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From compliance to communication: What's your story?

2013 sees a number of new and revised IFRSs come into effect, some of which contain significant new disclosures. This publication, together with the illustrative disclosures in our *Guide to financial statements* suite, sets out and illustrates many of the potential disclosure requirements under IFRS.

Although understanding the potential disclosure requirements is an important first step towards preparing your financial statements, there is a growing recognition that good financial statements – and corporate reports in general – have to go beyond mere compliance to better communicate an entity's performance and development. This might entail the use of plain language, the removal of immaterial disclosures and, most significantly, a better integration of financial statement disclosures with other components of the annual report to tell a single coherent story about the entity's business model, strategy, risks and performance.

This is no easy task, and cannot be achieved simply by complying with every disclosure listed in IFRS. Every entity has a unique story to tell, and its financial statements should also stand apart if they are to communicate that story effectively.

This publication will act as a starting point as you begin your journey, by providing you with the list of potential disclosure requirements under IFRS. But you will still have a lot of thinking to do. After all, only you know your story. Now you need to decide the best way to tell it.

What's new?

This new *Guide to annual financial statements – Disclosure checklist* has been updated to take account of the following.

- *Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7)* (Chapter 2.6 'Financial instruments').
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (Chapter 1.6 'Consolidated and separate financial statements').
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (Chapter 2.5 'Joint arrangements').
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (Chapters 1.6 'Consolidated and separate financial statements', 2.4 'Associates' and 2.5 'Joint arrangements').
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (Chapter 1.5 'Fair value measurements').
- *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1)* (Chapter 1.1 'Presentation of financial statements').
- IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* (2011) (Chapter 3.3 'Employee benefits').
- IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (2011) (Chapter 1.6 'Consolidated and separate financial statements').
- IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011) (Chapter 2.4 'Associates').
- *Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)* (Section 6 'Voluntary early adoption of IFRSs').
- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009–2011 Cycle* (Chapter 1.1 'Presentation of financial statements' and Section 5 'First-time adoption of IFRS').

|| The major changes from the August 2012 edition in Sections 1 to 5 are highlighted by a double line running down the left margin of the text within those sections.

About this guide

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

It helps you to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS by identifying the potential disclosures required.

Standards covered

This guide reflects IFRSs in issue at 15 August 2013.

Sections 1 to 5 of this guide reflect IFRSs that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2013 ('currently effective' requirements).

Section 6 of this guide identifies IFRS disclosure requirements that are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2013 ('forthcoming' requirements) and that are available for voluntary early adoption.

The appendix includes a list of the new currently effective requirements and forthcoming requirements, and a reference to the related sections in this guide.

This guide contains disclosures only. It does not specify the scope of individual IFRSs referred to or their recognition and measurement requirements, or explain the terms that are used in IFRS and contained in this guide. Nor does it cover IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans* and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The disclosures potentially required by IAS 34 are set out in our [Guide to condensed interim financial statements – Disclosure checklist](#).

It is possible that standards and interpretations could be amended after 15 August 2013, with the amendments applicable to financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Any such changes and additional requirements would need to be considered when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

This guide should not be used as a substitute for referring to IFRS itself.

References in the margin identify any relevant paragraphs of the standards or other literature – e.g. *IAS 1.51* is paragraph 51 of IAS 1; *Insights 4.1.190.10* is paragraph 4.1.190.10 of the 10th Edition 2013/14 of our publication *Insights into IFRS* (find out more at kpmg.com/ifrs).

Legal or regulatory requirements

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

Organisation of the text

This guide is arranged by topic. It is designed to provide all of the IFRS disclosures that may be required for a set of financial statements when completed in its entirety. Disclosures that relate to more than one topic 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 Chapter 1.4 'Basis of accounting', but not repeated in Chapter 3.1 'Revenue'. It is therefore critical that this checklist be completed in its entirety.

Need for judgement

Although we aim to provide a comprehensive list of the potential disclosure requirements under IFRS, individual entities should tailor any disclosures to reflect their specific circumstances, including the materiality of the items concerned.

In addition, IFRS and its interpretation change over time. Accordingly, this publication should not be used as a substitute for referring to the standards and interpretations themselves.

Reporting date

A number of terms are used, either in IFRS or in practice, to describe the end of an entity's financial year, including 'reporting date', 'end of the reporting period', 'statement of financial position date', 'year end' and 'financial year end'. Generally, these terms are used interchangeably and have the same meaning. Throughout this guide, we refer to the 'reporting date'.

The checklist

1 General presentation

1.1 Presentation of financial statements

Fair presentation

IAS 1.15 Present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity in the financial statements. 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 *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Framework)*. The application of IFRS, 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:

- the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis; _____
- the basis on which the financial statements are prepared; and _____
- the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern. _____

Structure and content

IAS 1.10 A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- IAS 1.10(a)* a statement of financial position as at the end of the period; _____
- IAS 1.10(b)* a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) for the period; _____
- IAS 1.10(c)* a statement of changes in equity for the period; _____
- IAS 1.10(d)* a statement of cash flows for the period; _____
- IAS 1.10(e)* notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; _____
- IAS 1.10(ea)* ea. comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in IAS 1.38 and IAS 1.38A; and _____
- IAS 1.10(f), 40A* f. a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period if:
 - the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in the financial statements; and _____
 - the retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. _____

IAS 1.40C If the statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period is required to be presented, then disclose the information required by IAS 1.41–44 (see 'Reclassifications') and IAS 8. The notes related to that statement of financial position need not be presented in such case. _____

IAS 1.31 A specific disclosure required by an IFRS need not be provided if the information is not material. _____

IAS 1.49 Clearly identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published document. _____

IAS 1.51 Clearly identify each financial statement and the notes. _____

- IAS 1.51* Prominently display, and repeat 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 reporting date 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 Present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually. _____

IAS 1.36 When the entity changes its reporting date and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, disclose, 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. _____

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

Minimum comparative information

IAS 1.38 Unless IFRS permits or requires otherwise, present comparative information in respect of the preceding period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. _____

- IAS 1.38A* Present, as a minimum:
- a. two statements of financial position; _____
 - b. two statements of profit or loss and OCI; _____
 - c. two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented); _____
 - d. two statements of cash flows; _____
 - e. two statements of changes in equity; and _____
 - f. related notes. _____

IAS 1.38 Include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements. _____

IAS 1.38B Present narrative information for the preceding period when it continues to be relevant in the current period. _____

Additional comparative information

IAS 1.38C Comparative information in addition to the above minimum requirements may be presented, as long as that information is prepared in accordance with IFRS. Such additional comparative information may consist of one or more statements referred to in IAS 1.10, but need not comprise a complete set of financial statements. When this is the case, present related note information for those additional statements. _____

Consistency of presentation

IAS 1.45 Retain the presentation and classification of items in financial statements from one period to the next unless:

- IAS 1.45(a)* 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 _____
- IAS 1.45(b)* b. an IFRS requires a change in presentation. _____

IAS 29.8 If the entity's functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, then state the financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. Also state the corresponding figures for the previous period required by IAS 1 and any information in respect of earlier periods in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date (see IAS 21.42(b) and 43 when the presentation currency is not a hyperinflationary economy). _____

IAS 28.15 Unless an investment (or a portion of an investment) in an associate or a joint venture is classified as held-for-sale under IFRS 5, classify as a non-current asset the investment (or any retained interest in the investment) that is not classified as held-for-sale. _____

Reclassifications

IAS 1.41 If the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is changed, then reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period):

- 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. _____

Statement of financial position

Current vs non-current distinction

IAS 1.60 Present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in the statement of financial position except when a presentation based on liquidity 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 date; and _____
- IAS 1.61(b)* b. more than 12 months after the reporting date. _____

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. _____

<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Each material class of similar items is presented separately.	_____
<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.	_____
<i>IAS 1.54</i>	As a minimum, the statement of financial position includes the following line items:	
<i>IAS 1.54(a)</i>	a. property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(b)</i>	b. investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(c)</i>	c. intangible assets;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(d)</i>	d. financial assets, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(e), (h) and (i);	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(e)</i>	e. investments accounted for under the equity method;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(f)</i>	f. biological assets;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(g)</i>	g. inventories;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(h)</i>	h. trade and other receivables;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(i)</i>	i. cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38, IAS 1.54(j)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(k)</i>	k. trade and other payables;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(l)</i>	l. provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(m)</i>	m. financial liabilities, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(k) and (l);	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(n)</i>	n. liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in IAS 12;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(o)</i>	o. deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38, IAS 1.54(p)</i>	p. liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(q)</i>	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.	_____
	Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes	
<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 the statement of changes in equity, 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), IAS 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>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.	_____

IAS 1.80A(a) If the entity has reclassified a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, then disclose:
a. the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and
b. the timing and reason for that reclassification.

IAS 1.136A Disclose for puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):

- IAS 1.136A(a)* a. summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;
IAS 1.136A(b) 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;
IAS 1.136A(c) c. the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and
IAS 1.136A(d) d. information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.

IAS 1.80A(b) If the entity has reclassified an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, then 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 profit or loss and OCI

Information to be presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI

IAS 1.10A Present a statement of profit or loss and OCI either:
a. in a single statement that includes all components of profit or loss and OCI, or
b. in the form of two separate statements, one displaying components of profit or loss followed immediately by another statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of OCI.

IAS 1.81A If a separate statement of profit or loss is presented, then the profit or loss section is not presented in the statement presenting comprehensive income.

IAS 1.81A Present in the statement of profit or loss and OCI:
IAS 1.81A(a) a. profit or loss;
IAS 1.81A(b) b. total OCI; and
IAS 1.81A(c) c. comprehensive income for the period, being the total of profit or loss and OCI.

IAS 1.81B Present, in addition to the profit or loss and OCI sections, as allocation of profit or loss and OCI for the period:

- IAS 1.81B(a)* a. profit or loss for the period attributable to:
IAS 1.81B(a)(i) i. non-controlling interests; and
IAS 1.81B(a)(ii) ii. owners of the parent; and
IAS 1.81B(b) b. comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
IAS 1.81B(b)(i) i. non-controlling interests; and
IAS 1.81B(b)(ii) ii. owners of the parent.

IAS 1.81B	If profit or loss is presented in a separate statement, then present the information set out in IAS 1.81B(a) in that statement.	_____
IAS 1.85	Present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and OCI and the separate statement of profit or loss (if presented), when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.	_____
	Information to be presented in the profit or loss section or in the statement of profit or loss	
IAS 1.82	In addition to items required by other IFRSs, include in the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss, 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)	c. share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method;	_____
IAS 1.82(d)	d. tax expense; and	_____
IAS 1.82(ea)	ea. a single amount for the total of discontinued operations (see IFRS 5).	_____
Insights 4.1.190.10	<i>In our view, all items of profit or loss are required to be presented in the primary statement before the effect of income tax (i.e. gross) unless they are specifically required by another IFRS to be presented after the effect of income tax – e.g. share of profit of equity-accounted investees and amounts related to discontinued operations.</i>	_____
IAS 1.32	Do not offset income and expenses unless required or permitted by an IFRS.	_____
IAS 1.88	Unless an IFRS requires or permits otherwise, recognise all items of income and expense in a period in profit or loss.	_____
IAS 1.29	Present separately each material class of similar items.	_____
IAS 1.29	Present separately items of dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.	_____
Insights 4.1.90.20	<i>Individually material items are classified in accordance with their nature or function, consistent with the classification of items that are not individually material. In our view, the nature of an item does not change merely because it is individually material. We believe that consistent presentation by classification requires individually material items to be presented within, or adjacent to, the remaining aggregated amounts of the same nature or function. For example, a separately presented material impairment loss on an investment is classified as finance costs if other impairment losses on similar investments are included in that line item.</i>	_____
Insights 4.1.90.40	<i>If the effect of a particular transaction, event or circumstance is pervasive and affecting a number of line items, then it may be appropriate to disclose in the notes to the financial statements the total impact of the event. In this case, in our view an analysis of related amounts and the line items affected should be disclosed in the notes, with a description of the circumstances. The entity may also wish to disclose in the statement of profit or loss and OCI the related element of each line item affected. This may be achieved in a number of ways – e.g. by sub-analysing (and subtotalling) the appropriate line items or by presenting the individually material items in a separate column, with a column in which the total for each line item is presented.</i>	_____
IAS 20.29	Present government grants related to income as part of profit or loss, either:	
	a. separately or under a general heading such as 'Other income'; or	_____
	b. as a deduction in reporting the related expense.	_____

IAS 32.41 When it is relevant in explaining the entity's performance, present separately any gain or loss arising from the remeasurement of a financial liability that includes a right to the residual interest in the assets of the entity in exchange for cash or another financial asset. _____

Information to be presented in the OCI section

IAS 1.82A Present line items for amounts of OCI in the period, classified by nature (including share of the OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method) and grouped into those that, in accordance with other IFRSs:

- IAS 1.82A(a)* a. will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and _____
- IAS 1.82A(b)* b. will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. _____

IAS 1.92 Disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of OCI. _____

- IAS 1.91* Present items of OCI either:
- IAS 1.91(a)* a. net of related tax effects; or _____
 - IAS 1.91, 91(b)* b. before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those items. If this alternative is elected, then allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section. _____

IFRIC 1.6(d) Changes in a revaluation surplus arising from changes in decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities should be separately identified, disclosed and described as such. _____

Information to be presented either in the statement of profit or loss and OCI or in the notes

IAS 1.30 For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of profit or loss and OCI or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of profit or loss and OCI may warrant separate presentation in the notes. _____

IAS 1.87 It is not permitted to present any items of income and expense as extraordinary items, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and OCI, or in the notes. _____

IAS 1.97 When items of income and expense are material, disclose their nature and amount separately. _____

IAS 1.98 Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:

- IAS 1.98(a)* 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; _____
- IAS 1.98(b)* b. a restructuring of the activities of the entity and the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring; _____
- IAS 1.98(c)* c. disposals of items of property, plant and equipment; _____
- IAS 1.98(d)* d. disposals of investments; _____
- IAS 1.98(e)* e. discontinued operations; _____
- IAS 1.98(f)* f. litigation settlements; and _____
- IAS 1.98(g)* g. other reversals of provisions. _____

IAS 1.99–100 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 profit or loss and OCI or in the separate statement of profit or loss (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 profit or loss and OCI either with interest on other liabilities or as a separate item. In addition, disclosure of interest and dividends is subject to the requirements of IAS 1 and IFRS 7.	_____
<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 profit or loss and OCI, either with interest on other liabilities or as a separate item. Disclosures of the tax effects are made in accordance with IAS 12.	_____
<i>IAS 1.90</i>	Disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of OCI, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of profit or loss and OCI or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(d)</i>	Disclose separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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>	If the entity's functional currency is a currency of a hyperinflationary economy, then include in profit or loss and disclose separately the gain or loss on the net monetary position of the entity.	_____
<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 statement of profit or loss and OCI 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 OCI 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 under 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.	_____

IFRIC 19.11 Disclose a gain or loss recognised in accordance with IFRIC 19 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes. _____

Presenting discontinued operations

IFRS 5.5B If the entity has discontinued operations, then apply 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. _____

IFRS 5.30 Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations. _____

IFRS 5.33 Disclose:

- IFRS 5.33(a)* a. in the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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 _____
- IFRS 5.33(b)* b. an analysis of the single amount in (a) into:
 - IFRS 5.33(b)(i)* i. the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; _____
 - IFRS 5.33(b)(ii)* ii. the related income tax expense as required by IAS 12.81(h); and _____
 - IFRS 5.33(b)(iii)* 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. _____

Insights 5.4.220.10 *The results of discontinued operations are presented separately from continuing operations in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Amounts included within profit or loss from discontinued operations are presented separately from OCI from discontinued operations. In our view, the results of the discontinued operations are not presented net of non-controlling interests (NCI), because NCI is not an item of income or expense. An analysis of this single amount is presented either in the statement of profit or loss and OCI or in the notes to the financial statements.* _____

IFRS 5.33A If the entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate statement of profit or loss as described in IAS 1.10A, then present in that separate statement a section identified as relating to discontinued operations. _____

Insights 5.4.220.70 *Present the investor's share of the discontinued operations of an associate as part of the share of profit or loss of associates and disclose that amount separately. In our view, such amounts are not presented as part of the discontinued operations of the entity, unless they are discontinued operations of that entity itself.* _____

IFRS 5.33(d) 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 profit or loss and OCI. _____

IFRS 5.34 Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss and OCI (see IFRS 5.33) for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the reporting date 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>IFRS 5.36</i>	If a component ceases to be classified as held-for-sale, then the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations are reclassified and included in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. The amounts for prior periods are described as having been re-presented.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.37</i>	Include in profit or loss from continuing operations 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.	_____
<i>IAS 33.68</i>	If the entity reports a discontinued operation, then disclose the basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of profit or loss and OCI or in the notes.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.36A</i>	If the entity is committed to a sale or distribution plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary and the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5.32, then disclose the information required by IFRS 5.33–36.	_____
<i>Insights 5.4.220.80</i>	<i>In our view, when a disposal or abandonment does not meet the definition of a discontinued operation, an entity may still present additional information about the disposal (i.e. similar information to that required by IFRS 5), but the term 'discontinued operation' cannot be used. The amounts are presented in the appropriate line items within continuing operations.</i>	_____

1.2 Changes in equity

<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Each material class of similar items is presented separately.	_____
<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 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.	_____
<i>IAS 1.31</i>	The entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information is not material.	_____
<i>IAS 1.106</i> <i>IAS 1.106(a)</i>	Present a statement of changes in equity including the following information: a. total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to: i. owners of the parent; and ii. NCI;	_____ _____

<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; and	_____
<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. OCI; 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>Insights 2.5.530.30</i>	<i>In our view, the presentation of NCI does not change if part of the NCI is associated with a disposal group classified as held-for-sale or held-for-distribution and/or a discontinued operation.</i>	_____
<i>IAS 1.79</i>	Disclose either in the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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), IAS 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 1.106A</i>	Present for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of OCI by item.	_____
<i>IAS 1.108</i>	Components of equity for the purpose of IAS 1.106 include, for example, each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of OCI 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 of dividends 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 under 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>Insights 2.3.110.40</i>	<i>In our view, if a group comprises a combination of financial institution and non-financial institution subsidiaries, then apply the offsetting requirements separately to each subsidiary's cash flows as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.</i>	_____
<i>IAS 7.25</i>	Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in the 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.

IAS 7.31 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.

Insights 2.3.50.10 *In our view, this disclosure is required in the statement of cash flows rather than in the notes.*

IAS 7.35 Disclose separately cash flows from taxes on income in operating activities, unless they can be identified specifically with financing or investing activities.

IAS 7.43 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.

IAS 7.45 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.

IAS 7.48 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.

IAS 7.50 The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose:

- IAS 7.50(a)* 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;
- IAS 7.50(c)* b. 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
- IAS 7.50(d)* c. the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see IFRS 8).

IAS 20.28 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.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses

IAS 7.39 Disclose separately aggregate cash flows from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, and classify the cash flows as an investing activity.

IAS 7.40 Disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period:

- IAS 7.40(a)* a. the total consideration paid or received;
- IAS 7.40(b)* b. the portion of the consideration that is cash and cash equivalents;
- IAS 7.40(c)* c. the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and
- IAS 7.40(d)* 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.

IAS 7.42A 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 reporting date for the latest period presented.	_____
<i>Insights 2.3.20.15</i>	<i>In our view, in the statement of cash flows, transaction costs associated with a business combination, although they are ancillary to the assets acquired, are classified as operating activities because the transaction costs are not capitalised.</i>	_____

1.4 Basis of accounting

Notes

<i>IAS 1.112</i>	The notes:	
<i>IAS 1.112(a)</i>	a. present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used;	_____
<i>IAS 1.112(b)</i>	b. disclose the information required by IFRS that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.112(c)</i>	c. provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of them.	_____
<i>IAS 1.113</i>	Notes are presented in a systematic manner, and each item in the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and OCI, in the separate statement of profit or loss (if presented), and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows is cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.114–115</i>	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):	
<i>IAS 1.114(a)</i>	a. statement of compliance with IFRS (see IAS 1.16);	_____
<i>IAS 1.114(b)</i>	b. summary of significant accounting policies applied (see IAS 1.117);	_____
<i>IAS 1.114(c)</i>	c. supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, in the separate statement of profit or loss (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	_____
<i>IAS 1.114(d)</i>	d. other disclosures, including:	
<i>IAS 1.114(d)(i)</i>	i. contingent liabilities (see IAS 37) and unrecognised contractual commitments; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.114(d)(ii)</i>	ii. non-financial disclosures – e.g. the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies (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 IFRS 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 IFRS, disclose an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. Financial statements are not described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS.

IAS 1.25,
IAS 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 reporting date.

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 the 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 the 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 IAS 39.9(b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, 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 IAS 39.9(b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, 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; _____

<i>IFRS 7.B5(b)</i>	b. the criteria for designating financial assets as available-for-sale;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(c)</i>	c. whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39.38);	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(d)</i>	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);	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(e)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(f)</i>	f. the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(g)</i>	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.	_____
<i>IAS 1.121,</i> <i>IAS 8.10–12</i>	Disclose each significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by IFRS, 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>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 2.36(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for measuring inventories, including the cost formula used.	_____
<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 27.16(c)</i>	When a parent elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.16(b).	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(c)</i>	When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate and disclose in the separate financial statements a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.17(b).	_____
<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(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, then disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.95</i>	Disclose and consistently follow the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with IFRS 13.93(c) and 93(e)(iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers is the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.95(a)</i>	a. the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.95(b)</i>	b. the beginning of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.95(c)</i>	c. the reporting date.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.96</i>	If the entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in IFRS 13.48, then disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)–(b)</i>	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 the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral that 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, disclose 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 reporting date, 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 reporting date.

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 reporting date, 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.

IAS 34.26 If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, then disclose the nature and amount of that change in estimate in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year.

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 Chapter 4.1 'Leases' for detailed disclosure requirements.

1.5 Fair value measurement

General

<i>IFRS 13.91</i>	Disclose information that helps users of the financial statements assess both of the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.91(a)</i>	a. for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.91(b)</i>	b. for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or OCI for the period.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.92</i>	If the disclosures provided in accordance with IFRS 13 and other IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in IFRS 13.91, then disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.92</i>	Consider all of the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.92(a)</i>	a. the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.92(b)</i>	b. how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.92(c)</i>	c. how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.92(d)</i>	d. whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.99</i>	Present the quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93</i>	Disclose, at a minimum, the following information for each class of assets and liabilities (see IFRS 13.94 for information on determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities) measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of IFRS 13) in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:	
<i>IFRS 13.93(a)</i>	a. for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the fair value measurement at the reporting date, and, for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(b)</i>	b. for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3);	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(c)</i>	c. for assets and liabilities held at the reporting date that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the amounts of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(d)</i>	d. for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement. It is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value. However, when providing this disclosure the entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity;	_____

<i>IFRS 13.93(e)</i>	e. for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.93(e)(i)</i>	i. total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(e)(ii)</i>	ii. total gains or losses for the period recognised in OCI, and the line item(s) in OCI in which those gains or losses are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)</i>	iii. purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of those types of changes disclosed separately); and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)</i>	iv. the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see IFRS 13.95). Transfers into Level 3 is disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(f)</i>	f. for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the reporting date, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(g)</i>	g. for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(h)</i> <i>IFRS 13.93(h)(i)</i>	h. for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: i. for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, then provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs includes, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with (d); and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(h)(ii)</i>	ii. for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, then state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. Disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that 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 OCI, total equity; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(i)</i>	i. for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, then disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.94</i>	Determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following: a. the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and b. the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised.	_____ _____
	The number of classes may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity.	_____

Determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided requires judgement. A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. However, the entity provides information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. If another IFRS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, then the entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in IFRS 13 if that class meets the requirements in IFRS 13.94.

IFRS 13.97

For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which the fair value is disclosed, the entity does not need to provide the detailed disclosures required by IFRS 13, except for the following:

IFRS 13.93(b)

a. the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3);

IFRS 13.93(d)

b. for the fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it; and

IFRS 13.93(i)

c. if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, then disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.

IFRS 13.98

For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.

1.6 Consolidated and separate financial statements

Transition

IFRS 10.C2A

When IFRS 10 is first applied, an entity need only present the quantitative effect of the change in accounting policy as required by IAS 8.28(f) for the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application of IFRS 10.

IFRS 12.C2A

The disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 need not be applied for any period presented that begins before the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period in which IFRS 12 is applied.

IFRS 12.C2B

The disclosure requirements of interests in unconsolidated structured entities included in IFRS 12.24–31 and IFRS 12.B21–B26 need not be applied for any period presented that begins before the first annual period for which IFRS 12 is applied.

General

IFRS 12.1

Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate:

- a. the nature of, and risks associated with, the interests in other entities; and
- b. the effects of those interests on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IFRS 12.3

If the disclosures required by IFRS 12, together with disclosures required by other IFRSs, do not meet the objective in IFRS 12.1, then disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet that objective.

IFRS 12.4 Aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics (see IFRS 12.B2–B6). _____

Significant judgements and assumptions

IFRS 12.7(a) Disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining that the entity has control of another entity. _____

IFRS 12.8 If changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether the entity has control, changes during the reporting period, then disclose information required by IFRS 12.7. _____

IFRS 12.9 Examples of significant judgements and assumptions are those made in determining that:
IFRS 12.9(a) a. the entity does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity; _____

IFRS 12.9(b) b. it controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity; and _____

IFRS 12.9(c) c. it is an agent or a principal (see IFRS 10.58–72). _____

Interests in subsidiaries

IFRS 12.10 Disclose information that enables users of the consolidated financial statements: _____

IFRS 12.10(a) a. to understand: _____

IFRS 12.10(a)(i) i. the composition of the group; and _____

IFRS 12.10(a)(iii) ii. the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group’s activities and cash flows; and _____

IFRS 12.10(b) b. to evaluate: _____

IFRS 12.10(b)(i) i. the nature and extent of significant restrictions on the ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group; _____

IFRS 12.10(b)(ii) ii. the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in consolidated structured entities; _____

IFRS 12.10(b)(iii) iii. the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control; and _____

IFRS 12.10(b)(iv) iv. the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period. _____

IFRS 12.11 When the financial statements of a subsidiary used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the consolidated financial statements (see IFRS 10.B92 and B93), disclose: _____

IFRS 12.11(a) a. the reporting date of the financial statements of that subsidiary; and _____

IFRS 12.11(b) b. the reason for using a different date or period. _____

IFRS 12.12 To enable users to understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group’s activities and cash flows, disclose for each of the subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity: _____

IFRS 12.12(a) a. the name of the subsidiary; _____

IFRS 12.12(b) b. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary; _____

IFRS 12.12(c) c. the proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests; _____

IFRS 12.12(d) d. the proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held; _____

<i>IFRS 12.12(e)</i>	e. the profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(f)</i>	f. accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the reporting date; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(g)</i>	g. summarised financial information about the subsidiary (see IFRS 12.B10).	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13</i>	To enable users to evaluate the nature and extent of significant restrictions on the ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group, disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)</i>	a. significant restrictions on the ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group, such as:	
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)(i)</i>	i. those that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)(ii)</i>	ii. guarantees or other requirements that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions being paid, or loans and advances being made or repaid, to (or from) other entities within the group;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(b)</i>	b. the nature and extent to which protective rights of non-controlling interests can significantly restrict the entity's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(c)</i>	c. the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the assets and liabilities to which those restrictions apply.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.18</i>	To enable users to evaluate the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, disclose a schedule that shows the effects on the equity attributable to owners of the parent of any changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.19</i>	To enable users to evaluate the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period, disclose the gain or loss, if there is any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.25, and:	
<i>IFRS 12.19(a)</i>	a. the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.19(b)</i>	b. the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised, if not presented separately.	_____
	Interests in consolidated structured entities	
	To enable users evaluate the nature of and changes in the risks associated with interests in consolidated structured entities, disclose the information set out in IFRS 12.14 to 17 below.	
<i>IFRS 12.14</i>	Disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.15</i>	If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.15(a)</i>	a. the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the parent or its subsidiaries assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.15(b)</i>	b. the reasons for providing the support.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.16</i>	If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a previously unconsolidated structured entity and that provision of support resulted in the entity controlling the structured entity, then disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching that decision.	_____

IFRS 12.17 Disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support. _____

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 12.24 Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements:

IFRS 12.24(a) a. to understand the nature and extent of the interests in unconsolidated structured entities; and _____

IFRS 12.24(b), 25 b. to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including information about the entity's exposure to risk from involvement that it had with unconsolidated structured entities in previous periods (e.g. sponsoring the structured entity), even if the entity no longer has any contractual involvement with the structured entity at the reporting date. _____

Nature and extent of the interests in unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 12.26 Disclose qualitative and quantitative information about interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed. _____

IFRS 12.27 If the entity has sponsored an unconsolidated structured entity for which it does not provide information required by IFRS 12.29, then disclose:

IFRS 12.27(a) a. how it has determined which structured entities it has sponsored; _____

IFRS 12.27(b) b. income from those structured entities during the reporting period, including a description of the types of income presented; and _____

IFRS 12.27(c) c. the carrying amount (at the time of transfer) of all assets transferred to those structured entities during the reporting period. _____

IFRS 12.28 Present the information in IFRS 12.27(b) and 27(c) in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate. Classify the sponsoring activities into relevant categories. _____

Nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 12.29 Disclose in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, a summary of:

IFRS 12.29(a) a. the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements relating to the interests in unconsolidated structured entities; _____

IFRS 12.29(b) b. the line items in the statement of financial position in which those assets and liabilities are recognised; _____

IFRS 12.29(c) c. the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including how the maximum exposure to loss is determined; if the entity cannot quantify its maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, then disclose that fact and the reasons; and _____

IFRS 12.29(d) d. a comparison of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the entity that relate to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities and the entity's maximum exposure to loss from those entities. _____

IFRS 12.30 If during the reporting period the entity has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity in which it previously had or currently has an interest, then disclose:

IFRS 12.30(a) a. the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and _____

IFRS 12.30(b) b. the reasons for providing the support. _____

<i>IFRS 12.31</i>	Disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B25</i>	Disclose any additional information that is considered necessary to meet the disclosure objectives in IFRS 12.24(b). Examples of additional information that, depending on the circumstances, might be relevant in this regard include:	
<i>IFRS 12.B26(a)</i>	a. the terms of an arrangement that could require the entity to provide financial support to an unconsolidated structured entity (e.g. liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a description of events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss; ii. whether there are any terms that would limit the obligation; and iii. whether there are any other parties that provide financial support and, if so, how the reporting entity's obligation ranks with those of other parties; 	_____ _____ _____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(b)</i>	b. losses incurred by the entity during the reporting period relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(c)</i>	c. the types of income the entity received during the reporting period from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(d)</i>	d. whether the entity is required to absorb losses of an unconsolidated structured entity before other parties, the maximum limit of such losses for the entity and (if relevant) the ranking and amounts of potential losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the unconsolidated structured entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(e)</i>	e. information about any liquidity arrangements, guarantees or other commitments with third parties that may affect the fair value or risk of the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(f)</i>	f. any difficulties an unconsolidated structured entity has experienced in financing its activities during the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(g)</i>	g. in relation to the funding of an unconsolidated structured entity, the forms of funding (e.g. commercial paper or medium-term notes) and their weighted-average life. That information might include maturity analyses of the assets and funding of an unconsolidated structured entity if the structured entity has longer-term assets funded by shorter-term funding.	_____

Separate financial statements

<i>IAS 27.15</i>	Apply all applicable IFRSs when providing disclosures in the separate financial statements, including the requirements in IAS 27.16 and 17.	_____
<i>IAS 27.16</i>	When a parent, in accordance with IFRS 10.4(a), elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:	
<i>IAS 27.16(a)</i>	a. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements and that the exemption from consolidation has been used; and ii. the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable; and 	_____ _____
<i>IAS 27.16(b)</i>	b. a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:	
<i>IAS 27.16(b)(i)</i>	i. the name of those investees;	_____
<i>IAS 27.16(b)(iii)</i>	ii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and	_____

<i>IAS 27.16(b)(iii)</i>	iii. its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.	_____
<i>IAS 27.17</i>	When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16) prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor identifies the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, to which they relate. In addition, the parent also discloses in its separate financial statements:	
<i>IAS 27.17(a)</i>	a. the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law; and	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)</i>	b. a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, including:	
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(i)</i>	i. the name of those investees;	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(ii)</i>	ii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(iii)</i>	iii. its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.	_____

1.7 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;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(b)</i>	b. the acquisition date;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(c)</i>	c. the percentage of voting equity interests acquired;	_____
<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;	_____
<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;	_____
<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;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(ii)</i>	ii. other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(f)(iii)</i>	iii. liabilities incurred – e.g. a liability for contingent consideration; and	_____
<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;	_____
<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;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)</i>	ii. a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and	_____
<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, then the acquirer discloses that fact;	_____
<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;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(ii)</i>	ii. the gross contractual amounts receivable; and	_____

<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; 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 reporting date 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 reporting date 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 reporting date 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, then 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;

<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)</i>	j. for each contingent liability recognised in a business combination, the information required in IAS 37.85; 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI 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(q)</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 reporting date 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.

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.

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.

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.

Insights 2.6.1060.20

Generally, it is expected that the possibility of subsequent adjustments to the acquisition accounting during the measurement period would have been identified in the disclosures in any financial statements of the acquirer issued subsequent to the business combination but before the adjustments are identified. Accordingly, unless an acquirer has a high level of confidence that it has identified all contingent liabilities assumed, it is advisable for the acquirer to disclose the status of its identification of such liabilities in financial statements that include the measurement period.

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.

1.8 Foreign currency translation and hyperinflation

General

<i>IAS 21.52</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 21.52(a)</i>	a. the amount of net exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39; and	_____
<i>IAS 21.52(b)</i>	b. the net exchange differences recognised in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.	_____
<i>Insights 2.7250.20</i>	<i>In our view, the financial statements should disclose the reasons for not applying an official exchange rate as well as information about the rate used, if a rate other than the official rate has been used.</i>	_____
<i>IAS 21.54</i>	When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 21.54</i>	Disclose the reason for any change in the functional currency.	_____

Presentation and functional currency

<i>IAS 21.53</i>	When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 21.53</i>	In addition to the above, disclose:	
	a. the functional currency; and	_____
	b. the reason for using a different presentation currency.	_____
<i>IAS 21.55</i>	When the entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, describe the financial statements as complying with IFRS 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.	_____
<i>Insights 2.7330.10</i>	<i>The same presentation currency is used for all periods presented. Generally, if an entity changes its presentation currency, then it presents its financial statements, including comparative amounts, as if the new presentation currency had always been the entity's presentation currency. In our view, the translation of comparative information into a new presentation currency is a change that would require, in accordance with IAS 1, presentation of a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period presented when such information is considered material.</i>	_____

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

<i>IAS 21.57</i>	When the 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:	
<i>IAS 21.57(a)</i>	a. clearly identifies the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IFRS;	_____
<i>IAS 21.57(b)</i>	b. discloses the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and	_____
<i>IAS 21.57(c)</i>	c. discloses the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.	_____

Hyperinflationary economies

<i>IAS 29.39(a)</i>	When the entity's functional currency is hyperinflationary disclose the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for 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 reporting date.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 29.39(b)</i>	Disclose whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach.	_____
<i>IAS 29.39(c)</i>	Disclose the identity and level of the price index at the reporting date and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting period.	_____

1.9 Accounting policies, errors and estimates

Changes in accounting estimates

<i>IAS 8.39</i>	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.	_____
<i>IAS 16.76</i>	In particular, in respect of property, plant and equipment disclosure may arise from changes in estimate with respect to:	
<i>IAS 16.76(a)</i>	a. residual values;	_____
<i>IAS 16.76(b)</i>	b. the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 16.76(c)</i>	c. useful lives; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.76(d)</i>	d. depreciation method.	_____
<i>IAS 38.121</i>	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.	_____
<i>IAS 8.40</i>	If the amount of the effect in subsequent periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, then disclose that fact.	_____

Errors

<i>IAS 8.49</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 8.49(a)</i>	a. the nature of the prior period error;	_____
<i>IAS 8.49(b)</i>	b. for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:	
<i>IAS 8.49(b)(i)</i>	i. for each financial statement line item affected; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.49(b)(ii)</i>	ii. for basic and diluted earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 8.49(c)</i>	c. the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.49(d)</i>	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

<i>IAS 8.28</i>	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:	
<i>IAS 8.28(a)</i>	a. the title of the IFRS;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(b)</i>	b. when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(c)</i>	c. the nature of the change in accounting policy;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(d)</i>	d. when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(e)</i>	e. when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(f)</i>	f. for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:	
<i>IAS 8.28(f)(i)</i>	i. for each financial statement line item affected; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(f)(ii)</i>	ii. for basic and diluted earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(g)</i>	g. the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(h)</i>	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.	_____

Insights 2.8.60.30 When an entity follows the specific transitional requirements of an IFRS, in our view it should nonetheless comply with the disclosure requirements of IAS 8 in respect of a change in accounting policy to the extent that the transitional requirements do not include disclosure requirements. Even though it could be argued that the disclosures are not required because they are set out in the requirements for voluntary changes in accounting policy, we believe that they are necessary in order to give a fair presentation.

Voluntary changes

<i>IAS 8.29</i>	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:	
<i>IAS 8.29(a)</i>	a. the nature of the change in accounting policy;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(b)</i>	b. the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(c)</i>	c. for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:	
<i>IAS 8.29(c)(i)</i>	i. for each financial statement line item affected; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(c)(ii)</i>	ii. for basic and diluted earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(d)</i>	d. the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(e)</i>	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.	_____

1.10 Events after the reporting period

<i>IAS 10.17</i>	Disclose the date that the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation.	_____
<i>Insights 2.9.15.25</i>	<i>In our view, two different dates of authorisation for issue of the financial statements (dual dating of financial statements) should not be disclosed, because we believe that only a single date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements complies with IAS 10.</i>	_____
<i>IAS 10.17</i>	If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after their issue, then disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 10.19</i>	If the entity receives information after the reporting date about conditions that existed at the reporting date, then update the disclosures that relate to these conditions in light of the new information.	_____
<i>IAS 37.75</i>	If the entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the reporting date, 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.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.12</i>	If the criteria in IFRS 5.7 and 8 are met after the reporting date, 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 sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41(d)</i>	c. if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with IFRS 8.	_____
<i>IAS 10.21–22</i>	For each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting date, 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 reporting date that may require such disclosure:	
<i>IAS 10.22(a)</i>	a. a major business combination after the reporting date 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 reporting date;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(e)</i>	e. announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(f), IAS 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 reporting date 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 reporting date;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(g)</i>	g. abnormally large changes after the reporting date in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(h), IAS 12.88</i>	h. changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting date 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 reporting date.	_____

IFRIC 17.17

If the entity declares a dividend to distribute a non-cash asset after the reporting date 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 reporting date; and _____
 - c. the fair value of the asset to be distributed as of the reporting date, if it is different from its carrying amount, and the information about the method(s) used to measure that fair value required by IFRS 13.93(b), (d), (g) and (i) and IFRS 13.99. _____
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2 Statement of financial position

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 OCI under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	vi. increases resulting from impairment losses reversed in OCI 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.	_____

<i>IAS 36.126(a)–(b)</i>	For each class of assets, disclose the line items of the statement of profit or loss and OCI in which impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included.	_____
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<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. 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>	d. 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 OCI under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 38.118(e)(vii)</i>	vii. increases resulting from impairment losses reversed in OCI 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)(vii)</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)(viii)</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	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(iii)</i>	iii. whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(d)</i>	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	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(e)</i>	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. _____

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 reporting date. _____
- 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 reporting date (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:
- IAS 36.134(a)* a. the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units); _____
- IAS 36.134(b)* b. the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units); _____
- IAS 36.134(c)* c. the recoverable amount of the unit (or group of units) and 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 of disposal); _____

<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. 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 of disposal, then the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. It is not required to provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13. If fair value less cost of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), the entity discloses the following information:		
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(i)</i>		i. each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive;	_____
<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)(iiiA)</i>		iii. the level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of 'costs of disposal'); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(iiiB)</i>		iv. if there has been a change in valuation technique, then the change and the reason(s) for making it.	_____
<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.	_____
<i>IAS 36.135</i>	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 disclose 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* The 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

- IAS 40.74–75* Disclose:
- IAS 40.75(f)* a. the amounts recognised in profit or loss for:
- IAS 40.75(f)(i)* i. rental income from investment property;
- IAS 40.75(f)(ii)* ii. direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period;
- IAS 40.75(f)(iii)* iii. direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period; and
- IAS 40.75(f)(iv)* 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);
- IAS 40.75(g)* b. the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal; and

- IAS 40.75(h)* c. contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements. _____

Fair value model

- IAS 40.76* Disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period showing:
- IAS 40.76(a)* a. additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from capitalised subsequent expenditure; _____
- IAS 40.76(b)* b. additions acquired through business combinations; _____
- IAS 40.76(c)* c. assets classified as held-for-sale or included in a disposal group classified as held-for-sale under IFRS 5 and other disposals; _____
- IAS 40.76(d)* d. net gains or losses from fair value adjustments; _____
- IAS 40.76(e)* 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; _____
- IAS 40.76(f)* f. transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and _____
- IAS 40.76(g)* 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. _____

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

<i>IAS 40.79(d)(iv)</i>	iv. depreciation;	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(d)(v)</i>	v. impairment losses recognised and separately those reversed during the period in accordance with IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(d)(vi)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(d)(vii)</i>	vii. transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(d)(viii)</i>	viii. other changes; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(e)</i>	e. the fair value of investment property.	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(e)</i>	When fair value cannot be determined reliably, disclose that fact together with:	
<i>IAS 40.79(e)(i)</i>	a. a description of the investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(e)(ii)</i>	b. an explanation of why fair value cannot be determined reliably; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.79(e)(iii)</i>	c. if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie.	_____

2.4 Associates

Transition

<i>IFRS 12.C2A</i>	The disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 need not be applied for any period presented that begins before the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period in which IFRS 12 is applied.	_____
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General

<i>IFRS 12.1</i>	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate:	
	a. the nature of, and risks associated with the interests in other entities; and	_____
	b. the effects of those interests on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	_____

<i>IFRS 12.3</i>	If the disclosures required by IFRS 12, together with disclosures required by other IFRSs, do not meet the objective in IFRS 12.1, then disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet that objective.	_____
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<i>IFRS 12.4</i>	Aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics (see IFRS 12.B2–B6).	_____
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Significant judgements and assumptions

<i>IFRS 12.7(b)</i>	Disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining that the entity has significant influence over another entity.	_____
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<i>IFRS 12.8</i>	If changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether the entity has significant influence changes during the reporting period, then disclose information required by IFRS 12.7.	_____
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<i>IFRS 12.9</i>	Examples of significant judgements and assumptions are those made in determining that:	
<i>IFRS 12.9(d)</i>	a. it does not have significant influence even though it holds 20 percent or more of the voting rights of another entity; and	_____

- IFRS 12.9(e)* b. it has significant influence even though it holds less than 20 percent of the voting rights of another entity. _____

Interests in associates

IFRS 12.20 Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate:

- IFRS 12.20(a)* a. the nature, extent and financial effects of the interests in associates, including the nature and effects of the contractual relationship with the other investors with significant influence over associates (IFRS 12.21 and 22); and _____
- IFRS 12.20(b)* b. the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in associates (IFRS 12.23). _____

IFRS 12.21 Disclose:

- IFRS 12.21(a)* a. for each associate that is material to the reporting entity:
- IFRS 12.21(a)(i)* i. the name of the associate; _____
- IFRS 12.21(a)(ii)* ii. the nature of the entity's relationship with the associate by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the associate and whether they are strategic to the entity's activities; _____
- IFRS 12.21(a)(iii)* iii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the associate; and _____
- IFRS 12.21(a)(iv)* iv. the proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held, if applicable; _____
- IFRS 12.21(b)(i)* v. whether the investment in the associate is measured under the equity method or at fair value; _____
- IFRS 12.21(b)(ii)* vi. summarised financial information about the associate as specified in IFRS 12.B12:
- IFRS 12.B12(a)* a. dividends received from the associate. _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)* b. summarised financial information for the associate including, but not necessarily limited to:
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(i)* i. current assets; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(ii)* ii. non-current assets; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(iii)* iii. current liabilities; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(iv)* iv. non-current liabilities; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(v)* v. revenue; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(vi)* vi. profit or loss from continuing operations; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(vii)* vii. post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations; _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(viii)* viii. other comprehensive income; and _____
- IFRS 12.B12(b)(ix)* ix. total comprehensive income. _____

IFRS 12.B14 The summarised financial information corresponds to the IFRS financial statements of the associate and not the entity's share of those amounts. If the entity accounts for its interest in the associate using the equity method:

- IFRS 12.B14(a)* a. the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the associate are adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies; and _____
- IFRS 12.B14(b)* b. include a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the associate; and _____
- IFRS 12.21(b)(iii)* iii. if the associate is accounted for under the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment; and _____
- IFRS 12.21(c)(ii)* b. in aggregate, the carrying amount of interest in all individually immaterial associates accounted for using the equity method, and separately the aggregate amount of the share of the associates':
- IFRS 12.B16(a)* i. profit or loss from continuing operations; _____
- IFRS 12.B16(b)* ii. post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations; _____

- IFRS 12.B16(c) iii. other comprehensive income; and _____
IFRS 12.B16(d) iv. total comprehensive income. _____

- IFRS 12.22 Disclose:
IFRS 12.22(a) a. the nature and extent of any significant restrictions on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity; _____
IFRS 12.22(b) b. when the financial statements of an associate used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:
IFRS 12.22(b)(i) i. the reporting date of the financial statements of that associate; and _____
IFRS 12.22(b)(ii) ii. the reason for using a different date or period; and _____
IFRS 12.22(c) c. the unrecognised share of losses of an associate, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the associate when applying the equity method; and _____
IFRS 12.23(b) d. in accordance with IAS 37, unless the probability of loss is remote, contingent liabilities incurred relating to its associates, separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities. _____

Insights 3.5.650.20 *In our view, the gain or loss arising on the step acquisition of an associate is presented on the same basis as if the investment had been disposed of to a third party.* _____

Insights 3.5.670.10 *An associate may have accounting policies for items that do not apply to the investor – e.g. when the investor's financial statements do not include line items for an associate's financial statement items. If disclosure of the accounting policies of an associate is considered necessary for an understanding of income from associates, or the carrying amount of investments in associates in the statement of financial position, then in our view this information should be included in the accounting policy note for investments in associates.* _____

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

IAS 28.21 When an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate previously classified as held-for-sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it is accounted for under the equity method retrospectively 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. _____

Separate financial statements

IAS 27.17 When an investor with significant influence over an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent identifies the financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate. In addition, the investor also discloses in its separate financial statements:
IAS 27.17(a) a. the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law; and _____
IAS 27.17(b) b. a list of significant investments in associates, including:
IAS 27.17(b)(i) i. the name of those investees; _____
IAS 27.17(b)(ii) ii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and _____
IAS 27.17(b)(iii) iii. its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees. _____

2.5 Joint arrangements

Transition

IFRS 12.C2A The disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 need not be applied for any period presented that begins before the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period in which IFRS 12 is applied. _____

IFRS 11.C1B When IFRS 11 is first applied, the entity need only present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) for the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application. _____

Joint ventures

IFRS 11.C4 If aggregating all previously proportionately consolidated assets and liabilities results in negative net assets, then the entity assesses whether it has legal or constructive obligations in relation to the negative net assets and, if so, the entity recognises the corresponding liability. If the entity concludes that it does not have legal or constructive obligations in relation to the negative net assets, it does not recognise the corresponding liability but it adjusts retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Disclose this fact, along with its cumulative unrecognised share of losses of the joint ventures as at the beginning of the immediately preceding period and at the date at which IFRS 11 is first applied. _____

IFRS 11.C5 Disclose a breakdown of the assets and liabilities that have been aggregated into the single line investment balance as at the beginning of the immediately preceding period. The disclosure is prepared in an aggregated manner for all joint ventures for which the entity applies the transition requirements in IFRS 11.C2–C6. _____

Joint operations

IFRS 11.C10 When the entity changes from the equity method to accounting for assets and liabilities, provide a reconciliation between the investment derecognised and the assets and liabilities recognised, together with any remaining difference adjusted against retained earnings, at the beginning of the immediately preceding period. _____

Separate financial statements

IFRS 11.C12(b) If the entity was previously accounting in its separate financial statements for its interest in a joint operation as an investment at cost or in accordance with IAS 39, then provide a reconciliation between the investment derecognised and the assets and liabilities recognised in accordance with IFRS 11.C12(a), together with any remaining difference adjusted in retained earnings, at the beginning of the immediately preceding period. _____

General

IFRS 12.1 Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate:

- a. the nature of, and risks associated with, the interests in other entities; and _____
- b. the effects of those interests on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows. _____

IFRS 12.3 If the disclosures required by IFRS 12, together with disclosures required by other IFRSs, do not meet the objective in IFRS 12.1, then disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet that objective. _____

IFRS 12.4 Aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics (see IFRS 12.B2–B6). _____

Significant judgements and assumptions

IFRS 12.7 Disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining: _____

IFRS 12.7(b) a. that the entity has joint control of an arrangement; and _____

IFRS 12.7(c) b. the type of joint arrangement – i.e. joint operation or joint venture – when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle. _____

IFRS 12.8 If changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether the entity has joint control changes during the reporting period, then disclose information required by IFRS 12.7. _____

Interests in joint arrangements

IFRS 12.20 Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate: _____

IFRS 12.20(a) a. the nature, extent and financial effects of the interests in joint arrangements, including the nature and effects of the contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of joint arrangements (IFRS 12.21 and 22); and _____

IFRS 12.20(b) b. the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in joint arrangements (IFRS 12.23). _____

IFRS 12.21 Disclose: _____

IFRS 12.21(a) a. for each joint arrangement that is material to the reporting entity: _____

IFRS 12.21(a)(i) i. the name of the joint arrangement; _____

IFRS 12.21(a)(ii) ii. the nature of the entity's relationship with the joint arrangement by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the joint arrangement and whether they are strategic to the entity's activities; _____

IFRS 12.21(a)(iii) iii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement; and _____

IFRS 12.21(a)(iv) iv. the proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held, if applicable; _____

IFRS 12.21(b) b. for each joint venture that is material to the reporting entity: _____

IFRS 12.21(b)(i) i. whether the investment in the joint venture is measured under the equity method or at fair value; _____

IFRS 12.21(b)(ii) ii. summarised financial information about the joint venture: _____

IFRS 12.B12(a) a. dividends received from the joint venture; and _____

IFRS 12.B12(b) b. summarised financial information for the joint venture including, but not necessarily limited to: _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(i) i. current assets; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(ii) ii. non-current assets; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(iii) iii. current liabilities; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(iv) iv. non-current liabilities; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(v) v. revenue; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(vi) vi. profit or loss from continuing operations; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(vii) vii. post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(viii) viii. other comprehensive income; _____

IFRS 12.B12(b)(ix) ix. total comprehensive income; _____

IFRS 12.B13(a) x. cash and cash equivalents; _____

IFRS 12.B13(b) xi. current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions); _____

<i>IFRS 12.B13(c)</i>	xii. non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions);	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B13(d)</i>	xiii. depreciation and amortisation;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B13(e)</i>	xiv. interest income;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B13(f)</i>	xv. interest expense; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B13(g)</i>	xvi. income tax expense or income.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B14</i>	The summarised financial information corresponds to the IFRS financial statements of the joint venture and not the entity's share of those amounts. If the entity accounts for its interest in the joint venture using the equity method:	
<i>IFRS 12.B14(a)</i>	a. the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the joint venture are adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B14(b)</i>	b. include a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(b)(iii)</i>	iii. if the joint venture is accounted for under the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture, if there is a quoted market price for the investment; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(c)(i)</i>	c. in aggregate, the carrying amount of interest in all individually immaterial joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, and separately the aggregate amount of the share of the joint ventures':	
<i>IFRS 12.B16(a)</i>	i. profit or loss from continuing operations;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B16(b)</i>	ii. post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B16(c)</i>	iii. other comprehensive income; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B16(d)</i>	iv. total comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.22(a)</i>	a. the nature and extent of any significant restrictions on the ability of joint ventures to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)</i>	b. when the financial statements of a joint venture used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:	
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)(i)</i>	i. the reporting date of the financial statements of that joint venture; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)(ii)</i>	ii. the reason for using a different date or period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(c)</i>	c. the unrecognised share of losses of a joint venture, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the joint venture when applying the equity method.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.23</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.23(a)</i>	a. commitments that the entity has relating to its joint ventures separately from the amount of other commitments as specified in IFRS 12.B18–B20; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.23(b)</i>	b. in accordance with IAS 37, unless the probability of loss is remote, contingent liabilities incurred relating to its interests in joint ventures (including its share of contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors with joint control of joint ventures), separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities.	_____

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

<i>IAS 28.21</i>	When an investment, or a portion of an investment, in a joint venture previously classified as held-for-sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it is accounted for under the equity method retrospectively 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.	_____
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Separate financial statements

<i>IAS 27.17</i>	When an investor with joint control over an investee prepares separate financial statements, the investor identifies the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 11 to which they relate. In addition, the investor also discloses in its separate financial statements:	
<i>IAS 27.17(a)</i>	a. the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law; and	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)</i>	b. a list of significant investments in joint ventures including:	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(i)</i>	i. the name of those investees;	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(ii)</i>	ii. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and	_____
<i>IAS 27.17(b)(iii)</i>	iii. its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.	_____

2.6 Financial instruments

<i>IFRS 7.6</i>	When IFRS 7 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, group 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. Also provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position.	_____
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<i>Insights 7.8.120.30</i>	<i>In our view, derivative assets and liabilities should be presented in separate line items in the statement of financial position if they are significant. If derivative instruments are not significant, then they may be included within other financial assets and other financial liabilities, respectively. Additional details should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</i>	_____
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<i>Insights 7.2.410.10</i>	<i>IAS 39 does not require separate presentation of embedded derivatives in the statement of financial position. In our view, under certain circumstances embedded derivatives should be presented together with the host contract. However, an entity is required to disclose separately financial instruments carried at cost and those carried at fair value. Therefore, as a minimum, embedded derivatives that are not presented separately in the statement of financial position should be disclosed in the notes.</i>	_____
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Reclassifications between classes of financial assets

<i>IFRS 7.12</i>	Disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification when the entity 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.	_____

<i>IFRS 7.12A</i>	If the 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, then disclose:	
	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 OCI 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 OCI 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.

Transfers of financial assets

IFRS 7.42A, 7.44M

The entity presents the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B–42H in a single note for:

- a. all assets that are not derecognised existing at the reporting date; and
- b. any continuing involvement in a transferred asset existing at the reporting date.

The entity presents these disclosures irrespective of when the related transfer occurred. However, in the first year of application it need not provide comparative disclosures for any period presented that begins before 1 July 2011.

IFRS 7.42B

Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements:

IFRS 7.42B(a)

- a. to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and

IFRS 7.42B(b)

- b. to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

IFRS 7.42H

Disclose any additional information that is considered necessary to meet the above disclosure objectives.

IFRS 7.B39

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

IFRS 7.42D

Disclose at each reporting date for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:

IFRS 7.42D(a)

- a. the nature of the transferred assets;

IFRS 7.42D(b)

- b. the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity is exposed;

IFRS 7.42D(c)

- c. a description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including restrictions arising from the transfer on the reporting entity's use of the transferred assets;

IFRS 7.42D(d)

- d. when the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out:
 - i. the fair value of the transferred assets;
 - ii. the fair value of the associated liabilities; and
 - iii. the net position – i.e. the difference between the fair value of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities;

IFRS 7.42D(e)

- e. when the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities; and

IFRS 7.42D(f)

- f. when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement (see IAS 39.20(c)(ii) and 30):
 - i. the total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer;
 - ii. the carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise; and
 - iii. the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.

IFRS 7.42A

The above disclosures are provided at each reporting date at which the entity

IFRS 7.B32

continues to recognised transferred financial assets, regardless of when the transfers occurred.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

<i>IFRS 7.42E</i>	When transferred financial assets are derecognised in their entirety but the entity has continuing involvement in them, disclose, as a minimum, for each type of continuing involvement at each reporting date:	
<i>IFRS 7.42E(a)</i>	a. the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the statement of financial position and represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(b)</i>	b. the fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(c)</i>	c. the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and information showing how the maximum exposure to loss is determined;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(d)</i>	d. the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amount disclosed is based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(e)</i> <i>IFRS 7.B34</i>	e. a maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets, showing the remaining contractual maturities of the entity's continuing involvement. The analysis should distinguish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. cash flows that are required to be paid (e.g. forward contracts); ii. cash flows that the entity may be required to pay (e.g. written put options); and iii. cash flows that the entity might choose to pay (e.g. purchased call options); and 	_____ _____ _____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(f)</i> <i>IFRS 7.B37</i>	f. qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures required in (a)–(e). This includes a description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the derecognised financial assets and the nature and purpose of the continuing involvement retained after transferring those assets; and ii. the risks to which the entity is exposed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a description of how the entity manages the risk inherent in its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets; – whether the entity is required to bear losses before other parties, and the ranking and amounts of losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the asset (i.e. its continuing involvement in that asset); and – a description of any triggers associated with obligations to provide financial support or to repurchase a transferred financial asset. 	_____ _____ _____ _____
<i>IFRS 7.42F</i>	If there is more than one type of continuing involvement in a particular derecognised financial asset, the above information required for that particular asset may be aggregated and reported under one type of continuing involvement.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42G</i>	Disclose for each type of continuing involvement:	
<i>IFRS 7.42G(a)</i> <i>IFRS 7.B38</i>	a. the gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. whether that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset (i.e. the interest in the asset derecognised and the interest retained by the entity) were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole; and ii. in cases of (i), whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data; 	_____ _____
<i>IFRS 7.42G(b)</i>	b. income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively from the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets – e.g. fair value changes in derivative instruments; and	_____

- IFRS 7.42G(c)* c. if the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity (that qualifies for derecognition) in a reporting period is not evenly distributed throughout the reporting period, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.42G(c)(i)* i. when the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period; _____
- IFRS 7.42G(c)(ii)* ii. the amount recognised from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period; and _____
- IFRS 7.42G(c)(iii)* iii. the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period. _____

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 the 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, disclose:
- 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 the 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 reporting date, 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 reporting date; 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 reporting date). _____

Hedging activities

- Insights 7.8.270.40* *In our view, when hedge accounting is not applied, either because an entity chooses not to apply hedge accounting or because the criteria for hedge accounting are not met, information should be provided to explain the relationship between the derivatives and the transactions for which there are economic hedges. We believe that this should be done to enable users of the financial statements to understand the extent to which risk is mitigated through the use of the derivatives.* _____

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 reporting date; 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)(ii) b. on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. _____

Cash flow hedges

IFRS 7.22 Disclose the following separately for designated cash flow 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 reporting date; _____

IFRS 7.22(c) c. the nature of the risks being hedged; _____

IFRS 7.23(a) d. the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss; _____

IFRS 7.23(b) e. a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; _____

IFRS 7.23(c) f. the amount that was recognised in OCI during the period; _____

IFRS 7.23(d) 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 profit or loss and OCI; _____

IFRS 7.23(e) 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 _____

IFRS 7.24(b) i. the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges. _____

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

IFRS 7.22 Disclose the following separately for designated hedge(s) of net investments in foreign operations:

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 reporting date; _____

IFRS 7.22(c) c. the nature of the risks being hedged; and _____

IFRS 7.24(c) d. the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations. _____

Fair value disclosures

IFRS 7.25 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. _____

IFRS 7.26 In disclosing fair values, group financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but offset them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the statement of financial position. _____

IFRS 7.30(e) If financial instruments whose fair value could not previously be measured reliably are derecognised, then disclose that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition and the amount of gain or loss recognised. _____

IFRS 7.28 When the entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see IAS 39.AG76), then disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability: _____

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-------|
| IFRS 7.28(a) | a. the accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors, including time, that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see IAS 39.AG76(b)); | _____ |
| 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; and | _____ |
| IFRS 7.28(c) | c. why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value. | _____ |

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 could not previously be measured reliably 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 7.31–32A | Disclose information that enables users of the entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date. Qualitative disclosures should be provided in the context of quantitative disclosures to enable users to link related disclosures and form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. | _____ |
|---------------|--|-------|

Market risk

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| Insights 7.8.380.30 | <i>An entity may hold an investment in an equity instrument quoted in a foreign currency. In our view, the entity is not required to split the currency risk from other price risk for an equity instrument. However, for a debt instrument, as a minimum, the split between currency risk and interest rate risk is presented.</i> | _____ |
| 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 reporting date. 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 risk exposures by IFRS 7.40–42. | _____ |
| IFRS 7.35 | If quantitative data disclosed as at the reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40</i> <i>IFRS 7.40(a)</i>	Unless the entity complies with IFRS 7.41, disclose the following for market risk exposures: a. a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date, 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;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40(b)</i> <i>IFRS 7.40(c)</i>	b. the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and c. changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.	_____ _____
<i>IFRS 7.41</i>	If the 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, then it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40. The entity also discloses:	
<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>Insights 7.8.380.60</i>	<i>In our view, the sensitivity analysis includes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as well as those financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.</i>	_____
<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 the entity believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.	_____
	Liquidity risk	
<i>IFRS 7.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i> <i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	a. the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise; 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> <i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	c. any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period; d. summary quantitative data about the entity’s exposure to liquidity risk at the reporting date. 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 risk exposures by IFRS 7.39.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39</i> <i>IFRS 7.39(a)</i>	Disclose: a. a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	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 7B11B* 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 _____
- IFRS 7.39(c)* ii. all loan commitments; and _____
- c. a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in IFRS 7.39(a) and (b). _____

Insights 7.8.370.30 *In our view, the maturity analysis should include all derivative financial liabilities, but contractual maturities only are required for those essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.* _____

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 reporting date. 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 risk exposures by IFRS 7.36–38. _____

IFRS 7.35 If quantitative data disclosed as at the reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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. _____

IFRS 7.36 Disclose the following by class of financial instrument:

- IFRS 7.36(a)* a. the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date 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); 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 of 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 IFRS 7.36(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 reporting date but not impaired; and _____
- IFRS 7.37(b)* b. an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the reporting date, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired. _____

IFRS 7.38 When the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral that 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 reporting date:

IFRS 7.38(a) a. the nature and carrying amount of the assets; 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 reporting date; _____

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. under 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 7.B4); or _____

IFRS 7.10(a)(ii) ii. under 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. _____

<i>IFRS 7.11</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11(a)</i>	a. the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.10(a); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(b)</i>	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.	_____

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

<i>IFRS 7.13A</i>	Supplement the other disclosures required by IFRS 7 with the following information for recognised financial instruments that are:	
	a. set off in accordance with IAS 32.42; and	_____
	b. subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32.42.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13B</i>	Disclose information that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off, on the entity's financial position.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C</i>	Disclose at the reporting date (in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) the following quantitative information separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities:	
<i>IFRS 7.13C(a)</i>	a. the gross amounts of those assets and liabilities;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(b)</i>	b. the amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in IAS 32.42 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(c)</i>	c. the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)</i>	d. the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in IFRS 7.13C(b), including:	
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)(i)</i>	i. amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in IAS 32.42; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)(ii)</i>	ii. amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(e)</i>	e. the net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13D</i>	The total amount disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.13C(d) for an instrument is limited to the amount in IFRS 7.13C(c) for that instrument.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13E</i>	Describe the rights of set-off associated with recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements that are disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.13C(d), including the nature of those rights.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13F</i>	If the information required by IFRS 7.13B–13E is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements, then cross-refer between those notes.	_____
<i>Insights 4.1.200.20</i>	<i>In our view, if a financial asset and financial liability qualify to be offset, then the related income and expense items should also be offset.</i>	_____

2.7 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 the entity presents an analysis of expenses using classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, 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.	_____
<i>Insights 3.8.440.70</i>	<i>In our view, write-downs of inventory to net realisable value as well as any reversals of such write-downs should be presented in the cost of sales.</i>	_____

2.8 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>	The 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, then 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 41.49</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>	The 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, then disclose the nature and amount of the item of income or expense 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.	_____

Government grants

<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;	_____

- IAS 41.57(b)* b. unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants; and _____
- IAS 41.57(c)* c. significant decreases expected in the level of government grants. _____

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

- IAS 36.126* For each class of assets, disclose:
- IAS 36.126(a)* a. the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of profit or loss and OCI in which those impairment losses are included; _____
- IAS 36.126(b)* 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 profit or loss and OCI in which those impairment losses are reversed; _____
- IAS 36.126(c)* c. the amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in OCI during the period; and _____
- IAS 36.126(d)* d. the amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in OCI during the period. _____
- IAS 36.129* If IFRS 8 is applied, then disclose for each reportable segment:
- IAS 36.129(a)* a. the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in OCI during the period; and _____
- IAS 36.129(b)* b. the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in OCI during the period. _____
- IAS 36.130* 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:
- IAS 36.130(a)* a. the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss; _____
- IAS 36.130(b)* b. the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed; _____
- IAS 36.130(c)* c. for an individual asset:
- IAS 36.130(c)(i)* i. the nature of the asset; and _____
- IAS 36.130(c)(ii)* ii. if IFRS 8 is applied, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs; _____
- IAS 36.130(d)* d. for a cash-generating unit:
- IAS 36.130(d)(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); _____
- IAS 36.130(d)(ii)* 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 _____
- IAS 36.130(d)(iii)* 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; _____
- IAS 36.130(e)* e. whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less cost to sell or its value in use; _____
- IAS 36.130(f)* f. if recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, then the basis used to measure fair value less costs of disposal (such as whether fair value was measured with reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset). The entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13; and _____
- IAS 36.130(g)* 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>	The 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.	_____

2.10 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 the 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 the 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, IAS 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.	_____

2.11 Provisions

<i>IAS 3784</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 3784(a)</i>	a. the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 3784(b)</i>	b. additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 3784(c)</i>	c. amounts used (i.e. incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;	_____
<i>IAS 3784(d)</i>	d. unused amounts reversed during the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 3784(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.	_____

IAS 3784 Comparative information is not required. _____

<i>IAS 3785</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 3785(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 3785(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 3785(c)</i>	c. the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.	_____

IAS 3788 When a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, disclose information required by IAS 3784–86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability. _____

IAS 3792 In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 3784 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, the 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. _____

Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds

IFRIC 5.11 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. _____

IFRIC 5.12, IAS 3786 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 3786 (see Chapter 2.13 'Contingent assets and liabilities'). _____

IFRIC 5.13 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. _____

2.12 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	_____
<i>IAS 12.80(h)</i>	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.	_____
<i>IAS 12.81</i>	Disclose separately:	
<i>IAS 12.81(a)</i>	a. the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited to equity (see IAS 12.62A);	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(ab)</i>	b. the amount of income tax relating to each component of OCI (see IAS 12.62 and IAS 1);	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(c)</i>	c. an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either or both of the following forms:	
<i>IAS 12.81(c)(i)</i>	i. a numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), also disclosing the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed; or	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(c)(ii)</i>	ii. a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, also disclosing the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(d)</i>	d. an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous accounting period;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(e)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(f)</i>	f. the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (see IAS 12.39);	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(g)</i>	g. in respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits:	
<i>IAS 12.81(g)(i)</i>	i. the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(g)(ii)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(h)</i>	h. in respect of discontinued operations, the tax expense relating to:	
<i>IAS 12.81(h)(i)</i>	i. the gain or loss on discontinuance; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(h)(ii)</i>	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;	_____

<i>IAS 12.81(i)</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;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(j)</i>	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	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(k)</i>	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.	_____
<i>IAS 12.82</i>	Disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition when:	
<i>IAS 12.82(a)</i>	a. its utilisation is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.82(b)</i>	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>	The 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 arrangements.	_____

2.13 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 reporting date 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>	If a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, then disclose information 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>	If an inflow of economic benefits is probable, then disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the reporting date and, when practicable, an estimate of their financial effect.	_____
<i>IAS 37.91</i>	If any of the information required by IAS 37.86 and 89 is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, then disclose that fact.	_____

IAS 37.92 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, the 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. _____

Specific contingencies required to be disclosed by other standards

IAS 11.45, IAS 18.36 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. _____

IAS 12.88 Disclose the 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. _____

IAS 19.152 Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations. _____

IFRS 3.B67(c) For contingent liabilities recognised by the acquirer in a business combination, disclose the information required by IAS 37.84 and 85 for each class of provision for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively. _____

Contingent consideration

IFRS 3.B67(b) 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: _____

IFRS 3.B67(b)(i) a. any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement; _____

IFRS 3.B67(b)(ii) b. any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and _____

IFRS 3.B67(b)(iii) c. the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration. _____

IFRS 3.B67 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 Statement of profit or loss and OCI

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 reporting date:	
<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 under 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 reporting date, 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 employee benefits

IAS 19.25 Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about short-term employee benefits, other IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense. _____

Defined contribution plans

IAS 19.53 Disclose the amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans. _____

IAS 19.54 When required by IAS 24, disclose information about contributions to defined contribution plans for key management personnel. _____

Defined benefit plans

IAS 19.133 Some entities distinguish current assets and liabilities from non-current assets and liabilities. IAS 19 does not specify whether an entity should distinguish current and non-current portions of assets and liabilities arising from post-employment benefits. _____

IAS 19.134 IAS 19.120 requires the entity to recognise service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in profit or loss. IAS 19 does not specify how the entity should present service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). Presents those components in accordance with IAS 1. _____

IAS 19.135 Disclose information that:

- IAS 19.135(a)* a. explains the characteristics of the defined benefit plans and risks associated with them; _____
- IAS 19.135(b)* b. identifies and explains the amounts in the financial statements arising from the defined benefit plans; and _____
- IAS 19.135(c)* c. describes how the defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows. _____

IAS 19.136 To meet the objectives in IAS 19.135, consider all of the following:

- IAS 19.136(a)* a. the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements; _____
- IAS 19.136(b)* b. how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements; _____
- IAS 19.136(c)* c. how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and _____
- IAS 19.136(d)* d. whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. _____

IAS 19.137 If the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in IAS 19 and other IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in IAS 19.135, then disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives. For example, the entity may present an analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligation that distinguishes the nature, characteristics and risks of the obligation. Such a disclosure could distinguish:

- IAS 19.137(a)* a. between amounts owing to active members, deferred members and pensioners; _____
- IAS 19.137(b)* b. between vested benefits and accrued but not vested benefits; and _____
- IAS 19.137(c)* c. between conditional benefits, amounts attributable to future salary increases and other benefits. _____

IAS 19.138 The entity assesses whether all or some disclosures should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks. For example, the entity may disaggregate disclosure about plans showing one or more of the following features:

- IAS 19.138(a)* a. different geographical locations; _____

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IAS 19.138(b)</i> | b. different characteristics such as flat salary pension plans, final salary pension plans or post-employment medical plans; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.138(c)</i> | c. different regulatory environments; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.138(d)</i> | d. different reporting segments; and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.138(e)</i> | e. different funding arrangements (e.g. wholly unfunded, wholly or partly funded). | _____ |

Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IAS 19.139</i> | Disclose: | |
| <i>IAS 19.139(a)</i> | a. information about the characteristics of its defined benefit plans, including: | |
| <i>IAS 19.139(a)(i)</i> | i. the nature of the benefits provided by the plan (e.g. final salary defined benefit plan or contribution-based plan with guarantee); | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.139(a)(ii)</i> | ii. a description of the regulatory framework in which the plan operates – e.g. the level of any minimum funding requirements and any effect of the regulatory framework on the plan, such as the asset ceiling (see IAS 19.64); and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.139(a)(iii)</i> | iii. a description of any other entity’s responsibilities for the governance of the plan, for example responsibilities of trustees or of board members of the plan; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.139(b)</i> | b. a description of the risks to which the plan exposes the entity, focused on any unusual, entity-specific or plan-specific risks, and of any significant concentrations of risk. For example, if plan assets are invested primarily in one class of investments – e.g. property, the plan may expose the entity to a concentration of property market risk; and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.139(c)</i> | c. a description of any plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. | _____ |

Explanation of amounts in the financial statements

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IAS 19.140</i> | Provide a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable: | |
| <i>IAS 19.140(a)</i> | a. the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for: | |
| <i>IAS 19.140(a)(i)</i> | i. plan assets; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.140(a)(ii)</i> | ii. the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.140(a)(iii)</i> | iii. the effect of the asset ceiling; and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.140(b)</i> | b. any reimbursement rights. | _____ |

<i>IAS 19.140(b)</i>	Describe the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation.	_____
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|---------------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IAS 19.141</i> | Show, if applicable, in each reconciliation listed in IAS 19.140: | |
| <i>IAS 19.141(a)</i> | a. current service cost; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(b)</i> | b. interest income or expense; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(c)</i> | c. remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately: | |
| <i>IAS 19.141(c)(i)</i> | i. the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in IAS 19.141(b); | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(c)(ii)</i> | ii. actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions (see IAS 19.76(a)); | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(c)(iii)</i> | iii. actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions (see IAS 19.76(b)); and | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(c)(iv)</i> | iv. changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest in IAS 19.141(b). Also disclose how the entity determined the maximum economic benefit available – i.e. whether those benefits would be in the form of refunds, reductions in future contributions or a combination of both; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(d)</i> | d. past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements. As permitted by IAS 19.100, past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements need not be distinguished if they occur together; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(e)</i> | e. the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates; | _____ |
| <i>IAS 19.141(f)</i> | f. contributions to the plan, showing separately those by the employer and by plan participants; | _____ |

<i>IAS 19.141(g)</i>	g. payments from the plan, showing separately the amount paid in respect of any settlements; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(h)</i>	h. the effects of business combinations and disposals.	_____
<i>IAS 19.142</i>	Disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguish the nature and risks of those assets, subdividing each class of plan asset into those that have a quoted market price in an active market (see IAS 39.AG71) and those that do not. For example, and considering the level of disclosure discussed in IAS 19.136, the entity could distinguish between:	
<i>IAS 19.142(a)</i>	a. cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(b)</i>	b. equity instruments (segregated by industry type, company size, geography etc);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(c)</i>	c. debt instruments (segregated by type of issuer, credit quality, geography etc);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(d)</i>	d. real estate (segregated by geography etc);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(e)</i>	e. derivatives (segregated by type of underlying risk in the contract, for example, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, credit contracts, longevity swaps etc);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(f)</i>	f. investment funds (segregated by type of fund);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(g)</i>	g. asset-backed securities; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(h)</i>	h. structured debt.	_____
<i>IAS 19.143</i>	Disclose the fair value of the entity's own transferable financial instruments held as plan assets and the fair value of plan assets that are property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity.	_____
<i>IAS 19.144</i>	Disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see IAS 19.76). Such disclosure is required to be in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage and not just as a margin between different percentages and other variables). When the entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, then provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.	_____
	Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows	
<i>IAS 19.145</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.145(a)</i>	a. a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption (see IAS 19.144) as of the reporting date, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date;	_____
<i>IAS 19.145(b)</i>	b. the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by IAS 19.145(a) and the limitations of those methods; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.145(c)</i>	c. changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, and the reasons for such changes.	_____
<i>IAS 19.173(b)</i>	Despite the requirement to apply IAS 19 retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, in financial statements for periods beginning before 1 January 2014, the entity need not present comparative information for the disclosures required by IAS 19.145 about the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation.	_____
<i>IAS 19.146</i>	Disclose a description of any asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan or the entity, including the use of annuities and other techniques, such as longevity swaps, to manage risk.	_____
<i>IAS 19.147</i>	To provide an indication of the effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cash flows, disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.147(a)</i>	a. a description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions;	_____
<i>IAS 19.147(b)</i>	b. the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period; and	_____

- IAS 19.147(c)* c. information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation. This will include the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation and may include other information about the distribution of the timing of benefit payments, such as a maturity analysis of the benefit payments.

Multi-employer plans

- IAS 19.148* If the entity participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, then disclose:
- IAS 19.148(a)* a. a description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements;
- IAS 19.148(b)* b. a description of the extent to which the entity can be liable to the plan for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan;
- IAS 19.148(c)* c. a description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:
- IAS 19.148(c)(i)* i. wind-up of the plan; or
- IAS 19.148(c)(ii)* ii. the entity's withdrawal from the plan;
- IAS 19.148(d)* d. if the entity accounts for that plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19.34, then disclose the following, in addition to the information required by IAS 19.148(a)–(c) and instead of the information required by IAS 19.139–147:
- IAS 19.148(d)(i)* i. the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan;
- IAS 19.148(d)(ii)* ii. the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan;
- IAS 19.148(d)(iii)* iii. the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period;
- IAS 19.148(d)(iv)* iv. information about any deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions, including the basis used to determine that deficit or surplus and the implications, if any, for the entity; and
- IAS 19.148(d)(v)* v. an indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared with other participating entities. Examples of measures for such an indication include the entity's proportion of the total contributions to the plan or the entity's proportion of the total number of active members, retired members and former members entitled to benefits, if that information is available.

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

- IAS 19.149* If the entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, then disclose:
- IAS 19.149(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 19.149(b)* b. the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity;
- IAS 19.149(c)* c. if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in IAS 19.41, all the information about the plan as a whole required by IAS 19.135–147; and
- IAS 19.149(d)* d. if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in IAS 19.41, the information about the plan as a whole required by IAS 19.135–137, 139, 142–144 and 147(a) and (b).
- IAS 19.150* The information required by IAS 19.149(c) and (d) can be disclosed by cross-reference to disclosures in another group entity's financial statements if:
- IAS 19.150(a)* a. that group entity's financial statements separately identify and disclose the information required about the plan; and
- IAS 19.150(b)* b. that group entity's financial statements are available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements of the entity and at the same time as, or earlier than, the financial statements of the entity.

Related party transactions

- IAS 19.151* When required by IAS 24, disclose information about:
- IAS 19.151(a)* a. related party transactions with post-employment benefit plans; and
- IAS 19.151(b)* b. post-employment benefits for key management personnel.

Contingent liabilities

- IAS 19.152* When required by IAS 37, disclose information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.

Other long-term employee benefits

- IAS 19.158* Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.

Termination benefits

- IAS 19.171* Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about termination benefits, other IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.

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.D2, IFRS 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). 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, with 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.

Insights 4.5.1330.10 There are specific disclosure requirements on the measurement of fair value for share options. In our view, such disclosures should also be provided for cash-settled share-based payments

– e.g. share appreciation rights. We believe that for cash-settled share-based payments, the following disclosures on measurement of fair value should be provided.

- Awards granted during the period: disclosures on the measurement of fair value at grant date and at the reporting date. _____
- Awards granted in previous periods but unexercised at the reporting date: disclosures on the measurement of fair value at the reporting date. _____

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, financial position and equity

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, then 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)

- b. 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 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.	_____

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 sub-lease 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 reporting date and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the reporting date; _____
- IAS 17.47(a)* 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: _____
- 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 un-guaranteed 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

SIC 27.10 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 profit or loss and OCI 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 the entity that is not required to apply this standard chooses to disclose segment information voluntarily in financial statements that comply with IFRS, that entity should comply fully with the requirements of IFRS 8.

<i>IFRS 8.20</i>	Disclose information to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the entity engages and the economic environments in which it operates.	_____
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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, the 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 reporting date) other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets 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. the 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 the 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.

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.
- IFRS 8.30* If the 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.

Insights 5.2.250.20 IFRS 8 does not provide guidance on whether prior year amounts in entity-wide disclosures need to be restated if there is a change in the current year – e.g. a previously immaterial country representing 3 percent of the external revenues included in the entity-wide geographical disclosures now represents 15 percent of external revenues. In our view, the prior year information should be restated, if practicable, so that the disclosures from year to year are comparable.

Entity-wide disclosures

IFRS 8.31 Entity-wide disclosures are required even if the 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.

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.

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
- 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 reporting date) 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.

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 disclose that fact.

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

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

IFRS 8.34 If revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10 percent or more of the entity's revenues, then disclose that fact 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.

Insights 5.3.10.50 An entity's ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares may be publicly traded for only a portion of the current period – e.g. because the entity's ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares were listed for the first time during the period. In our view, the entity is required to present EPS information for all periods in which statements of profit or loss and OCI are presented, and not only for the periods that the entity's ordinary or potential ordinary shares were publicly traded.

IAS 33.4 If the entity chooses to disclose earnings per share information in its separate financial statements, then present such earnings per share information only in its separate statement of profit or loss and OCI and not in the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 33.4A If components of profit or loss are presented in a separate statement of profit or loss as described in IAS 1.10A, then present earnings per share only in that separate statement.

IAS 33.66 Present in the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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.

IAS 33.69 Present basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (i.e. a loss per share).

IAS 33.66 Equal prominence is given to the basic and diluted earnings per share ratios for all periods presented.

IAS 33.64 When earnings per share calculations reflect changes in the number of shares due to events that happened after the reporting date, 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 reporting date 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 reporting date. _____

Insights 5.3.170.62–70 *If the average market price of the shares is necessary to calculate diluted earnings per share, and there is no active market for the shares, then in our view, the method used to determine the average market price should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.* _____

IAS 33.72 Unless required by another standard, it 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 The entity may disclose, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, per share amounts using a reported component of the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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 profit or loss and OCI:

- 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 profit or loss and OCI is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, then a reconciliation between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. _____

4.5 Non-current assets held for sale or held for distribution

IFRS 5.5A 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 also apply to a non-current asset that is held for distribution. _____

IFRS 5.5B If the entity has non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held-for-sale, then disclose the information required by 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 non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held-for-sale; 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. _____

IFRS 5.30 Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of non-current assets (or disposal groups). _____

IFRS 5.38 Present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in OCI relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held-for-sale. _____

IFRS 5.38–39 For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held-for-sale, 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 5.12, 41</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 reporting date, 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 profit or loss and OCI, the caption in the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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, then disclose, 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.	_____
<i>IFRIC 17.15</i>	When a dividend payable relating to the obligation to distribute non-cash assets to owners is settled, present as a separate line item in profit or loss any difference between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable.	_____

4.6 Related party disclosures

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 consolidated 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:	
	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; _____
- i. commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised and unrecognised); and _____
- j. settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party. _____

Insights 5.5.120.25 In our view, the disclosures about commitments with related parties should not be limited to those that are specifically required to be disclosed by IFRSs other than IAS 24 – e.g. the disclosure of the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, which is required by IAS 16. Therefore, to the extent material, we believe that an entity should provide disclosure of any commitments arising from its transactions with related parties, including:

- unconditional purchase or sales obligations; _____
- agreements that require the contribution of funds over a specified period; and _____
- commitments to contribute assets or services. _____

IAS 32.34 If the entity reacquires its own shares from related parties, then provide disclosure in accordance with IAS 24. _____

IAS 24.19(a) **Transactions with 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. _____

Insights 5.5.30.40 Although a branch is not formally defined in IFRS, in our experience it is generally understood to be an extension of an entity's activities. In our view, if a branch of an entity prepares its own financial statements, then it should disclose related party transactions and relationships, including those with its head office. _____

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. _____

<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.	_____

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

<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):	
	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.	_____

<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.	_____

IAS 24.19(d) **Transactions with associates**

<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):	
	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.	_____

<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.	_____

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 19.25

IAS 24.17(a)

- a. short-term employee benefits;

IAS 24.17(b)

- b. post-employment benefits, including contributions to defined contribution plans;

IAS 24.17(c)

- c. other long-term benefits;

IAS 24.17(d)

- d. termination benefits; and

IAS 24.17(e)

- e. share-based payments.

IAS 19.151

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):

- 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(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; 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. _____

Government-related entities

IAS 24.26 If the entity applies the exemption in IAS 24.25, then disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in IAS 24.25:

- IAS 24.26(a)* a. the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the entity (i.e. control, joint control or significant influence); _____
IAS 24.26(b) 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. _____

4.7 Insurance contracts

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that the 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.

<i>IFRS 4.36–37</i>	Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts in the financial statements arising from insurance contracts. To comply with this disclose:	
<i>IFRS 4.37(a)</i>	a. the accounting policies adopted for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expenses;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(b)</i>	b. the recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and, if the statement of cash flows is presented under the direct method, cash flows) arising from insurance contracts;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(b)</i>	c. furthermore, if the insurer is a cedant, disclose:	
<i>IFRS 4.37(b)(i)</i>	i. gains and losses recognised in profit or loss on buying reinsurance; and	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(b)(ii)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(c)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(d)</i>	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	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(e)</i>	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

<i>IFRS 4.38–39(a), 39(c)</i>	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:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(i), 39A(a)</i>	a. sensitivity to insurance risk, by either disclosing:	
<i>IFRS 4.39A(b)</i>	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 reporting date 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	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(ii)</i>	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;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(iii)</i>	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	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(iii)</i>	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),
IFRS 7.41
IFRS 7.41(a)*

If an alternative analysis is used to meet the requirements of IFRS 4.39A(a), then disclose:

- 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
- 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 7.41(b)

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),
IFRS 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)
IFRS 7.33(b)*

- a. the exposures to the market risk and how they arise;
- b. the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;

*IFRS 7.33(c)
IFRS 7.34(a)*

- c. any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a)–(b) from the previous period;
- 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 reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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),
IFRS 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 reporting date, 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)
IFRS 7.40(c)*

- b. the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and
- c. changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.

<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(ii), IFRS 7.41</i>	If the 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 the entity 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.	_____
	Liquidity risk	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), IFRS 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) IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	a. the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise;	_____
	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) IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	c. any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a)–(b) from the previous period;	_____
	d. summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the reporting date. 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 reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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), IFRS 7.39</i>	Disclose, unless liquidity risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(i), IFRS 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 the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in IFRS 7.39(a).	_____
	Credit risk	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), IFRS 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) IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	a. the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____
	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)–(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 reporting date. 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 reporting date are unrepresentative of the 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 reporting date 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); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	A description and the financial effect of collateral held as security and of 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 IFRS 7.36(a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	Provide information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37</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 reporting date but not impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	b. an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the reporting date, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral that 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 reporting date the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.	_____

Discretionary participation features

<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.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.34, IFRS 7.29–30</i>	If the 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:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| <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 could not previously be measured reliably are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition and the amount of gain or loss recognised. | _____ |

4.8 Extractive activities

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IFRS 6.23</i> | Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in the financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 6.24(b)</i> | Disclose the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 6.18</i> | 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, measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss in accordance with IAS 36, except as provided by IFRS 6.21. Applicable disclosures are presented in Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets'. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 6.27</i> | 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, then disclose that fact. IAS 8.5 explains the term 'impracticable'. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 6.25</i> | The 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 in Chapter 2.1 'Property, plant and equipment' and/or in Chapter 2.2 'Intangible assets and goodwill'. | _____ |

4.9 Common control transactions and Newco formations

Insights 5.13.170.10 In our view, an entity should disclose its accounting policy for common control transactions. _____

Insights 5.13.170.20 An entity provides additional disclosures in the financial statements if necessary for users to understand the effect of specific transactions. In our view, to meet this requirement, sufficient information about common control transactions should be disclosed in the financial statements in order that users can understand the effect thereof. _____

Insights 5.13.170.30 In respect of the acquisition of subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements, in our view the disclosures required by IFRS 3 in respect of business combinations should be followed if fair value accounting is applied. If book value accounting is applied, then we believe that some of these disclosures will still be relevant to users of the financial statements – e.g. the amounts recognised at the date of the transaction for each class of assets and liabilities acquired. _____

Insights 5.13.62.10 In our view, in its consolidated financial statements the acquirer is permitted, but not required, to restate its comparatives and adjust its current reporting period before the date of the transaction as if the combination had occurred before the start of the earliest period presented. However, this restatement should not, in our view, extend to periods during which the entities were not under common control. _____

5 First-time adoption of IFRS

<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, include in the first IFRS financial statements at least three statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and OCI, two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including one year of comparative information under IFRS.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22</i>	If any financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, then:	
<i>IFRS 1.22(a)</i>	a. label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under IFRS; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22(b)</i>	b. disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRS. The entity need not quantify those adjustments.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.23</i>	Explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24–26</i>	To comply with IFRS 1.23, include in the first IFRS financial statements 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 profit or loss and OCI, 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 the equity reported under previous GAAP to the equity under IFRS for both of the following dates:	
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)(i)</i>	i. the date of transition to IFRS; 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;	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(b)</i>	b. reconciliation to total comprehensive income under IFRS 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; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(c)</i>	c. If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, then 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 IFRS (see Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets').	_____
<i>Insights 6.1.1540.90</i>	<i>In our view, it is not sufficient to include a cross-reference to previously published disclosures of the impact of the transition to IFRS in the first IFRS financial statements. A reference to previously published additional voluntary information – e.g. a more detailed analysis – is permitted, but should not call into question whether the information in the financial statements fully complies with IFRS or the level of assurance provided on the previously published additional information.</i>	_____
<i>IFRS 1.25</i>	If the entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.26</i>	Distinguish errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies in the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a)–(b).	_____

<i>IFRS 1.27A</i>	If during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements the entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, then explain the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 1.23, and update the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a)–(b).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.28</i>	If the entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, then disclose 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 the entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of investment property, then disclose in its first IFRS financial statements, 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 the 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 disclose 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 the entity uses fair values in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for oil and gas assets, then disclose in its first financial statements that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31B</i>	If the entity uses the exemption in IFRS 1.D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, then disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D2</i>	For all grants of equity instruments that IFRS 2 has not been applied to, disclose information required by IFRS 2.44–45.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31C</i>	If the entity elects to measure assets and liabilities at fair value and to use that fair value as the deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position because of severe hyperinflation (see IFRS 1.D26–D30), then disclose in the first IFRS financial statements an explanation of how, and why, the entity had, and then ceased to have, a functional currency that has both of the following characteristics:	
<i>IFRS 1.31C(a)</i>	a. a reliable general price index is not available to all entities with transactions and balances in the currency; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31C(b)</i>	b. exchangeability between the currency and a relatively stable foreign currency does not exist.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E4</i>	Comparative disclosures required by IFRS 7.42A–42H and B29–B39 about transferred financial instruments need not be presented for any period that begins before 1 July 2011.	_____

IFRS 1.23A

An entity may have applied IFRS in a previous period, but whose most recent previous annual financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS. If the entity subsequently resumes applying IFRS, then disclose:

- a. the reason it stopped applying IFRS; and
- b. the reason it is resuming the application of IFRS.

IFRS 1.23B

If the entity referred to in IFRS 1.23A above elects to, upon resuming the application of IFRS, apply IFRS retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 as if the entity had never stopped applying IFRS, then explain the reasons for the election.

6 Voluntary early adoption of IFRSs

6.1 IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010)

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, published in November 2009 (IFRS 9 (2009)), is the first phase of the replacement of IAS 39 and relates to classification and measurement of financial assets. An updated version of IFRS 9, published in October 2010 (IFRS 9 (2010)), includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. As other phases of the financial instruments project are completed they will be added to IFRS 9 (2010).

References to IFRS 9 in this section are to IFRS 9 (2010).

Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), published in December 2011, deferred the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (2009) to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Early application continues to be permitted. The amendments also modified the relief from restating prior periods. However, entities that choose not to restate prior periods are required to provide additional transitional disclosures; entities applying IFRS 9 (2010) or IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 are required to provide these additional transitional disclosures irrespective of whether prior periods are restated.

IFRS 9.7.3.2 IFRS 9 (2010) supersedes IFRS 9 (2009); however, for periods beginning before 1 January 2015, the entity may elect to apply IFRS 9 (2010) or IFRS 9 (2009).

IFRS 9.7.2.1 Except when otherwise indicated, IFRS 9 is applied retrospectively.

The disclosure requirements set out in this section contain only the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 that are amended as a result of IFRS 9 (2010). This section should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 2.6 'Financial instruments' of this guide.

Entities that early apply IFRS 9 (2009) rather than IFRS 9 (2010) should see Chapter 6.2 'IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009)' of this guide.

Transitional disclosures

IFRS 9.7.1.1 If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. _____

IFRS 9.7.2.3 If the date of initial application is not at the beginning of a reporting period, then disclose that fact and the reasons for using that date of initial application. _____

IFRS 9.7.2.14
IFRS 7.44S Notwithstanding the requirement in IFRS 9 (2010).7.2.1, if the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010) the transitional requirements and transitional disclosures depend on the date of the beginning of the reporting period:

IFRS 9.7.2.14(a) a. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) for periods beginning before 1 January 2012, then it need not restate prior periods and is not required to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W; _____

IFRS 9.7.2.14(b) b. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and before 1 January 2013, then it elects either to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W or to restate prior periods; and _____

<i>IFRS 9.72.14(c)</i>	c. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, then it provides the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W. The entity need not restate prior periods.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), disclose (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of initial application:	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(a)</i>	a. the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(b)</i>	b. the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(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 fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that IFRS 9 (2010) requires the entity to reclassify and those that the entity elects to reclassify.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), disclose qualitative information to enable users of the financial statements to understand:	
<i>IFRS 7.44J(a)</i>	a. how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2010) to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J(b)</i>	b. the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	Disclose at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010) the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.44T(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 (2010)); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T(b)</i>	b. the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2010).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44T need not be made after the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied the following information for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(a)</i>	a. the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the reporting date;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(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>IFRS 7.44U(c)</i>	c. the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(d)</i>	d. the interest income or expense recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44U need not be made after the reporting period containing the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010). However, if the entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9 (2009).8.2.10 and IFRS 9 (2010).7.2.10), then the disclosures in (c) and (d) are made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44V</i>	If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010), then those disclosures, and the disclosures of IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:	
<i>IFRS 7.44V(a)</i>	a. the measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____

- IFRS 7.44V(b)* b. the line items presented in the statements of financial position. _____
- IFRS 7.44W* If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010), then those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:
- IFRS 7.44W(a)* a. of the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010); and _____
- IFRS 7.44W(b)* b. the class of financial instrument at the date of initial application. _____

Statement of financial position

- IFRS 7.8* Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 (2010), 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 on initial recognition; and _____
- IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)* ii. those mandatorily measured at fair value; _____
- b–d. [Not used];
- 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 on 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 OCI. _____

Financial assets or financial liabilities 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 reporting date; _____
- 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. under 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. _____
- IFRS 7.10* If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability’s credit risk in OCI (see IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.7), then disclose:
- IFRS 7.10(a)* a. the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see IFRS 9 (2010).B5.7.13–B5.7.20 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk); _____
- 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 7.10(c)* c. any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers; and _____

<i>IFRS 7.10(d)</i>	d. if a liability is derecognised during the period, the amount (if any) presented in OCI that was realised at derecognition.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10A</i>	If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.7 and 5.7.8), then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.10A(a)</i>	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 (see IFRS 9 (2010).B5.7.13–B5.7.20 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10A(b)</i>	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.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11(a)</i>	a. a detailed description of the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c), 10(a) and 10A(a) and IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.7(a), including an explanation of why the method is appropriate;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(b)</i>	b. if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c), 10(a) or 10A(a) or IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.7(a) 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; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(c)</i>	c. a detailed description of the methodology or methodologies used to determine whether presenting the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (see IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.7–8). If the entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk in profit or loss (see IFRS 9 (2010).5.7.8), then disclose a detailed description of the economic relationship described in IFRS 9 (2010).B5.7.6.	_____

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

<i>IFRS 7.11A</i>	If the entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through OCI, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11A(a)</i>	a. which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through OCI;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11A(b)</i>	b. the reasons for using this presentation alternative;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11A(c)</i>	c. the fair value of each such investment at the reporting date;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11A(d)</i>	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 reporting date; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11A(e)</i>	e. any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11B</i>	If the entity derecognised investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI during the reporting period, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11B(a)</i>	a. the reasons for disposing of the investments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11B(b)</i>	b. the fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11B(c)</i>	c. the cumulative gain or loss on disposal.	_____

Reclassifications of financial assets

<i>IFRS 7.12B</i>	If the entity has reclassified any financial assets in the current or previous reporting periods, then disclose for each reclassification:	
<i>IFRS 7.12B(a)</i>	a. the date of reclassification;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12B(b)</i>	b. a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12B(c)</i>	c. the amount reclassified into and out of each category.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12C</i>	If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised, then disclose for each reporting date following reclassification until derecognition:	
<i>IFRS 7.12C(a)</i>	a. the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12C(b)</i>	b. the interest income or expense recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12D</i>	If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised cost since its last reporting date, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.12D(a)</i>	a. the fair value of the financial assets at the reporting date; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.12D(b)</i>	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.	_____

Collateral

<i>IFRS 7.14</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.14(a)</i>	a. the carrying amount of financial assets the entity has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9 (2010).3.3.23(a); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.14(b)</i>	b. the terms and conditions relating to the pledge.	_____

Statement of profit or loss and OCI

<i>IAS 1.82</i>	In addition to the requirements of IAS 1.82 listed in Chapter 1.1 'Presentation of financial statements' of this guide, the statement of comprehensive income includes line items that present the following amounts for the period:	
<i>IAS 1.82(aa)</i>	aa. gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(ca)</i>	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.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.5.77</i>	For a gain or loss on a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk set out in (a) below would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (in which case IFRS 9 (2010).5.78 applies), present:	
	a. the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability in OCI (see IFRS 9 (2010).B5.7.13–B5.7.20); and	_____
	b. the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability in profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.5.78</i>	If the requirements in IFRS 9 (2010).5.77 would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, then present all gains or losses on that liability, including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability, in profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.5.79</i>	Despite the requirements in IFRS 9 (2010).5.77–8, present in profit or loss all gains and losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss.	_____

<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> <i>IFRS 7.20(a)(i)</i>	a. net gains or net losses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such on initial recognition and those that are mandatorily measured at fair value. For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in OCI and the amount recognised in profit or loss; ii–iv. [Not used]; 	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(v)</i>	v. financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(vi)</i>	vi. financial assets measured at amortised cost; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(vii)</i> <i>IFRS 7.20(b)</i>	vii. financial assets measured at fair value through OCI;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)</i>	b. total interest income and total interest expense (calculated under 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)(iii)</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>	Disclose 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,</i> <i>IFRS 7.29–30</i>	If the 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 could not previously be measured reliably 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 7.28(b)</i>	If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IFRS 9 (2010).B5.4.6–B5.4.12). 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 the conditions described in IFRS 9 (2010).B5.4.8 are met. It follows that	
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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 disclose, by class of financial instrument, 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.

IFRS 7.29

Disclosures of fair value are not required:

IFRS 7.29(a)

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; or

b. [Not used];

IFRS 7.29(c)

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 could not previously be measured reliably are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.

Accounting policies

IFRS 7.28(a)

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IFRS 9 (2010).B5.4.6–B5.4.12). 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 the conditions described in IFRS 9 (2010).B5.4.8 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 disclose, by class of financial instrument, the 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 IFRS 9 (2010).B5.4.9).

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:

IFRS 7.B5(a)(i)

i. the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;

IFRS 7.B5(a)(ii)

ii. the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and

IFRS 7.B5(a)(iii)

iii. how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IFRS 9 (2010).4.2.2 for such designation;

IFRS 7.B5(aa)

aa. for financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

IFRS 7.B5(aa)(i)

i. the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; and

IFRS 7.B5(aa)(ii)

ii. how the entity has satisfied the criteria in IFRS 9 (2010).4.1.5 for such designation;

b. [Not used];

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(c)</i> | c. whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IFRS 9 (2010).3.1.2); | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(d)</i> | d. when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses: | |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(d)(i)</i> | 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 | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(d)(ii)</i> | ii. the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16); | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(e)</i> | 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; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(f)</i> | f. the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)); and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7.B5(g)</i> | 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. | _____ |

First-time adoption

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 1.29</i> | It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19A. The entity discloses the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.29A</i> | It 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. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E1</i> | If the entity (a) adopts IFRS for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2012 and (b) applies IFRS 9 (2010) in its first IFRS financial statements, then present at least one year of comparative information. However, this comparative information need not comply with IFRS 7 or IFRS 9 (2010), to the extent that the disclosures required by IFRS 7 relate to assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (2010). For such entities, references to the 'date of transition to IFRS' means, in the case of IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 7 only, the beginning of the first IFRS reporting period. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2</i> | If the entity chooses to present comparative information that does not comply with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 (2010) in its first year of transition, then: | |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(b)</i> | a. disclose this fact together with the basis used to prepare this information; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(c)</i> | b. treat any adjustment between the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period (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 7 and IFRS 9 (2010)) 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 end of the comparative reporting period; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(d)</i> | c. apply IAS 1.17(c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS 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. | _____ |

6.2 IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009)

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, published in November 2009 (IFRS 9 (2009)), is the first phase of the replacement of IAS 39 and relates to classification and measurement of financial assets. An updated version of IFRS 9, published in October 2010 (IFRS 9 (2010)), includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. As other phases of the financial instruments project are completed they will be added to IFRS 9 (2010).

Except when otherwise indicated, references to IFRS 9 in this section are to IFRS 9 (2009).

Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), published in December 2011, deferred the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (2009) to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Early application continues to be permitted. The amendments also modified the relief from restating prior periods. However, entities that choose not to restate prior periods are required to provide additional transitional disclosures; entities applying IFRS 9 (2010) or IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 are required to provide these additional transitional disclosures irrespective of whether prior periods are restated.

IFRS 9.7.3.2 (2010) IFRS 9 (2010) supersedes IFRS 9 (2009); however, for periods beginning before 1 January 2015, the entity may elect to apply IFRS 9 (2010) or IFRS 9 (2009).

IFRS 9.8.2.1 Except when otherwise indicated, IFRS 9 is applied retrospectively.

The disclosure requirements set out in this section contain only the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 that are amended as a result of IFRS 9 (2009). This section should therefore be read in conjunction with Chapter 2.5 'Financial instruments' of this guide.

Entities that early apply IFRS 9 (2010) rather than IFRS 9 (2009) should see Chapter 6.1 'IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010)' of this guide.

Transitional disclosures

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 9.8.1.1</i> | If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 9.8.2.3</i> | If the date of initial application is not at the beginning of a reporting period, then disclose that fact and the reasons for using that date of initial application. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 9.8.2.12</i>
<i>IFRS 7.44S</i> | Notwithstanding the requirement in IFRS 9 (2009).8.2.1, when the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), the transitional requirements and transitional disclosures depend on the date of the beginning of the reporting period: | |
| <i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(a)</i> | a. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning before 1 January 2012, then it need not restate prior periods and is not required to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(b)</i> | b. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and before 1 January 2013, then it elects either to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W or to restate prior periods; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(c)</i> | c. If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, then it provides the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W and need not restate prior periods. | _____ |

<i>IFRS 7.44I</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), disclose (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) for each class of financial assets at the date of initial application:	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(a)</i>	a. the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(b)</i>	b. the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2009); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(c)</i>	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 (2009) requires the entity to reclassify and those that the entity elects to reclassify.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), disclose qualitative information to enable users of the financial statements to understand:	
<i>IFRS 7.44J(a)</i>	a. how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2009) to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2009); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J(b)</i>	b. the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	Disclose at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009) the changes in the classifications of financial assets, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.44T(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 (2009)); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T(b)</i>	b. the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2009).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44T need not be made after the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2009) is initially applied.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2009) is initially applied the following information for financial assets that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(a)</i>	a. the fair value of the financial assets at the reporting date;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(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 had not been reclassified;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(c)</i>	c. the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(d)</i>	d. the interest income or expense recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44U need not be made after the reporting period containing the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009). However, if the entity treats the fair value of a financial asset as its amortised cost at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9 (2009).8.2.10), the disclosures in (c) and (d) are made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44V</i>	If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009), then those disclosures (and the disclosures in IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application) need to permit reconciliation between:	
<i>IFRS 7.44V(a)</i>	a. the measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2009); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44V(b)</i>	b. the line items presented in the statements of financial position.	_____

- IFRS 7.44W* If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009), then those disclosures (and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application) need to permit reconciliation between:
- IFRS 7.44W(a)* a. the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2009); and _____
- IFRS 7.44W(b)* b. the class of financial instrument at the date of initial application. _____

Statement of financial position

- IFRS 7.8* Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 (2009) 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; _____
- b–d. [Not used];
- 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 OCI. _____

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 reporting date; _____
- 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. under 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 OCI

- IFRS 7.11A* If the entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through OCI, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.11A(a)* a. which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through OCI; _____
- 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 reporting date; _____
- 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 reporting date; 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 OCI 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

- 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 reporting date, then disclose:
- IFRS 7.12D(a)* a. the fair value of the financial assets at the reporting date; 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. _____

Statement of profit or loss and OCI

- IAS 1.82* In addition to the requirements of IAS 1.82 listed in Chapter 1.1 'Presentation of financial statements' of this guide, the statement of profit or loss and OCI 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. _____
- 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 on initial recognition and those that are mandatorily measured at fair value; _____
- ii–iv. [Not used];
- IFRS 7.20(a)(v)* v. financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial liabilities designated as such on initial recognition and those on financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in IAS 39; _____
- IFRS 7.20(a)(vi)* vi. financial assets measured at amortised cost; _____
- IFRS 7.20(a)(vii)* vii. financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and _____
- IFRS 7.20(a)(viii)* viii. financial assets measured at fair value through OCI; _____
- IFRS 7.20(b)* b. total interest income and total interest expense (calculated under 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>	Disclose 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,</i> <i>IFRS 7.29–30</i>	If the 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 could not previously be measured reliably 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 an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (i.e. Level 1 input), or derivatives linked to such instruments, that is measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because its fair value otherwise 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

<i>IFRS 7.30</i>	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:	
<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;	_____

- 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 could not previously be measured reliably 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: _____
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(i)* i. the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss; _____
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(ii)* ii. the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and _____
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(iii)* iii. how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, 11A or 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39.9(b)(i) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, 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 IAS 39.9(b)(ii) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, 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: _____
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)(i)* i. the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; and _____
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)(ii)* ii. how the entity has satisfied the criteria in IFRS 9 (2009).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: _____
- IFRS 7.B5(d)(i)* 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 _____
- IFRS 7.B5(d)(ii)* 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)); and _____
- 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* It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19A. The entity discloses the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. _____

<i>IFRS 1.29A</i>	It 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.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E1</i>	If the entity (a) adopts IFRS for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2012 and (b) applies IFRS 9 (2009) in its first IFRS financial statements, then present at least one year of comparative information. However, this comparative information need not comply with IFRS 9 (2009) or IFRS 7, to the extent that the disclosures required by IFRS 7 relate to assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (2009). For such entities, references to the 'date of transition to IFRS' means, in the case of IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 7 only, the beginning of the first IFRS reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E2</i>	If the entity chooses to present comparative information that does not comply with IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 7 in its first year of transition, then:	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E2(b)</i>	a. disclose this fact together with the basis used to prepare this information;	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E2(c)</i>	b. treat any adjustment between the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period (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 (2009) 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 end of the comparative reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E2(d)</i>	c. apply IAS 1.17(c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS 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.	_____

6.3 Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

Notes on early adoption

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) was published in October 2012. The amendments require qualifying investment entities to account for their investments in controlled investees at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39.

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments earlier, then it applies all amendments included in *Investment Entities* at the same time.

Transition

<i>IFRS 10.C1B</i>	If the entity applies the amendments prior to its effective date, then disclose the fact.	_____
<i>IFRS 10.C2A</i>	When the amendments are first applied, the entity need only present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) for the immediately preceding period. The entity may also present this information for the current period or for earlier comparative periods, but is not required to do so.	_____

Statement of cash flows

IAS 7.40A An investment entity need not apply IAS 7.40(c) or 40(d) to an investment in a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. _____

IAS 7.42A 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, unless the subsidiary is held by an investment entity, as defined in IFRS 10, and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. _____

Investment entity status

IFRS 12.9A If a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10.27, then disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that it is an investment entity. _____

IFRS 12.9A If an investment entity does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see IFRS 10.28), then disclose the reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity. _____

IFRS 12.9B If an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, then disclose:

- a. the change of investment entity status and
- b. the reasons for the change.

IFRS 12.9B If an entity becomes an investment entity then disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:

- a. the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated;
- b. the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10. B101; and
- c. the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).

Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)

IFRS 12.19A If an investment entity is in accordance with IFRS 10, required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss then disclose that fact. _____

IFRS 12.19B For each unconsolidated subsidiary disclose:

- a. the subsidiary's name;
- b. the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary; and
- c. the proportion of ownership interest held by the investment entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held.

IFRS 12.19C If an investment entity is the parent of another investment entity, then the parent also provides the disclosures in IFRS 12.19B(a)–(c) for investments that are controlled by its investment entity subsidiary. The disclosure may be provided by including, in the financial statements of the parent, the financial statements of the subsidiary (or subsidiaries) that contain the above information. _____

IFRS 12.19D Disclose:

- a. the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment entity in the form of cash

- dividends or to repay loans or advances made to the unconsolidated subsidiary by the investment entity; and
- b. any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, including commitments or intentions to assist the subsidiary in obtaining financial support.

IFRS 12.19E If, during the reporting period, an investment entity or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary (e.g. purchasing assets of, or instruments issued by, the subsidiary or assisting the subsidiary in obtaining financial support), then the entity discloses:

a. the type and amount of support provided to each unconsolidated subsidiary; and

b. the reasons for providing the support.

IFRS 12.19F Disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the investment entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries to provide financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (e.g. liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or to provide financial support).

IFRS 12.19G If during the reporting period an investment entity or any of its unconsolidated subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated, structured entity that the investment entity did not control, and if that provision of support resulted in the investment entity controlling the structured entity, then the investment entity discloses an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching the decision to provide that support.

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 12.25A An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by IFRS 12.24 for an unconsolidated structured entity that it controls and for which it presents the disclosures required by IFRS 12.19A–19G.

Separate financial statements

IAS 27.8A An investment entity that is required, throughout the current period and all comparative periods presented, to apply the exception to consolidation for all of its subsidiaries in accordance with IFRS 10.31 presents separate financial statements as its only financial statements.

IAS 27.16A If an investment entity is a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16) and prepares, in accordance with IAS 27.8A, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, then:

a. disclose that fact; and

b. present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12.

IAS 27.17 When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16–16A) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor identifies the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate.

6.4 Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (Amendments to IAS 36)

Notes on early adoption

Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (Amendments to IAS 36) was published in May 2013.

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Early application is permitted. However, an entity is not allowed to apply those amendments in periods (including comparative periods) in which it does not also apply IFRS 13.

- IAS 36.130* Disclose the following for an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit, for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period:
- a–d. [Not amended] (see Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets');
- IAS 36.130(e)* e. the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) and whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use; _____
- IAS 36.130(f)* f. if the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, then disclose the following information: _____
- i. the level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement of the asset (cash-generating unit) is categorised in its entirety (without taking into account whether the 'costs of disposal' are observable); _____
- ii. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it; and _____
- iii. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the asset's (cash-generating unit's) recoverable amount is most sensitive. Also disclose the discount rate(s) used in the current measurement and previous measurement if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using a present value technique. _____
- g. [Not amended] (see Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets').

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

- IAS 36.134* Disclose the information required by (a)–(f) 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 entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:
- a–b. [Not amended] (see Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets');
- IAS 36.134(c)* 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 of disposal); and _____
- d. [Not amended] (see Chapter 2.9 'Impairment of non-financial assets').

Appendix – IFRSs that are effective for the first time or are available for early adoption

Since the August 2012 edition of this guide, a number of standards, amendments to or interpretations of standards have been issued. This appendix lists the ones in issue at 15 August 2013, which were not yet effective for the periods beginning on 1 January 2012 and therefore may need to be considered for the first time when preparing IFRS financial statements for an annual period beginning on 1 January 2013.

This appendix contains two tables, as follows.

- **New currently effective requirements** – this table lists the recent changes to IFRS that are required to be adopted in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2013.
- **Forthcoming requirements** – this table lists those recent changes to IFRS that are available for early adoption in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2014, although they are not mandatory until a later period.

The tables also include a cross-reference to the relevant chapters in this guide that set out the related disclosure requirements.

New currently effective requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments	Relevant chapters in this guide
1 July 2012	<i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1)</i>	1.1
1 January 2013	<i>Government Loans (Amendments to IFRS 1)</i>	N/A
	<i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7)</i>	2.6
	IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> *	1.6
	IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> *	2.5
	IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> *	1.6, 2.4, 2.5
	IFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1.5
	IAS 19 <i>Employee Benefits (2011)</i>	3.3
	IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements (2011)</i>	1.6
	IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)</i>	2.4
	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009–2011 Cycle</i> – various standards	1.1, 5
IFRIC 20 <i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>	N/A	

* As amended by *Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12)*.

Forthcoming requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments	Relevant chapters in this guide
1 January 2014	<i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)</i>	N/A
	<i>Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)</i>	6.3
	<i>Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 36)</i>	6.4
	IFRIC 21 <i>Levies</i>	N/A
1 January 2015	IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments (2010)</i>	6.1
	IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments (2009)</i>	6.2

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All of these publications are relevant for those involved in external IFRS reporting. The *In the Headlines* series and *Insights into IFRS: An overview* provide a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.

User need	Publication series	Purpose
Briefing	In the Headlines	Provides a high-level summary of significant accounting, auditing and governance changes together with their impact on entities.
	IFRS Newsletters	Highlights recent IASB and FASB discussions on the financial instruments, insurance, leases and revenue projects. Includes an overview, analysis of the potential impact of decisions, current status and anticipated timeline for completion.
	The Balancing Items	Focuses on narrow-scope amendments to IFRS.
	New on the Horizon	Considers the requirements of consultation documents such as exposure drafts and provides KPMG's insight. Also available for specific sectors.
	First Impressions	Considers the requirements of new pronouncements and highlights the areas that may result in a change in practice. Also available for specific sectors.
Application issues	Insights into IFRS	Emphasises the application of IFRS in practice and explains the conclusions that we have reached on many interpretative issues. The overview version provides a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.
	IFRS Practice Issues	Addresses practical application issues that an entity may encounter when applying IFRS. Also available for specific sectors.
	IFRS Handbooks	Includes extensive interpretative guidance and illustrative examples to elaborate or clarify the practical application of a standard.
Interim and annual reporting	Guide to financial statements – Illustrative disclosures	Illustrates one possible format for financial statements prepared under IFRS, based on a fictitious multinational corporation. Available for annual and interim periods, and for specific sectors.
	Guide to financial statements – Disclosure checklist	Identifies the disclosures required for currently effective requirements for both annual and interim periods.
GAAP comparison	IFRS compared to US GAAP	Highlights significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP. The overview version provides a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.
Sector-specific issues	IFRS Sector Newsletters	Provides a regular update on accounting and regulatory developments that directly impact specific sectors.
	Application of IFRS	Illustrates how entities account for and disclose sector-specific issues in their financial statements.
	Impact of IFRS	Provides a high-level introduction to the key IFRS accounting issues for specific sectors and discusses how the transition to IFRS will affect an entity operating in that sector.

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