

The background of the entire page is a close-up, artistic photograph of a compass. The compass is shown from a high angle, with its circular face and needle clearly visible. The needle is a vibrant red and is pointing towards the upper left. The compass face is marked with cardinal and intercardinal directions: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, and NW. The needle is currently pointing between N and NE, towards the NE. The compass is set within a dark, possibly leather, case. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, creating a sense of depth and precision. The overall color palette is dominated by blues and greys, with the red needle providing a sharp contrast.

# Disclosure checklist

International Financial Reporting Standards  
June 2010

# About this publication

This Disclosure Checklist has been produced by the KPMG International Standards Group (part of KPMG IFRG Limited), and any views expressed herein are those of the KPMG International Standards Group.

## Content

The purpose of this Disclosure Checklist is to assist you in preparing financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) by identifying the disclosures required.

Sections 1 to 5 of the Disclosure Checklist reflects IFRSs in issue at 1 June 2010 that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual period beginning *on* 1 January 2010 ("currently effective" requirements). Appendix I includes a list of the pronouncements included in sections 1 to 5.

Section 6 of the Disclosure Checklist identifies IFRS disclosure requirements that are effective for annual periods beginning *after* 1 January 2010 ("forthcoming" requirements) and that are available for voluntary early adoption. Appendix II includes a list of the pronouncements included in section 6.

When preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, an entity should have regard to its local legal and regulatory requirements. This Disclosure Checklist does not consider any requirements of a particular jurisdiction.

This Disclosure Checklist contains disclosures only. It does not specify the scope of the IFRSs referred to or their recognition and measurement requirements. Nor does it explain the terms that are used in IFRSs and contained in this Disclosure Checklist. It also does not include IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans* and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

It is possible that standards and interpretations could be amended after 1 June 2010, with the amendment applicable to financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. Any such changes and additional requirements will need to be considered when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRSs.

This Disclosure Checklist should not be used as a substitute for referring to the IFRSs themselves.

## Organisation of the text

This Disclosure Checklist is arranged by topic. It is designed to provide all of the IFRS disclosures required for a set of financial statements when completed in its entirety. When a disclosure relates to more than one topic, it may not always be repeated under each relevant topic. For example, the requirement to disclose accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue is included in section 1.4 *Basis of Accounting*, but not repeated in section 3.1 *Revenue*. It is therefore critical that this Disclosure Checklist be completed in its entirety.

## Other ways KPMG member firm professionals can help

A more detailed discussion of the general accounting issues that arise from the application of IFRSs can be found in our publication *Insights into IFRS*.

In addition to *Insights into IFRS*, we have a range of publications that can assist you further, including:

- IFRS compared to US GAAP
- Illustrative financial statements for interim and annual periods
- IFRS Handbooks, which include extensive interpretative guidance and illustrative examples to elaborate or clarify the practical application of a standard
- New on the Horizon publications, which discuss consultation papers
- IFRS Practice Issues publications, which discuss specific requirements of pronouncements
- First Impressions publications, which discuss new pronouncements

- Newsletters, which highlight recent developments.

IFRS-related technical information also is available at [www.kpmgifrg.com](http://www.kpmgifrg.com).

For access to an extensive range of accounting, auditing and financial reporting guidance and literature, visit KPMG's Accounting Research Online. This web-based subscription service can be a valuable tool for anyone who wants to stay informed in today's dynamic environment. For a free 15-day trial, go to [www.aro.kpmg.com](http://www.aro.kpmg.com) and register today.

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# 1. General presentation

## 1.1 Presentation of financial statements

### Fair presentation

*IAS 1.15* Financial statements present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the *Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (Framework)*. The application of IFRSs, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation. \_\_\_\_\_

### Financial statements not prepared on a going concern basis

*IAS 1.25* When the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, disclose:  
(a) the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis; \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) the basis on which the financial statements are prepared; and \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) the reason why the entity is not considered to be a going concern. \_\_\_\_\_

### Accrual basis

*IAS 1.27* An entity prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. \_\_\_\_\_

### Structure and content

*IAS 1.10* A complete set of financial statements comprises:

*IAS 1.10(a)* (a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.10(b)* (b) a statement of comprehensive income for the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.10(c)* (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.10(d)* (d) a statement of cash flows for the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.10(e)* (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.10(f)* (f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.31* An entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information is not material. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.49* An entity clearly identifies the financial statements and distinguishes them from other information in the same published document. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51* An entity clearly identifies each financial statement and the notes. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51* An entity prominently displays, and repeats when necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented:

*IAS 1.51(a)* (a) the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51(b)* (b) whether the financial statements are of an individual entity or a group of entities; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51(c)* (c) the date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the set of financial statements or notes; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51(d)* (d) the presentation currency, as defined in IAS 21; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.51(e)* (e) the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.36* An entity presents a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.36* When an entity changes the end of its reporting period and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity discloses, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements:

*IAS 1.36(a)* (a) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.36(b)* (b) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable. \_\_\_\_\_

## Statement of financial position

### Current vs non-current distinction

*IAS 1.60* An entity presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position except when a liquidity presentation provides reliable and more relevant information. When that exception applies, all assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.61* Whichever method of presentation is adopted, disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled:

*IAS 1.61(a)* (a) no more than 12 months after the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.61(b)* (b) more than 12 months after the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.56* When current and non-current classification is used in the statement of financial position, do not classify deferred tax assets (liabilities) as current assets (liabilities). \_\_\_\_\_

### Information to be presented in the statement of financial position

*IAS 1.32* Assets and liabilities are not offset, unless required or permitted by an IFRS. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.29* Each material class of similar items is presented separately. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.29* Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54* As a minimum, the statement of financial position includes the following line items:

*IAS 1.54(a)* (a) property, plant and equipment; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(b)* (b) investment property; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(c)* (c) intangible assets; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(d)* (d) financial assets, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(e), (h) and (i); \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(e)* (e) investments accounted for using the equity method; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(f)* (f) biological assets; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(g)* (g) inventories; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(h)* (h) trade and other receivables; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(i)* (i) cash and cash equivalents; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(j)*,  
*IFRS 5.38* (j) the total of assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(k)* (k) trade and other payables; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(l)* (l) provisions; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(m)* (m) financial liabilities, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(k) and (l); \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(n)* (n) liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in IAS 12; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(o)* (o) deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(p)*,  
*IFRS 5.38* (p) liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.54(q)*,  
*27.27* (q) non-controlling interest, presented within equity, but separately from parent shareholders' equity; and \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 1.54(r)</i>	(r) issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.	_____
<i>IAS 1.55, 57(a)</i>	Present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. This may require additional line items when the size, nature or function of an item or aggregation of similar items is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.	_____
	<b>Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes</b>	
<i>IAS 1.77</i>	Disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations.	_____
<i>IAS 1.30</i>	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of financial position or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of financial position may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.78</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 1.78(a)</i>	(a) items of property, plant and equipment disaggregated into classes in accordance with IAS 16;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(b)</i>	(b) receivables disaggregated into amounts receivable from trade customers, receivables from related parties, prepayments and other amounts;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(c)</i>	(c) inventories subclassified, in accordance with IAS 2, into classifications such as merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(d)</i>	(d) provisions disaggregated into provisions for employee benefits and other items; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(e)</i>	(e) equity capital and reserves disaggregated into the various classes such as paid-in capital, share premium and reserves.	_____
<i>IAS 1.79</i>	Disclose either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:	
<i>IAS 1.79(a)</i>	(a) for each class of share capital:	
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(i)</i>	(i) the number of shares authorised;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued, but not fully paid;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(iv)</i>	(iv) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(v)</i>	(v) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(vi), 32.34</i>	(vi) shares in the entity held by the entity itself or by its subsidiaries (treasury shares) or associates; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(vii)</i>	(vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts, including the terms and amounts; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(b)</i>	(b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80</i>	If the entity is without share capital (e.g. a partnership, a trust), then disclose information equivalent to that required by IAS 1.79(a), showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.	_____
<i>IAS 20.24</i>	Present government grants related to assets (including non-monetary grants at fair value) either: (a) as deferred income; or	_____

	(b) as a deduction in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.	_____
<i>IAS 11.42</i>	Present:	
<i>IAS 11.42(a)</i>	(a) the gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset; and	_____
<i>IAS 11.42(b)</i>	(b) the gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38, 39</i>	For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale under IFRS 5, disclose the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale separately from other assets, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes (not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition).	_____
<i>IAS 17.49</i>	Lessors present assets subject to operating leases in their statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset.	_____
<i>IAS 28.38</i>	Disclose separately the carrying amount of investments in associates.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8</i>	Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in IAS 39, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)</i>	(a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) those classified as held for trading;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(b)</i>	(b) held-to-maturity investments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(c)</i>	(c) loans and receivables;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(d)</i>	(d) available-for-sale financial assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)</i>	(e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) those classified as held for trading; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(f)</i>	(f) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80A(a)</i>	If an entity has reclassified a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, disclose:	
	(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and	_____
	(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A</i>	Disclose for puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):	
<i>IAS 1.136A(a)</i>	(a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(b)</i>	(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(c)</i>	(c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(d)</i>	(d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80A(b)</i>	If an entity has reclassified an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a <i>pro rata</i> share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, disclose:	
	(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and	_____
	(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.	_____

*IFRIC 17.16(a)* Disclose the carrying amount of the dividend payable for distribution of non-cash assets to owners at the beginning and end of the period. \_\_\_\_\_

### Statement of comprehensive income

#### Information to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income

*IAS 1.81* Present all items of income and expense recognised in a period either in: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.81(a)* (a) a single statement of comprehensive income; or \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.81(b)* (b) two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss (separate income statement) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income). \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.12* When an income statement is presented it is part of a complete set of financial statements and is displayed immediately before the statement of comprehensive income. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.32* Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by an IFRS. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.88* Include all items of income and expense recognised in a period in profit or loss unless an IFRS requires or permits otherwise. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.29* Each material class of similar items is presented separately. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.29* Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82* As a minimum, the statement of comprehensive income includes line items that present the following amounts for the period: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(a)* (a) revenue; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(b)* (b) finance costs; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(c), 28.38* (c) share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(d), 12.77, 77A* (d) tax expense (income) related to profit or loss from ordinary activities; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(f)* (e) profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(g)* (f) each component of other comprehensive income classified by nature (excluding amounts in IAS 1.82(h)); \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(h)* (g) share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.82(i)* (h) total comprehensive income. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.83* Disclose in the statement of comprehensive income as allocations for the period: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.83(a)* (a) profit or loss attributable to: \_\_\_\_\_

(i) non-controlling interest; and \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) owners of the parent; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.83(b)* (b) total comprehensive income for the period attributable to: \_\_\_\_\_

(i) non-controlling interest; and \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) owners of the parent. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.84* An entity may present in a separate income statement the line items in IAS 1.82(a) - (f) and the disclosures in IAS 1.83(a). \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 1.85</i>	Present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of comprehensive income and the separate income statement (if presented), when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.	_____
<i>IAS 1.91</i> <i>IAS 1.91(a)</i> <i>IAS 1.91(b)</i>	Present components of other comprehensive income either: (a) net of related tax effects; or (b) before related tax effects with one amount of income tax relating to those components.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 1.92</i>	Disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IAS 20.29</i>	Government grants related to income are sometimes presented as a credit in the statement of comprehensive income, either: (a) separately or under a general heading such as "Other income"; or (b) deducted in reporting the related expense.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 20.29A</i>	If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement, as described in IAS 1.81, then it presents grants related to income as required in IAS 20.29 in that separate statement.	_____
<i>IFRIC 1.6(d)</i>	Changes in a revaluation surplus arising from changes in decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities should be separately identified, disclosed and described as such in the statement of comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IAS 19.93B,</i> <i>1.106</i>	Actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.34</i>	Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of comprehensive income for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.37</i>	Any gain or loss on the remeasurement of a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale that does not meet the definition of a discontinued operation is included in profit or loss from continuing operations.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38</i>	Present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.	_____
<i>IAS 32.41</i>	When it is relevant in explaining an entity's performance, present separately in the statement of comprehensive income any gain or loss arising from the remeasurement of a financial liability that includes a right to the residual interest in the assets of an entity in exchange for cash or another financial asset.	_____
<i>IAS 33.4</i>	If an entity chooses to disclose earnings per share information in its separate financial statements, then it presents such earnings per share information only in its statement of comprehensive income and not in the consolidated financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 33.4A</i>	If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement as described in IAS 1.81, then it presents earnings per share only in that separate statement.	_____

<i>IAS 33.73A</i>	IAS 33.73 applies to an entity that discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, per share amounts using a reported component of the separate income statement (as described in IAS 1.81), other than one required by IAS 33.	_____
<i>IAS 33.73</i>	If an entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of the statement of comprehensive income other than one required by IAS 33, then basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component is disclosed with equal prominence and presented in the notes. An entity discloses the basis on which the numerator is determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax. If a component of the statement of comprehensive income is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of comprehensive income, then a reconciliation is provided between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IAS 33.66</i>	Present in the statement of comprehensive income basic and diluted earnings per share for profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, and for profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity for the period, for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period.	_____
<i>IAS 33.69</i>	An entity presents basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (i.e. a loss per share).	_____
<i>IAS 33.66</i>	Equal prominence is given to the basic and diluted earnings per share ratios for all periods presented.	_____
	<b>Information to be presented either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes</b>	
<i>IAS 1.30</i>	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of comprehensive income may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.87</i>	Items of income and expense are not permitted to be presented as extraordinary items, in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented), or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.97</i>	When items of income and expense are material, disclose their nature and amount separately.	_____
<i>IAS 1.98</i>	Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:	
<i>IAS 1.98(a)</i>	(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as the reversal of such write-downs;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(b)</i>	(b) a restructuring of the activities of an entity and the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(c)</i>	(c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(d)</i>	(d) disposals of investments;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(e)</i>	(e) discontinued operations;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(f)</i>	(f) litigation settlements; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(g)</i>	(g) other reversals of provisions.	_____
<i>IAS 1.99, 100</i>	Present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or their function within the entity, whichever provides	

information that is reliable and more relevant. Entities are encouraged to present this analysis in the statement of comprehensive income or in the separate income statement (if presented).

<i>IAS 1.104</i>	If expenses are classified by function, then disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation, amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.	_____
<i>IAS 1.103</i>	If expenses are classified by function, then, as a minimum, disclose the cost of sales separately from other expenses.	_____
<i>IAS 32.40</i>	Dividends classified as an expense may be presented in the statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (if presented) either with interest on other liabilities or as a separate item.	_____
<i>IAS 32.40</i>	If there are differences between interest and dividends with respect to matters such as tax deductibility, then it is desirable to disclose them separately in the statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (if presented).	_____
<i>IAS 1.90</i>	Disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(d)</i>	Disclose separately in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss.	_____
<i>IAS 29.9</i>	The gain or loss on the net monetary position of an entity whose functional currency is a currency of a hyperinflationary economy is included in profit or loss and disclosed separately.	_____
<i>IAS 28.38</i>	Disclose separately investor's share of any discontinued operations of its associates.	_____
<i>IAS 28.39</i>	The investor's share of changes recognised directly in other comprehensive income by the associate is recognised by the investor and is disclosed in other comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IAS 33.68</i>	An entity that reports a discontinued operation discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 38.126</i>	Disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20</i>	Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either in the financial statements or in the notes:	
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)</i>	(a) net gains or net losses on:	
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(i)</i>	(i) financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are classified as held for trading;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period;	_____

<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) held-to-maturity investments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(iv)</i>	(iv) loans and receivables; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(v)</i>	(v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(b)</i>	(b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)</i>	(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(i)</i>	(i) financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(d)</i>	(d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(e)</i>	(e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.	_____
<i>IFRIC 17.15</i>	When an entity settles a dividend payable any difference between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable is presented as a separate line item in profit or loss.	_____
	<b>Presenting discontinued operations</b>	
<i>IFRS 5.5B</i>	An entity with discontinued operations applies the disclosure requirements of IFRS 5. Disclosures in other IFRSs do not apply to such assets (or disposal groups) unless those IFRSs require:	
	(a) specific disclosures in respect of discontinued operations; or	_____
	(b) disclosures about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of the measurement requirement of IFRS 5 and such disclosures are not already provided in other notes to the financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.30</i>	Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 5.33(a), IAS 1.81(e)</i>	(a) in the statement of comprehensive income a single amount comprising the total of:	
	(i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; and	_____
	(ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into:	
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(i)</i>	(i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) the related income tax expense as required by IAS 12.81(h);	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(iv)</i>	(iv) the related income tax expense as required by IAS 12.81(h).	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33A</i>	If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement as described in IAS 1.81, then a section identified as relating to discontinued operations is presented in that separate statement.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(d)</i>	Disclose the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income.	_____

<i>IFRS 5.34</i>	Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of comprehensive income (see IFRS 5.33) for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.35</i>	Adjustments in the current period to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a discontinued operation in a prior period are classified separately in discontinued operations. The nature and amount of such adjustments is disclosed.	_____
<i>IAS 33.68</i>	An entity that reports a discontinued operation discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.36A</i>	An entity that is committed to a sale or distribution plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary discloses the information required by IFRS 5.33 - .36 when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5.32.	_____
<b>Comparative information and consistency of presentation</b>		
<i>IAS 1.38</i>	Unless IFRSs permit or require otherwise, disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 1.38</i>	Comparative information is included for narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 1.39</i>	An entity disclosing comparative information presents, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.39</i>	When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, it presents, as a minimum, three statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. An entity presents statements of financial position as at the:	_____
<i>IAS 1.39(a)</i>	(a) end of the current period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.39(b)</i>	(b) end of the previous period (which is the same as the beginning of the current period); and	_____
<i>IAS 1.39(c)</i>	(c) beginning of the earliest comparative period.	_____
<i>IAS 1.45</i>	The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements is retained from one period to the next unless:	_____
<i>IAS 1.45(a)</i>	(a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification is more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in IAS 8; or	_____
<i>IAS 1.45(b)</i>	(b) an IFRS requires a change in presentation.	_____
<i>IAS 29.8</i>	The financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy is stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. The corresponding figures for the previous period required by IAS 1 and any information in respect of earlier periods is stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period (see IAS 21.42(b) and .43 when the presentation currency is not a hyperinflationary economy).	_____

*IAS 28.15* When an investment in an associate previously classified as held for sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it is accounted for using the equity method as from the date of its classification as held for sale. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held for sale are amended accordingly. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 31.43* When an interest in a jointly controlled entity previously classified as held for sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it is accounted for using proportionate consolidation or the equity method as from the date of its classification as held for sale. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held for sale are amended accordingly. \_\_\_\_\_

### Reclassifications

*IAS 1.41* When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, comparative amounts are reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.41* When comparative amounts are reclassified, disclose:  
*IAS 1.41(a)* (a) the nature of the reclassification; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 1.41(b)* (b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 1.41(c)* (c) the reason for the reclassification. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.42* When reclassifying comparative amounts is impracticable, disclose:  
*IAS 1.42(a)* (a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 1.42(b)* (b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified. \_\_\_\_\_

### Other disclosures

*IAS 1.138* Disclose the following if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.138(a)* (a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office); \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.138(b)* (b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.138(c)* (c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.138(d)* (d) if it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life. \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.2 Changes in equity

*IAS 1.29* Each material class of similar items is presented separately. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.29* Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.30* For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of changes in equity may warrant separate presentation in the notes. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.31* An entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information is not material. \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 1.106</i>	Present a statement of changes in equity showing in the statement:	
<i>IAS 1.106(a)</i>	(a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to:	
	(i) owners of the parent; and	_____
	(ii) non-controlling interests;	_____
<i>IAS 1.106(b)</i>	(b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8;	_____
<i>IAS 1.106(d)</i>	(c) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:	
<i>IAS 1.106(d)(i)</i>	(i) profit or loss;	_____
<i>IAS 1.106(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) each item of other comprehensive income; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.106(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control.	_____
<i>IAS 1.108</i>	In IAS 1.106 the components of equity include, for example, each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.	_____
<i>IAS 1.107</i>	Disclose, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes:	
	(a) the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period; and	_____
	(b) the related amount per share.	_____
<i>IAS 32.39</i>	The amount of transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity in the period is disclosed separately in the notes.	_____
<i>IFRIC 17.16(b)</i>	Disclose the increase or decrease in the carrying amount of non-cash assets distributed to owners recognised in the period as a result of the change in the fair value of the assets to be distributed.	_____

### 1.3 Statement of cash flows

<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.	_____
<i>IAS 1.30</i>	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of cash flows. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of cash flows may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 7.10</i>	Report cash flows during the period classified as operating, investing and financing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.18</i>	Report cash flows from operating activities using either:	
<i>IAS 7.18(a)</i>	(a) the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or	_____
<i>IAS 7.18(b)</i>	(b) the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.	_____

<i>IAS 7.21</i>	Report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities, except to the extent that cash flows are reported on a net basis in accordance with IAS 7.22 and .24.	_____
<i>IAS 7.22</i>	Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities that may be reported on a net basis:	
<i>IAS 7.22(a)</i>	(a) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.22(b)</i>	(b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.	_____
<i>IAS 7.24</i>	Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:	
<i>IAS 7.24(a)</i>	(a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date;	_____
<i>IAS 7.24(b)</i>	(b) the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.24(c)</i>	(c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.	_____
<i>IAS 7.25</i>	Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in an entity's functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.	_____
<i>IAS 7.26</i>	The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.	_____
<i>IAS 7.28</i>	Disclose separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in foreign currency. This amount includes the differences, if any, had those cash flows been reported at end of period exchange rates.	_____
<i>IAS 7.31</i>	Disclose separately cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid, classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing, or financing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.35</i>	Disclose separately cash flows from taxes on income in operating activities, unless they can be identified specifically with financing or investing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.43</i>	Investing and financing transactions that are excluded from the statement of cash flows because they do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents are disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.45</i>	Disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents, and a reconciliation of the amounts in the statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position.	_____
<i>IAS 7.48</i>	Disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group.	_____

<i>IAS 7.50</i>	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose:	
<i>IAS 7.50(a)</i>	(a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities;	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported using proportionate consolidation;	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(c)</i>	(c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see IFRS 8).	_____
<i>IAS 20.28</i>	The purchase of assets and the receipt of a related grant are often disclosed as separate items in the statement of cash flows regardless of whether the grant is deducted from the related asset for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position.	_____
	<b>Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses</b>	
<i>IAS 7.39</i>	Disclose separately aggregate cash flows from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, and classify the cash flows as an investing activity.	_____
<i>IAS 7.40</i>	Disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period:	
<i>IAS 7.40(a)</i>	(a) the total consideration paid or received;	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the portion of the consideration that is cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(c)</i>	(c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the assets and liabilities, other than cash or cash equivalents, in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category.	_____
<i>IAS 7.42A</i>	Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are classified as cash flows from financing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.42B</i>	Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, such as the subsequent purchase or sale by a parent of a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions under IAS 27. Accordingly the resulting cash flows are classified in the same way as other transactions with owners described in IAS 7.17.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(c)</i>	Disclose the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations either in the notes or in the financial statements. These disclosures are not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.34</i>	Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of cash flows for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.	_____

## 1.4 Basis of accounting

### Notes

- IAS 1.112* The notes:
- IAS 1.112(a)* (a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.112(b)* (b) disclose the information required by IFRSs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.112(c)* (c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of them. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.113* Notes are presented in a systematic manner, and each item in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, in the separate income statement (if presented), and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows is cross-referenced to any related information in the notes. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.114, 115* Notes are normally presented in the following order to assist users to understand the financial statements and to compare them with financial statements of other entities (unless considered necessary or desirable to vary the order):
- IAS 1.114(a)* (a) statement of compliance with IFRSs (see IAS 1.16); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.114(b)* (b) summary of significant accounting policies applied (see IAS 1.117); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.114(c)* (c) supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, in the separate income statement (if presented), and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.114(d)* (d) other disclosures, including:
- IAS 1.114(d)(i)* (i) contingent liabilities (see IAS 37) and unrecognised contractual commitments; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.114(d)(ii)* (ii) non-financial disclosures (see IFRS 7). \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.116* Notes providing information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and specific accounting policies may be presented as a separate section of the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.17(c)* Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance. \_\_\_\_\_

### Basis of accounting

- IAS 1.16* When financial statements comply with IFRSs, disclose an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. Financial statements are not described as complying with IFRSs unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRSs. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.25, 10.16(b)* When management is aware of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclose those uncertainties. Such events or conditions requiring disclosure may arise after the end of the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.23* In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*, but the relevant regulatory

framework prohibits departure from the requirement, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:

- IAS 1.23(a)* (a) the title of the IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.23(b)* (b) the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation for each period presented. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Departure from a particular requirement of an IFRS**

*IAS 1.19* In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*, the entity departs from that requirement in the manner set out in IAS 1.20 if the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such a departure. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.20* When an entity departs from a requirement of an IFRS under IAS 1.19, disclose:

- IAS 1.20(a)* (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.20(b)* (b) that it has complied with applicable IFRSs except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.20(c)* (c) the title of the IFRS from which it has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework* and the treatment adopted; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.20(d)* (d) the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.21* When the entity has departed from a requirement of an IFRS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, disclose:

- IAS 1.20(c)* (a) the title of the IFRS from which it departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS would have required, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework* and the treatment adopted; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.20(d)* (b) the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented. \_\_\_\_\_

### **IFRSs not yet effective**

*IAS 8.30* When an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued, but is not yet effective, disclose:

- IAS 8.30(a)* (a) that fact; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.30(b)* (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that the application of the new IFRS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 8.31* Consider disclosing:

- IAS 8.31(a)* (a) the title of the new IFRS; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.31(b)* (b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.31(c)* (c) the date by which application of the IFRS is required; \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 8.31(d)* (d) the date at which the entity plans to adopt the IFRS initially; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.31(e)* (e) either: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.31(e)(i)* (i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.31(e)(ii)* (ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect. \_\_\_\_\_

### Accounting policies

- IAS 1.18* Inappropriate accounting policies are not rectified either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.117* Disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.117(a)* (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.117(b)* (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5* For financial instruments, disclosures of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements may include: \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(a)* (a) for financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss: \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) the nature of the financial assets or financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) the criteria for so designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, 11A or 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(b)* (b) the criteria for designating financial assets as available for sale. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(c)* (c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39.38). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(d)* (d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses: \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(e)* (e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7.20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(f)* (f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(g)* (g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms (see IFRS 7.36(d)). \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 1.121, 8.10 - 12</i>	Disclose each significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by IFRSs, but is selected and applied in accordance with IAS 8.10 - .12.	_____
<i>IAS 1.122</i>	Disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations that are disclosed elsewhere, made by management in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 20.39(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the method of presentation in the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue, including the methods adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services.	_____
<i>IAS 11.39</i>	With respect to contract revenue, disclose:	
<i>IAS 11.39(b)</i>	(a) the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognised in the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 11.39(c)</i>	(b) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress.	_____
<i>IAS 16.73</i>	Disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:	
<i>IAS 16.73(a)</i>	(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(b)</i>	(b) the depreciation methods used; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(c)</i>	(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.	_____
<i>IAS 38.118</i>	Disclose, for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated and other intangible assets:	
<i>IAS 38.118(a)</i>	(a) whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used; and	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(b)</i>	(b) the amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives.	_____
<i>IAS 41.47</i>	Disclose the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each group of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each group of biological assets.	_____
<i>IFRS 6.24(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for exploration and evaluation expenditures, including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.	_____
<i>IAS 23.9, 29(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for borrowing costs.	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for measuring inventories, including the cost formula used.	_____
<i>IAS 19.34B</i>	When an entity is part of a group defined benefit plan, in its individual or separate financial statements disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.34B(a)</i>	(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.34B(b)</i>	(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity.	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for recognising actuarial gains and losses in defined benefit plans.	_____
<i>SIC 27.10(b)</i>	Disclose the accounting treatment applied to any fee received in an arrangement in the legal form of a lease that does not, in substance, involve a lease under IAS 17.	_____

<i>IFRS 4.37(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expenses.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(a)</i>	Disclose the objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks.	_____
<i>IAS 7.46</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents.	_____
<i>IAS 27.42(c)</i>	Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements (that elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements) the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27.42(b).	_____
<i>IAS 27.43(c)</i>	Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27.43(b).	_____
<i>IAS 28.37(h)</i>	If an associate is not accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.13, then that fact is disclosed.	_____
<i>IAS 31.57</i>	A venturer discloses the method used to account for its interests in jointly controlled entities.	_____
<i>IAS 40.75</i>	Disclose for investment property:	
<i>IAS 40.75(a)</i>	(a) whether the fair value model or the cost model is applied;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(b)</i>	(b) if the fair value model is applied, whether, and in what circumstances, property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(c)</i>	(c) when the classification of property is difficult (see IAS 40.14), the criteria developed to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(d)</i>	(d) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property, including a statement whether the determination of fair value was supported by market evidence or was more heavily based on other factors because of the nature of the property and lack of comparable market data;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(d)</i>	(e) if more heavily based on other factors, disclose those factors; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(e)</i>	(f) the extent to which the fair value (as measured or disclosed) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.28(a)</i>	If the market for a financial instrument is not active, then an entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IAS 39.AG74 - AG79). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in IAS 39.AG76 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, then an entity discloses, by class of financial instrument its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see IAS 39.AG76A).	_____

*IFRS 7.33(a), (b)* Disclose for each type of risk arising from financial instruments the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk and any changes from the previous period.

*IFRS 7.38(b)* When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, an entity discloses its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.

### **Disclosures regarding estimates and assumptions**

*IAS 1.125* Disclose information about assumptions made about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

*IAS 1.125* Include the following details in respect of those assets and liabilities:

*IAS 1.125(a)* (a) their nature; and

*IAS 1.125(b)* (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.

*IAS 1.129* Examples of such disclosures are:

*IAS 1.129(a)* (a) the nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty;

*IAS 1.129(b)* (b) the sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity;

*IAS 1.129(c)* (c) the expected resolution of an uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes within the next financial year in respect of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities affected; and

*IAS 1.129(d)* (d) an explanation of changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved.

*IAS 1.130* IAS 1 does not require the disclosure of budget information or forecasts in making the disclosures in IAS 1.125.

*IAS 1.131* When it is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects of an assumption or another source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, disclose that it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. In all cases the entity discloses the carrying amount and nature of the assets or liabilities affected by the assumption.

### **Other disclosures**

*SIC 27.10* Consider all aspects of the arrangement that does not, in substance, involve a lease under IAS 17 in determining the appropriate disclosures that are necessary in order to understand the arrangement and the accounting treatment. See section 4.1 *Leases* for detailed disclosure requirements.

## 1.5 Consolidation

### Subsidiaries

- IAS 27.41* Disclose in the consolidated financial statements:
- IAS 27.41(a)* (a) the nature of the relationship between the parent and a subsidiary when the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(b)* (b) the reasons why the ownership, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, of more than half of the voting or potential voting power of an investee does not constitute control; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(c)* (c) the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of a subsidiary when such financial statements are used to prepare consolidated financial statements and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the parent's financial statements, and the reason for using a different date or period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(d)* (d) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(e)* (e) a schedule that shows the effects of any changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control on the equity attributable to owners of the parent; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(f)* (f) if control of a subsidiary is lost, then the parent discloses the gain or loss, if any, recognised in accordance with IAS 27.34, and:
- IAS 27.41(f)(i)* (i) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to recognising any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.41(f)(ii)* (ii) the line items in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income). \_\_\_\_\_

### Separate financial statements

- IAS 27.42* When separate financial statements are prepared for a parent that, in accordance with IAS 27.10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements, disclose:
- IAS 27.42(a)* (a) (i) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; \_\_\_\_\_  
 (ii) that the exemption from consolidation has been used; \_\_\_\_\_  
 (iii) the name and country of incorporation or residence of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRSs have been produced for public use; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (iv) the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.42(b)* (b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (i) the name; \_\_\_\_\_  
 (ii) the country of incorporation or residence; \_\_\_\_\_  
 (iii) the proportion of ownership interest; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (iv) if different, the proportion of voting power held; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.42(c)* (c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.42(b). \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 27.43* When a parent (other than a parent who elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 27.10), a venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity or an investor in an associate prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:
- IAS 27.43(a)* (a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared, if not required by law; \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 27.43(b)</i>	(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the name;</li> <li>(ii) country of incorporation or residence;</li> <li>(iii) proportion of ownership interest; and</li> <li>(iv) if different, the proportion of voting power held; and</li> </ul>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<i>IAS 27.43(c)</i>	(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.43(b).	<p>_____</p>
<i>IAS 27.43</i>	When: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a parent who prepares consolidated financial statements;</li> <li>(b) a venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity; or</li> <li>(c) an investor in an associate</li> </ul> prepares separate financial statements, identify in those separate financial statements, the financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 27.9 (consolidated financial statements) or IAS 28 and IAS 31 to which they relate.	<p>_____</p>

## 1.6 Business combinations

### Business combinations effected during the period

<i>IFRS 3.59(a), 60, B64</i>	An acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations that were effected during the period. An acquirer discloses in particular the following information for each business combination that was effected during the period:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(a)</i>	(a) the name and description of the acquiree;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(b)</i>	(b) the acquisition date;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(c)</i>	(c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(d)</i>	(d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(e)</i>	(e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)</i>	(f) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(i)</i>	(i) cash;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) liabilities incurred, e.g. a liability for contingent consideration; and	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(iv)</i>	(iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)</i>	(g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)</i>	(i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii)</i>	(iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer discloses that fact;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)</i>	(h) for acquired receivables (and provided by each major class of receivable):	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(i)</i>	(i) the fair value of the receivables;	<p>_____</p>
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and	<p>_____</p>

<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(iii)</i>	(iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(i)</i>	(i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)</i>	(j) for each contingent liability recognised in a business combination, the information required in IAS 37.85;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)</i>	(j) if a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(i)</i>	(i) the information required by IAS 37.86; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(ii)</i>	(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(k)</i>	(k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)</i>	(l) for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.51:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(i)</i>	(i) a description of each transaction;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(ii)</i>	(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iv)</i>	(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(m)</i>	(m) the disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by IFRS 3.B64(l) including:	_____
	(i) the amount of acquisition-related costs;	_____
	(ii) the amount of those acquisition-related costs recognised as an expense;	_____
	(iii) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which those acquisition-related costs are recognised;	_____
	(iv) the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense; and	_____
	(v) how any issue costs not recognised as an expense were recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)</i>	(n) in a bargain purchase:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3.34 and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)</i>	(o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 percent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)</i>	(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(i)</i>	(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(ii)</i>	(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see IFRS 3.42) and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)</i>	(q) the following information:	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(i)</i>	(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(ii)</i>	(ii) the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.	_____

*IFRS 3.B64(q)* If disclosure of any of the information required by IFRS 3.B64(q) is impracticable, then the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable. (IFRS 3 uses the term “impracticable” with the same meaning as IAS 8.) \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B65* For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer discloses in aggregate the information required by IFRS 3.B64(e) - (q). \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.63* If the specific disclosures required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs do not meet the objectives set out in IFRS 3.59 and .61, then the acquirer discloses whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives. \_\_\_\_\_

**Business combinations effected after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue**

*IFRS 3.59(b), 60, B64* An acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations that were effected after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue. An acquirer discloses in particular the following information for each business combination that was effected after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue:

*IFRS 3.B64(a)* (a) the name and description of the acquiree; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(b)* (b) the acquisition date; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(c)* (c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(d)* (d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(e)* (e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(f)* (f) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as:

*IFRS 3.B64(f)(i)* (i) cash; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(f)(ii)* (ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(f)(iii)* (iii) liabilities incurred, e.g. a liability for contingent consideration; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(f)(iv)* (iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(g)* (g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:

*IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)* (i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)* (ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii)* (iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer discloses that fact; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(h)* (h) for acquired receivables (and provided by each major class of receivable):

*IFRS 3.B64(h)(i)* (i) the fair value of the receivables; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(h)(ii)* (ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(h)(iii)* (iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(i)* (i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 3.B64(j)* (j) for each contingent liability recognised in a business combination, the information required in IAS 37.85; \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)</i>	(j) if a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(i)</i>	(i) the information required by IAS 37.86; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(ii)</i>	(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(k)</i>	(k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)</i>	(l) for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.51:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(i)</i>	(i) a description of each transaction;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(ii)</i>	(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iv)</i>	(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(m)</i>	(m) the disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by IFRS 3.B64(l) including:	
	(i) the amount of acquisition-related costs;	_____
	(ii) the amount of those acquisition-related costs recognised as an expense;	_____
	(iii) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which those acquisition-related costs are recognised;	_____
	(iv) the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense; and	_____
	(v) how any issue costs not recognised as an expense were recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)</i>	(n) in a bargain purchase:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3.34 and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)</i>	(o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 percent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)</i>	(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(i)</i>	(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(ii)</i>	(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see IFRS 3.42) and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)</i>	(q) the following information:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(i)</i>	(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(ii)</i>	(ii) the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64</i>	If disclosure of any of the information required by IFRS 3.B64(q) is impracticable, then the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable. (IFRS 3 uses the term “impracticable” with the same meaning as IAS 8).	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B66</i>	If the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, then the acquirer discloses the information required by IFRS 3.B64 unless the initial accounting for the	

business combination is incomplete at the time the financial statements are authorised for issue. In that situation the acquirer describes which disclosures could not be made and the reasons why they cannot be made.

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*IFRS 3.63* If the specific disclosures required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs do not meet the objectives set out in IFRS 3.59 and IFRS 3.61, then the acquirer discloses whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives.

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### **Adjustments**

*IFRS 3.61* The acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of adjustments recognised in the current reporting period that relate to business combinations that occurred in the period or previous reporting periods.

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### **Measurement period**

*IFRS 3.61, 62, B67(a)* If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete (see IFRS 3.45) for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination, therefore, have been determined only provisionally, then the acquirer discloses the following information for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively in order to meet the objective of IFRS 3.61:

- IFRS 3.B67(a)(i)* (a) the reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete;
  - IFRS 3.B67(a)(ii)* (b) the assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete; and
  - IFRS 3.B67(a)(iii)* (c) the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3.49.
- 

### **Evaluation of the financial effects of gains and losses recognised in the current reporting period**

*IFRS 3.B67(e)* The acquirer discloses (for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively) the amount and an explanation of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both:

- IFRS 3.B67(e)(i)* (a) relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting periods; and
  - IFRS 3.B67(e)(ii)* (b) is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements.
-

## 1.7 Foreign currency translation and hyperinflationary economies

### General

- IAS 21.52* Disclose:
- IAS 21.52(a)* (a) the amount of net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.52(b)* (b) the net exchange differences classified in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.54* When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, disclose that fact. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.54* Disclose the reason for any change in the functional currency. \_\_\_\_\_

### Presentation and functional currency

- IAS 21.53* When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, disclose that fact. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.53* In addition to the above, disclose:
- (a) the functional currency; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) the reason for using a different presentation currency. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.55* When an entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, it describes the financial statements as complying with IFRSs only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable standard and each applicable interpretation including the translation method set out in IAS 21.39 and .42. \_\_\_\_\_

### Information displayed in a currency other than the entity's functional or presentation currency

- IAS 21.57* When an entity displays its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is different from either its functional currency or its presentation currency and the requirements of IAS 21.55 are not met, it:
- IAS 21.57(a)* (a) clearly identifies the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IFRSs; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.57(b)* (b) discloses the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 21.57(c)* (c) discloses the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information. \_\_\_\_\_

### Hyperinflationary economies

- IAS 29.39(a)* When the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is hyperinflationary are presented in a presentation currency that is non-hyperinflationary, disclose the fact that the financial statements for the current period, but not for the previous period:
- (a) have been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 29.39(b)* Disclose whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 29.39(c)* Disclose the identity and level of the price index at the end of the reporting period and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.8 Prior period adjustments and other accounting changes

### Changes in accounting estimates

- IAS 8.39* Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods, except for a disclosure of the effect on future periods that is impracticable to estimate. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 16.76* In particular, in respect of property, plant and equipment disclosure may arise from changes in estimate with respect to:
- IAS 16.76(a)* (a) residual values; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 16.76(b)* (b) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 16.76(c)* (c) useful lives; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 16.76(d)* (d) depreciation method. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.121* Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate arising from changes in the assessment of an intangible asset's useful life, the amortisation method or its residual value, that has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.40* If the amount of the effect in subsequent periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, then disclose that fact. \_\_\_\_\_

### Errors

- IAS 8.49* Disclose:
- IAS 8.49(a)* (a) the nature of the prior period error; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.49(b)* (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:
- IAS 8.49(b)(i)* (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.49(b)(ii)* (ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.49(c)* (c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.49(d)* (d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected. \_\_\_\_\_

### Initial adoption of an individual IFRS

- IAS 8.28* When initial application of an IFRS has an effect on the current period or any prior period would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment; or might have an effect on future periods, disclose:
- IAS 8.28(a)* (a) the title of the IFRS; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(b)* (b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(c)* (c) the nature of the change in accounting policy; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(d)* (d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(e)* (e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(f)* (f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
- IAS 8.28(f)(i)* (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(f)(ii)* (ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.28(g)* (g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 8.28(h)* (h) if retrospective application required by IAS 8.19(a) or (b) is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, then the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Voluntary changes**

*IAS 8.29* When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period; would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment; or might have an effect on future periods, disclose:

- IAS 8.29(a)* (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.29(b)* (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.29(c)* (c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
- IAS 8.29(c)(i)* (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.29(c)(ii)* (ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.29(d)* (d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 8.29(e)* (e) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied. \_\_\_\_\_

## **1.9 Events after the reporting period**

- IAS 10.17* Disclose the date that the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 10.17* If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after their issue, then disclose that fact. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 10.19* If an entity receives information after the end of the reporting period about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, then update the disclosures that relate to these conditions in light of the new information. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 37.75* If an entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the end of the reporting period, then disclose under IAS 10 if restructuring is material and non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 5.12* If the criteria in IFRS 5.7 and .8 are met after the end of the reporting period, but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, then disclose:
- IFRS 5.41(a)* (a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group); \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 5.41(b)* (b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 5.41(d)* (c) if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with IFRS 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 10.21, 22* For each material category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period, disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect (or a statement

that such an estimate cannot be made). The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period that may require such disclosure:

- |                                   |   |       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IAS 10.22(a)</i>               | (a) a major business combination after the end of the reporting period or disposing of a major subsidiary;  | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(b)</i>               | (b) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation;  | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(c)</i>               | (c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, other disposals of assets or expropriation of major assets by government;   | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(d)</i>               | (d) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the end of the reporting period;  | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(e)</i>               | (e) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring;   | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(f),<br/>33.70(d)</i> | (f) ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those that are reflected in earnings per share calculations, that occur after the end of the reporting period and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(g)</i>               | (g) abnormally large changes after the end of the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;   | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(h),<br/>12.88</i>    | (h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the end of the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities;  | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(i)</i>               | (i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities (e.g. by issuing significant guarantees); and   | _____ |
| <i>IAS 10.22(j)</i>               | (j) commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the end of the reporting period.   | _____ |
| <br><i>IFRIC 17.17</i>            | <br>If the entity declares a dividend to distribute a non-cash asset after the end of a reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, then disclose:   |       |
|                                   | (a) the nature of the asset to be distributed;  | _____ |
|                                   | (b) the carrying amount of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period; and   | _____ |
|                                   | (c) whether fair values are determined, in whole or in part, directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market or are estimated using a valuation technique and the method used to determine fair value and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied.   | _____ |

## 2. Specific statement of financial position items

### 2.1 Property, plant and equipment

#### General

<i>IAS 16.73</i>	Disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:	
<i>IAS 16.73(d)</i>	(a) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with the accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(i)</i>	(i) additions;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) acquisitions through business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under IAS 16.31, .39 and .40;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(v) decreases resulting from impairment losses recognised in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(vi) increases resulting from impairment losses reversed in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(v)</i>	(vii) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(vi)</i>	(viii) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(vii)</i>	(ix) depreciation;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(viii)</i>	(x) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(ix)</i>	(xi) other changes.	_____

*IAS 36.126(a), (b)* For each class of assets, disclose the line items of the statement of comprehensive income in which impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included. \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 16.74</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 16.74(a)</i>	(a) the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities;	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(b)</i>	(b) the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of construction; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(c)</i>	(c) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.	_____

#### Revaluation

<i>IAS 16.77</i>	For revalued property, plant and equipment, disclose:	
<i>IAS 16.77(a)</i>	(a) the effective date of the revaluation;	_____
<i>IAS 16.77(b)</i>	(b) whether an independent valuer was involved;	_____
<i>IAS 16.77(c)</i>	(c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values;	_____
<i>IAS 16.77(d)</i>	(d) the extent to which the items' fair values were determined directly by reference to observable prices in an active market or recent market transactions on arm's length terms or were estimated using other valuation techniques;	_____
<i>IAS 16.77(e)</i>	(e) for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model (i.e. not revalued); and	_____
<i>IAS 16.77(f)</i>	(f) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.	_____

**Other disclosures (optional)**

<i>IAS 16.79</i>	The following disclosures are encouraged, but not required:	
<i>IAS 16.79(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 16.79(b)</i>	(b) the gross carrying amount of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;	_____
<i>IAS 16.79(c)</i>	(c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.79(d)</i>	(d) when the cost model is used (i.e. no revaluations), the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.	_____

**2.2 Intangible assets and goodwill**

**General**

<i>IAS 38.118</i>	Disclose the following for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated and other intangible assets:	
<i>IAS 38.118(c)</i>	(a) the gross carrying amount and any accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(d)</i>	(b) the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included; and	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)</i>	(c) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(i)</i>	(i) additions arising from internal development;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) additions acquired separately;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) additions acquired through business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(v)</i>	(v) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(vi)</i>	(vi) decreases resulting from impairment losses recognised in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(vii)</i>	(vii) increases resulting from impairment losses reversed in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(viii)</i>	(viii) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(ix)</i>	(ix) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(x)</i>	(x) amortisation;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(xi)</i>	(xi) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(xii)</i>	(xii) other changes.	_____
<i>IAS 38.122</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 38.122(a)</i>	(a) for an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life. In giving these reasons, describe the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(b)</i>	(b) a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)</i>	(c) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and recognised initially at fair value:	
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(i)</i>	(i) the fair value recognised initially for these assets;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) their carrying amount; and	_____

- IAS 38.122(c)(iii)* (iii) whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.122(d)* (d) the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted and the carrying amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.122(e)* (e) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets. \_\_\_\_\_

### Revaluation

- IAS 38.124* If intangible assets are accounted for at revalued amounts, then disclose:
- IAS 38.124(a)* (a) by class of intangible assets:
- IAS 38.124(a)(i)* (i) the effective date of the revaluation; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.124(a)(ii)* (ii) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.124(a)(iii)* (iii) the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued intangible assets been carried under the cost model (i.e. not revalued); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.124(b)* (b) the amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the period, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.124(c)* (c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the assets' fair values. \_\_\_\_\_

### Goodwill

- IFRS 3.B67(d)* The acquirer discloses (for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively) a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(i)* (a) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(ii)* (b) additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(iii)* (c) adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the period in accordance with IFRS 3.67; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(iv)* (d) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(iv)* (e) goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(v)* (f) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36. (IAS 36 requires the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount and impairment of goodwill in addition to this requirement); \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(vi)* (g) net exchange differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(vii)* (h) any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 3.B67(d)(viii)* (i) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.133* If any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the end of the reporting period (see IAS 36.84), then the amount of the unallocated goodwill is disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated. \_\_\_\_\_

### Estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

- IAS 36.134* Disclose for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group

of units) is significant in comparison with the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:

<i>IAS 36.134(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units);	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(b)</i>	(b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units);	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(c)</i>	(c) the basis on which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount has been determined (i.e. value in use or fair value less costs to sell);	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)</i>	(d) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on value in use, then:	
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(i)</i>	(i) a description of each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of management's approach to determining the value(s) assigned to each key assumption, whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets/forecasts approved by management and, when a period greater than five years is used for a cash-generating unit (group of units), an explanation of why that longer period is justified;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(iv)</i>	(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, and the justification for using any growth rate that exceeds the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market to which the unit (group of units) is dedicated; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(v)</i>	(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)</i>	(e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs to sell, then disclose the methodology used to determine fair value less costs to sell. If fair value less costs to sell is not determined using an observable market price for the unit (group of units), then the following information is disclosed:	
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(i)</i>	(i) a description of each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs to sell. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of management's approach to determining the value(s) assigned to each key assumption, whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information.	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)</i>	If fair value less costs to sell is determined using discounted cash flow projections, then the following information is disclosed:	
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(v)</i>	(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(f)</i>	(f) if a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount would cause the unit's (group of units') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:	
<i>IAS 36.134(f)(i)</i>	(i) the amount by which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) the value assigned to the key assumption; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure the recoverable amount, in order for the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.	_____

- IAS 36.135* If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison to the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, then disclose that fact together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units). \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135* If the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, then an entity discloses that fact, together with:
- IAS 36.135(a)* (a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(b)* (b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(c)* (c) a description of the key assumption(s); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(d)* (d) a description of management's approach to determining the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s), whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(e)* (e) if a reasonably possible change in the key assumption(s) would cause the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') carrying amounts to exceed the aggregate of their recoverable amounts:
- IAS 36.135(e)(i)* (i) the amount by which the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(e)(ii)* (ii) the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s); and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 36.135(e)(iii)* (iii) the amount by which the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s) must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of the change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts to be equal to the aggregate of their carrying amounts. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Other information (optional)**

- IAS 38.128* An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose:
- IAS 38.128(a)* (a) a description of any fully amortised intangible asset that is still in use; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 38.128(b)* (b) a brief description of significant intangible assets controlled by the entity, but not recognised as assets because they did not meet the recognition criteria in IAS 38 or because they were acquired or generated before the version of IAS 38 issued in 1998 was effective. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.3 Investment property

<i>IAS 40.74, 75</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 40.75(f)</i>	(a) the amounts recognised in profit or loss for:	
<i>IAS 40.75(f)(i)</i>	(i) rental income from investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(f)(iv)</i>	(iv) the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used into a pool in which the fair value model is used (see IAS 40.32C);	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(g)</i>	(b) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(h)</i>	(c) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.	_____

### Fair value model

<i>IAS 40.76</i>	Disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
<i>IAS 40.76(a)</i>	(a) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from capitalised subsequent expenditure;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(b)</i>	(b) additions acquired through business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(c)</i>	(c) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(d)</i>	(d) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(e)</i>	(e) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(f)</i>	(f) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(g)</i>	(g) other changes.	_____

*IAS 40.78* When an entity that applies the fair value model to investment property measures a property using the cost model in IAS 16 (in accordance with IAS 40.53) because fair value cannot be measured reliably, disclose in the reconciliation required in IAS 40.76 amounts relating to that investment property separately from amounts relating to other investment property. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 40.77* When a valuation obtained for investment property is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements, disclose a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 40.77* Show separately the aggregate amount of any recognised lease obligations that have been added back and any other significant adjustments. \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 40.78</i>	When fair value cannot be measured reliably, disclose:	
<i>IAS 40.78(a)</i>	(a) a description of the investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(c)</i>	(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(d)</i>	(d) on disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:	
<i>IAS 40.78(d)(i)</i>	(i) the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale; and	_____

IAS 40.78(d)(iii) (iii) the amount of gain or loss recognised. \_\_\_\_\_

### Cost model

IAS 40.79 Disclose:

IAS 40.79(a) (a) the depreciation methods used; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(b) (b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(c) (c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d) (d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing: \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(i) (i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(ii) (ii) additions acquired through business combinations; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(iii) (iii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(iv) (iv) depreciation; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(v) (v) impairment losses recognised and separately those reversed during the period in accordance with IAS 36; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(vi) (vi) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(vii) (vii) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(d)(viii) (viii) other changes; and \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(e) (e) the fair value of investment property. \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(e) When fair value cannot be determined reliably, disclose that fact together with:

IAS 40.79(e)(i) (a) a description of the investment property; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(e)(ii) (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be determined reliably; and \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 40.79(e)(iii) (c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.4 Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures

### Investments in associates

IAS 28.37 Disclose:

IAS 28.37(a) (a) the fair value of investments in associates for which there are published price quotations; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 28.37(b) (b) summarised financial information of associates, including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 28.37(c) (c) the reasons why the presumption that an investor does not have significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, less than 20 percent of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it has significant influence; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 28.37(d) (d) the reasons why the presumption that an investor has significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, 20 percent or more of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it does not have significant influence; \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 28.37(e) (e) the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of an associate, when such financial statements are used in applying the equity method and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the investor, and the reason for using a different date or different period; \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 28.37(f)</i>	(f) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the investor in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans or advances;	_____
<i>IAS 28.37(g)</i>	(g) the unrecognised share of losses of an associate, both for the period and cumulatively, if an investor has discontinued recognition of its share of losses of an associate;	_____
<i>IAS 28.37(h)</i>	(h) the fact that an associate is not accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.13; and	_____
<i>IAS 28.37(i)</i>	(i) summarised financial information of associates, either individually or in groups that are not accounted for using the equity method, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and profit or loss.	_____
<i>IAS 28.1</i>	An entity holding an investment in an associate that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 discloses the information required by IAS 28.37(f).	_____
<i>IAS 28.38</i>	Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method are classified as non-current assets. The investor's share of the profit or loss of such associates, and the carrying amount of those investments, is separately disclosed. The investor's share of any discontinued operations of such associates also is separately disclosed.	_____
<i>IAS 28.40</i>	In accordance with IAS 37, disclose:	
<i>IAS 28.40(a)</i>	(a) the share of the contingent liabilities of an associate incurred jointly with other investors; and	_____
<i>IAS 28.40(b)</i>	(b) those contingent liabilities that arise because the investor is severally liable for all or part of the liabilities of the associate.	_____
	<b>Interests in joint ventures</b>	
<i>IAS 31.54</i>	Unless the probability of loss is remote, disclose the aggregate amount of the following contingent liabilities, separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities:	
<i>IAS 31.54(a)</i>	(a) any contingent liabilities that the venturer has incurred in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingent liabilities that have been incurred jointly with other venturers;	_____
<i>IAS 31.54(b)</i>	(b) its share of the contingent liabilities of the joint ventures themselves for which it is contingently liable; and	_____
<i>IAS 31.54(c)</i>	(c) those contingent liabilities that arise because the venturer is contingently liable for the liabilities of the other venturers of a joint venture.	_____
<i>IAS 31.55</i>	Disclose the aggregate amount of the following commitments in respect of its interests in joint ventures separately from other commitments:	
<i>IAS 31.55(a)</i>	(a) any capital commitments of the venturer in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in the capital commitments that have been incurred jointly with other venturers; and	_____
<i>IAS 31.55(b)</i>	(b) its share of the capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves.	_____
<i>IAS 31.56</i>	Disclose:	
	(a) a listing and description of interests in significant joint ventures; and	_____
	(b) the proportion of ownership interest held in jointly controlled entities.	_____
<i>IAS 31.56</i>	A venturer that recognises its interests in jointly controlled entities using the line-by-line reporting format for proportionate consolidation or the equity method, discloses the aggregate amounts of each of the following related to its interests in joint ventures:	
	(a) current assets;	_____
	(b) non-current assets;	_____
	(c) current liabilities;	_____
	(d) non-current liabilities;	_____

- (e) income; and
- (f) expenses.

*IAS 31.1* An entity holding an interest in a joint venture that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 discloses the information required by IAS 31.55 and .56.

## 2.5 Financial instruments

*IFRS 7.6* When IFRS 7 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, an entity groups financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity provides sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position.

### Reclassifications between classes of financial assets

*IFRS 7.12* An entity discloses the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification when it has reclassified a financial asset (in accordance with IAS 39.51 - .54) as one measured:

- (a) at cost or amortised cost, rather than at fair value; or
- (b) at fair value, rather than at cost or amortised cost.

*IFRS 7.12A* If an entity has reclassified a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with IAS 39.50B or .50D or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with IAS 39.50E, it discloses:

- (a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category;
- (b) for each reporting period until derecognition, the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have been reclassified in the current and previous reporting periods;
- (c) if a financial asset was reclassified due to rare circumstances in accordance with IAS 39.50B, the rare situation, and the facts and circumstances indicating that the situation was rare;
- (d) for the reporting period when the financial asset was reclassified, the fair value gain or loss on the financial asset recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in that reporting period and in the previous reporting period;
- (e) for each reporting period following the reclassification (including the reporting period in which the financial asset was reclassified) until derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the financial asset had not been reclassified, and the gain, loss, income and expense recognised in profit or loss; and
- (f) the effective interest rate and estimated amounts of cash flows the entity expects to recover, as at the date of reclassification of the financial asset.

### Derecognition

*IFRS 7.13* An entity may have transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition (see IAS 39.15 - .37). Disclose for each class of such financial assets:

- IFRS 7.13(a)* (a) the nature of the assets;
- IFRS 7.13(b)* (b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed;

- IFRS 7.13(c)* (c) when the entity continues to recognise all of the assets, the carrying amounts of the assets and of the associated liabilities; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.13(d)* (d) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement, the total carrying amount of the original assets, the amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities. \_\_\_\_\_

### Collateral

- IFRS 7.14* Disclose:
- IFRS 7.14(a)* (a) the carrying amount of financial assets that the entity has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with IAS 39.37(a); and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.14(b)* (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.15* When an entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, it discloses:
- IFRS 7.15(a)* (a) the fair value of the collateral held; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.15(b)* (b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.15(c)* (c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral. \_\_\_\_\_

### Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

- IFRS 7.17* If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (see IAS 32.28) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (e.g. a callable convertible debt instrument), then disclose the existence of such features. \_\_\_\_\_

### Defaults and breaches

- IFRS 7.18* For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, disclose:
- IFRS 7.18(a)* (a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.18(b)* (b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.18(c)* (c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue. \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.19* If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, then disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the end of the reporting period). \_\_\_\_\_

### Hedging activities

#### Fair value hedges

- IFRS 7.22* Disclose the following separately for designated fair value hedge(s):
- IFRS 7.22(a)* (a) a description of the hedge(s); \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.22(b)* (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the end of the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.22(c)* (c) the nature of the risks being hedged. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.24(a)* Disclose separately gains or losses:
- IFRS 7.24(a)(i)* (a) on the hedging instrument; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.24(a)(iii)* (b) on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. \_\_\_\_\_

**Cash flow hedges**

<i>IFRS 7.22</i>	Disclose the following separately for designated cash flow hedge(s):	
<i>IFRS 7.22(a)</i>	(a) a description of the hedge(s);	_____
<i>IFRS 7.22(b)</i>	(b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.22(c)</i>	(c) the nature of the risks being hedged;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.23(a)</i>	(d) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.23(b)</i>	(e) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.23(c)</i>	(f) the amount that was recognised in other comprehensive income during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.23(d)</i>	(g) the amount that was reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period, showing the amount included in each line item in the statement of comprehensive income;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.23(e)</i>	(h) the amount that was removed from equity during the period and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability whose acquisition or incurrence was a hedged highly probable forecast transaction; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.24(b)</i>	(i) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges.	_____

**Hedges of net investments in foreign operations**

<i>IFRS 7.22</i>	Disclose the following separately for designated hedge(s) of net investments in foreign operations:	
<i>IFRS 7.22(a)</i>	(a) a description of the hedge(s);	_____
<i>IFRS 7.22(b)</i>	(b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.22(c)</i>	(c) the nature of the risks being hedged; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.24(c)</i>	(d) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations.	_____

**Fair value disclosures**

<i>IFRS 7.25</i>	Except as provided in IFRS 7.29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.26</i>	In disclosing fair values, an entity groups financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but offsets them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the statement of financial position.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(e)</i>	If financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, disclose that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.27</i>	For each class of financial instruments, disclose the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity discloses that change and the reasons for making it.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.27B</i>	For fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position an entity discloses for each class of financial instruments:	
	(a) the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in IFRS 7.27A;	_____

- (b) any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. For this purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities; \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:
  - (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and a description of where they are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented); \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income; \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each type of movement disclosed separately); and \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) transfers into or out of Level 3 (e.g. transfers attributable to changes in the observability of market data) and the reasons for those transfers. For significant transfers, transfers into Level 3 are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3; \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) the amount of total gains or losses for the period in (c)(i) included in profit or loss that are attributable to gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period and a description of where those gains or losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented); and \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) for fair value measurements in Level 3, if changing one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, then the entity states that fact and discloses the effect of those changes. The entity discloses how the effect of a change to a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For this purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity. \_\_\_\_\_

Presentation of the quantitative disclosures in IFRS 7.27B are disclosed in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.28* If the market for a financial instrument is not active, then an entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IAS 39.AG74 - AG79). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in IAS 39.AG76 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, then an entity discloses, by class of financial instrument:

*IFRS 7.28(a)* (a) its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see IAS 39.AG76A); and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.28(b)* (b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Disclosures when fair value cannot be measured reliably

*IFRS 7.30* Disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets and their fair value, including:

*IFRS 7.30(a)* (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.30(b)* (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(c)* (c) information about the market for the instruments; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(d)* (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(e)* (e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Nature and extent of risks**

- IFRS 7.31, 32* Disclose information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Market risk**

- IFRS 7.33* Disclose:
- IFRS 7.33(a)* (a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.33(b)* (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.33(c)* (c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.34(a)* (d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.34(c)* (e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.40 - .42. \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.35* If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative. \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.34(b)* Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40 - .42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material. \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.40* Unless an entity complies with IFRS 7.41, disclose the following for material market risk exposures:

- IFRS 7.40(a)* (a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.40(b)* (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.40(c)* (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes. \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.41* If an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (e.g. interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40. The entity also discloses:

- IFRS 7.41(a)* (a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.41(b)* (b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.42* When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.40 or .41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), the entity discloses that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative. \_\_\_\_\_

### Liquidity risk

*IFRS 7.33* Disclose: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(a)* (a) the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(b)* (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(c)* (c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(a)* (d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(c)* (e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.39. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.35* If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(b)* Disclose information required by IFRS 7.39, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.39* Disclose, unless liquidity risk exposure is immaterial: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.39(a)* (a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.39(b)* (b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities. The maturity analysis includes the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For example, this would be the case for: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.B11B* (i) an interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability; and \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) all loan commitments. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b). \_\_\_\_\_

### Credit risk

*IFRS 7.33* Disclose: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(a)* (a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(b)* (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.33(c)* (c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(a)* (d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(c)* (e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.36 - .38. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.35* If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.34(b)* Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36 - .38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.36* Disclose the following by class of financial instrument, unless credit risk exposure is immaterial:

*IFRS 7.36(a)* (a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32); \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.36(b)* (b) in respect of the amount disclosed in IFRS 7.36(a), a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.36(c)* (c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.36(d)* (d) the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.37* Disclose by class of financial asset, unless credit risk exposure is immaterial:

*IFRS 7.37(a)* (a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.37(b)* (b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.37(c)* (c) for the amounts disclosed in IFRS 7.37(a) and (b), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.38* When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, an entity discloses:

*IFRS 7.38(a)* (a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.38(b)* (b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.16* When financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (e.g. an allowance account used to record individual impairments or a similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, the entity discloses a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

*IFRS 7.9* If the entity has designated a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) as at fair value through profit or loss, then disclose:

*IFRS 7.9(a)* (a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the end of the reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 7.9(b)* (b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk; \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.9(c)* (c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:
- IFRS 7.9(c)(i)* (i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.9(c)(ii)* (ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.9(d)* (d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the loan or receivable was designated. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11* Disclose:
- IFRS 7.11(a)* (a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c); and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11(b)* (b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant. \_\_\_\_\_

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

- IFRS 7.10* If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39.9, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.10(a)* (a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability determined either:
- IFRS 7.10(a)(i)* (i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk (see IFRS 7B4); or \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.10(a)(ii)* (ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.10(b)* (b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11* Disclose:
- IFRS 7.11(a)* (a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.10(a); and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11(b)* (b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.10(a) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant. \_\_\_\_\_

**Insurance contracts**

**Market risk**

- IFRS 7.33, 4.39(d)* Disclose information about market risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:
- IFRS 7.33(a)* (a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.33(b)* (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.33(c)* (c) any changes in items in 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.34(a)* (d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.40 - .42.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40 - .42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40, 4.39(d)(ii)</i>	Disclose, unless market risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 7.40(a), 41, 4.39(d)(ii)</i>	(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date. Alternatively, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk, it may use that sensitivity analysis;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40(c)</i>	(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(ii), 7.41</i>	If an entity uses a method such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk to manage sensitivity to market conditions and financial risk (as an alternative to the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40), then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.41(a)</i>	(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.41(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42</i>	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.40 or .41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(e)</i>	Disclose information about exposures to market risk arising from embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.	_____
	<b>Liquidity risk</b>	
<i>IFRS 7.33, 4.39(d)</i>	Disclose information about liquidity risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.39.	_____

<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.39, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39,</i> <i>4.39(d)(i)</i>	Disclose, unless liquidity risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 7.39(a),</i> <i>4.39(d)(i)</i>	(a) a maturity analysis for insurance contracts that shows the remaining contractual maturities. Alternatively, an insurer may disclose information about the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities. This may take the form of an analysis, by estimated timing, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(a),</i> <i>4.39(d)(i)</i>	(b) a maturity analysis for insurance contracts that shows the remaining contractual maturities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(c) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in IFRS 7.39(a) and (b).	_____
	<b>Credit risk</b>	
<i>IFRS 7.33,</i> <i>4.39(d)</i>	Disclose information about credit risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.36 - .38.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36 - .38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(a)</i>	Disclose the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	In respect of the amount disclosed in IFRS 7.36(a), provide a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	Provide information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(d)</i>	Disclose the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated.	_____

<i>IFRS 7.37</i>	Disclose by class of financial asset, unless credit risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 7.37(a)</i>	(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(c)</i>	(c) for the amounts disclosed in IFRS 7.37(a) and (b), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, an entity discloses the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations. The disclosure is not required if related credit risk exposure is immaterial.	_____
	<b>Transfers between financial liabilities and equity</b>	
<i>IFRIC 2.13</i>	When a change in prohibition against redemption of a financial instrument leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, the entity discloses separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer.	_____

## 2.6 Inventories

<i>IAS 2.36</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 2.36(b)</i>	(a) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity;	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(c)</i>	(b) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell;	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(d)</i>	(c) the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period;	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(e)</i>	(d) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in accordance with IAS 2.34;	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(f)</i>	(e) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period in accordance with IAS 2.34;	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(g)</i>	(f) the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with IAS 2.34; and	_____
<i>IAS 2.36(h)</i>	(g) the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.	_____
<i>IAS 2.39</i>	When an entity presents an analysis of expenses using classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, disclose the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour costs and other costs together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period.	_____

## 2.7 Biological assets

### General

<i>IAS 41.40</i>	Disclose the aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets.	_____
<i>IAS 41.41, 42</i>	Provide a description of each group of biological assets (as a narrative or quantified description).	_____
<i>IAS 41.43</i>	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate. Disclose the basis for making any such distinctions.	_____
<i>IAS 41.46</i>	If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.46(a)</i>	(a) the nature of the entity's activities involving each group of biological assets; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.46(b)</i>	(b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of:	
<i>IAS 41.46(b)(i)</i>	(i) each group of biological assets at the end of the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.46(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) output of agricultural produce during the period.	_____
<i>IAS 41.48</i>	Disclose the fair value less costs to sell of agricultural produce harvested during the period, determined at the point of harvest.	_____
<i>IAS 41.49</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.49(a)</i>	(a) the existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities;	_____
<i>IAS 41.49(b)</i>	(b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.49(c)</i>	(c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.	_____
<i>IAS 41.50</i>	Present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period showing:	
<i>IAS 41.50(a)</i>	(a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(b)</i>	(b) increases due to purchases;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(c)</i>	(c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) under IFRS 5;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(d)</i>	(d) decreases due to harvest;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(e)</i>	(e) increases resulting from business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(f)</i>	(f) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(g)</i>	(g) other changes.	_____
<i>IAS 41.55</i>	The reconciliation required by IAS 41.50 discloses amounts related to biological assets measured at cost separately, showing separately the following items included in profit or loss related to those biological assets:	
<i>IAS 41.55(a)</i>	(a) impairment losses;	_____
<i>IAS 41.55(b)</i>	(b) reversals of impairment losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.55(c)</i>	(c) depreciation.	_____

<i>IAS 41.51</i>	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose, by group or otherwise, the changes in fair value less costs to sell included in profit or loss due to price changes and due to physical changes.	_____
<i>IAS 41.53</i>	If an agricultural activity is exposed to climatic, disease and other natural risks and an event occurs that give rise to a material item of income or expense, the nature and amount of the item of income or expense is disclosed under IAS 1.	_____
<i>IAS 41.54</i>	When biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses at the end of the period (see IAS 41.30), disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.54(a)</i>	(a) a description of the biological assets;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(c)</i>	(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(d)</i>	(d) the depreciation method used;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(e)</i>	(e) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(f)</i>	(f) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.	_____
<i>IAS 41.55</i>	Disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of biological assets measured at cost during the period.	_____
<i>IAS 41.56</i>	When the fair value of biological assets previously measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses becomes reliably measurable during the current period, disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.56(a)</i>	(a) a description of the biological assets;	_____
<i>IAS 41.56(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.56(c)</i>	(c) the effect of the change.	_____
	<b>Government grants</b>	
<i>IAS 41.57</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.57(a)</i>	(a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 41.57(b)</i>	(b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.57(c)</i>	(c) significant decreases expected in the level of government grants.	_____

## 2.8 Impairment

<i>IAS 36.126</i>	For each class of assets, disclose:	
<i>IAS 36.126(a)</i>	(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are included;	_____
<i>IAS 36.126(b)</i>	(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are reversed;	_____
<i>IAS 36.126(c)</i>	(c) the amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.126(d)</i>	(d) the amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period.	_____
<i>IAS 36.129</i>	If IFRS 8 is applied, disclose for each reportable segment:	
<i>IAS 36.129(a)</i>	(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period; and	_____

<i>IAS 36.129(b)</i>	(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period.	_____
<i>IAS 36.130</i>	Disclose the following for each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the period for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit:	
<i>IAS 36.130(a)</i>	(a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(b)</i>	(b) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(c)</i>	(c) for an individual asset:	
<i>IAS 36.130(c)(i)</i>	(i) the nature of the asset; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) if IFRS 8 is applied, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(d)</i>	(d) for a cash-generating unit:	
<i>IAS 36.130(d)(i)</i>	(i) a description of the cash-generating unit (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in IFRS 8);	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and by reportable segment (as defined in IFRS 8 if applied); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), describe the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(e)</i>	(e) whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less cost to sell or its value in use;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(f)</i>	(f) if recoverable amount is fair value less cost to sell, the basis used to determine fair value less cost to sell (such as whether fair value was determined by reference to an active market); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(g)</i>	(g) if recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rate(s) used in the current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.	_____
<i>IAS 36.131</i>	Disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for which no information is disclosed under IAS 36.130:	
<i>IAS 36.131(a)</i>	(a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.131(b)</i>	(b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.	_____
<i>IAS 36.132</i>	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets (and cash-generating units that do not include goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives) during the period.	_____

## 2.9 Equity

### Capital disclosures

<i>IAS 1.134, 135</i>	To enable users of financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, disclose based on information provided to key management personnel:	
<i>IAS 1.135(a)</i>	(a) qualitative information about objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including:	
<i>IAS 1.135(a)(i)</i>	(i) a description of what is managed as capital;	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) how the objectives for managing capital are met;	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(b)</i>	(b) summary quantitative data about the capital that is managed;	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(c)</i>	(c) any changes in information disclosed under IAS 1.135(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(d)</i>	(d) whether during the period the entity complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.135(e)</i>	(e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.	_____
<i>IAS 1.136</i>	When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user's understanding of an entity's capital resources, disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.	_____

### Share capital and reserves

<i>IAS 1.137, 10.13</i>	Disclose in the notes:	
<i>IAS 1.137(a)</i>	(a) the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to owners during the period and the related amount per share; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.137(b)</i>	(b) the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.	_____
<i>IFRIC 2.13</i>	When a change in a prohibition against the redemption of a financial instrument leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, disclose separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer.	_____

## 2.10 Provisions

<i>IAS 37.84</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 37.84(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(b)</i>	(b) additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(c)</i>	(c) amounts used (i.e. incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(d)</i>	(d) unused amounts reversed during the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(e)</i>	(e) the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate.	_____
<i>IAS 37.84</i>	Comparative information is not required.	_____

<i>IAS 37.85</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 37.85(a)</i>	(a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits;	_____
<i>IAS 37.85(b)</i>	(b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. When necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.85(c)</i>	(c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.	_____
<i>IAS 37.88</i>	When a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, an entity makes the disclosures required by IAS 37.84 - .86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.	_____
<i>IAS 37.92</i>	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37.84 and .85 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but discloses the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.	_____
<b>Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration, and environmental rehabilitation funds</b>		
<i>IFRIC 5.11</i>	Disclose the nature of any interest in a decommissioning, restoration or environmental rehabilitation fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund.	_____
<i>IFRIC 5.12, IAS 37.86</i>	When there is an obligation to make potential additional contributions that is treated as a contingent liability (see IFRIC 5.10 and guidance), give the disclosures required by IAS 37.86 (see 2.12 <i>Contingent assets and liabilities</i> section).	
<i>IFRIC 5.13</i>	When the interest in the fund is accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 5.9, disclose the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.	_____

## 2.11 Income taxes

<i>IAS 12.79, 80</i>	Disclose separately the major components of tax expense (income) included in the determination of the profit (loss) for the period. Such components may include the following:	
<i>IAS 12.80(a)</i>	(a) current tax expense (income);	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(b)</i>	(b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods;	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(c)</i>	(c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences;	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(d)</i>	(d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(e)</i>	(e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense;	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(f)</i>	(f) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense;	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(g)</i>	(g) deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset (see IAS 12.56); and	_____

- IAS 12.80(h)* (h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in the determination of profit or loss in accordance with IAS 8 because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81* Disclose separately:
- IAS 12.81(a)* (a) the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited to equity (see IAS 12.62A); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(ab)* (b) the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income (see IAS 12.62 and IAS 1); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(c)* (c) an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either or both of the following forms:
- IAS 12.81(c)(i)* (i) a numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed; or \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(c)(ii)* (ii) a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(d)* (d) an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous accounting period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(e)* (e) the amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(f)* (f) the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (see IAS 12.39); \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(g)* (g) in respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits:
- IAS 12.81(g)(i)* (i) the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(g)(ii)* (ii) the amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in profit or loss, if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(h)* (h) in respect of discontinued operations, the tax expense relating to:
- IAS 12.81(h)(i)* (i) the gain or loss on discontinuance; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(h)(ii)* (ii) the profit or loss from the ordinary activities of the discontinued operation for the period, together with the corresponding amounts for each prior period presented; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(i)* (i) the amount of income tax consequences of dividends to shareholders that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(j)* (j) if a business combination in which the entity is the acquirer causes a change in the amount recognised for its pre-acquisition deferred tax asset (see IAS 12.67), the amount of that change; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.81(k)* (k) if the deferred tax benefits acquired in a business combination are not recognised at the acquisition date, but are recognised after the acquisition date (see IAS 12.68), a description of the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.82* Disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition when:
- IAS 12.82(a)* (a) its utilisation is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 12.82(b)* (b) the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates. \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 12.82A</i>	When income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate, or are payable or refundable, if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as dividend to shareholders (see IAS 12.52A), disclose the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to shareholders. Disclose the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practicably determinable and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practicably determinable.	_____
<i>IAS 12.87A</i>	Disclose the important features of the income tax systems and the factors that will affect the amount of the potential income tax consequences of dividends.	_____
<i>IAS 12.87</i>	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose amounts of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures.	_____

## 2.12 Contingent assets and liabilities

<i>IAS 37.86</i>	Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, when practicable:	
<i>IAS 37.86(a)</i>	(a) an estimate of its financial effect;	_____
<i>IAS 37.86(b)</i>	(b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.86(c)</i>	(c) the possibility of any reimbursement.	_____
<i>IAS 37.88</i>	When a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, an entity makes the disclosures required by IAS 37.84 - .86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.	_____
<i>IAS 37.89</i>	When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, when practicable, an estimate of their financial effect.	_____
<i>IAS 37.91</i>	When any of the information required by IAS 37.86 and .89 is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 37.92</i>	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37.86 - .89 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but discloses the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.	_____
<b>Specific contingencies required to be disclosed by other standards</b>		
<i>IAS 11.45, 18.36</i>	IAS 11 and IAS 18 require an entity to disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities and contingent assets, including those arising from such items as warranty costs, claims, penalties or possible losses.	_____
<i>IAS 12.88</i>	IAS 12 requires an entity to disclose information required by IAS 37 for any tax-related contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets may arise, for example, from unresolved disputes with the taxation authorities.	_____

<i>IAS 19.32B</i>	IAS 19 requires an entity to disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities and contingent assets related to multi-employer benefit plans, for example:	
	(a) actuarial losses relating to other participating entities because each entity that participates in a multi-employer plan shares in the actuarial risks of every other participating entity; or	_____
	(b) any responsibility under the terms of a plan to finance any shortfall in the plan if other entities cease to participate.	_____
<i>IAS 19.125</i>	IAS 19 requires an entity to disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.	_____
<i>IAS 19.141</i>	Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities arising from employee termination benefits when there is uncertainty about the number of employees who will accept an offer.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(c)</i>	For contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination the acquirer discloses the information required by IAS 37.84 and .85 for each class of provision. This information is disclosed for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively.	_____ _____
	<b>Contingent consideration</b>	
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)</i>	For contingent consideration assets acquired and contingent consideration liabilities assumed in a business combination the acquirer discloses for each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires:	
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(i)</i>	(a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(ii)</i>	(b) any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(iii)</i>	(c) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67</i>	The information required to be disclosed by IFRS 3.B67(b) is disclosed for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively.	_____

## 3. Specific statement of comprehensive income items

### 3.1 Revenue

<i>IAS 18.35</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 18.35(b)</i>	(a) the amount of each significant category of revenue recognised during the period including revenue arising from:	
<i>IAS 18.35(b)(i)</i>	(i) the sale of goods;	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) the rendering of services;	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) interest;	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(b)(iv)</i>	(iv) royalties; and	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(b)(v)</i>	(v) dividends; and	_____
<i>IAS 18.35(c)</i>	(b) the amount of revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue.	_____

#### **Construction contracts**

<i>IAS 11.39(a)</i>	Disclose the amount of contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period.	_____
<i>IAS 11.40</i>	Disclose for contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period:	
<i>IAS 11.40(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date;	_____
<i>IAS 11.40(b)</i>	(b) the amount of advances received; and	_____
<i>IAS 11.40(c)</i>	(c) the amount of retentions.	_____
<i>IFRIC 15.20</i>	If the entity recognises revenue using the percentage of completion method for agreements that meet all the criteria of IAS 18.14 continuously as construction progresses, then disclose:	
	(a) how it determines which agreements meet all the criteria in IAS 18.14 continuously as construction progresses;	_____
	(b) the amount of revenue arising from such agreements in the period; and	_____
	(c) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of agreements in progress.	_____
<i>IFRIC 15.21</i>	In addition to the disclosures required by IFRIC 15.20, for agreements that are in progress at the end of the reporting period, disclose:	
	(a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date; and	_____
	(b) the amount of advances received.	_____

## 3.2 Government grants

<i>IAS 20.31</i>	Disclosure of the grant may be necessary for a proper understanding of the financial statements. Disclosure of the effect of the grants on any item of income or expense, which is required to be disclosed separately, is usually appropriate.	_____
<i>IAS 20.39</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 20.39(b)</i>	(a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has benefited directly; and	_____
<i>IAS 20.39(c)</i>	(b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.	_____

## 3.3 Employee benefits

### Short-term benefits

<i>IAS 19.23</i>	Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about short-term employee benefits, other standards may require disclosures. For example, IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.	
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### Defined contribution plans

<i>IAS 19.46</i>	Disclose the amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.47</i>	When required by IAS 24, an entity discloses information about contributions to defined contribution plans for key management personnel.	_____

### Defined benefit plans

<i>IAS 19.120, 120A</i>	Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(b), 121</i>	(a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(v)</i>	(v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vii)</i>	(vii) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(viii)</i>	(viii) business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ix)</i>	(ix) curtailments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(x)</i>	(x) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(d)</i>	(c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded;	_____

<i>IAS 19.120A(e)</i>	(d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(i)</i>	(i) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) contributions by the employer;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(v)</i>	(v) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vii)</i>	(vii) business combinations; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(viii)</i>	(viii) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)</i>	(e) a reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in IAS 19.120A(c) and the fair value of the plan assets in IAS 19.120A(e) to the assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position, showing at least:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(i)</i>	(i) the net actuarial gains or losses not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) the past service cost not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) any amount not recognised as an asset because of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iv)</i>	(iv) the fair value at the end of the reporting period of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, with a brief description of the link between the reimbursement right and the related obligation; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(v)</i>	(v) the other amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)</i>	(f) the total expense recognised in profit or loss for each of the following, and the line item(s) in which they are included:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iii)</i>	(iii) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iv)</i>	(iv) expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(v)</i>	(v) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vi)</i>	(vi) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vii)</i>	(vii) the effect of any curtailment or settlement; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(viii)</i>	(viii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)</i>	(g) the total amount recognised in other comprehensive income for each of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(i)</i>	(i) actuarial gains and losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(i)</i>	(h) for entities that recognise actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, the cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(j)</i>	(i) for each major category of plan assets, including, but not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)</i>	(j) the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(i)</i>	(i) each category of the entity's own financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(ii)</i>	(ii) any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(l)</i>	(k) a narrative description of the basis used to determine the overall expected rate of return on assets, including the effect of the major categories of plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(m)</i>	(l) the actual return on plan assets, as well as the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____

<i>IAS 19.120A(n)</i>	(m) the principal actuarial assumptions used at the end of the reporting period, including, when applicable:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(i)</i>	(i) the discount rates;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iii)</i>	(iii) the expected rates of return for the periods presented in the financial statements on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iv)</i>	(iv) the expected rates of salary increases (and of changes in an index or other variable specified in the formal or constructive terms of a plan as the basis for future benefit increases);	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(v)</i>	(v) medical cost trend rates; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	(vi) any other material actuarial assumptions used;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vii)</i>	each actuarial assumption is disclosed in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage) and not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	(n) the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(i)</i>	(i) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	for the purposes of the disclosure required under IAS 19.120A(o), all other assumptions are held constant. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)</i>	(o) subject to transitional relief and the exemption available to first-time adopters, the amounts for the current annual period and previous four annual periods of:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(i)</i>	(i) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(A)</i>	(ii) the experience adjustments arising on: (A) the plan liabilities expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(B)</i>	(B) the plan assets expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(q)</i>	(p) the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:	
<i>IAS 19.122(a)</i>	(a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or	_____
<i>IAS 19.122(b)</i>	(b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, such disclosures are provided in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.	_____

**Group plans (defined benefit plans that share risks between various entities under common control)**

Group plans are defined benefit plans in which entities under common control share risks; the disclosure requirements set out below are in respect of the individual or separate financial statements of entities participating in the group plan. If a contractual agreement or stated policy exists for charging the cost for the group plan as a whole, then an entity must recognise the defined benefit cost allocated to them under the agreement or policy and the disclosure requirements of IAS 19.34B(c) are applicable.

If there is no contractual agreement or stated policy in place, then the net defined benefit cost should be recognised by the group entity that is legally the sponsoring employer for the group plan and the disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans apply (see above). In addition, the entity that is legally the sponsoring employer should disclose its policy for the recognition of the net defined benefit cost. The other participants in the plan recognise in profit or loss an amount equal to their contributions payable for the period and the disclosure requirements of IAS 19.34B(c) are applicable.

**Information about the plan as a whole – allocation of net defined benefit cost**

IAS 19.34B(c), 120, 120A If the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost in accordance with a contractual agreement or stated policy, then disclose all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120, .120A, .121 and .122. Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:

- IAS 19.120A(b), 121 (a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c) (b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(i) (i) current service cost; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(ii) (ii) interest cost; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(iii) (iii) contributions by plan participants; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(iv) (iv) actuarial gains and losses; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(v) (v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(vi) (vi) benefits paid; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(vii) (vii) past service cost; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(viii) (viii) business combinations; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(c)(ix) (ix) curtailments; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(x) (x) settlements; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(d) (c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e) (d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e)(i) (i) expected return on plan assets; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e)(ii) (ii) actuarial gains and losses; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e)(iii) (iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e)(iv) (iv) contributions by the employer; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 19.120A(e)(v) (v) contributions by plan participants; \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vii)</i>	(vii) business combinations; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(viii)</i>	(viii) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)</i>	(e) a reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in IAS 19.120A(c) and the fair value of the plan assets in IAS 19.120A(e) to the assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position, showing at least:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(i)</i>	(i) the net actuarial gains or losses not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) the past service cost not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) any amount not recognised as an asset because of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iv)</i>	(iv) the fair value at the end of the reporting period of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, with a brief description of the link between the reimbursement right and the related obligation; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(v)</i>	(v) the other amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)</i>	(f) the total expense recognised in profit or loss for each of the following, and the line item(s) in which they are included:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iii)</i>	(iii) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iv)</i>	(iv) expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(v)</i>	(v) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vi)</i>	(vi) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vii)</i>	(vii) the effect of any curtailment or settlement; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(viii)</i>	(viii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)</i>	(g) the total amount recognised in other comprehensive income for:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(i)</i>	(i) actuarial gains and losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(i)</i>	(h) for entities that recognise actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, the cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(j)</i>	(i) for each major category of plan assets, including, but not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)</i>	(j) the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(i)</i>	(i) each category of the entity's own financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(ii)</i>	(ii) any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(l)</i>	(k) a narrative description of the basis used to determine the overall expected rate of return on assets, including the effect of the major categories of plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(m)</i>	(l) the actual return on plan assets, as well as the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)</i>	(m) the principal actuarial assumptions used at the end of the reporting period, including, when applicable:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(i)</i>	(i) the discount rates;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iii)</i>	(iii) the expected rates of return for the periods presented in the financial statements on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iv)</i>	(iv) the expected rates of salary increases (and of changes in an index or other variable specified in the formal or constructive terms of a plan as the basis for future benefit increases);	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(v)</i>	(v) medical cost trend rates; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	(vi) any other material actuarial assumptions used;	_____

<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	each actuarial assumption is disclosed in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage) and not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	(n) the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(i)</i>	(i) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	for the purposes of the disclosure required under IAS 19.120A(o), all other assumptions are held constant. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)</i>	(o) subject to transitional relief and the exemption available to first-time adopters, the amounts for the current annual period and previous four annual periods of:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(i)</i>	(i) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(A)</i>	(ii) the experience adjustments arising on: (A) the plan liabilities expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(B)</i>	(B) the plan assets expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(q)</i>	(p) the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:	_____
<i>IAS 19.122(a)</i>	(a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or	_____
<i>IAS 19.122(b)</i>	(b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, such disclosures are provided in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.	_____
	<b>Information about the plan as a whole – contribution payable for the period</b>	
<i>IAS 19.34B(d), 120, 120A</i>	If the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period in its individual or separate financial statements, then disclose the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120A(b)-(e), (j), (n), (o), (q) and IAS 19.121 - .122. The other disclosures required by IAS 19.120A do not apply. Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(b), 121</i>	(a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____

<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(v)</i>	(v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vii)</i>	(vii) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(viii)</i>	(viii) business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ix)</i>	(ix) curtailments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(x)</i>	(x) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(d)</i>	(c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)</i>	(d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(i)</i>	(i) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) contributions by the employer;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(v)</i>	(v) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vii)</i>	(vii) business combinations; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(viii)</i>	(viii) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(j)</i>	(e) for each major category of plan assets, including, but not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)</i>	(f) the principal actuarial assumptions used at the end of the reporting period, including, when applicable:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(i)</i>	(i) the discount rates;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iii)</i>	(iii) the expected rates of return for the periods presented in the financial statements on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iv)</i>	(iv) the expected rates of salary increases (and of changes in an index or other variable specified in the formal or constructive terms of a plan as the basis for future benefit increases);	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(v)</i>	(v) medical cost trend rates; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	(vi) any other material actuarial assumptions used;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	each actuarial assumption is disclosed in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage) and not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	(g) the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(i)</i>	(i) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	for the purposes of the disclosure required under IAS 19.120A(o), all other assumptions are held constant. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(q)</i>	(h) the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	_____

<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:	
<i>IAS 19.122(a)</i>	(a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or	_____
<i>IAS 19.122(b)</i>	(b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, such disclosures are provided in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.	_____
	<b>Information about the plan as a whole – legal sponsor</b>	
<i>IAS 19.34B(c), 120, 120A</i>	If the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost in accordance with a contractual agreement or stated policy, then disclose all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120, .120A, .121 and .122. Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(b), 121</i>	(a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(v)</i>	(v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(vii)</i>	(vii) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(viii)</i>	(viii) business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ix)</i>	(ix) curtailments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(x)</i>	(x) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(d)</i>	(c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)</i>	(d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(i)</i>	(i) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) contributions by the employer;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(v)</i>	(v) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vi)</i>	(vi) benefits paid;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(vii)</i>	(vii) business combinations; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(e)(viii)</i>	(viii) settlements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)</i>	(e) a reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in IAS 19.120A(c) and the fair value of the plan assets in IAS 19.120A(e) to the	

	assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position, showing at least:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(i)</i>	(i) the net actuarial gains or losses not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) the past service cost not recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) any amount not recognised as an asset because of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(iv)</i>	(iv) the fair value at the end of the reporting period of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, with a brief description of the link between the reimbursement right and the related obligation; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(f)(v)</i>	(v) the other amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)</i>	(f) the total expense recognised in profit or loss for each of the following, and the line item(s) in which they are included:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iii)</i>	(iii) expected return on plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(iv)</i>	(iv) expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(v)</i>	(v) actuarial gains and losses;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vi)</i>	(vi) past service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(vii)</i>	(vii) the effect of any curtailment or settlement; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(g)(viii)</i>	(viii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)</i>	(g) the total amount recognised in other comprehensive income for:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(i)</i>	(i) actuarial gains and losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the effect of the asset ceiling limit (in IAS 19.58(b));	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(i)</i>	(h) for entities that recognise actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, the cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(j)</i>	(i) for each major category of plan assets, including, but not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)</i>	(j) the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(i)</i>	(i) each category of the entity's own financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(k)(ii)</i>	(ii) any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(l)</i>	(k) a narrative description of the basis used to determine the overall expected rate of return on assets, including the effect of the major categories of plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(m)</i>	(l) the actual return on plan assets, as well as the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)</i>	(m) the principal actuarial assumptions used at the end of the reporting period, including, when applicable:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(i)</i>	(i) the discount rates;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iii)</i>	(iii) the expected rates of return for the periods presented in the financial statements on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(iv)</i>	(iv) the expected rates of salary increases (and of changes in an index or other variable specified in the formal or constructive terms of a plan as the basis for future benefit increases);	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(v)</i>	(v) medical cost trend rates; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	(vi) any other material actuarial assumptions used;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(n)(vi)</i>	each actuarial assumption is disclosed in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage) and not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables;	_____

<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	(n) the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(i)</i>	(i) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>	for the purposes of the disclosure required under IAS 19.120A(o), all other assumptions are held constant. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)</i>	(o) subject to transitional relief and the exemption available to first-time adopters, the amounts for the current annual period and previous four annual periods of:	
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(i)</i>	(i) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(A)</i>	(ii) the experience adjustments arising on: (A) the plan liabilities expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(B)</i>	(B) the plan assets expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(q)</i>	(p) the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:	
<i>IAS 19.122(a)</i>	(a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or	_____
<i>IAS 19.122(b)</i>	(b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.122</i>	When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, such disclosures are provided in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.	_____
	<b>Multi-employer plans</b>	
<i>IAS 19.29</i>	An entity classifies a multi-employer plan as a defined benefit plan and discloses the information required in IAS 19.120A or as a defined contribution plan and discloses the information required in IAS 19.46 and .47.	_____
	<b>When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting</b>	
<i>IAS 19.120A(b)</i>	Provide a general description of the type of the plan.	_____
<i>IAS 19.30</i>	When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer plan that is a defined benefit plan, disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.30(b)(i)</i>	(a) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan;	_____
<i>IAS 19.30(b)(ii)</i>	(b) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.30(c)</i>	(c) to the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan may affect the amount of future contributions, disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.30(c)(i)</i>	(i) any available information about that surplus or deficit;	_____
<i>IAS 19.30(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) the basis used to determine that surplus or deficit; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.30(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) the implications, if any, for the entity.	_____

*IAS 19.46* Disclose the amount recognised as an expense for the defined contribution plans. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.120A(q)* Disclose the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Other long-term benefits**

*IAS 19.131* Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other standards may require disclosures, for example, IAS 1 requires the expense resulting from such benefits to be disclosed when material. When required by IAS 24, an entity discloses information about other long-term employee benefits for key management personnel. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Termination benefits**

*IAS 19.142* As required by IAS 1, an entity discloses the nature and amount of an expense if it is material. Termination benefits may result in an expense needing disclosure in order to comply with this requirement. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.143* When required by IAS 24, an entity discloses information about termination benefits for key management personnel. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.4 Share-based payments

*IFRS 2.44* Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 1.25B, 2.56* IFRS 2 is not required to be applied for certain equity-settled share-based payment transactions (e.g. grants made before 7 November 2002 where the fair value was not disclosed at that time). However, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 2.44 and .45 apply to equity-settled grants whether or not they are accounted for according to IFRS 2.

*IFRS 2.44, 45* Disclose: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(a)* (a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during the period, including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as vesting requirements, the maximum term of options granted, and the method of settlement (e.g. whether in cash or equity). An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)* (b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options: \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(i)* (i) outstanding at the beginning of the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(ii)* (ii) granted during the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(iii)* (iii) forfeited during the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(iv)* (iv) exercised during the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(v)* (v) expired during the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(vi)* (vi) outstanding at the end of the period; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(vii)* (vii) exercisable at the end of the period; \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 2.44, 45(c)* (c) for share options exercised during the period, disclose the weighted average share price at the date of exercise. If options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period, then the entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the period; and

*IFRS 2.44, 45(d)* (d) for share options outstanding at the end of the period, disclose the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life. If the range of exercise prices is wide, then the outstanding options are divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options.

### Fair value disclosures

*IFRS 2.46* Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the period was determined.

*IFRS 2.48* If the entity has measured directly the fair value of goods or services received during the period, then disclose how that fair value was determined (e.g. whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services).

### Fair value measure of goods and services

*IFRS 2.47* If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, then disclose:

*IFRS 2.47(a)* (a) for share options granted during the period, the weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date and information on how that fair value was measured, including:

*IFRS 2.47(a)(i)* (i) the option pricing model used and the inputs to that model, including the weighted average share price, exercise price, expected volatility, option life, expected dividends, the risk-free interest rate and any other inputs to the model, including the method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise;

*IFRS 2.47(a)(ii)* (ii) how expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and

*IFRS 2.47(a)(iii)* (iii) whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition;

*IFRS 2.47(b)* (b) for other equity instruments granted during the period (i.e. other than share options), the number and weighted average fair value of those equity instruments at the measurement date, and information on how that fair value was measured, including:

*IFRS 2.47(b)(i)* (i) if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined;

*IFRS 2.47(b)(ii)* (ii) whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and

*IFRS 2.47(b)(iii)* (iii) whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and

*IFRS 2.47(c)* (c) for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period:

*IFRS 2.47(c)(i)* (i) an explanation of those modifications;

*IFRS 2.47(c)(ii)* (ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications); and

*IFRS 2.47(c)(iii)* (iii) information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured, consistently with the requirements set out in IFRS 2.47(a) and (b), when applicable.

*IFRS 2.49* If the entity has rebutted the presumption in IFRS 2.13, that the fair value of the goods or services can be measured reliably, then disclose that fact, and give an explanation of why the presumption was rebutted. \_\_\_\_\_

**Effect of share-based payment transactions on profit or loss and financial position**

*IFRS 2.50, 51* Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the effect of share-based payment transactions on the entity's profit or loss for the period and on its financial position. Disclose:

- IFRS 2.50, 51(a)* (a) the total expense recognised for the period arising from share-based payment transactions in which the goods or services received did not qualify for recognition as assets and hence were recognised immediately as an expense, including separate disclosure of that portion of the total expense that arises from transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 2.50, 51(b)* (b) for liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions:
- IFRS 2.50, 51(b)(i)* (i) the total carrying amount at the end of the period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 2.50, 51(b)(ii)* (ii) the total intrinsic value at the end of the period of liabilities for which the counterparty's right to cash or other assets had vested by the end of the period (e.g. vested share appreciation rights). \_\_\_\_\_

**Other**

*IFRS 2.52* If the information required to be disclosed by IFRS 2 does not satisfy the principles described in IFRS 2.44, .46 and .50, disclose such additional information as is necessary to satisfy these principles. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.5 Borrowing costs

*IAS 23.26* Disclose:

- IAS 23.26(a)* (a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 23.26(b)* (c) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Special topics

### 4.1 Leases

#### Lessee

##### Finance leases

<i>IAS 17.31</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 17.31(a)</i>	(a) for each class of asset, the net carrying amount at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(b)</i>	(b) a reconciliation between the total future minimum lease payments at the end of the reporting period, and their present value;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(b)</i>	(c) the total future minimum lease payments at the end of the reporting period, and their present value for each of the following periods:	
<i>IAS 17.31(b)(i)</i>	(i) not later than one year;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) later than five years;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(c)</i>	(d) contingent rents recognised as expense in the period;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(d)</i>	(e) the total future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(e)</i>	(f) a general description of the lessee's material leasing arrangements including, but not limited to:	
<i>IAS 17.31(e)(i)</i>	(i) the basis on which contingent rent payable is determined;	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and	_____
<i>IAS 17.31(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing.	_____
<i>IAS 17.32</i>	The requirements for disclosure in accordance with IAS 16, IAS 36, IAS 38, IAS 40 and IAS 41 apply to lessees for assets leased under finance leases.	_____

##### Operating leases

<i>IAS 17.35</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 17.35(a)</i>	(a) the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:	
<i>IAS 17.35(a)(i)</i>	(i) not later than one year;	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) later than five years;	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(b)</i>	(b) the total future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(c)</i>	(c) lease and sublease payments recognised as an expense in the period, with separate amounts for minimum lease payments, contingent rents, and sublease payments;	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(d)</i>	(d) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements including, but not limited to:	
<i>IAS 17.35(d)(i)</i>	(i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined;	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and	_____
<i>IAS 17.35(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing; and	_____
<i>IFRIC 4.13, 15(b)</i>	(e) for the purpose of applying the requirements of IAS 17, payments and other consideration required by an arrangement containing a lease are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If a purchaser concludes that it is impracticable to separate the payments	

reliably, then in the case of an operating lease it treats all payments under the arrangement as lease payments for the purposes of complying with the disclosure requirements of IAS 17:

- IFRIC 4.15(b)(i)* (i) disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments of other arrangements that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRIC 4.15(b)(ii)* (ii) state that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Lessor**

### **Finance leases**

- IAS 17.47* Disclose:
- IAS 17.47(a)* (a) a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the end of the reporting period, and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(a)* (b) the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period, for each of the following periods: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(a)(i)* (i) not later than one year; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(a)(ii)* (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(a)(iii)* (iii) later than five years; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(b)* (c) unearned finance income; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(c)* (d) the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(d)* (e) the accumulated allowance for uncollectable minimum lease payments receivable; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(e)* (f) contingent rents recognised as income in the period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.47(f)* (g) a general description of the lessor's material leasing arrangements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.48* It is useful to disclose the gross investment less unearned income in new business added during the accounting period, after deducting the relevant amounts for cancelled leases. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Operating leases**

- IAS 17.49* Lessors present assets subject to operating leases in their statements of financial position according to the nature of the asset. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56* Disclose:
- IAS 17.56(a)* (a) the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in the aggregate and for each of the following periods: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56(a)(i)* (i) not later than one year; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56(a)(ii)* (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56(a)(iii)* (iii) later than five years; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56(b)* (b) total contingent rents recognised as income in the period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.56(c)* (c) a general description of the lessor's leasing arrangements. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.57* The disclosure requirements in IAS 16, IAS 36, IAS 38, IAS 40 and IAS 41 apply to lessors for assets provided under operating leases. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Sale and leaseback transactions**

- IAS 17.65* Disclosure requirements for lessees and lessors apply equally to sale and leaseback transactions. The required description of material leasing arrangements leads to disclosure of unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions. \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 17.66* Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Evaluating the substance of transactions in the legal form of a lease**

<i>SIC 27.10</i>	Consider all aspects of an arrangement that does not, in substance, involve a lease under IAS 17 in determining the appropriate disclosures that are necessary in order to understand the arrangement and the accounting treatment.	_____
<i>SIC 27.10(a)</i>	Disclose a description of the arrangement in each period it exists (either individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement), including:	
<i>SIC 27.10(a)(i)</i>	(a) the underlying asset and any restrictions on its use;	_____
<i>SIC 27.10(a)(ii)</i>	(b) the life and other significant terms of the arrangement; and	_____
<i>SIC 27.10(a)(iii)</i>	(c) the transactions that are linked together, including any options.	_____
<i>SIC 27.10, 11</i>	Disclose in each period that an arrangement exists (either individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement):	
<i>SIC 27.10</i>	(a) the amount recognised as income in the period; and	_____
<i>SIC 27.10</i>	(b) the line item of the statement of comprehensive income in which it is included.	_____

**4.2 Service concession arrangements**

<i>SIC 29.6, 7</i>	Consider all aspects of a service concession arrangement in determining the appropriate disclosures. In the case of an operator and a grantor, disclose individually for each service concession arrangement, or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangements:	
<i>SIC 29.6(a)</i>	(a) a description of the arrangement;	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(b)</i>	(b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (e.g. the period of the concession, repricing dates and the basis upon which repricing or renegotiation is determined);	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)</i>	(c) the nature and extent (e.g. quantity, time period or amount as appropriate) of:	
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(i)</i>	(i) rights to use specified assets;	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services;	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period;	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(v)</i>	(v) renewal and termination options; and	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(c)(vi)</i>	(vi) other rights and obligations (e.g. major overhauls);	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(d)</i>	(d) changes in the arrangement during the period; and	_____
<i>SIC 29.6(e)</i>	(e) how the service arrangement has been classified.	_____
<i>SIC 29.6A</i>	Disclose revenue and profits or losses recognised on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset.	_____

## 4.3 Operating segments

*IFRS 8 Operating Segments should be applied by entities whose equity or debt securities are traded in a public market and by entities that are in the process of issuing equity or debt securities in public securities markets. If an entity that is not required to apply this standard chooses to disclose segment information voluntarily in financial statements that comply with IFRSs, that entity should comply fully with the requirements of IFRS 8.*

**IFRS 8.20** Disclose information to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which an entity engages and the economic environments in which it operates. \_\_\_\_\_

### General information

**IFRS 8.22** Disclose the following general information:

**IFRS 8.22(a)** (a) factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation, e.g. whether management has chosen to organise the entity around differences in products and services, geographical areas, regulatory environments, or a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated; and \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.22(b)** (b) types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenues. \_\_\_\_\_

### Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities

**IFRS 8.23** Disclose the measure of profit or loss for each reportable segment. \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23** Disclose the measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23** Disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, or are otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss:

**IFRS 8.23(a)** (a) revenues from external customers; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(b)** (b) revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(c)** (c) interest revenue; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(d)** (d) interest expense; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(e)** (e) depreciation and amortisation; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(f)** (f) material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with IAS 1.97; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(g)** (g) the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method; \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(h)** (h) income tax expense or income; and \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23(i)** (i) material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation. \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.23** Disclose interest revenue separately from interest expense for each reportable segment unless a majority of the segment's revenues are from interest and the chief operating decision maker relies primarily on net interest revenue to assess the performance of the segment and make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment. In that situation, an entity may report that segment's interest revenue net of its interest expense and disclose that it has done so. \_\_\_\_\_

**IFRS 8.24** Disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment assets reviewed by the chief operating decision \_\_\_\_\_

maker or are otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in the measure of segment assets:

- IFRS 8.24(a)* (a) the amount of investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method; and
- IFRS 8.24(b)* (b) the amounts of additions to non-current assets (for assets classified according to a liquidity presentation, amounts expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period) other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets (see IAS 19.54 - .58) and rights arising under insurance contracts.

**Explanation of segment profit or loss, segment assets and liabilities**

*IFRS 8.27* Provide an explanation of the measurements of segment profit or loss, segment assets and segment liabilities for each reportable segment. As a minimum disclose:

- IFRS 8.27(a)* (a) the basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments;
- IFRS 8.27(b)* (b) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' profits or losses and the entity's profit or loss before income tax expense or income and discontinued operations (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of centrally incurred costs that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;
- IFRS 8.27(c)* (c) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly used assets that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;
- IFRS 8.27(d)* (d) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' liabilities and the entity's liabilities (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly utilised liabilities that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;
- IFRS 8.27(e)* (e) the nature of any changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss and the effect, if any, of those changes on the measure of segment profit or loss; and
- IFRS 8.27(f)* (f) the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments; e.g. an entity might allocate depreciation expense to a segment without allocating the related depreciable assets to that segment.

**Reconciliations**

*IFRS 8.21* Reconciliations of the amounts in the statement of financial position for reportable segments to the amounts in the entity's statement of financial position are required for each date at which a statement of financial position is presented.

*IFRS 8.28* Provide reconciliations of the following:

- IFRS 8.28(a)* (a) the total of the reportable segments' revenues to the entity's revenue;
- IFRS 8.28(b)* (b) the total of the reportable segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax expense (tax income) and discontinued operations; however, if an entity allocated to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), then it may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss after those items;
- IFRS 8.28(c)* (c) the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets;
- IFRS 8.28(d)* (d) the total of the reportable segments' liabilities to the entity's liabilities if segment liabilities are reported in accordance with IFRS 8.23; and
- IFRS 8.28(e)* (e) the total of the reportable segments' amounts for every other material item of information disclosed to the corresponding amount for the entity.

*IFRS 8.28* All material reconciling items are identified separately and described, i.e. the amount of each material adjustment needed to reconcile reportable segment profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss arising from different accounting policies is identified separately and described.

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### **Restatement of previously reported information**

*IFRS 8.29* Following a change in the composition of the reportable segments, the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods is restated unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.

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*IFRS 8.30* If an entity has changed the structure of its internal organisation in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change and if segment information for earlier periods, including interim periods, is not restated to reflect the change, then in the year in which the change occurs disclose segment information for the current period on both the old basis and the new basis of segmentation, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.

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### **Entity-wide disclosures**

*IFRS 8.31* Entity-wide disclosures are required even if an entity has only one reportable segment. Information required by IFRS 8.32 - .34 is provided only if it is not provided as part of the reportable segment information required by IFRS 8.

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*IFRS 8.32* Disclose the revenues from external customers for each product and service, or each group of similar products and services, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive, in which case that fact is disclosed. The amounts of revenues reported are based on the financial information used to produce the entity's financial statements.

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*IFRS 8.33* Disclose the following geographical information, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive:

*IFRS 8.33(a)* (a) revenues from external customers:

- (i) attributed to the entity's country of domicile; and
- (ii) attributed to all foreign countries in total from which the entity derives revenues. If revenues from external customers attributed to an individual foreign country are material, then those revenues are disclosed separately. Disclose the basis for attributing revenues from external customers to individual countries; and

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*IFRS 8.33(b)* (b) non-current assets (for assets classified according to a liquidity presentation, amounts expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period) other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, and rights arising under insurance contracts:

- (i) located in the entity's country of domicile; and
- (ii) located in all foreign countries in total in which the entity holds assets. If assets in an individual foreign country are material, then those assets are disclosed separately.

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*IFRS 8.33* The amounts reported are based on the financial information that is used to produce the entity's financial statements. If the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive, then that fact is disclosed.

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*IFRS 8.33* An entity may disclose, in addition to the information required by IFRS 8.33, subtotals of geographical information about groups of countries.

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*IFRS 8.34* Disclose information about the extent of reliance on major customers.

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*IFRS 8.34* If revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues, then that fact is disclosed along with the total amount of revenues from each such customer and the identity of the segment(s) reporting the revenues. \_\_\_\_\_

*IFRS 8.36* Segment information for prior years that is reported as comparative information in the year of application is restated to conform to the requirements of IFRS 8, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.4 Earnings per share

*IAS 33 Earnings per Share should be applied by entities whose ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are traded in a public market and by entities that are in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public markets and by any entity that discloses earnings per share.*

*IAS 33.64* When earnings per share calculations reflect changes in the number of shares due to events that happened after the end of the reporting period, disclose that fact. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.70* Disclose:

*IAS 33.70(a)* (a) the amounts used as the numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of those amounts to the profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period. The reconciliation includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affect earnings per share; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.70(b)* (b) the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of these denominators to each other. The reconciliation includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affect earnings per share; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.70(c)* (c) instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive for the period(s) presented; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.70(d)* (d) a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those accounted for in accordance with IAS 33.64, that occur after the end of the reporting period and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.72* Unless required by another standard, an entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the terms and conditions of financial instruments and other contracts that affect the measurement of earnings per share. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 33.73* An entity may disclose, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, per share amounts using a reported component of the statement of comprehensive income other than one required by IAS 33. When such additional amounts per share are presented, disclose in the notes and not in the statement of comprehensive income:

(a) basic and diluted earnings per share relating to such a component with equal prominence; \_\_\_\_\_

(b) the basis on which the numerator(s) is (are) determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax; and \_\_\_\_\_

(c) if a component of statement of comprehensive income is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of comprehensive income, then a reconciliation between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of comprehensive income. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.5 Non-current assets held for sale or distribution to owners

<i>IFRS 5.5A</i>	The classification, presentation and measurement requirements in IFRS 5 applicable to a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is classified as held for sale apply also to a non-current asset that is held for distribution to owners acting in their capacity as owners (held for distribution to owners).	_____
<i>IFRS 5.5B</i>	An entity with non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale applies the disclosure requirements of IFRS 5. Disclosures in other IFRSs do not apply to such assets (or disposal groups) unless those IFRSs require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) specific disclosures in respect of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale; or</li> <li>(b) disclosures about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of the measurement requirement of IFRS 5 and such disclosures are not already provided in other notes to the financial statements.</li> </ul>	_____ _____
<i>IFRS 5.30</i>	Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of non-current assets (or disposal groups).	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38</i>	Present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38, 39</i>	For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale or, disclose the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale separately from other assets, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes (not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition).	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41, 5.12</i>	Disclose in the period in which a non-current asset or disposal group has been either classified as held for sale or if the criteria in IFRS 5.7 and .8 are met after the end of the reporting period, but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 5.41(a)</i>	(a) a description of the non-current asset or disposal group;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41(b)</i>	(b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the distribution, or leading to the expected distribution, and the expected manner and timing of that distribution;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41(c)</i>	(c) the gain or loss recognised in accordance with IFRS 5.20 - .22 and, if not separately presented in the statement of comprehensive income, the caption in the statement of comprehensive income that includes that gain or loss; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41(d)</i>	(d) if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset or disposal group is presented in accordance with IFRS 8.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.42</i>	If there are changes to a plan of sale and either IFRS 5.26 or .29 applies, an entity discloses, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell or distribute the non-current asset (or disposal group) to owners, a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.	_____

## 4.6 Related party disclosures

### General

<i>IAS 24.12</i>	Disclose related party relationships between parent and subsidiaries irrespective of whether transactions have taken place between those related parties.	_____
<i>IAS 24.12</i>	Disclose the name of the parent and the ultimate controlling party, if different.	_____
<i>IAS 1.138(c)</i>	Disclose the name of the ultimate parent of the group, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published within the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 24.12</i>	If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, then disclose the name of the next most senior parent that does so.	_____
<i>IAS 24.22</i>	Disclose items of similar nature in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 24.21</i>	Disclose that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions only if such terms can be substantiated.	_____
<i>IAS 24.20</i>	Examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party include: (a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished); (b) purchases or sales of property and other assets; (c) rendering or receiving of services; (d) leases; (e) transfers of research and development; (f) transfers under licence agreements; (g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind); (h) provision of guarantees or collateral; and (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party.	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<i>IAS 32.34</i>	If the entity reacquires its own shares from related parties, then provide disclosure in accordance with IAS 24.	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(a)</i>	<b>Transactions with parent</b>	
<i>IAS 24.17</i>	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 24.17</i>	Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
<i>IAS 24.17(a)</i>	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
<i>IAS 24.17(b)</i>	(b) the amount of outstanding balances; and:	
<i>IAS 24.17(b)(i)</i>	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
<i>IAS 24.17(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
<i>IAS 24.17(c)</i>	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____

*IAS 24.17(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(b)* **Transactions with entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity**

*IAS 24.17* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):  
 (a) the nature of the related party relationships; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17* Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

*IAS 24.17(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(c)* **Transactions with subsidiaries**

*IAS 24.17* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):  
 (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17* Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

*IAS 24.17(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(d)* **Transactions with associates**

*IAS 24.17* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):  
 (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17* Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

*IAS 24.17(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and: \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.17(b)(i) (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(ii) (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(d) (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

**Transactions with joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer**

- IAS 24.18(e) Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17 (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.17 Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(a) (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b) (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(i) (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(ii) (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(d) (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

**Transactions with key management personnel of the entity or its parent**

- IAS 24.18(f) Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17 (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.17 Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(a) (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b) (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(i) (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(ii) (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(d) (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.16 In addition, disclose key management personnel compensation of the entity (not parent) in total and for each of the following categories: \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.16(a), 19.23 (a) short-term employee benefits; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.16(b), 19.47, 124(b) (b) post-employment benefits, including contributions to defined contribution plans; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.16(c), 19.131 (c) other long-term benefits; \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.16(d), 19.143 (d) termination benefits; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.16(e) (e) share-based payments. \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 19.124(a) **Transactions with post-employment benefit plans**

- IAS 24.17 Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):
- IAS 24.17(a) (a) the nature of the related party relationships; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b) (b) information about the transactions; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.17 Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):
- IAS 24.17(a) (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b) (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and:
- IAS 24.17(b)(i) (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(ii) (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(d) (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.20 Participation by a parent or subsidiary in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities is a transaction between related parties (see IAS 19.34B). \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 24.18(g) **Transactions with other related parties**

- IAS 24.17 Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):
- (a) the nature of the related party relationships; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

- IAS 24.17 Disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):
- IAS 24.17(a) (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b) (b) the amount of outstanding balances; and:
- IAS 24.17(b)(i) (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(b)(ii) (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(c) (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 24.17(d) (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.7 Insurance contracts

*IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts it holds, except for specified contracts covered by other IFRSs. IFRS 4 focuses on types of contracts rather than types of entities. Therefore it applies to both entities regulated as insurance entities and all other entities.*

- IFRS 4.36, 37* Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts in the financial statements arising from insurance contracts. To comply with this disclose:
- IFRS 4.37(a)* (a) the accounting policies adopted for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expenses;
- IFRS 4.37(b)* (b) the recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and, if it presents its statement of cash flows using the direct method, cash flows) arising from insurance contracts;
- IFRS 4.37(b)* (c) furthermore, if the insurer is a cedant, disclose:
- IFRS 4.37(b)(i)* (i) gains and losses recognised in profit or loss on buying reinsurance; and
- IFRS 4.37(b)(ii)* (ii) if the cedant defers and amortises gains and losses arising on buying reinsurance, the amortisation for the period and the amounts remaining unamortised at the beginning and end of the period;
- IFRS 4.37(c)* (d) the process used to determine the assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of the recognised amounts described in IFRS 4.37(b); when practicable, give quantified disclosure of those assumptions;
- IFRS 4.37(d)* (e) the effect of changes in assumptions used to measure insurance assets and insurance liabilities, showing separately the effect of each change that has a material effect on the financial statements; and
- IFRS 4.37(e)* (f) reconciliations of changes in insurance liabilities, reinsurance assets and, if any, related deferred acquisition costs.

### **Nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts**

- IFRS 4.38, 39(a), (c)* Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts. Disclosures should include the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks and information about insurance risk (both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance) such as:
- IFRS 4.39(c)(i), 39A(a)* (a) sensitivity to insurance risk, by either disclosing:
- IFRS 4.39A(b)* (i) a sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected if changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period had occurred; the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and any changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used. An insurer may use an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, and may meet the requirements of IFRS 4.39A(a) by disclosing that alternative sensitivity analysis and the additional disclosures required by IFRS 7.41; or
- IFRS 4.39A(b)* (ii) qualitative information about sensitivity, and information about those terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of the insurer's future cash flows;
- IFRS 4.39(c)(ii)* (b) concentrations of insurance risk, including a description of how management determines concentrations and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (e.g. type of insured event, geographical area, or currency); and
- IFRS 4.39(c)(iii)* (c) actual claims compared with previous estimates (i.e. claims development). The disclosure about claims development goes back to the period when the earliest

material claim arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments, but need not go back more than 10 years. Disclosure of this information is not needed for claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

- IFRS 4.39A(a), 7.41* If an alternative analysis is used to meet the requirements of IFRS 4.39A(a), then disclose:
- IFRS 7.41(a)* (a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and
- IFRS 7.41(b)* (b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.
- IFRS 4.44* For actual claims disclosed in accordance with IFRS 4.39(c)(iii), information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year need not be disclosed.
- IFRS 4.39(e)* Disclose information about exposures to interest rate risk or market risk under embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.
- Market risk**
- IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33* Disclose information about market risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:
- IFRS 7.33(a)* (a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise;
- IFRS 7.33(b)* (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;
- IFRS 7.33(c)* (c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;
- IFRS 7.34(a)* (d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and
- IFRS 7.34(c)* (e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.40 - .42.
- IFRS 7.35* If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.
- IFRS 7.34(b)* Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40 - .42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.
- IFRS 4.39(d)(ii), 7.40* Disclose, unless market risk exposure is immaterial:
- IFRS 4.39(d)(ii), 7.40(a), 41* (a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date. Alternatively, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk, then it may use that sensitivity analysis;
- IFRS 7.40(b)* (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and
- IFRS 7.40(c)* (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.

<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.41</i>	If an entity uses a method such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk to manage sensitivity to market conditions and financial risk (as an alternative to the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40), disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.41(a)</i>	(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.41(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42</i>	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.40 or .41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(e)</i>	Disclose information about exposures to market risk arising from embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.	_____
	<b>Liquidity risk</b>	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about liquidity risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.39.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.39, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(i), 7.39</i>	Disclose, unless liquidity risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(i), 7.39(a)</i>	(a) a maturity analysis for insurance contracts that shows the remaining contractual maturities. Alternatively, an insurer may disclose information about the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities. This may take the form of an analysis, by estimated timing, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(b) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in IFRS 7.39(a).	_____
	<b>Credit risk</b>	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about credit risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____

<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.36 - .38.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36 - .38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(a)</i>	Disclose the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	In respect of the amount disclosed in IFRS 7.36(a), provide a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	Provide information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(d)</i>	Disclose the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37</i>	Disclose by class of financial asset, unless credit risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 7.37(a)</i>	(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(c)</i>	(c) for the amounts disclosed in IFRS 7.37(a) and (b), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, an entity discloses the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations. The disclosure is not required if related credit risk exposure is immaterial.	_____
<b>Discretionary participation features</b>		
<i>IFRS 7.25, 29(c)</i>	Except as described in IFRS 7.29(c), disclose the fair value of a contract containing a discretionary participation feature in a way that permits such a contract to be compared with its carrying amount.	_____

- IFRS 4.34, 7.29, 30* If an entity does not disclose the fair value for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4.34) because the fair value cannot be measured reliably, then disclose information to help users of financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or liabilities and their fair value, including:
- IFRS 7.30(a)* (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(b)* (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(c)* (c) information about the market for the instruments; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(d)* (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(e)* (e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.8 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

- IFRS 6.23* Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in an entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 6.24(b)* Disclose the amounts of assets, liabilities and expense and operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 6.18* Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an entity measures, presents, and discloses any resulting impairment loss in accordance with IAS 36, except as provided by IFRS 6.21. Applicable disclosures are presented within section 2.8 *Impairment*. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 6.27* If it is impracticable to apply a particular requirement of IFRS 6.18 to comparative information that relates to annual periods beginning before 1 January 2006, disclose that fact. IAS 8.5 explains the term "impracticable". \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 6.25* An entity treats exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and provides the disclosures required by either IAS 16 or IAS 38 consistent with how the assets are classified (tangible versus intangible). Relevant disclosures are presented within section 2.1 *Property, plant and equipment* and/or within section 2.2 *Intangible assets and goodwill*. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. First-time adoption of IFRSs

<i>IFRS 1.20</i>	IFRS 1 does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other IFRSs.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.21</i>	To comply with IAS 1, an entity's first IFRS financial statements include at least three statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including one year of comparative information under IFRSs.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22</i>	If any financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, an entity:	
<i>IFRS 1.22(a)</i>	(a) labels the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under IFRSs; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22(b)</i>	(b) discloses the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRSs. An entity need not quantify those adjustments.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.23</i>	An entity explains how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRSs affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24 - 26</i>	To comply with IFRS 1.23, an entity's first IFRS financial statements include the following reconciliations. Reconciliations are to provide sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, and should distinguish the correction of errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies:	
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)</i>	(a) reconciliations of its equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRSs for both of the following dates:	
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)(i)</i>	(i) the date of transition to IFRSs; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(b)</i>	(b) reconciliation to its total comprehensive income under IFRSs for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income under previous GAAP for the same period, or if the entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(c)</i>	If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, present the disclosures that IAS 36 would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to IFRSs (see section 2.8 <i>Impairment</i> ).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.25</i>	If an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then it also should explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.26</i>	An entity distinguishes errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies in the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a) and (b).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.28</i>	An entity that did not present financial statements for previous periods discloses that fact in its first IFRS financial statements.	_____

<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	For any financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss and for any financial assets designated as available-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 1.D19, disclose:	
<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	(a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities designated into each category at the date of designation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	(b) their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30</i>	If an entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of investment property, then the entity's first IFRS financial statements disclose, for each line item in the opening IFRS statement of financial position:	
<i>IFRS 1.30(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate of those fair values; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30</i>	If an entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, then the entity's first IFRS financial statements should disclose, for each line item in the opening IFRS statement of financial position:	
<i>IFRS 1.30(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate of those fair values; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30</i>	If an entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for any intangible asset, then the entity's first IFRS financial statements disclose, for each line item in the opening IFRS statement of financial position:	
<i>IFRS 1.30(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate of those fair values; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31</i>	If an entity uses a deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its separate financial statements, then the entity discloses in its first IFRS separate financial statements:	
<i>IFRS 1.31</i>	(a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount;	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31(c)</i>	(c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31A</i>	If an entity uses fair values in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for oil and gas assets, then the entity's first financial statements disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D2</i>	For all grants of equity instruments that IFRS 2 has not been applied to, an entity discloses information required by IFRS 2.44 and .45.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D11</i>	An entity may disclose the amounts required by IAS 19.120A(p) as the amounts are determined for each accounting period prospectively from the date of transition to IFRSs.	_____

## 6. Voluntary early adoption of IFRSs

### 6.1 IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*

#### Notes on early adoption

The revised IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, published in November 2009, supersedes the version of IAS 24 published in December 2003. The revised IAS 24 is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies the revised IAS 24 prior to its effective date, then it discloses that fact.

#### General

<i>IAS 24.13</i>	Disclose related party relationships between parent and subsidiaries irrespective of whether transactions have taken place between those related parties.	_____
<i>IAS 24.13</i>	Disclose the name of the parent and the ultimate controlling party, if different.	_____
<i>IAS 1.138(c)</i>	Disclose the name of the ultimate parent of the group, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published within the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 24.13</i>	If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, then disclose the name of the next most senior parent that does so.	_____
<i>IAS 24.24</i>	Disclose items of similar nature in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 24.23</i>	Disclose that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions only if such terms can be substantiated.	_____
<i>IAS 24.21</i>	Examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);</li> <li>(b) purchases or sales of property and other assets;</li> <li>(c) rendering or receiving of services;</li> <li>(d) leases;</li> <li>(e) transfers of research and development;</li> <li>(f) transfers under licence agreements;</li> <li>(g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);</li> <li>(h) provision of guarantees or collateral; and</li> <li>(i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party.</li> </ul>	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<i>IAS 32.34</i>	If the entity reacquires its own shares from related parties, then provide disclosure in accordance with IAS 24.	_____
<i>IAS 24.19(a)</i>	<b>Transactions with parent</b>	
<i>IAS 24.18</i>	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and</li> </ul>	_____ _____

- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18* At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- IAS 24.18(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and: \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.19(b)* **Transactions with entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity**

*IAS 24.18* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- (a) the nature of the related party relationships; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18* At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- IAS 24.18(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and: \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.19(c)* **Transactions with subsidiaries**

*IAS 24.18* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18* At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- IAS 24.18(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and: \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_  
*IAS 24.18(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

IAS 24.19(d)

**Transactions with associates**

IAS 24.18

Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

IAS 24.18

At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

IAS 24.18(a)

- (a) the amount of the transactions;

IAS 24.18(b)

- (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:

IAS 24.18(b)(i)

- (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and

IAS 24.18(b)(ii)

- (ii) details of any guarantees given or received;

IAS 24.18(c)

- (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and

IAS 24.18(d)

- (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.

IAS 24.19(e)

**Transactions with joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer**

IAS 24.18

Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

IAS 24.18

At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

IAS 24.18(a)

- (a) the amount of the transactions;

IAS 24.18(b)

- (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:

IAS 24.18(b)(i)

- (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and

IAS 24.18(b)(ii)

- (ii) details of any guarantees given or received;

IAS 24.18(c)

- (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and

IAS 24.18(d)

- (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.

IAS 24.19(f)

**Transactions with key management personnel of the entity or its parent**

IAS 24.18

Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

- (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and
- (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

IAS 24.18

At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):

IAS 24.18(a)

- (a) the amount of the transactions;

IAS 24.18(b)

- (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:

IAS 24.18(b)(i)

- (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and

IAS 24.18(b)(ii)

- (ii) details of any guarantees given or received;

IAS 24.18(c)

- (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and

*IAS 24.18(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17* In addition, disclose key management personnel compensation of the entity (not parent) in total and for each of the following categories: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(a), 19.23* (a) short-term employee benefits; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(b), 19.47, 124(b)* (b) post-employment benefits, including contributions to defined contribution plans; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(c), 19.131* (c) other long-term benefits; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(d), 19.143* (d) termination benefits; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.17(e)* (e) share-based payments. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.124(a)* **Transactions with post-employment benefit plans**

*IAS 24.18* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(a)* (a) the nature of the related party relationships; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(b)* (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18* At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(a)* (a) the amount of the transactions; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(b)* (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(b)(i)* (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(b)(ii)* (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(c)* (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.18(d)* (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.34(B)* **Participation in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities**

*IAS 19.34B* Disclose the following regarding this related party transaction: \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.34B(a)* (a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.34B(b)* (b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity; \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.34B(c)* (c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost in accordance with IAS 19.34A, all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120-121; and \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 19.34B(d)* (d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period in accordance with IAS 19.34A, the information about the plan as a whole required in accordance with IAS 19.120A(b)-(e), (j), (n), (o), (q) and 121. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 24.19(g)* **Transactions with other related parties**

*IAS 24.18* Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties): \_\_\_\_\_

(a) the nature of the related party relationships; \_\_\_\_\_

(b) information about the transactions; and \_\_\_\_\_

(c) outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IAS 24.18</i>	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
<i>IAS 24.18(a)</i>	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(b)</i>	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
<i>IAS 24.18(b)(i)</i>	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(c)</i>	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(d)</i>	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____

### **Government-related entities**

<i>IAS 24.26</i>	If an entity applies the exemption in IAS 24.25, it discloses the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in IAS 24.25:	
<i>IAS 24.26(a)</i>	(a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the entity (i.e. control, joint control or significant influence);	_____
<i>IAS 24.26(b)</i>	(b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements:	
	(i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and	_____
	(ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent.	_____

## 6.2 IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

### **Notes on early adoption**

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, published in November 2009, is the first phase of the replacement of IAS 39 and relates to classification and measurement of financial assets. As other phases of the financial instruments project are completed they will be added to IFRS 9. IFRS 9 is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies IFRS 9 prior to its effective date, then it discloses that fact.

### **Transitional disclosures**

<i>IFRS 9.8.2.3</i>	If the date of initial application is not at the beginning of a reporting period, the entity discloses that fact and the reasons for using that date of initial application.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.8.2.6</i>	At the date of initial application, an entity recognises any difference between the fair value of the entire hybrid contract at the date of initial application and the sum of the fair values of the components of the hybrid contract at the date of initial application:	_____
	(a) in the opening retained earnings of the reporting period of initial application if the entity initially applies IFRS 9 at the beginning of a reporting period; or	_____
	(b) in profit or loss if the entity initially applies IFRS 9 during a reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.8.2.12</i>	Notwithstanding the requirement in IFRS 9.8.2.1, an entity that adopts IFRS 9 for reporting periods beginning before 1 January 2012 need not restate prior periods. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity recognises any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the reporting period that includes the date of initial application.	_____

- IFRS 7.44I* When an entity first applies IFRS 9, it discloses (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) for each class of financial assets at the date of initial application:
- IFRS 7.44I(a)* (a) the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.44I(b)* (b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.44I(c)* (c) the amount of any financial assets in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that IFRS 9 requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.44J* When an entity first applies IFRS 9, it discloses qualitative information to enable users to understand:
- IFRS 7.44J(a)* (a) how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.44J(b)* (b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss. \_\_\_\_\_

### Statement of financial position

- IFRS 7.8* Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 or IAS 39, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:
- IFRS 7.8(a)* (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
- IFRS 7.8(a)(i)* (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)* (ii) those mandatorily measured at fair value; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(e)* (e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
- IFRS 7.8(e)(i)* (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(e)(ii)* (ii) those that meet the definition of held for trading; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(f)* (f) financial assets measured at amortised cost; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(g)* (g) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.8(h)* (h) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. \_\_\_\_\_

### Statement of comprehensive income

- IAS 1.82* In addition to the requirements of IAS 1.82 listed on page 16 of this publication, the statement of comprehensive income includes line items that present the following amounts for the period:
- IAS 1.82(aa)* (aa) gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.82(ca)* (ca) if a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and its fair value at the reclassification date. \_\_\_\_\_

### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- IFRS 7.9* If the entity has designated as measured at fair value a financial asset (or group of financial assets) that would otherwise be measured at amortised cost, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.9(a)* (a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.9(b)* (b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.9(c)* (c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:
- IFRS 7.9(c)(i)* (i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or \_\_\_\_\_

- IFRS 7.9(c)(ii)* (ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.9(d)* (d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

- IFRS 7.11A* If the entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.11A(a)* (a) which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11A(b)* (b) the reasons for using this presentation alternative; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11A(c)* (c) the fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11A(d)* (d) dividends recognised during the period, showing separately those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11A(e)* (e) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11B* If the entity derecognised investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.11B(a)* (a) the reasons for disposing of the investments; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11B(b)* (b) the fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.11B(c)* (c) the cumulative gain or loss on disposal. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Reclassifications of financial assets and financial liabilities**

- IFRS 7.12B* If the entity has reclassified any financial assets in the current or previous reporting periods, then disclose for each reclassification:
- IFRS 7.12B(a)* (a) the date of reclassification; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12B(b)* (b) a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12B(c)* (c) the amount reclassified into and out of each category. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12C* If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised, then disclose for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition:
- IFRS 7.12C(a)* (a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12C(b)* (b) the interest income or expense recognised. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12D* If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised cost since its last annual reporting date, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.12D(a)* (a) the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.12D(b)* (b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss during the reporting period if the financial assets had not been reclassified. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Items of income, expense, gains or losses**

- IFRS 7.20* Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either in the financial statements or in the notes:
- IFRS 7.20(a)* (a) net gains or net losses on: \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.20(a)(i)* (i) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets designated as such upon initial recognition, and those that are mandatorily measured at fair value; \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii)-(iv) not used; \_\_\_\_\_

<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(v)</i>	(v) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those on financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in IAS 39;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(vi)</i>	(vi) financial assets measured at amortised cost;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(vii)</i>	(vii) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(viii)</i>	(viii) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(b)</i>	(b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)</i>	(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(i)</i>	(i) financial assets measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(d)</i>	(d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(e)</i>	(e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20A</i>	An entity discloses an analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets. This disclosure includes the reasons for derecognising those financial assets.	_____

**Insurance contracts – Discretionary participation features**

<i>IFRS 4.34, 7.29, 30</i>	If an entity does not disclose the fair value for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4.34) because the fair value cannot be measured reliably, then disclose information to help users of financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those contracts and their fair value, including:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(a)</i>	(a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(b)</i>	(b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(c)</i>	(c) information about the market for the instruments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(d)</i>	(d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(e)</i>	(e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.	_____

**Fair value disclosures**

<i>IFRS 7.29</i>	Disclosures of fair value are not required:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.29(a)</i>	(a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.29(b)</i>	(b) for derivatives linked to investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market that are measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; or	_____
<i>IFRS 7.29(c)</i>	(c) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.	_____

**Disclosures when fair value cannot be measured reliably**

- IFRS 7.30* Disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those contracts and their fair value, including:
- IFRS 7.30(a)* (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(b)* (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(c)* (c) information about the market for the instruments; \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(d)* (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.30(e)* (e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised. \_\_\_\_\_

**Accounting policies**

- IFRS 7.B5* For financial instruments, disclosures of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements may include:
- IFRS 7.B5(a)* (a) for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:
- (i) the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, 11A or 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)* (aa) for financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:
- (i) the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) how the entity has satisfied the criteria in IFRS 9.4.5 for such designation. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(c)* (c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39.38). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(d)* (d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:
- (i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(e)* (e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7.20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income. \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(f)* (f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)). \_\_\_\_\_
- IFRS 7.B5(g)* (g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms (see IFRS 7.36(d)). \_\_\_\_\_

### First-time adoption

- IFRS 1.29* An entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability as a financial asset or financial liability at measured at fair value through profit or loss or a financial asset as available for sale in accordance with IFRS 1.D19A. The entity discloses the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities so designated into each category at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.
- 
- IFRS 1.29A* An entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19. The entity discloses the fair value of financial liabilities so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.
- 
- IFRS 9.E1* In its first IFRS financial statements, an entity that (a) adopts IFRSs for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2012 and (b) applies IFRS 9 presents at least one year of comparative information. However, this comparative information need not comply with IFRS 9 or IFRS 7, to the extent that the disclosures required by IFRS 7 relate to assets within the scope of IFRS 9. For such entities, references to the 'date of transition to IFRSs' means, in the case of IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 only, the beginning of the first IFRS reporting period.
- 
- IFRS 9.E2* An entity that chooses to present comparative information that does not comply with IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 in its first year of transition:
- 
- IFRS 9.E2(b)* (a) discloses this fact together with the basis used to prepare this information;
- 
- IFRS 9.E2(c)* (b) treats any adjustment between the statement of financial position at the comparative period's reporting date (i.e. the statement of financial position that includes comparative information under previous GAAP) and the statement of financial position at the start of the first IFRS reporting period (i.e. the first period that includes information that complies with IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) as arising from a change in accounting policy and give the disclosures required by IAS 8.28(a)–(e) and (f)(i). IAS 8.28(f)(i) applies only to amounts presented in the statement of financial position at the comparative period's reporting date; and
- 
- IFRS 9.E2(d)* (c) applies IAS 1.17(c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
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## 6.3 IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*

### Notes on early adoption

IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*, published in November 2009, is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010, with early adoption permitted. If an entity applies IFRIC 19 prior to its effective date, then it discloses that fact.

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- IFRIC 19.11* An entity discloses a gain or loss recognised from applying IFRIC 19 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes.
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## 6.4 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

### Notes on early adoption

The *Improvements to IFRSs 2010* is the result of the IASB's annual improvements project. This project has involved the IASB accumulating throughout the year what it believes are non-urgent, but necessary improvements to IFRSs and then processing these amendments collectively. Effective dates, early application and transitional provisions are dealt with on a standard by standard basis with the majority of the amendments effective 1 January 2011, with early application permitted. If an entity applies an amendment prior to its effective date, then it discloses that fact.

### First-time adoption

*IFRS 1.27A*

If during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, it explains the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 1.23, and it updates the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a) and (b).

*IFRS 1.31B*

If an entity uses the exemption in IFRS 1.D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, it discloses that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP.

### Nature and extent of risks

*IFRS 7.34*

For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, disclose:

- (a) summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period. Disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), for example the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer;
- (b) the disclosures required by IFRS 7.36-42, to the extent not provided in accordance with (a); and
- (c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b).

*IFRS 7.36*

Disclose by class of financial instrument:

*IFRS 7.36(a)*

- (a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk;

*IFRS 7.36(b)*

- (b) a description and the financial effect of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements (e.g. a description of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument); and

*IFRS 7.36(c)*

- (c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

*IFRS 7.37*

Disclose by class of financial asset:

*IFRS 7.37(a)*

- (a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired; and

*IFRS 7.37(b)*

- (b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired.

*IFRS 7.38* When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other Standards, disclose for such assets held at the end of the reporting period:

- (a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations. \_\_\_\_\_

**Changes in equity**

*IAS 1.106* Present a statement of changes in equity including the following information:

- IAS 1.106(a)* (a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests; \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.106(b)* (b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8; and \_\_\_\_\_
- IAS 1.106(d)* (c) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
  - (i) profit or loss; \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) other comprehensive income; and \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.106A* For each component of equity an entity presents, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item. \_\_\_\_\_

*IAS 1.107* Present, either in the statement of equity or in the notes, the amounts of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount of dividends per share. \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix I

### Currently effective requirements

Below is a list of standards and interpretations in issue at 1 June 2010 that are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2010. Only the latest amendments to these standards and interpretations that are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2010 are reflected below.

IFRS 1	<i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i> Issue date: revised in November 2008 Effective date: 1 July 2009 Latest amendment: <i>Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters</i> (July 2009)
IFRS 2	<i>Share-based Payment</i> Issue date: February 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IFRS 3	<i>Business Combinations</i> Issue date: revised in January 2008 Effective date: 1 July 2009 Latest amendment: IFRIC 17 <i>Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i> (November 2008)
IFRS 4	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> Issue date: March 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7) (March 2009)
IFRS 5	<i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i> Issue date: revised in May 2008 Effective date: 1 July 2009 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IFRS 6	<i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i> Issue date: December 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2006 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IFRS 7	<i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> Issue date: August 2005 Effective date: 1 January 2007 Latest amendment: <i>Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7) (March 2009)
IFRS 8	<i>Operating Segments</i> Issue date: November 2006 Effective date: 1 January 2009 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 1	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> Issue date: revised in September 2007 Effective date: 1 January 2009 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)

IAS 2	<i>Inventories</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IAS 7	<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> Issue date: December 1992 Effective date: 1 January 1994 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 8	<i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IAS 10	<i>Events after the Reporting Period</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: IFRIC 17 <i>Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i> (November 2008)
IAS 11	<i>Construction Contracts</i> Issue date: December 1993 Effective date: 1 January 1995 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IAS 12	<i>Income Taxes</i> Issue date: October 1996 Effective date: 1 January 1998 Latest amendment: IFRS 3 (January 2008)
IAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IAS 17	<i>Leases</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 18	<i>Revenue</i> Issue date: December 1993 Effective date: 1 January 1995 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 19	<i>Employee Benefits</i> Issue date: February 1998 Effective date: 1 January 1999 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IAS 20	<i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i> Issue date: April 1983 Effective date: 1 January 1984 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)

- IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: *Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate* (Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 27) (May 2008)
- IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*  
Issue date: revised in March 2007  
Effective date: 1 January 2009  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs* (May 2008)
- IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans*  
Not covered; see About this publication
- IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*  
Issue date: revised in January 2008  
Effective date: 1 July 2009  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs and Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate* (Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 27) (May 2008)
- IAS 28 *Investments in Associates*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs* (May 2008)
- IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*  
Issue date: July 1989  
Effective date: 1 January 1990  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs* (May 2008)
- IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs* (May 2008)
- IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: *Improvements to IFRSs* (May 2008)
- IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*  
Issue date: revised in December 2003  
Effective date: 1 January 2005  
Latest amendment: IFRS 3 and IAS 27 (January 2008)
- IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*  
Not covered; see About this publication

IAS 36	<i>Impairment of Assets</i> Issue date: revised in March 2004 Effective date: 31 March 2004 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 37	<i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> Issue date: September 1998 Effective date: 1 July 1999 Latest amendment: IFRS 3 (January 2008)
IAS 38	<i>Intangible Assets</i> Issue date: revised in March 2004 Effective date: 31 March 2004 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 39	<i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> Issue date: revised in July 2008 Effective date: 1 July 2009 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IAS 40	<i>Investment Property</i> Issue date: revised in December 2003 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IAS 41	<i>Agriculture</i> Issue date: February 2001 Effective date: 1 January 2003 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (May 2008)
IFRIC 1	<i>Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities</i> Issue date: May 2004 Effective date: 1 September 2004 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 2	<i>Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments</i> Issue date: November 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2005 Latest amendment: <i>Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation</i> (Amendments to IAS 32 and IAS 1) (February 2008)
IFRIC 4	<i>Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease</i> Issue date: December 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2006 Latest amendment: IFRIC 12 (November 2006)
IFRIC 5	<i>Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds</i> Issue date: December 2004 Effective date: 1 January 2006 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 6	<i>Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</i> Issue date: September 2005 Effective date: 1 December 2005

IFRIC 7	<i>Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> Issue date: November 2005 Effective date: 1 March 2006 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 9	<i>Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives</i> Issue date: March 2006 Effective date: 1 June 2006 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IFRIC 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i> Issue date: July 2006 Effective date: 1 November 2006 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 12	<i>Service Concession Arrangements</i> Issue date: November 2006 Effective date: 1 January 2008 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 13	<i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i> Issue date: June 2007 Effective date: 1 July 2008
IFRIC 14	<i>IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i> Issue date: July 2007 Effective date: 1 January 2008 Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
IFRIC 15	<i>Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate</i> Issue date: July 2008 Effective date: 1 January 2009
IFRIC 16	<i>Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i> Issue date: July 2008 Effective date: 1 October 2008 Latest amendment: <i>Improvements to IFRSs</i> (April 2009)
IFRIC 17	<i>Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i> Issue date: November 2008 Effective date: 1 July 2009
IFRIC 18	<i>Transfer of Assets from Customers</i> Issue date: February 2009 Effective date: transfers of assets from customers received on or after 1 July 2009
SIC-7	<i>Introduction of the Euro</i> Issue date: May 1998 Effective date: 1 June 1998 Latest amendment: IAS 27 (January 2008)

- SIC-10      *Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities*  
Issue date: July 1998  
Effective date: 1 August 1998  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-12      *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*  
Issue date: December 1998  
Effective date: 1 July 1999  
Latest amendment: November 2004
- SIC-13      *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers*  
Issue date: December 1998  
Effective date: 1 January 1999  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-15      *Operating Leases – Incentives*  
Issue date: December 1998  
Effective date: 1 January 1999  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-21      *Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets*  
Issue date: July 2000  
Effective date: 15 July 2000  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-25      *Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders*  
Issue date: July 2000  
Effective date: 15 July 2000  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-27      *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*  
Issue date: December 2001  
Effective date: 31 December 2001  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-29      *Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures*  
Issue date: December 2001  
Effective date: 31 December 2001  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)
- SIC-31      *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*  
Issue date: December 2001  
Effective date: 31 December 2001  
Latest amendment: IAS 8 (December 2003)
- SIC-32      *Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs*  
Issue date: March 2002  
Effective date: 25 March 2002  
Latest amendment: IAS 1 (September 2007)

## Appendix II

### Forthcoming requirements

Below is a list of standards and interpretations in issue at 1 June 2010 that are effective for annual reporting dates beginning *after* 1 January 2010. The list highlights the effective date of the requirements. Subsequent amendments to these standards and interpretations are not reflected below.

IFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> Issue date: November 2009 Effective date: 1 January 2013
Revised IAS 24	<i>Related Party Disclosures</i> Issue date: November 2009 Effective date: 1 January 2011
Amended IAS 32	<i>Classification of Rights Issues – Amendment to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation</i> Issue date: October 2009 Effective date: 1 February 2010
Amended IFRIC 14	<i>Amendments to IFRIC 14 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i> Issue date: November 2009 Effective date: 1 January 2011
IFRIC 19	<i>Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments</i> Issue date: November 2009 Effective date: 1 July 2010
Various	<i>Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards 2010</i> Issue date: May 2010 Effective date: Dealt with on a standard by standard basis; generally 1 January 2011

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