outstanding securities. The data will appear with four facts per row and one row per share class:

`http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item10.5Out`

element	arcrole	target role
Prospectus [Line Items]		
Prospectus [Table]	all	<code>http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/CommonDimensions</code>
Outstanding Security, Title [Text Block]	domain-member	
Outstanding Security, Authorized [Shares]	domain-member	
Outstanding Security, Held [Shares]	domain-member	
Outstanding Security, Not Held [Shares]	domain-member	

The definition linkbase role `http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/CommonDimensions` (the target role shown above), in turn contains all the axes for the form, their domain members and defaults, which allows the filer to repeat the individual domain members in the table of outstanding securities as many times as needed.

The custom taxonomy only needs a schema (to declare custom members), a label linkbase (to assign the members standard labels), a definition linkbase (to assign the members as domain-member children of the appropriate axis), and a presentation linkbase (to assign the members as parent-child members of the appropriate axis).

6.2 Text Block Concepts

Text block concepts contain formatted XHTML text that is normally entirely or mostly narrative. Nesting of Inline XBRL tags can “wrap” other numeric or non-numeric Inline XBRL tags.

Suffix	Sample Element	Sample Label
TextBlock	EffectsOfLeverageTextBlock	Effects of Leverage [Text Block]

For example, the content outlined in orange is a text block, the content shaded gray are numeric tags:

Figure 1. Numeric facts inside a tagged text block

The initial interest rate was 5% and the current interest rate is 12%.

Text blocks also wrap around other text blocks or table text blocks. For example, `RiskFactorsTextBlock` contains all the risk factors text, a portion of which is an `EffectsOfLeverageTextBlock`.

Because software applications may extract the content of a text block for viewing in a browser, it is good practice to ensure that the XHTML fact content has style attributes with sufficient Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) properties to display as intended. CSS properties for font family and size appear on the content of Figure 1 above:

```
<ix:nonNumeric name="cef: EffectsOfLeverageTextBlock" contextRef="..." escape="1">
<p style="font-family: 'Times New Roman'; font-size: 16px;"> The initial interest rate was
<ix:nonFraction name="cef:AnnualInterestRateInitialPercent" contextRef="..." unitRef="Rate"
decimals="INF" scale="-2">5</ix:nonFraction>% and the current interest rate is
<ix:nonFraction name="cef:AnnualInterestRateCurrentPercent" contextRef="..." unitRef="Rate"
decimals="INF" scale="-2">12</ix:nonFraction>%.</p>
</ix:nonNumeric>
```

6.3 Table Text Block Concepts

A table text block differs from an ordinary text block only in its intended use to enclose a set of repeating or very similar elements.⁶

Suffix	Sample Element	Sample Label
TableTextBlock	OutstandingSecuritiesTableTextBlock	Outstanding Securities [Table Text Block]

For example, the following is a table text block (orange outline) with eight tagged facts inside (gray shading):

Figure 2. Facts with dimensions inside a table text block containing a <table>.

Title	Authorized Shares	Held Shares	Not Held Shares
Class 1 Common	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 2 Preferred	200,000	100,000	100,000

The difference between the first and second rows is that while they use the same tags, the facts in the first row are in contexts with different members of the “Class [Axis]” dimension. Supposing that `Class1CommonMember` represents Class 1 Common shares, the member on axis would be `Class1CommonMember` in the context of the first row; for the second row, `Class2PreferredMember` would be on the axis in its context.

In Figure 1 above, the formatting used an XHTML `<table>` tag. A series of related paragraphs are an equally valid use of a table text block even though no `<table>` tag is used.

⁶ Unlike RR, Table text blocks do not contain embedding commands as documented in EFM 6.25.

Figure 3. Facts with dimensions inside a table text block with no <table>

<i>Class 1 Common</i> The year to date return on Class 1 Common has been 6.80% , with current expenses 1.25% .
<i>Class 2 Preferred</i> The year to date return on Class 2 Common has been 3.76% , with current expenses 1.05% .

The instructions to a form often require additional disclosures or text that appear after the table and that apply to the table as a whole, or to several items in the table. Text blocks for this purpose have the word “Note” in their name. For example, the concept “Management Fee Arrangements, Note [Text Block]” is for additional text about a table that included numeric facts relating to management fees.

6.4 Miscellaneous Concepts

The CEF taxonomy has no “plain text” concepts. Any text type tags may contain XHTML formatting.

A small number of other data types appear in the taxonomy.

Suffix	Sample Element	Sample Label	Type
Flag	NewCefOrBdcRegistrantFlag	New CEF or BDC Registrant [Flag]	Boolean
Date	WarrantsOrRightsCalledPeriodDate	Warrants or Rights, Called Period [Date]	Date
Year	SeniorSecuritiesFiscalYear	Senior Securities Fiscal Year	Year

EDGAR provides Inline XBRL custom transformations for Boolean data types (EFM 5.2.5.12). Using those transformations, there should be no reason for these facts to appear in an iXBRL document within the <ix:hidden> tag (EFM 5.2.5.14).

6.5 Authoritative references

The reference linkbase uses the same hierarchy as in other EDGAR standard taxonomies: Publisher, Name, Number, Chapter, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, and Subparagraph. For example, the concept for “Class Liabilities [Text Block]” contained in Item 10.1.a of Form N-2 has this reference:

Reference	Value	Remarks
Publisher	SEC	
Name	Form	
Number	N-2	
Chapter	Part A	Form N-2 has “Parts” A, B and C.
Section	Item 10	Form N-2 has “Items” 1 - 34
Subsection	1	
Paragraph	a	
Subparagraph	(4)	

This reference will be written out in this document as “Item 10.1.a.(4)” because all the concepts share the same Publisher, Name, Number and Chapter. Most concepts have one reference; a few have more than one reference where one of the references is to an instruction that refers to the other reference.⁷

⁷ The final taxonomy may consolidate identical `ref:resource` elements in the file `cef_ref.xml` so that many concepts may share them.

6.6 Standard labels

As illustrated above, all concepts have a standard label that is intended to align to the element name, with the data type shown in square brackets.

Most concepts are associated to their standard label in such a way that the filer cannot override the label.⁸ The filer may customize the labels of only six elements that are noted in section 10 below.

7 DOCUMENT AND ENTITY (“DEI”) ELEMENTS

The EFM defines integration with EDGAR validation. The following elements must appear in the Required Context, but none of them is a “cover page” concept in the EFM 6.5.45 sense.

DEI element	Applicable EFM sections	EFM sections to be updated
dei:EntityRegistrantName	6.5.21, 6.5.24	
dei:EntityCentralIndexKey	6.5.21, 6.5.23	
dei:AmendmentFlag	6.5.20	
dei:AmendmentDescription	6.5.20	
dei:DocumentType	6.5.20	
dei:InvCompanyType	6.5.40	Will require the value N-2 (new).

8 COVER PAGE

The cover page of Form N-2 has a taxonomy element for each check box, date and other field. Most of these are in the draft CEF taxonomy; a few already exist in the DEI taxonomy.⁹

The presentation linkbase puts all CEF concepts into a single presentation group¹⁰, with text and numbers inside of a table text block shown as children of that table text block. Since the presentation linkbase is less relevant to tagging with the CEF taxonomy, this document focuses on the definition linkbase contents and their use.

On their own, the taxonomy linkbases do not distinguish between required disclosures and optional ones; refer to the form’s instructions for this information. For example, all prospectuses will contain a Risk Factors text block, as all registrants must disclose principal risks pursuant to Item 8.3.a of Form N-2, but not all prospectuses will contain disclosure regarding Management Fee Arrangements, which applies only to BDCs with certain fee structures.

Table 2 shows the elements relevant to the first few lines of Form N-2 as in the example below, in which the orange markers show the content of each element.

⁸ Technically, most `link:label` elements of the CEF label linkbase have no `XMLid` attribute.

⁹ In the final CEF taxonomy, some elements in the draft CEF taxonomy might appear in an updated DEI taxonomy.

¹⁰ Technically, an `XLink` extended-type link role.

Figure 4. The first few lines of a cover page.

1933 Act File No. 333-00000
 1940 Act File No. 811-00000
 814-00000

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. _____

Post-Effective Amendment No. _____

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. _____

Table 2. Definition links and references of the first few lines of the cover page.

Definition Links and Concept Labels	Element (CEF except where indicated)
Securities Act File Number	SecuritiesActFileNumber
Investment Company Act File Number	InvestmentCompanyActFileNumber
BDC File Number	BdcFileNumber
Document Type	dei:DocumentType
Securities Act Registration [Flag]	SecuritiesActRegistrationFlag
Securities Act Pre-Effective Amendment [Flag]	SecuritiesActPreEffectiveAmendmentFlag
Pre-Effective Amendment Number	PreEffectiveAmendmentNumber
Securities Act Post-Effective Amendment [Flag]	SecuritiesActPostEffectiveAmendmentFlag
Post-Effective Amendment Number	PostEffectiveAmendmentNumber
Investment Company Act Registration [Flag]	InvestmentCompanyActRegistrationFlag
Investment Company Act Amendment Number	InvestmentCompanyActAmendmentNumber

This section illustrates the use of file numbers, flags and amendment numbers with EDGAR formatting.

The line in Figure 4 beginning “1933 Act File Number” is a non-numeric fact consisting of a string of digits separated by a dash.

```
<p>
1933 Act File No.
<ix:nonNumeric name="cef:SecuritiesActFileNumber" contextRef="...">333-00000</ix:nonNumeric>
<p>
```

Had there been no appropriate file number, the `ix:nonNumeric` tag could have been omitted, or it could have been placed inside the `ix:hidden` tag as a null value and an `id` attribute linked using CSS property `-sec-ix-hidden` (EFM 5.2.5.14) to the blank space on the form:

```
<p>
1933 Act File No. <span style=" -sec-ix-hidden: t001 " > _____ </span>
</p>
...
<ix:hidden>
  <ix:nonNumeric id="t001" name="cef:SecuritiesActFileNumber"
    contextRef="..." xsi:nil="true"></ix:nonNumeric>
  ...
</ix:hidden>
```


The first line of Figure 4 has a check box. Use the EDGAR iXBRL “ballot box” transformation (EFM 5.2.5.12) so that the results in Boolean “false” while or results in “true”:

```
<ix:nonNumeric name="cef:SecuritiesActRegistrationFlag" contextRef="d"
  format="ixt-sec:boolballotbox">&#9744;</ix:nonNumeric> REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES
ACT
```

The Amendment Number elements in CEF have a special `cef:sequenceNumberItemType` that permits an empty string or a positive integer, so that text without digits (such as an underline, or instruction text) with format `ixt:nocontent` indicates it is not an amendment and there is no need for a null fact as illustrated above:

```
<p>
Pre-Effective Amendment No. <ix:nonNumeric name="dei:PreEffectiveAmendmentNumber"
contextRef="d" format="ixt:nocontent">(enter a number)</ix:nonNumeric>_____
</p>
```

For the second section of the cover page, containing the registrant name, principal address and contact information, follow the guidance in EFM 6.5.48 for the principal executive offices and 6.5.51 for the servicing agents.

Table 3. Cover page, filer and agent information, definition links and references.

Label	DEI element
Entity Registrant Name	EntityRegistrantName
Entity Address, Address Line One	EntityAddressAddressLine1
Entity Address, Address Line Two	EntityAddressAddressLine2
Entity Address, Address Line Three	EntityAddressAddressLine3
Entity Address, City or Town	EntityAddressCityOrTown
Entity Address, State or Province	EntityAddressStateOrProvince
Entity Address, Postal Zip Code	EntityAddressPostalZipCode
City Area Code	CityAreaCode
Local Phone Number	LocalPhoneNumber
Contact Personnel Name	ContactPersonnelName

In Figure 5 the Entity Registrant Name and other facts, up through the Local Phone Number, are in the Required Context (EFM 6.5.19).

Figure 5. The middle part of a cover page.

IRONIC INVESTMENTS, LLC

Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter

42 Periphery Center, Bedroom, NJ 60305

Address of Principal Executive Offices (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

(603) 555-1212

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code

Ironically Named Agents, 42 Periphery Center, Bedroom, NJ 60305

Name and Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code) of Agent for Service

The facts relating to the Agent for Service are in a context (in this example, x) using the standard member `dei:BusinessContactMember` on the `dei:EntityAddressAddressTypeAxis` dimension:

```
<i:context id="x">
  <i:entity>
    <i:identifier scheme="http://www.sec.gov/CIK">9876543210</i:identifier>
    <i:segment>
      <xbrldi:explicitMember dimension="dei:EntityAddressesAddressTypeAxis"
        >dei:BusinessContactMember</xbrldi:explicitMember>
    </i:segment>
  </i:entity>
  ...
  <ix:nonNumeric contextRef="x" name="dei:ContactPersonnelName" >Ironically Named
  Agents</ix:nonNumeric>, <ix:nonNumeric contextRef="x" name="dei:EntityAddressAddressLine1"
  >42 Periphery Center</ix:nonNumeric>, <ix:nonNumeric contextRef="x"
  name="dei:EntityAddressCityOrTown" >Bedroom</ix:nonNumeric>, <ix:nonNumeric contextRef="x"
  name="dei:EntityAddressStateOrProvince" >NJ</ix:nonNumeric> <ix:nonNumeric contextRef="x"
  name="dei:EntityAddressPostalZipCode" >60305</ix:nonNumeric>
```

The third and final part of the cover page contains all the remaining check boxes and dates on the form. They appear in Table 4 in the same order as on the form itself and are limited to dates and flags tagged in the manner shown above.

Table 4. Cover page part 3 definition links and references.

Label	Element (CEF, except where indicated)
Approximate Date of Commencement of Proposed Sale to Public	dei:ApproximateDateOfCommencementOfProposedSaleToThePublic
Dividend or Interest Reinvestment Plan Only [Flag]	DividendOrInterestReinvestmentPlanOnlyFlag
Delayed or Continuous Offering [Flag]	DelayedOrContinuousOfferingFlag
N-2 Instruction A.2 Primary Shelf [Flag]	N2InstructionA2PrimaryShelfFlag
N-2 Instruction B Effective Upon Filing 462(e) [Flag]	N2InstructionBEffectiveUponFiling462eFlag
N-2 Instruction Effective Additional Securities 413(b) [Flag]	N2InstructionEffectiveAdditionalSecurities413bFlag
N-2 Section 8(c) Effective When Declared [Flag]	N2Section8cEffectiveWhenDeclaredFlag
N-2 Rule 486(b) Effective Upon Filing [Flag]	N2Rule486bEffectiveUponFilingFlag
N-2 Rule 486(b) Effective on Set Date [Flag]	N2Rule486bEffectiveOnSetDateFlag
N-2 Rule 486(b) Effective Date	N2Rule486bEffectiveDate
N-2 Rule 486(a) Effective 60 Days [Flag]	N2Rule486aEffective60DaysFlag
N-2 Rule 486(a) Effective on Set Date [Flag]	N2Rule486aEffectiveOnSetDateFlag
N-2 Rule 486(a) Effective Date	N2Rule486aEffectiveDate
N-2 New Effective Date for Previous Filing [Flag]	N2NewEffectiveDateForPreviousFilingFlag
References 462(b) Additional Securities [Flag]	References462bAdditionalSecuritiesFlag
Earlier 462(b) Additional Securities File Number	Earlier462bAdditionalSecuritiesFileNumber
References 462(c) No Substantive Changes [Flag]	References462cNoSubstantiveChangesFlag
Earlier 462(c) No Substantive Changes File Number	Earlier462cNoSubstantiveChangesFileNumber
Exhibits-Only 462(d) [Flag]	ExhibitsOnly462dFlag
Earlier Exhibits-Only 462(d) File Number	EarlierExhibitsOnly462dFileNumber
Registered Closed-End Fund [Flag]	RegisteredClosedEndFundFlag
Business Development Company [Flag]	BusinessDevelopmentCompanyFlag
Interval Fund [Flag]	IntervalFundFlag
N-2 Instruction A.2 Primary Shelf Qualified [Flag]	N2InstructionA2PrimaryShelfQualifiedFlag
Entity Well-Known Seasoned Issuer	dei:EntityWellKnownSeasonedIssuer
Entity Emerging Growth Company	dei:EntityEmergingGrowthCompany
Entity Ex Transition Period	dei:EntityExTransitionPeriod
New CEF or BDC Registrant [Flag]	NewCefOrBdcRegistrantFlag

Label	Element (CEF, except where indicated)
Supplement to Prospectus [Text Block]	SupplementToProspectusTextBlock

The last element `SupplementToProspectusTextBlock` should appear only on post effective amendments to describe the changes in previously tagged data.¹¹ See rule 405(b)(3) of Regulation S-T [17 CFR 232].

9 ITEM 3, FEE TABLE AND SYNOPSIS, SUB ITEM 3.1

Not all information in Item 3 is required to be tagged. Only the information in Item 3.1 is to be tagged and consists of three main tables – transaction expenses, annual expenses, and an expense example – followed by a number of supporting notes and disclosures, some of which require disclosure of certain minimum and maximum values. Table 5 shows all these elements in presentation order, along with the text of the associated references.

Table 5. Definition links and references in Item 3, Fee Table and Synopsis.

Label	Reference
Fee Table and Synopsis [Abstract]	Item 3.1
Shareholder Transaction Expenses [Table Text Block]	Item 3.1
Annual Expenses [Table Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 6
Expense Example [Table Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 11
Purpose of Fee Table Synopsis, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 1
Basis of Transaction Fees, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 4
Other Transaction Fees, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 5
Other Transaction Fees Basis, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 5
Other Transaction Fees Basis, Maximum	Item 3.1 Instruction 5
Other Transaction Fees Basis, Maximum [Percent]	Item 3.1 Instruction 5
Basis of Annual Expenses, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 6
Management Fee Arrangements, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 7.b
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.a
Acquired Fund Fees Estimated, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.f
Incentive Allocation, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.g
Incentive Allocation [Percent]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.g
Incentive Allocation Minimum [Percent]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.g
Incentive Allocation Maximum [Percent]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.g
Total Annual Expenses, Note [Text Block]	Item 3.1 Instruction 10.i

Each table text block in Item 3 is associated with a definition link role that contains the detail elements that should appear within the table.

Label	Corresponding linkbase role definition	Role ID
Shareholder Transaction Expenses [Table Text Block]	040302 - Disclosure - Item 3.1 of Form N-2, Transaction Expenses	Item3Te
Annual Expenses [Table Text Block]	040312 - Disclosure - Item 3.1 of Form N-2, Annual Expenses	Item3Ae
Expense Example [Table Text Block]	040322 - Disclosure - Item 3.1 of Form N-2, Expense Example	Item3Ee

9.1 Shareholder Transaction Expenses

The transaction expense table has several numeric elements, not all of which are likely to appear in any given disclosure. There are typically multiple share classes disclosed.

¹¹ The usage is essentially the same as the RR taxonomy element `rr:SupplementToProspectusTextBlock`.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item3Te	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Sales Load [Percent]	SalesLoadPercent
Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Fees [Percent]	DividendReinvestmentAndCashPurchaseFeesPercent
Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Fees	DividendReinvestmentAndCashPurchaseFees
Underwriters Compensation [Percent]	UnderwritersCompensationPercent
Other Transaction Expense 1 [Percent]	OtherTransactionExpense1Percent
Other Transaction Expense 2 [Percent]	OtherTransactionExpense2Percent
Other Transaction Expense 3 [Percent]	OtherTransactionExpense3Percent
Other Transaction Expenses [Percent]	OtherTransactionExpensesPercent

For example, the following tagged table shows that Class 1 Common shares and Class 2 Preferred shares tag their different fee structures. The orange border shows the boundaries of the table text block; gray shading shows the individual tagged facts.

Figure 6. A shareholder transaction fees table.

Transaction expenses	Class 1 Common	Class 2 Preferred
Sales load	1.10 %	2.10 %
Underwriters' compensation	1.20 %	
Dividend reinvestment and cash purchase fees	15	\$ 50
<i>Other transaction expenses:</i>		
Offering Expenses	1.50 %	
Repurchase fees	1.60 %	
Other fees	3.10 %	2.60 %

As described earlier in section 6.2 above, facts about Class 1 Common shares are in contexts separate from those about Class 2 Preferred shares. The elements used in a table such as transaction expenses may be the same or may differ from class to class. In the table below, context “a” is for facts about Class 1, context “b” for Class 2.

Custom Label	Element	Context	Value	Measure
	SalesLoadPercent	a	1.10	xbrli:pure
		b	2.10	xbrli:pure
	UnderwritersCompensation	a	1.20	xbrli:pure
	DividendReinvestmentAndCashPurchaseFees	a	15	iso4217:USD
		b	50	iso4217:USD
Offering Expenses	OtherTransactionExpense1Percent	a	1.50	xbrli:pure
Repurchase Fees	OtherTransactionExpense2Percent	a	1.60	xbrli:pure
	OtherTransactionExpensePercent	a	3.10	xbrli:pure
		b	2.60	xbrli:pure

For the sales load, both classes use the element `SalesLoadPercent`. Only Class 1 pays Underwriters' Compensation, at 1.20%. For the dividend reinvestment and cash purchase fees, Class 1 charges a fixed fee of \$15 and Class 2 charges a fixed fee of \$50.

Note that the order in Figure 6 placed the Underwriters' Compensation above the Dividend Reinvestment fees. The presentation linkbase places these elements in a fixed order. It is not necessary to duplicate the presentation linkbase ordering in the iXBRL file, nor is it possible (or necessary) to alter the presentation linkbase ordering to match the iXBRL table.

Class 1 discloses two different kinds of “other” transaction expenses, so it uses two different elements for the values 1.50% and 1.60%, and the two elements have custom labels assigned (other elements do not allow custom labels). Class 2 does not disclose two different “other” expenses, so the single element `OtherTransactionExpensePercent` suffices to represent the total (3.10% and 2.60%) for both classes. The table does not use `OtherTransactionExpense3Percent` at all.

9.2 Annual Expenses

The annual expenses table is similar to the transaction fees table, although with a longer list of possible elements, as shown in the table below.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item3Ae	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Management Fees [Percent]	ManagementFeesPercent
Interest Expenses on Borrowings [Percent]	InterestExpensesOnBorrowingsPercent
Dividend Expenses on Preferred Shares [Percent]	DividendExpenseOnPreferredSharesPercent
Dividend and Interest Expenses on Short Sales [Percent]	DividendAndInterestExpensesOnShortSalesPercent
Distribution/Servicing Fees [Percent]	DistributionServicingFeesPercent
Incentive Fees [Percent]	IncentiveFeesPercent
Loan Servicing Fees [Percent]	LoanServicingFeesPercent
Other Feeder Fund Expenses [Percent]	OtherFeederFundExpensesPercent
Other Master Fund Expenses [Percent]	OtherMasterFundExpensesPercent
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [Percent]	AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesPercent
Other Annual Expenses [Percent]	OtherAnnualExpensesPercent
Other Annual Expense 1 [Percent]	OtherAnnualExpense1Percent
Other Annual Expense 2 [Percent]	OtherAnnualExpense2Percent
Other Annual Expense 3 [Percent]	OtherAnnualExpense3Percent
Total Annual Expenses [Percent]	TotalAnnualExpensesPercent
Waivers and Reimbursements of Fees [Percent]	WaiversAndReimbursementsOfFeesPercent
Net Expense over Assets [Percent]	NetExpenseOverAssetsPercent

Just as with the “other” transaction expenses described in section 9.1 above, filers may customize the labels of the components of Other Annual Expenses [Percent] if it is necessary to disclose more than one such type of expense, so long as Other Annual Expenses [Percent] represents the total of such “other” fees and its component “other” fees have custom labels. The iXBRL layout need not match the order of appearance of each type of expense in the presentation linkbase.

9.3 Expense Example

The expense example table has a defined layout and required elements.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item3Ae	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Expense Example, Year 1	ExpenseExampleYear01
Expense Example, Years 1 to 3	ExpenseExampleYears1to3
Expense Example, Years 1 to 5	ExpenseExampleYears1to5
Expense Example, Years 1 to 10	ExpenseExampleYears1to10

The four elements appear as columns, unlike in the rows of the transaction and annual expenses.

Figure 7. An expense example table.

1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000

Use the iXBRL format `ixt:numdotdecimal` to avoid problems with commas in numbers; the following element and attributes yield the desired value of “10000” for the ten-year cumulative expense:

```
<ix:nonFraction name="ExpenseExampleYears1to10" contextRef="..." unitRef="USD"
  scale="0" decimals="0" format="ixt:numdotdecimal" >10,000</ix:nonFraction>
```

10 ITEM 4, FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS, SUB ITEM 4.3

Not all information in Item 4 is required to be tagged. Only the information required by Item 4.3 of Form N-2 (Senior Securities) is to be tagged. Table 6 shows that portion of the taxonomy, consisting of the main table text block and some individual notes that are applicable according to instructions 1 through 5.

Table 6. Definition links and references in Item 4, Financial Highlights.

Label	References
Financial Highlights [Abstract]	Item 4
Senior Securities [Table Text Block]	Item 4.3
Senior Securities, Note [Text Block]	Item 4.3 Instruction 1, Item 4.1 Instruction 2
Senior Securities Highlights Annualized, Note [Text Block]	Item 4.3 Instruction 1, Item 4.1 Instruction 3
Senior Securities Averaging Method, Note [Text Block]	Item 4.3 Instructions 4
Senior Securities Headings, Note [Text Block]	Item 4.3 Instructions 5
Senior Securities Highlights Audited, Note [Text Block]	Item 4.3 Instruction 1, Item 4.1 Instructions 8

The senior securities table text block corresponds to one definition link with role ID `Item4Ss`.

Label	Corresponding linkbase role definition	Role ID
Senior Securities [Table Text Block]	040402 - Disclosure - Item 4.3 of Form N-2, Senior Securities	<code>Item4Ss</code>

Figure 8 below shows an extremely simple example of a senior securities table. All of the data in the table describes the same security. Therefore, there could be more than one such table in a single prospectus and the `SeniorSecuritiesTableTextBlock` itself would be in a context using a Class member on the Class Axis (as illustrated by the examples of Figure 3 and Figure 6 above with numeric facts).

Figure 8. A senior securities table.

Fiscal Year	Amount (\$ millions)	Coverage per unit	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per unit	Average Market Value per unit
2019	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2018	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2017	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2016	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2015	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2014	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2013	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2012	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2011	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00
2010	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00

As with the “expense example” table described in 9.3 above, each of the detail concepts in the table, such as the amount and coverage per unit, represent columns of the table:

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item4ss	ProspectusTable
Senior Securities Fiscal Year	SeniorSecuritiesFiscalYear
Senior Securities Amount	SeniorSecuritiesAmount
Senior Securities Coverage per Unit	SeniorSecuritiesCoverageperUnit
Senior Securities Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Unit	SeniorSecuritiesInvoluntaryLiquidatingPreferencePerUnit
Senior Securities Average Market Value per Unit	SeniorSecuritiesAverageMarketValuePerUnit

Each row of the table corresponds to a XBRL context that specifies both the class of the security and the dates of the fiscal year. For the sake of the example, assume that Class 2 Preferred (Class2PreferredMember) shares are senior securities and that the fund has a fiscal year end of June 30. The context for all the facts in the first row (only) would be:

```
<i:context id="fy2019_C2">
  <i:entity>
    <i:identifier scheme="http://www.sec.gov/CIK">9876543210</i:identifier>
    <i:segment>
      <xbrldi:explicitMember dimension="cef:ClassAxis"
        >example:Class2PreferredMember</xbrldi:explicitMember>
    </i:segment>
  </i:entity>
  <i:period>
    <i:startDate>2018-07-01</i:startDate>
    <i:endDate>2019-06-30</i:endDate>
  </i:period>
</i:context>
```

This example would have nine additional contexts, one for each additional row, for fiscal 2018 meaning 2017-07-01 to 2018-06-30, and so on. The data type of SeniorSecuritiesFiscalYear is xs:gYear, meaning that it is not a number requiring units, decimals or scaling; it is simply a string of four digits. The data type of the other numbers are xbrli:monetaryItemType, meaning that they require an ordinary currency measure although their names imply they are “per Unit” data. Listed below are the five facts in the first row of Figure 8:

Element	Context	Value	Measure
SeniorSecuritiesFiscalYear	fy2019_C2	2019	-
SeniorSecuritiesAmount	fy2019_C2	1000000	iso4217:USD
SeniorSecuritiesCoveragePerUnit	fy2019_C2	1.00	iso4217:USD
SeniorSecuritiesInvoluntaryLiquidatingPreferencePerUnit	fy2019_C2	1.00	iso4217:USD
SeniorSecuritiesAverageMarketValuePerUnit	fy2019_C2	1.00	iso4217:USD

Had there been additional senior security classes, they would have each required another table, another text block, and another set of facts.¹²

¹² The use of different XBRL contexts for facts in different periods is basic to XBRL financial reports such as form 10-Ks.

11 ITEM 8, GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

Within Item 8, only Items 8.2.b, 8.2.d, 8.3.a, 8.3.b, 8.5.b, 8.5.c, and 8.5.e are required to be tagged. As shown in Table 7 below, Effects of Leverage is a text block that also requires numeric facts in the style illustrated in Figure 1 above.

Table 7. Definition links and references in Item 8.

Label	Reference
General Description of Registrant [Abstract]	Item 8
Investment Objectives and Practices [Text Block]	Item 8.2.b, d
Risk Factors [Text Block]	Item 8.3.a
Effects of Leverage [Text Block]	Item 8.3.b
Annual Dividend Payment	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Dividend Payment, Current	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Dividend Payment, Initial	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Interest Rate [Percent]	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Interest Rate, Initial [Percent]	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Interest Rate, Current [Percent]	Item 8.3.b.(1)
Annual Coverage Return Rate [Percent]	Item 8.3.b.(2)
Effects of Leverage [Table Text Block]	Item 8.3.b.(3)
Effects of Leverage, Purpose [Text Block]	Item 8.3.b.(4)
Share Price [Table Text Block]	Item 8.5.b Instruction 1
Share Prices Not Actual Transactions [Text Block]	Item 8.5.b Instruction 2
No Public Trading [Text Block]	Item 8.5.b Instruction 3
Latest Share Price	Item 8.5.c
Latest NAV	Item 8.5.c
Latest Premium (Discount) to NAV	Item 8.5.c
Latest Premium (Discount) to NAV [Percent]	Item 8.5.c
No Trading History [Text Block]	Item 8.5.e

For the element `EffectsOfLeverageTextBlock`, it would be unlikely to see all seven numeric facts. For example, if the interest rate is fixed, there might be only one relevant element, `AnnualInterestRatePercent`; if the interest rate is floating, then both the initial and current elements are relevant. Element `AnnualCoverageReturnRatePercent` is relevant only if there are either dividend or interest payments on senior securities. Consult the instructions to Item 8.3.b for further detail.

The naming convention of `LatestPremiumDiscountToNavPercent` means that if the value is a premium, the value is positive, and if it is a discount, the value is negative. The label indicates this as “Latest Premium (Discount) to NAV”.

The two table text blocks in Item 8 each correspond to a definition link:

Label	Corresponding linkbase role definition	Role ID
Effects of Leverage [Table Text Block]	040832 - Disclosure - Item 8.3 of Form N-2, Effects of Leverage	Item8.3E1
Share Price [Table Text Block]	040852 - Disclosure - Item 8.5 of Form N-2, Share Prices	Item8.5

11.1 Effects of Leverage Table

The Effects of Leverage [Table Text Block] is distinct from the Effects of Leverage [Text Block].

Figure 9. An Effects of Leverage table.

Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses)	-10%	-7.5%	-5%	0%	5%	7.5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Common Stockholder	-7.77%	-4.51%	-2.22%	3.33%	5.55%	6.66%	8.88%

Each of the five values required in this table has a separate element as shown below. Note that in this example, the values for the additional columns reflecting “7.5%” and “-7.5%” rates of return are permitted, but not required by Instruction 2 to Item 8.3.b and are therefore not required to be tagged.

Table 8. Definition links and elements in Item 8.3, Effects of Leverage.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item8.3E1	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Return at Minus Ten [Percent]	ReturnAtMinusTenPercent
Return at Minus Five [Percent]	ReturnAtMinusFivePercent
Return at Zero [Percent]	ReturnAtZeroPercent
Return at Plus Five [Percent]	ReturnAtPlusFivePercent
Return at Plus Ten [Percent]	ReturnAtPlusTenPercent

As always, these facts belong in a context with a dimension member for the share class to which they apply, in this case, Class 1 Common shares.

Inline XBRL has a specific method for transforming the digits displayed in a document into the correct (positive or negative) signed value. In this example, the following tags produce the lowest value of return, minus 7%. Note that the minus character “-” text is not part of the ix:nonFraction element, but the attribute sign="-” is.

```
<td><ix:nonFraction contextRef="..."
  name="cef:ReturnAtMinusTenPercent" sign="-" decimals="4" scale="-2" unitRef="Rate"
  >7.77</ix:nonFraction></td>
```

11.2 Share Price Table

The share price table applies to common stock sold on an exchange and shows the high and low sales prices for the stock for each full quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years and each full fiscal quarter since the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Figure 10. A share price table.

Class 1 Common		FY 2018, quarter ended:				FY 2019, quarter ended:				FY 2020	
		9/30/17	12/31/17	3/31/18	6/30/18	9/30/18	12/31/18	3/31/19	6/30/19	9/30/19	12/31/19
Price	High	14.38	7.67	12.89	6.24	12.55	10.13	12.08	7.79	9.64	5.34
	Low	4.48	4.26	1.54	3.77	6.55	3.75	9.24	2.08	2.50	0.72
NAV	High	13.12	5.95	7.11	13.42	6.37	9.40	6.80	7.55	12.17	9.45
	Low	2.42	3.23	2.24	9.43	4.19	4.49	3.85	3.57	6.66	6.25
Premium (Discount)	High	85%	32%	81%	(54)%	97%	8%	140%	3%	(21)%	(43)%
	Low	10%	29%	(31)%	(60)%	56%	(16)%	78%	(42)%	(62)%	(88)%

In this example, the fund has a 6/30 fiscal year end and the prospectus date is March 2020, resulting in ten columns. The form instructions do not specify details of the table horizontal or vertical layout; this example is merely illustrative and the numbers random.

Each combination of quarterly period and share class reported in the table will have one XBRL context. The rightmost column of Figure 10 above, for example represents a context with start date 2019-10-01, end date 2019-12-31, and Class1CommonMember on the ClassAxis.

Figure 11. Definition links and elements in the Share Price table.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item8.5	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Lowest Price or Bid	LowestPriceOrBid
Highest Price or Bid	HighestPriceOrBid
Lowest Price or Bid, NAV	LowestPriceOrBidNav
Highest Price or Bid, NAV	HighestPriceOrBidNav
Highest Price or Bid, Premium (Discount) to NAV [Percent]	HighestPriceOrBidPremiumDiscountToNavPercent
Lowest Price or Bid, Premium (Discount) to NAV [Percent]	LowestPriceOrBidPremiumDiscountToNavPercent

Section 11 above explained the element naming convention in which the parenthesized part of the element label such as (Discount) indicates the meaning of the element when its value is negative.

Unlike the senior security table in section 10 above, there are no separate facts or elements needed in this table to represent the fiscal year; all of the necessary period information is in start date and end dates of the contexts.

12 ITEM 10, CAPITAL STOCK, LONG-TERM DEBT, AND OTHER SECURITIES

Within Item 10, only Items 10.1.a-d, 10.2.a-c, e 10.2.e, 10.3 and 10.5 are required to be tagged. As shown in Table 9 below, each of those four subsections has a table text block, some accompanied by text blocks for notes about the table.

Table 9. Definition links and references in Item 10.

Label	Reference
Capital Stock, Long-Term Debt, and Other Securities [Abstract]	Item 10
Capital Stock [Table Text Block]	Item 10.1.a
Distributions May Reduce Principal [Text Block]	Item 10.1.a Instruction 2
Preferred Stock Restrictions, Arrearage [Text Block]	Item 10.1.b.(1)
Preferred Stock Restrictions, Other [Text Block]	Item 10.1.b.(2)
Rights Subject to Other than Majority Vote [Text Block]	Item 10.1.c
Rights Limited by Other Classes [Text Block]	Item 10.1.d
Long Term Debt [Table Text Block]	Item 10.2
Other Securities [Table Text Block]	Item 10.3
Outstanding Securities [Table Text Block]	Item 10.5

Each table text block is associated with a definition linkbase role:

Label	Corresponding linkbase role definition	Role ID
Capital Stock [Table Text Block]	041012 - Disclosure - Item 10.1 of Form N-2, Capital Stock	Item10.1Cst
Long Term Debt [Table Text Block]	041022 - Disclosure - Item 10.2 of Form N-2, Long Term Debt	Item10.2Ltd
Other Securities [Table Text Block]	041032 - Disclosure - Item 10.3 of Form N-2, Other Securities	Item10.30th
Outstanding Securities [Table Text Block]	041052 - Disclosure - Item 10.5 of Form N-2, Outstanding Securities	Item10.5Out

12.1 Capital Stock Table

The Capital Stock table need not be a literal table, as explained in section 6.3. Figure 3 above, entitled “Facts with dimensions inside a table text block with no <table>”, illustrates that it may be a series of paragraphs set off by headings or other formatting. Figure 12 shows a simple example, in which the first heading and section are in a context with `Class1CommonMember` on the `ClassAxis`, the second heading and section are in a context with `Class2PreferredMember`, and so on.

Figure 12. A Capital Stock “table”.

<p>Class 1 Common</p> <p>This section contains several paragraphs that describe the dividends, voting rights, liquidation rights, liabilities, preemptive and other rights, and the obligations of ownership for Class 1 Common.</p> <p>Class 2 Preferred</p> <p>This section contains several paragraphs that describe the dividends, voting rights, liquidation rights, liabilities, preemptive and other rights, and the obligations of ownership for Class 1 Common.</p>
--

The form requires that each class description cover certain topics as shown in Table 10 below. The order and length of the text may vary considerably. The appropriate text block element wraps around the relevant text. Figure 12 merely suggests at the necessary tagging of whole sentences and paragraphs by showing gray shading of individual words and phrases.

Table 10. Definition links and elements in the Capital Stock table.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item10.1Cst	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Class Title [Text Block]	ClassTitleTextBlock
Class Dividends [Text Block]	ClassDividendsTextBlock
Class Voting Rights [Text Block]	ClassVotingRightsTextBlock
Class Liquidation Rights [Text Block]	ClassLiquidationRightsTextBlock
Class Liabilities [Text Block]	ClassLiabilitiesTextBlock
Class Preemptive and Other Rights [Text Block]	ClassPreemptiveAndOtherRightsTextBlock
Class Obligations of Ownership [Text Block]	ClassObligationsOfOwnershipTextBlock

Table 9 above shows that there are several other “Note” text blocks that may follow the Capital Stock table. They contain the text of disclosures that may apply to all classes:

Label	Element
Distributions May Reduce Principal [Text Block]	DistributionsMayReducePrincipalTextBlock
Preferred Stock Restrictions, Arrearage [Text Block]	PreferredStockRestrictionsArrearageTextBlock
Preferred Stock Restrictions, Other [Text Block]	PreferredStockRestrictionsOtherTextBlock
Rights Subject to Other than Majority Vote [Text Block]	RightsSubjectToOtherThanMajorityVoteTextBlock
Rights Limited by Other Classes [Text Block]	RightsLimitedByOtherClassesTextBlock
Distributions May Reduce Principal [Text Block]	DistributionsMayReducePrincipalTextBlock

12.2 Long-Term Debt Table

The Long-Term Debt table, like the capital stock table, need not be a literal table. Figure 13 below shows a simple example that describes classes `Class3DebtMember` and `Class4ConvertibleDebtMember`. The Long-Term Debt table has a numeric element that represents the debt principal.

Figure 13. A Long-Term Debt “table”.

<p>Long Term Debt 3</p> <p>This section contains several paragraphs that describe the structuring, dividends and covenants, issuance and substitution of Class 3 Long Term Debt. The principal is \$346.2 million.</p> <p>There are rights of Long Term Debt 3 that are limited by the rights of Convertible Debt 4.</p> <p>Convertible Debt 4</p> <p>This section contains several paragraphs that describe the structuring, dividends and covenants, issuance and substitution of Class 4 Convertible Debt. The principal is \$2.643 million.</p>

The form requires that each debt class description cover certain topics as shown in Table 11 below. The order and length of the text may vary considerably. Figure 13 merely suggests at the necessary tagging of whole sentences and paragraphs of disclosure, by showing gray shading of individual words and phrases.

Table 11. Definition links and elements in the Long-Term Debt table.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item10.2Ltd	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Long Term Debt, Title [Text Block]	LongTermDebtTitleTextBlock
Long Term Debt, Principal	LongTermDebtPrincipal
Long Term Debt, Structuring [Text Block]	LongTermDebtStructuringTextBlock
Long Term Debt, Dividends and Covenants [Text Block]	LongTermDebtDividendsAndCovenants-TextBlock
Long Term Debt, Issuance and Substitution [Text Block]	LongTermDebtIssuanceAndSubstitution-TextBlock
Long Term Debt, Rights Limited by Other Classes [Text Block]	LongTermDebtRightsLimitedByOtherClasses-TextBlock

12.3 Other Securities Table

The Other Securities table text block, like the Capital Stock table text block, need not contain a literal table of rows and columns. Figure 14 shows a simple example that describes `Class5ConvertiblePreferredMember`, `Class6WarrantMember`, and `Class7OtherMember`.

Figure 14. An Other Securities table.

<p>Class 5 Convertible Preferred</p> <p>This section contains several paragraphs that describe Class 5 Convertible Preferred shares.</p>

Class 6 Warrant

This section contains several paragraphs that describe the Class 6 Warrant, which can be called for 10,000,000 Class A Common Shares at exercise price \$10 per share until October 19, 2023.

Class 7 Other

This section contains several paragraphs that describe Class 7 Other security.

Only in the case of warrants are additional detail with numeric and date elements needed, as shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Definition links and elements in the Other Securities table.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item10.30th	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Other Security, Title [Text Block]	OtherSecurityTitleTextBlock
Other Security, Description [Text Block]	OtherSecurityDescriptionTextBlock
Warrants or Rights, Called Title [Text Block]	WarrantsOrRightsCalledTitleTextBlock
Warrants or Rights, Called Amount	WarrantsOrRightsCalledAmount
Warrants or Rights, Called Period [Date]	WarrantsOrRightsCalledPeriodDate
Warrants or Rights, Exercise Price	WarrantsOrRightsExercisePrice

12.4 Outstanding Securities Table

Figure 2 of section 6.2 above used the Outstanding Securities table text block as an example of tagging in which each row represents data about a single Class. Figure 15 below shows the data for all seven ClassAxis members in the previous examples.

Figure 15. Outstanding Securities Table

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Registrant	Amount Outstanding (Not Held by Registrant)
Class 1 Common	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 2 Preferred	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 3 Debt	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 4 Convertible Debt	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 5 Convertible Preferred	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 6 Warrant	200,000	100,000	100,000
Class 7 Other	200,000	100,000	100,000

The numeric elements shown in Table 13 below are the only three elements of the taxonomy with the XBRL standard data type `sharesItemType`. They require a unit reference whose measure is `xbrli:shares`.

Table 13. Definition links and elements in the Outstanding Securities table.

Definition link role	Element
http://xbrl.sec.gov/cef/role/Item10.5Out	
Prospectus [Table]	ProspectusTable
Outstanding Security, Title [Text Block]	OutstandingSecurityTitleTextBlock
Outstanding Security, Authorized [Shares]	OutstandingSecurityAuthorizedShares
Outstanding Security, Held [Shares]	OutstandingSecurityHeldShares

Definition link role	Element
Outstanding Security, Not Held [Shares]	OutstandingSecurityNotHeldShares

13 REFERENCES

- [DEI] Document and Entity Information Taxonomy
<https://xbrl.sec.gov/doc/releasenotes-2020.pdf>
- [DIM] XBRL Dimensions 1.0
<https://specifications.xbrl.org/spec-group-index-group-dimensions.html>
- [EFM] EDGAR Filer Manual, Volume II, sections 5.2.5 and 6 on Interactive Data
<https://www.sec.gov/edgar/filer-information>
- [iXBRL] Inline XBRL 1.1
<https://specifications.xbrl.org/work-product-index-inline-xbrl-inline-xbrl-1.1.html>
- [RR] US Mutual Fund Prospectus Risk/Return Summary Taxonomy
<https://www.sec.gov/info/edgar/edgartaxonomies.shtml#RR2018>
- [RRPG] Risk/Return Summary Preparers Guide
<https://xbrl.sec.gov/rr/2018/rr-preparers-guide-2018-03-12.pdf>
- [VIP] Variable Insurance Product Draft Taxonomy Guide
<https://www.sec.gov/files/variableinsuranceproduct-draft.pdf>

14 APPENDIX: STATISTICS

The breakdown of non-abstract elements in the taxonomy presentation linkbase, by type:

Type	Count
Text block	44
Percent	39
Flag (Boolean)	23
Monetary	22
Table text block	10
File Number	6
Date	3
Shares	3
Sequence Number	1
Year	1
Total	152