



Nye oplysnings-
krav i IFRS
Disclosure
Checklist for
2019



Overblik over ændrede oplysningskrav for IFRS-aflæggere

I dette hæfte finder du en tjekliste over de nye oplysningskrav for danske IFRS-aflæggere, der er gældende for 2019 samt de krav, der er bortfaldet i forhold til 2018.

Der er ikke sket ændringer til IFRS-bekendtgørelsen.

Med venlig hilsen

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Nye oplysningskrav i IFRS Disclosure Checklist for 2019

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
Investment property						
Section 2.3, page 56	<i>IAS 40.74</i>	The disclosures below apply in addition to those in IFRS 16. In accordance with IFRS 16, the owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. A lessee that holds an investment property as a right-of-use asset provides lessees' disclosures as required by IFRS 16 and lessors' disclosures as required by IFRS 16 for any operating leases into which it has entered (see Chapter 4.1 'Leases' for disclosure requirements under IFRS 16).				
Section 2.3, page 57	<i>IAS 40.78 – Change in wording</i>	When an entity that applies the fair value model to investment property measures a property using the cost model in IAS 16 for owned investment property or in accordance with IFRS 16 for investment property held by a lessee as a right-of-use asset (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.				
Section 2.3, page 57	<i>IAS 40.77 – Change in wording</i>	Show separately the aggregate amount of any recognised lease liabilities that have been added back and any other significant adjustments.				
Associates and joint arrangements						
Transition requirements for Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)						
Section 2.4, page 58	<i>IAS 28.45G</i>	The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, except for the following.				
	<i>IAS 28.45I</i>	If an entity first applies these amendments after it first applies IFRS 9, then it applies the transition requirements in IFRS 9 necessary for applying the requirements set out in IAS 28.14A to long-term interests. In this case, the entity may restate comparatives for prior periods only if it is possible without the use of hindsight.				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IAS 28.45J</i>	If an entity applies the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 in accordance with IFRS 4 when first applying these amendments it is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments. The entity may restate prior periods only if it is possible without the use of hindsight.				
	<i>IAS 28.45K</i>	If the entity does not restate prior periods, then at the date of initial application of the amendments it recognises in the opening retained earnings (or component of equity, as appropriate) any difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the previous carrying amount of long-term interests at that date; and b. the carrying amount of those long-term interests at that date. 				
		Financial instruments				
		Transition requirements for Prepayments Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)				
Section 2.5, page 62	<i>IFRS 9.7.2.29</i>	The amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 subject to the following modifications.				
	<i>IFRS 9.7.2.30</i>	If an entity first applies these amendments at the same time as it first applies IFRS 9, then there are no specific transition requirements with respect to the amendments.				
	<i>IFRS 9.7.2.31–7.2.34</i>	However, if an entity first applies the amendments after it first applies IFRS 9, then the following transition requirements are applied. An entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — may designate a financial asset or financial liability as at FVTPL if that designation would not previously have satisfied the accounting mismatch condition but it is now satisfied as a result of applying the amendments. The designation is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application of the amendments; — revokes its previous designation of a financial asset or financial liability as at FVTPL if that designation was previously made in accordance with the accounting mismatch condition but the condition is no longer satisfied as a result of applying the amendments. The revocation is made on the basis of the facts 				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		<p>and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application of the amendments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the amendments. The restatement of prior periods is allowed only if it is possible without the use of hindsight and if it reflects all requirements of IFRS 9; and — is required to disclose certain information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that were affected by the amendments (see below). 				
		Transition disclosures				
Section 2.5, page 63	<i>IFRS 9.7.2.34(a)-(d)</i>	<p>If applying these amendments after first applying IFRS 9, then in the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments, disclose the following information as at that date of initial application for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that were affected by the amendments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the previous measurement category and carrying amount determined immediately before applying the amendments; b. the new measurement category and carrying amount determined after applying the amendments; c. the carrying amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities 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; and d. the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss. <p>Note: This section reflects requirements of IFRS 7 introduced by IFRS 9 and does not refer to the old financial instruments requirements.</p>				
Section 2.5, page 74	<i>IFRS 7.29 – Unchanged</i> <i>IFRS 7.29(a) – Unchanged</i>	<p>Disclosures of fair value are not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value – e.g. for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables; 				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 7.29(c) – Unchanged</i>	b. for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably; or				
	<i>IFRS 7.29(d)</i>	c. for lease liabilities.				
		Income taxes				
		Transition requirements for Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments				
Section 2.11, page 93	<i>IFRIC 23.B2</i>	IFRIC 23 is applied retrospectively using one of the following approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — in accordance with IAS 8, if that is possible without the use of hindsight – i.e. comparative information is restated under this approach; or — with the cumulative effect of initially applying the interpretation recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period in which it is first applied – i.e. comparative information is not restated under this approach. 				
		Disclosure requirements				
Section 2.11, page 95	<i>IFRIC 23.A4</i>	When there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, determine whether to disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. judgements made in determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates applying IAS 1.122; and b. information about the assumptions made and other estimates used in determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates applying IAS 1.125–129. 				
	<i>IFRIC 23.A5</i>	If it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, determine whether to disclose the potential effect of the uncertainty as a tax-related contingency applying IAS 12.88.				
	<i>Insights 3.12.760.10</i>	<i>Obligations for possible income tax exposures are uncertain income tax treatments in the scope of IFRIC 23 and not provisions.</i>				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Leases				
		Transition				
Section 4.1, page 111	<i>IFRS 16.C5(a)</i>	For a lessee, IFRS 16 is applied using one of the following methods: — retrospective approach – the standard is applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented applying IAS 8; or				
	<i>IFRS 16.C5(b)</i>	— modified retrospective approach – the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 recognised in the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application, instead of restating comparative information.				
	<i>IFRS 16.C14-C15</i>	A lessor is not required to make adjustments on transition for leases, except where it is an intermediate in a sub-lease.				
		Transition disclosures				
		General				
	<i>IFRS 16.C4</i>	If applying the practical expedient in IFRS 16.C3, to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases, then disclose that fact.				
		Lessee – Modified retrospective approach				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12</i>	Disclose the information about initial application required by IAS 8.28, except for the information specified in IAS 8.28(f).				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12</i>	Disclose the following:				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12(a)</i>	a. the weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12(b)</i>	b. an explanation of any difference between:				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12(b)(i)</i>	i. operating lease commitments disclosed applying IAS 17 at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.C12(b)(ii)</i>	ii. lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application.				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
Section 4.1, page 112	<i>IFRS 16.C13</i>	If any of the practical expedients in IFRS 16.C10 is applied by the lessee, then disclose that fact.				
		General				
	<i>IFRS 16.51, 89</i>	Disclose information in the notes that, together with the information provided in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows, provides a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effects that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows.				
		LESSEE				
		<i>Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes</i>				
	<i>IFRS 16.47</i>	Present, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:				
	<i>IFRS 16.47(a)</i>	a. right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property separately from other assets. If the lessee does not present right-of-use assets separately in the statement of financial position, then:				
	<i>IFRS 16.47(a)(i)</i>	i. include right-of-use assets within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.47(a)(ii)</i>	ii. disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those right-of-use assets; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.47(b)</i>	b. lease liabilities separately from other liabilities. If the lessee does not present lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position, then disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those liabilities.				
	<i>IFRS 16.48, 56</i>	If right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment property, then present it in the statement of financial position as investment property and apply the disclosure requirements in IAS 40. The lessee is not required to provide the disclosures in IFRS 16.53(a), (f), (h) or (j) for those right-of-use assets.				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		<i>Information to be presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</i>				
	<i>IFRS 16.49</i>	Present the interest expenses on the lease liability separately from the depreciation charge for the right-to-use asset in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Interest expense on the lease liability is a component of finance costs, which paragraph 82(b) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requires to be presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.				
		<i>Classification in the statement of cash flow</i>				
	<i>IFRS 16.50</i>	In the statement of cash flow, classify:				
	<i>IFRS 16.50(a), IAS 7.17(e)</i>	a. cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability within financing activities;				
	<i>IFRS 16.50(b)</i>	b. cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability applying the requirements in IAS 7 for interest paid; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.50(c)</i>	c. short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability within operating activities.				
Section 4.1, page 113	<i>IFRS 16.52</i>	Disclose information about leases for which the entity is a lessee in a single note or separate section in the financial statements. However, a lessee does not need to duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere in the financial statements, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference in the single note or separate section about leases.				
	<i>IFRS 16.53-54</i>	Disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, the following amounts during the reporting period:				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(a)</i>	a. depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(b)</i>	b. interest expense on lease liabilities;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(c)</i>	c. the expense relating to short-term leases accounted for applying IFRS 16.6. This expense need not include the expense relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less;				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 16.53(d)</i>	d. the expense relating to leases of low-value assets accounted for applying IFRS 16.6. This expense should not include the expense relating to short-term leases of low-value assets included in IFRS 16.53(c);				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(e)</i>	e. the expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(f)</i>	f. income from subleasing right-of-use assets;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(g)</i>	g. total cash outflow for leases;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(h)</i>	h. additions to right-of-use assets;				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(i)</i>	i. gains or losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.53(j)</i>	j. the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.				
	<i>IFRS 16.54</i>	Include costs that the lessee has included in the carrying amount of another asset during the reporting period in the amounts disclosed in accordance with IFRS 16.53.				
	<i>IFRS 16.55</i>	Disclose the amount of short-term lease commitments accounted for applying the exemption for short-term leases under IFRS 16.6 if the portfolio of short-term lease commitments at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio to which the disclosures under IFRS 16.53(c) relate.				
	<i>IFRS 16.57</i>	If right-of-use assets are measured at revalued amounts applying IAS 16, then disclose the information required by IAS 16.77 for those right-of-use assets.				
	<i>IFRS 16.58</i>	Disclose a maturity analysis of lease liabilities applying IFRS 7.39 and B11 separately from the maturity analyses of other financial liabilities.				
	<i>IFRS 16.59, B48-B52</i>	Disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about the lessee's leasing activities necessary to meet the disclosure objective in IFRS 16.51. This additional information may include, but is not limited to, information that helps users of financial statements to assess:				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 16.59(a)</i>	a. the nature of the lessee's leasing activities;				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(b)</i>	b. future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. This includes exposure arising from:				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(b)(i)</i>	i. variable lease payments (as described in IFRS 16.B49);				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(b)(ii)</i>	ii. extension options and termination options (as described in IFRS 16.B50);				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(b)(iii)</i>	iii. residual value guarantees (as described in IFRS 16.B51); and				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(b)(vi)</i>	iv. leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed;				
	<i>IFRS 16.59(c)</i>	c. restrictions or covenants imposed by leases; and				
Section 4.1, page 114	<i>IFRS 16.59(d)</i>	d. sale and leaseback transactions (as described in IFRS 16.B52).				
	<i>IFRS 16.60</i>	If the lessee accounts for short-term leases or leases of low-value assets applying the recognition exemptions in IFRS 16.6, then disclose that fact.				
		LESSOR				
	<i>IFRS 16.92</i>	Disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about the lessor's leasing activities necessary to meet the disclosure objective in IFRS 16.89. This additional information may include, but is not limited to, information that helps users of financial statements to assess:				
	<i>IFRS 16.92(a)</i>	a. the nature of the lessor's leasing activities; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.92(b)</i>	b. how the lessor manages the risk associated with any rights it retains in underlying assets, by disclosing its risk management strategy for the rights it retains in underlying assets, including any means by which the lessor reduces that risk – e.g.:				
		i. buy-back agreements;				
		ii. residual value guarantees; or				
		iii. variable lease payments for use in excess of specified limits.				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		<i>Finance lease</i>				
	<i>IFRS 16.90(a), 91</i>	Disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, the following amounts during the reporting period:				
	<i>IFRS 16.90(a)(i)</i>	a. selling profit or loss;				
	<i>IFRS 16.90(a)(ii)</i>	b. finance income on the net investment in the lease; and				
	<i>IFRS 16.90(a)(iii)</i>	c. income relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease.				
	<i>IFRS 16.93</i>	Provide a qualitative and quantitative explanation of the significant changes in the carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases.				
	<i>IFRS 16.94</i>	Disclose: a. a maturity analysis of lease payment receivable, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and a total of the amounts for the remaining years; and b. a reconciliation between the undiscounted lease payments and the net investment in the lease, identifying the unearned finance income relating to the lease payments receivable and any discounted unguaranteed residual value.				
		<i>Operating leases</i>				
	<i>IFRS 16.88</i>	Present the underlying assets subject to operating leases in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the underlying asset.				
	<i>IFRS 16.90(b), 91</i>	Disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, lease income during the reporting period, separately identifying lease income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.				

Section/page in checklist 2019	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 16.95</i>	For items of property, plant and equipment subject to an operating lease, apply the disclosure requirements of IAS 16 and disaggregate each class of property, plant and equipment into assets subject to operating leases and assets not subject to operating leases. Provide the disclosures required by IAS 16 for assets subject to an operating lease (by class of underlying asset) separately from owned assets held and used by the lessor.				
	<i>IFRS 16. 96</i>	For assets subject to an operating lease, apply the disclosure requirements of IAS 36, IAS 38, IAS 40 and IAS 41.				
	<i>IFRS 16.97</i>	Disclose a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and a total of the amounts for the remaining years.				

Vedtagne, ikke-ikrafttrådte standarder (hvis førtidsimplementeret)

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)				
Section 6.1, page 147		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in October 2018, clarify the definition of a business and may reduce the number of acquisitions considered to be business combinations. The amendments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — an optional test (referred to as the 'concentration test') to assess whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets; and — an assessment focused on whether the set of assets and activities includes a substantive process. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.				
		Transition				
	<i>IFRS 3.64P</i>	The amendments are applied to business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.				
	<i>IFRS 3.64P</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				
		Definition of Material (amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)				
Section 6.2, page 147		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in October 2018, introduce a refined definition of materiality to make it easier to understand and apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.				
		Transition				
	<i>IAS 1.139T, 8.54H</i>	The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.				
	<i>IAS 1.139T, 8.54H</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				

Bortfaldne oplysningskrav i IFRS Disclosure Checklist for 2019

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Presentation of financial statements				
2018 version: Section 1.1, page 9	<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.				
		Basis of accounting				
2018 version: Section 1.4, page 32	<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.				
2018 version: Section 1.4, page 32	<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.				
2018 version: Section 1.4, page 33	<i>SIC-27.10</i>	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 Chapter 4.1 'Leases' For detailed disclosure requirements.				
		Financial instruments				
		Transition disclosures 2018				
	<i>IFRS 7.42l</i>	In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, disclose the following information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42(a)</i>	a. the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39 or in accordance with a previous version of IFRS 9 (if the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9 involves more than one date of initial application for different requirements);				
	<i>IFRS 7.42(b)</i>	b. the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
2018 version: Section 2.5, page 62	<i>IFRS 7.42(c)</i>	c. the amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at FVTPL 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 at the date of initial application.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42I</i>	In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2 .2, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore IFRS 7.42I may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application. Present these quantitative disclosures in a table unless another format is more appropriate.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42J</i>	In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42J(a)</i>	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				
	<i>IFRS 7.42J(b)</i>	b. the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL at the date of initial application.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42J</i>	In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2 .2, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore IFRS 7.42J may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42K</i>	In the reporting period that an entity first applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9 (i .e. when the entity transitions from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 for financial assets), present the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.42L-42O as required by IFRS 9.7.2.15.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42L</i>	Disclose at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 7.42L(a)</i>	a. the changes in the carrying amounts on the basis of their measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 (i.e. not resulting from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9); and				
	<i>IFRS 7.42L(b)</i>	b. the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42L</i>	The disclosures in IFRS 7.42L need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42M</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 is initially applied the following information for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost and, in the case of financial assets, that have been reclassified out of FVTPL so that they are measured at FVOCI, as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42M(a)</i>	a. the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and				
	<i>IFRS 7.42M(b)</i>	b. the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or OCI during the reporting period if the financial assets or financial liabilities had not been reclassified.				
	<i>IFRS7.42M</i>	The disclosures in IFRS 7.42M need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.				
2018 version: Section 2.5, page 63	<i>IFRS 7.42N</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 is initially applied the following information for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified out of the FVTPL category as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42N(a)</i>	a. the effective interest rate determined on the date of initial application; and				
	<i>IFRS 7.42N(b)</i>	b. the interest revenue or expense recognised.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 7.42N</i>	If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as the new gross carrying amount at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9.7.2.11), then the disclosures in IFRS 7.42N are required to be made for each reporting period until de-recognition. Otherwise, the disclosures in IFRS 7.42N need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42O</i>	When an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.42K-42N, those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25, need to permit reconciliation between:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42O(a)</i>	a. the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 as at the date of initial application; and				
	<i>IFRS 7.42O(b)</i>	b. the class of financial instrument as at the date of initial application.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42P</i>	On the date of initial application of IFRS 9.5.5, disclose information that permits the reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with IAS 39 and the provisions in accordance with IAS 37 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with IFRS 9. For financial assets, this disclosure needs to be provided by the related financial assets' measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9, and need to show separately the effect of the changes in the measurement category on the loss allowance at that date.				
	<i>IFRS 7.42Q</i>	In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, an entity is not required to disclose the line item amounts that would have been reported in accordance with the classification and measurement requirements (which includes the requirements related to amortised cost measurement of financial assets and impairment in IFRS 9.5.4 and 5.5) of:				
	<i>IFRS 7.42Q(a)</i>	a. IFRS 9 for prior periods; and				
	<i>IFRS 7.42Q(b)</i>	b. IAS 39 for the current period.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 7.42R</i>	<p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.4, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 for an entity to assess a modified time value of money element in accordance with IFRS 9.B4.1.9B-B4.1.9D based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, then assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in IFRS 9.B4.1.9B-B4.1.9D.</p> <p>Disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in IFRS 9.B4.1.9B-B4.1.9D until those financial assets are derecognised.</p>				
2018 version: Section 2.5, page 64	<i>IFRS 7.42S</i>	<p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.5, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application for an entity to assess whether the fair value of a prepayment feature was insignificant in accordance with IFRS 9.B4.1.12(d) based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, then assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.B4.1.12. Disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.B4.1.12 until those financial assets are derecognised.</p>				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Revenue				
		Transition disclosures 2018				
		Retrospective method				
	<i>IFRS 15.C4</i>	When IFRS 15 is first applied, present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) only for the immediately preceding annual period. The entity may also present this information for the current period or for earlier comparative periods, but is not required to do so.				
	<i>IFRS 15.C6</i>	For any of the practical expedients in IFRS 15.C5 that the entity uses, disclose all of the following information:				
	<i>IFRS 15.C6(a)</i>	a. the expedients that have been used; and				
	<i>IFRS 15.C6(b)</i>	b. to the extent reasonably possible, a qualitative assessment of the estimated effect of applying each of those expedients.				
	<i>IFRS 15.C5(d)</i>	As a practical expedient, for all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, the entity need not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise that amount as revenue (see IFRS 15.120).				
		Cumulative effect method				
	<i>IFRS 15.C8</i>	For reporting periods that include the date of initial application, provide both of the following additional disclosures:				
	<i>IFRS 15.C8(a)</i>	a. the amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of IFRS 15 as compared to IAS 11, IAS 18 and related interpretations that were in effect before the change; and				
	<i>IFRS 15.C8(b)</i>	b. an explanation of the reasons for significant changes identified in IFRS 15.C8(a).				
2018 version: Section 3.1, page 98	<i>IFRS 15.C7A, C6</i>	If applying the practical expedient in IFRS 15.C5(c), subject to the requirements of IFRS 15.C7 A. disclose all of the following information:				
	<i>IFRS 15.C6(a)</i>	a. that the expedient has been used; and				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 15.C6(b)</i>	b. to the extent reasonably possible, a qualitative assessment of the estimated effect of applying the expedient.				
		Leases				
2018 version: Section 4.1, page 111		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 reporting date;				
	<i>IAS 17.31(b)</i>	b. a reconciliation between the total future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, and their present value;				
	<i>IAS 17.31(b)</i>	c. the total future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, 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 sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases at the reporting date; 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.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		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 sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases at the reporting date;				
	<i>IAS 17.35(c)</i>	c. lease and sub-lease 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:				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
2018 version: Section 4.1, page 112	<i>IFRIC 4.15(b)(i)</i>	i. disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments of other arrangements that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and				
	<i>IFRIC 4.15(b)(ii)</i>	ii. state that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement.				
		Lessor Finance leases				
	<i>IAS 17.47</i>	Disclose:				
	<i>IAS 17.47(a)</i>	a. a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the reporting date and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the reporting date;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(a)</i>	b. the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the reporting date, for each of the following periods:				
	<i>IAS 17.47(a)(i)</i>	i. not later than one year;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(a)(ii)</i>	ii. later than one year and not later than five years; and				
	<i>IAS 17.47(a)(iii)</i>	iii. later than five years;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(b)</i>	c. unearned finance income;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(c)</i>	d. the un-guaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(d)</i>	e. the accumulated allowance for uncollectable minimum lease payments receivable;				
	<i>IAS 17.47(e)</i>	f. contingent rents recognised as income in the period; and				
	<i>IAS 17.47(f)</i>	g. a general description of the lessor's material leasing arrangements.				
	<i>IAS 17.48</i>	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.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Operating leases				
	<i>IAS 17.49</i>	Lessors present assets subject to operating leases in their statements of financial position according to the nature of the asset.				
	<i>IAS 17.56</i>	Disclose:				
	<i>IAS 17.56(a)</i>	a. the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in the aggregate and for each of the following periods:				
	<i>IAS 17.56(a)(i)</i>	i. not later than one year;				
	<i>IAS 17.56(a)(ii)</i>	ii. later than one year and not later than five years; and				
	<i>IAS 17.56(a)(iii)</i>	iii. later than five years;				
	<i>IAS 17.56(b)</i>	b. total contingent rents recognised as income in the period; and				
	<i>IAS 17.56(c)</i>	c. a general description of the lessor's leasing arrangements.				
	<i>IAS 17.57</i>	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				
	<i>IAS 17.65</i>	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.				
2018 version: Section 4.1, page 113	<i>IAS 17.66</i>	Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1.				
	<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>	Disclosure 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				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<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 or in aggregate for each class of arrangement):				
	<i>SIC-27.10(b)</i>	a. the amount recognised as income in the period; and				
	<i>SIC-27.10(b)</i>	b. the line item of the statement of profit or loss and OCI in which it is included.				
		Plan Amendment, Curtailment or settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)				
2018 version: Section 6.5, page 153	<i>IAS 19.179</i>	Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in February 2018, clarify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the updated actuarial assumptions used in remeasuring the plan are applied to determine the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period; and — the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in OCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption permitted.				
		Transition				
		The amendments are applied to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are first applied.				
	<i>IAS 19.179</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 3)				
2018 version: Section 6.6, page 154		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in December 2017, clarify that when a party to a joint arrangement, which had rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, obtains control over a joint operation that is a business, the transaction is accounted for as a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, and remeasures its previously held interest in the joint operation. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted.				
		Transition				
	<i>IFRS 3.640</i>	The amendments are applied to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are first applied.				
	<i>IFRS 3.640</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				
		Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 11)				
2018 version: Section 6.7, page 154		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in December 2017, clarify that when a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation obtains control of the joint operation, the activity of which constitutes a business, the previously held interests in the joint operations are not remeasured. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
	<i>IFRS 11.C1.AB</i>	Transition				
		The amendments are applied to transactions in which an entity obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are first applied.				
	<i>IFRS 11.C1.AB</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				
		Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (Amendments to IAS 12)				
2018 version: Section 6.8, page 155		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in December 2017, clarify that an entity presents income tax consequences of all distributions of profit (i.e. dividends) in profit or loss, unless the transactions or events that generated those distributable profits were recognised outside profit or loss. That is, the amendments clarify that the requirements in paragraph 52B of IAS 12 are not limited to the circumstances described in paragraph 52A of IAS 12. Therefore, income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments that are classified as equity but treated as liabilities for tax purposes are recognised in profit or loss if those payments are distributions of profits previously recognised in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted.				
		Transition				
	<i>IAS 12.98I</i>	When first applying these amendments, they are applied to the income tax consequences of dividends recognised on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.				
	<i>IAS 12.98I</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				

Section/page in checklist 2018	IFRS-reference	Questions	Comments	Yes	No	NA
		Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (Amendments to IAS 23)				
2018 version: Section 6.9, page 155		Notes on early adoption				
		The amendments, issued in December 2017, clarify that borrowings used specifically to finance the construction of a qualifying asset are transferred to the general borrowings pool after construction of the specific asset is completed. They also clarify that an entity includes funds borrowed specifically to obtain an asset other than a qualifying asset as part of general borrowings. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted.				
		Transition				
	<i>IAS 23.28A</i>	The amendments are applied to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendments are first applied.				
	<i>IAS 23.29D</i>	If applying these amendments before their effective date, then disclose that fact.				

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