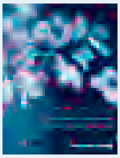
IFRS disclosure checklist 2008

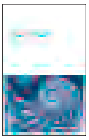
PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers' IFRS and corporate governance publications and tools 2008

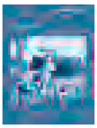
IFRS technical publications



IFRS Manual of Accounting 2008
Provides expert practical guidance on how groups should prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Comprehensive publication including hundreds of worked examples, extracts from company reports and model financial statements.

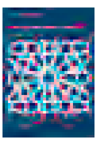


A practical guide to segment reporting
Provides an overview of the key requirements of IFRS 8, 'Operating Segments' and some points to consider as entities prepare for the application of this standard for the first time. Includes a question and answer section.



Adopting IFRS – A step-by-step illustration of the transition to IFRS
Illustrates the steps involved in preparing the first IFRS financial statements. It takes into account the effect on IFRS 1 of the standards issued up to and including March 2004.

Disclosure Checklist 2008
Outlines the disclosures required by all IFRSs published up to October 2008.



Financial instruments under IFRS
High-level summary of the revised financial instruments standards issued in December 2003, updated to reflect IFRS 7 in September 2006. For existing IFRS preparers and first-time adopters.

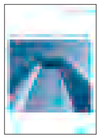
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies – Understanding IAS 29
2006 update (reflecting impact of IFRIC 7) of a guide for entities applying IAS 29. Provides an overview of the standard's concepts, descriptions of the procedures and an illustrative example of its application.

IFRS 3R: Impact on earnings – the crucial Q&A for decision-makers
Guide aimed at finance directors, financial controllers and deal-makers, providing background to the standard, impact on the financial statements and controls, and summary differences with US GAAP.

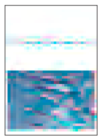
IFRS for SMEs (proposals) **– Pocket Guide 2007**
Provides a summary of the recognition and measurement requirements in the proposed 'IFRS for Small and Medium-Sized Entities' published by the International Accounting Standards Board in February 2007.

IFRS Pocket Guide 2008
Provides a summary of the IFRS recognition and measurement requirements. Including currencies, assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, business combinations and interim financial statements.

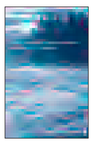
IFRS News
Monthly newsletter focusing on the business implications of the IASB's proposals and new standards.



IAS 39 – Achieving hedge accounting in practice
Covers in detail the practical issues in achieving hedge accounting under IAS 39. It provides answers to frequently asked questions and step-by-step illustrations of how to apply common hedging strategies.



IAS 39 – Derecognition of financial assets in practice
Explains the requirements of IAS 39, providing answers to frequently asked questions and detailed illustrations of how to apply the requirements to traditional and innovative structures.



Illustrative interim financial information for existing preparers
Illustrative information, prepared in accordance with IAS 34, for a fictional existing IFRS preparer. Includes a disclosure checklist and IAS 34 application guidance. Reflects standards issued up to 31 March 2008.

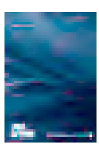
Illustrative Consolidated Financial Statements

- Banking, 2006
- Corporate, 2008
- Insurance, 2006
- Investment funds, 2006
- Investment property, 2006

Realistic sets of financial statements – for existing IFRS preparers in the above sectors – illustrating the required disclosure and presentation.

Share-based Payment – a practical guide to applying IFRS 2
Assesses the impact of the new standard, looking at the requirements and providing a step-by-step illustration of how to account for share-based payment transactions.

SIC-12 and FIN 46R – The Substance of Control
Helps those working with special purpose entities to identify the differences between US GAAP and IFRS in this area, including examples of transactions and structures that may be impacted by the guidance.



Understanding financial instruments – A guide to IAS 32, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
Comprehensive guidance on all aspects of the requirements for financial instruments accounting. Detailed explanations illustrated through worked examples and extracts from company reports.

Introduction

The IFRS disclosure checklist has been updated to take into account standards and interpretations amended or issued up to 17 October 2008.

The most recently issued standards and interpretations from the IASB and IFRIC are:

	Application date
• IAS 1 Revised, 'Presentation of financial statements'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 23 Revised, 'Borrowing costs'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 27 Amendment, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements'	1 July 2009*
• IAS 32 and IAS 1 Amendment, 'Puttable financial instruments and obligations arising on liquidation'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 39, Financial instruments: 'Recognition and measurement – Amendments for eligible hedged items'	1 July 2009*
• IFRS 1 and IAS 27 Amendment, 'Cost of an investment on first-time adoption'	1 January 2009*
• IFRS 2 Amendment, 'Vesting conditions and cancellations'	1 January 2009*
• IFRS 3 Amendment, 'Business combinations and consequential amendments'	1 July 2009*
• IFRS 8, 'Operating segments'	1 January 2009*
• IFRIC 12, 'Service concession arrangements'	1 January 2008*
• IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes'	1 July 2008*
• IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19, The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction'	1 January 2008*
• IFRIC 15, 'Agreements for the construction of real estate'	1 January 2009
• IFRIC 16, 'Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation'	1 October 2008

The amendments resulting from the May 2008 Annual Improvements project are:

	Application date
• IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'	1 July 2009*
• IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 19, 'Employee benefits'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 20, 'Government grants and disclosure of government assistance'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 23, 'Borrowing costs'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 27, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 28, 'Investments in associates'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 29, 'Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 31, 'Interests in joint ventures'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 38, 'Intangible assets'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 40, 'Investment property'	1 January 2009*
• IAS 41, 'Agriculture'	1 January 2009*

* Earlier application is permitted (and disclosure of early application is required). Early adopters of these standards should be aware that there may be consequential amendments that affect the disclosure requirements of other standards.

The checklist does not address the measurement and recognition requirements of IFRS; a thorough reading of those standards and interpretations that are relevant to the reporting entity's circumstances will be necessary. This disclosure checklist does not include IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'.

Disclosure requirements resulting from standards and interpretations that have been issued and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 are included in Section A. Section H sets out the disclosure requirements of standards and interpretations in issue at 1 January 2008 and that are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008.

It is possible that standards and interpretations that will be applicable to financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 could be amended. Any such changes and additional requirements will need to be considered when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

This checklist is intended for general reference purposes only; it is not a substitute for reading the standards and interpretations themselves, or for professional judgement as to the fairness of presentation. Further specific information may be required in order to ensure fair presentation under IFRS depending on the circumstances. Additional accounting disclosures may be required in order to comply with local laws, national financial reporting standards and/or stock exchange regulations.

Structure of disclosure checklist

Section A Disclosures for consideration by all entities
Section B Disclosures required of all entities but only in certain situations
Section C Industry-specific disclosures
Section D Additional disclosures required of listed entities
Section E Additional disclosures required of entities that issue insurance contracts
Section F Additional disclosures required for retirement benefit plans
Section G Suggested disclosures for financial review outside the financial statements
Section H Disclosures required of entities that early adopt IFRSs effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2008

Format of disclosure checklist

The disclosure checklist is presented in a format designed to facilitate the collection and review of disclosures for each component of the financial statements. All disclosures have been grouped by subject, where appropriate. Additional notes and explanations in the checklist are shown in italics. The references in the left-hand margin of the checklist represent the paragraphs of the standards in which the disclosure requirements appear – for example, '8p40' indicates IAS 8 paragraph 40. The designation 'DV' (disclosure voluntary) indicates that the relevant IFRS encourages, but does not require, the disclosure. Additional notes and explanations are shown in *italics*.

The box in the right-hand margin of each page is designed to assist in completing the checklist. In the left-hand box (headed 'Y-NA-NM') one of the following should be entered for each disclosure item:

- **Y** ('Yes') – the appropriate disclosure has been made;
- **NA** ('Not applicable') – the item does not apply to the reporting entity; or
- **NM** ('Not material') – the item is regarded as not material to the financial statements of the reporting entity.

Materiality is defined in IAS 1 paragraph 11, and in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the IASB's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. IAS 1 paragraph 31 states that a specific disclosure requirement in a standard or an interpretation need not be satisfied if the information is not material.

The right-hand box on each page (headed 'Ref') can be used to insert a reference to the relevant part of the financial statements (for example, Note 7) for all items that have been marked 'Y' in the left-hand box.

Disclosure checklist 2008

Section A

Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1 General disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
38p118(a)	**1. General disclosures**		
1p8	1. Include the following components in the financial statements: (a) a balance sheet; (b) an income statement; (c) a statement of changes in equity showing either: (i) all changes in equity; or (ii) changes in equity other than those arising from transactions with equity holders acting in their capacity as equity holders; (d) a cash flow statement; and (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.		
1p44	2. Financial statements should be clearly identified and distinguished from other information in the same published document *(for example, by providing an index to the annual report)*.		
1p46	3. Clearly identify each component of the financial statements.		
10p17	4. Include the following in the notes to the financial statements: (a) the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue; (b) the body who gave that authorisation; and (c) whether the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.		
1p46	5. Display prominently the following information and repeat when necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented: (a) the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the preceding balance sheet date; (b) whether the financial statements cover the individual entity or a group of entities; (c) the balance sheet date or the period covered by the financial statements, whichever is appropriate to the related component of the financial statements; (d) the presentation currency; and (e) level of precision used in the presentation of figures in the financial statements *(for example, thousands or millions of units of the presentation currency)*.		
1p14	6. Disclose that the financial statements comply with IFRS (as defined by IAS 1 para 11). *Financial statements should not be described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS. An explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS should be made in the notes.*		
	2. Presentation and functional currency		
21p53	1. When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, state that fact, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.		
21p54	2. When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, disclose that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency.		
21p55	3. If presenting financial statements in a currency that is different from the 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 paras 39 and 42.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
21p56	4. An entity sometimes presents its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is not its functional currency without applying the translation methods set out in IAS 21 paras 39 and 42. For example, an entity may convert only selected items from its financial statements into another currency; or, an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy may convert the financial statements into another currency by translating all items at the most recent closing rate. Such conversions are not in accordance with IFRS, and the disclosures set out in IAS 21 para 57 are required (see below).		
21p57	5. If presenting financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is different from either the functional currency or the presentation currency without applying the translation methods set out in IAS 21 paras 39 and 42:		
	(a) clearly identify the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IFRS;		
	(b) disclose the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and		
	(c) disclose the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.		
	3. Other disclosures		
1p103	1. The notes to an entity's financial statements should:		
	(a) present information about:		
	(i) the basis of preparation of the financial statements; and		
	(ii) the specific accounting policies selected and applied for significant transactions and events;		
	(b) disclose the information required by IFRS that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and		
	(c) provide additional information that is not presented on the face of the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.		
1p104	2. Present the notes to the financial statements in a systematic manner *(refer also to IAS 1 para 105)*.		
1p104	3. Each item on the face of the balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement should be cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.		
	4. Comparatives:		
1p36	(a) disclose comparative information unless an IFRS permits or requires otherwise;		
1p36	(b) include comparative information in narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements;		
1p38	(c) disclose the nature, amount of, and reason for, any reclassification of comparative amounts; and		
1p39	(d) when it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, disclose the reason for not reclassifying and the nature of the changes that would have been made if amounts were reclassified.		
1p126	5. If not disclosed elsewhere in the information published with the financial statements, disclose:		
	(a) the entity's domicile;		
	(b) the entity's legal form;		
	(c) the entity's country of incorporation;		
	(d) the address of the entity's registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office);		
	(e) description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities;		
24p12	(f) name of the immediate parent entity (or other controlling shareholder);		

			Y-NA-NM	REF
1p126(c)		(g) name of the ultimate parent entity; and		
24p12		(h) name of the ultimate controlling party.		
24p12		If neither the parent entity nor the ultimate parent entity present financial statements available for public use, disclose the name of the next most senior parent that does so.		
DV, 1p9	6.	Companies may present outside the financial statements a financial review by management that describes and explains the main features of the entity's financial performance and financial position, and the principal uncertainties it faces. Refer to Section G.		
IFRS 6p24(b)	7.	Companies with exploration and evaluation activities 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.		

A2 Accounting policies

1. General disclosures

			Y-NA-NM	REF
1p108	1.	The accounting policies section should describe the following: (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in the accounts (for example, historical cost, and historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain non-current assets); and (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		
27p28 28p26 31p33	2.	In consolidated financial statements, the results of all subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures should be consolidated, equity accounted or proportionally consolidated, as applicable, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.		
8p28	3.	In accordance with the transition provisions of each standard, disclose whether any standards have been adopted by the reporting entity before the effective date.		
1p16	4.	Inappropriate accounting policies are not rectified either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material.		

2. Specific policies

Disclosure of the following accounting policies is required:

			Y-NA-NM	REF
1p110	1.	Consolidation principles, including accounting for: (a) subsidiaries; and (b) associates.		
1p110	2.	Business combinations.		
31p57	3.	Joint ventures, including the method the venturer uses to recognise its interests in jointly controlled entities.		
1p110	4.	Foreign currency transactions and translation.		
16p73 (a)-(c)	5.	Property, plant and equipment – for each class: (a) measurement basis (for example, cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, or revaluation less subsequent depreciation); (b) depreciation method (for example, the straight-line method); and (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.		
40p75 (a)-(e)	6.	Investment property. Disclose: (a) whether the entity applies the fair value model or the cost model; (b) if it applies the fair value model, whether, and in what circumstances, property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property;		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(c) when classification is difficult, the criteria the entity uses to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business; (d) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property, including a statement on whether the determination of fair value was supported by market evidence or was more heavily based on other factors (which should be disclosed) because of the nature of the property and lack of comparable market data; and (e) the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.		
1p110	7. Other intangible assets. Disclose, for each class (distinguishing between internally generated and acquired assets): (a) accounting treatment (cost less amortisation, or, in very rare cases, revaluation less subsequent amortisation);		
38p118(a)	(b) whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite;		
38p118(a)(b)	(c) for intangible assets with finite useful lives, the amortisation period and amortisation methods used (for example, the straight-line method); and		
38p108	(d) for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that they have been tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.		
1p110	8. Treatment of research costs and the basis for capitalisation of development costs and website development costs.		
1p110, 23p9,p29(a)	9. Borrowing costs *(for example, expensed or capitalised as part of a qualifying asset)*.		
IFRS7p21	10. For each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument, disclose the accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and the basis of measurement.		
IFRS7pB5	As part of the disclosure of an entity's accounting policies, disclose, for each category of financial assets, whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (IAS 39 para 38).		
IFRS7p21, 1p108	Provide disclosure of all significant accounting policies, including the general principles adopted and the method of applying those principles to transactions, other events and conditions arising in the entity's business. In the case of financial instruments, such disclosure includes: (a) the criteria applied in determining when to recognise a financial asset or financial liability, and when to derecognise it; (b) the measurement basis applied to financial assets and financial liabilities on initial recognition and subsequently; and (c) the basis on which income and expenses arising from financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised and measured.		
1p110	11. Leases.		
2p36(a)	12. Inventories, including the cost formula used (for example, FIFO or weighted average cost).		
1p110	13. Provisions.		
19p120A(a)	14. Employee benefit costs – including policy for recognising actuarial gains and losses.		
IFRS2p44	15. Share-based payments.		
1p110	16. Taxes, including deferred taxes.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
18p35(a), 1p110	17. Revenue recognition.		
18p35(a)	18. The method adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services.		
1p110, 11p39(b),(c)	19. Construction contracts, including: (a) methods used to determine contract revenue recognised; and (b) methods used to measure stage of completion of contracts in progress.		
20p39(a) 1p110	20. Government grants: (a) accounting policy; and (b) method of presentation in financial statements.		
1p110, 7p46	21. Definition of cash and cash equivalents.		
1p110	22. Segment reporting (required for listed companies): (a) definition of business and geographical segments; and (b) the basis for allocation of costs between segments		
IFRS6p24(b)	23. Exploration and evaluation expenditures including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.		
36p80, 102	24. Policy for all assets including the selection of the cash-generating units to allocate the corporate assets and goodwill for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment		
IFRS6p21, 23	25. Policy for allocating exploration and evaluation assets to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment.		
1p112	26. Any other significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by IFRS, but is selected and applied in accordance with IAS 8. An accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations even if amounts for current and prior periods are not material.		
1p113	27. The accounting policies section or other notes should describe management's judgements, apart from those involving estimations, made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.		
	3. Changes in accounting policy		
8p19	1. Where a change in accounting policy is made on the adoption of an IFRS, provide the disclosures in accordance with the specific transitional provisions of that standard.		
8p28	2. On initial application of a relevant standard or interpretation, disclose: (a) the title of the standard or interpretation; (b) that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions, when applicable; (c) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (d) a description of the transitional provisions, when applicable; (e) the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods, when applicable; (f) the amount of the adjustment for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable: (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and (ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share; (g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(h) if the retrospective application required 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. *These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.*		
8p30	3. If an entity has not applied a new relevant standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective, disclose: (a) the fact that the entity did not apply the new standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective; and (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new standard or interpretation will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.		
DV8p31	4. In complying with the previous paragraph, consider disclosing: (a) the title of the new standard or interpretation; (b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy; (c) the date by which application of the standard or interpretation is required; (d) the date as at which it plans to apply the standard or interpretation initially; and (e) either: (i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the standard or interpretation is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or (ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.		
8p29	5. On a voluntary change in accounting policy, disclose: (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information; (c) the amount of the adjustment for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable: (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and (ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share; (d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and (e) if the retrospective application required 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. *These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.*		
IFRS6p13, 14	*Exploration and evaluation expenditures. An entity may change its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable, or more reliable and no less relevant to those needs. The criteria in IAS 8 should be followed for the change in the accounting policy.*		

A3 Income statement (and related notes)

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	1. General disclosures		
	Refer to the Appendix to IAS 1 for an example income statement.		
1p81	1. The face of the income statement should include, as a minimum, line items that present the following amounts for the reporting and comparative periods: (a) revenue; (b) finance costs; (c) share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; (d) 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 remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operations. Refer to Section A9 for disclosures relating to discontinued operations; and (e) tax expense related to profit or loss from ordinary activities; and (f) profit or loss.		
1p82	2. Disclose the following items on the face of the income statement as allocations of profit or loss for the period: (a) profit or loss attributable to minority interest; and (b) profit or loss attributable to the parent's equity holders.		
1p83	Present additional line items, headings and sub-totals on the face of the income statement when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.		
1p78	*All items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss unless a standard or interpretation requires otherwise.*		
1p32	*Items of income and expense should not be offset unless required or permitted by a standard or an interpretation.*		
1p95	3. Disclose, either on the face of the income statement, in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to equity holders during the period, and the related amount per share.		
8p39, 40	4. Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or that is expected to have an effect in future periods. If it is impracticable to estimate the amount, disclose this fact.		
34p26	5. If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period changes significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, the nature and amount of that change in estimate should be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year. *This is only applicable when the reporting entity publishes an interim financial report prepared in accordance with IAS 34*		
2.	**Individual items**		
1p29,1p86 1p87	1. When a class of similar items of income and expense are material, disclose their nature and amount separately. *Examples are shown in IAS 1 para 87, including write-downs of assets and reversals of such write-downs, restructuring costs and disposals of property, plant and equipment.*		

Reference	Item	Y-NA-NM	REF
18p35(b)	2. Disclose the amount of each significant category of revenue recognised during the period, including revenue arising from: (a) the sale of goods; (b) the rendering of services; (c) interest; (d) royalties; and (e) dividends.		
18p35(c)	3. Disclose the amount of non-cash revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue.		
SIC27p10(b)	4. Disclose the accounting treatment applied to any fee received in an arrangement that has the legal form of a lease but that in substance does not involve a lease under IAS 17, the amount recognised as income in the period, and the line item of the income statement in which it is included (refer to Section A5.18(c)).		
1p88	5. Either on the face of the income statement *(encouraged by IAS 1 para 89)* or in the notes to the income statement, analyse the items below revenue using a classification based on either the nature of expense or their function within the entity *(whichever is reliable and more relevant). Refer to paras 6, 7 and 8 below, and the Appendix to IAS 1*.		
1p91	6. If analysed by nature of expense, this may comprise: (a) other income; (b) changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress; (c) raw materials and consumables used; (d) employee benefit costs; (e) depreciation and amortisation expense; and (f) other expenses.		
1p92	7. If analysed by function of expense, this may comprise (a) cost of sales; (b) gross profit; (c) other income; (d) distribution costs; (e) administrative expenses; and (f) other expenses.		
1p93	8. Entities classifying expenses by function should disclose additional information on the nature of expenses.		
	9. Such information should include: (a) depreciation and amortisation expense; and (b) employee benefits costs.		
	10. Employee benefits – disclose:		
19p46	(a) the expense for defined contribution plans;		
19p120A(g)	(b) for defined benefit plans – the total expense for each of the following, and the line item(s) of the income statement in which they are included: (i) current service cost; (ii) interest cost; (iii) expected return on plan assets; (iv) expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset; (v) actuarial gains and losses; (vi) past service cost; and (vii) the effect of any curtailment or settlement;		
19p120A(m)	(c) for defined benefit plans; (i) the actual return on plan assets; and (ii) the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;		
19p131	(d) the expense resulting from other long-term employee benefits, if significant; and		
19p142	(e) the expense resulting from termination benefits, if significant.		

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38p126	11. Disclose research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period.		
21p52(a)	12. Disclose the amount of foreign 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.		
36p126(a)(b)	13. Disclose for each class of assets the following amounts recognised during the period, and the line item(s) of the income statement in which they are included: (a) impairment losses; and (b) reversals of impairment losses.		
38p118(d) IFRS3p67(g)	14. Disclose the following amounts recognised during the period and the line item(s) of the income statement in which they are included: (a) amortisation of intangible assets (by each class); and (b) excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost recognised as income.		
40p75(f)	15. Investment property – disclose: (a) rental income; (b) direct operating expenses including repairs and maintenance arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period; (c) direct operating expenses including repairs and maintenance arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period; and		
40p32C	(d) 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;		
IFRS7p20	16. Disclose the following material items resulting from financial assets and financial liabilities: (a) income; (b) expense; (c) gains; and (d) losses.		
IFRS7p20	17. The disclosures in para 16 above should include the following: (a) net gains or losses on: (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 liabilities that are classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39; (ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised directly in equity during the period, and the amount removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss for the period; (iii) held-to-maturity investments; (iv) loans and receivables; and (v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; (b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; (c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from: (i) financial assets and liabilities that are not at fair value t hrough profit or loss; and (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; (d) interest income on impaired financial assets; and (e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.		

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3. Income tax

12p79 1. Disclose the major components of tax expense (income). IAS 12 para 80, gives examples of the major components of tax expense (income).

12p81(c) 2. Provide an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either of the following forms:
(a) numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and product of accounting profit, multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed (refer to IAS 12 para 85); or
(b) a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed (refer to IAS 12 para 85).

12p81(d) 3. Provide an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous period.

4. Extraordinary items

1p85 1. Items of income and expense should not be presented as extraordinary items anywhere, neither on the face of the income statement nor in the notes.

A4 Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (and related notes)

1p8(c) 1. Present as a primary financial statement:
(a) a statement of all changes in equity; or
(b) a statement of recognised income and expense
Refer to the examples of these statements in the Appendix to IAS 1.

19p93B 2. The statement of recognised income and expense (and not a statement of all changes in equity) should be presented as a primary financial statement (refer to Section 2) if the option permitted by IAS 19 (amended 2004) para 93A, to recognise actuarial gains and losses outside of profit or loss has been adopted.

1. Statement of changes in equity

1. Disclose the following in the statement of changes in equity:
1p96(a) (a) profit or loss for the period;
1p96(b) (b) each item of income and expense for the period that is recognised directly in equity, as required by other standards and interpretations, and the total of these items *(for example, revaluation of certain non-current assets, fair value adjustments on certain hedging instruments, currency translation differences, revaluations of available-for-sale investments);*
1p96(c) (c) total income and expense for the period (calculated as the sum of (a) and (b) above), showing separately the total amounts attributable to the parent's equity holders and to minority interest;
1p96(d) (d) for each component of equity, the effects of changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors recognised in accordance with IAS 8;
1p97(a) (e) transactions with equity holders:
(i) issue of share capital;
32p34 (ii) purchase of own shares; and
32p22 (iii) contracts that will be settled by the entity (receiving or) delivering a fixed number of its own equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset;

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32p35 32p22	(f) transaction costs, relating to issue of share capital, deducted from shareholders' equity;		
1p97(a)	(g) distributions to owners *(for example, dividends)*; and		
1p97(c)	(h) a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period for the following items (separately disclosing each movement):		
	(i) each class of share capital;		
	(ii) share premium;		
32p34	(iii) own shares (treasury shares);		
	(iv) each reserve in shareholders' equity, including the following:		
16p77(f)	– revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment;		
38p124(b)	– revaluation reserve for intangible assets;		
IFRS7p20	– revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets;		
IFRS7p23	– hedging reserve for cash flow hedges;		
21p52(b)	– foreign exchange translation reserve;		
12p81(a)	– current or deferred tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity;		
IFRS2p50	– equity-settled share-based payment transactions;		
1p97(b)	(v) retained earnings; and		
32p28	(vi) the equity conversion element of convertible debt.		
32p39	2. Disclose separately in the statement of changes in equity:		
	(a) the amount of transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity;		
	(b) the related amount of income taxes associated with transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity that have been included in the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax credited, or charges to equity that are disclosed under IAS 12; and		
28p39	(c) the investor's share of changes recognised directly in the associate's equity		
IFRIC1p6(d)	3. The change in the revaluation surplus arising from a change in the existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities should be separately identified and disclosed.		
	2. Statement of recognised income and expense		
	1. Statement of recognised income and expense comprises:		
1p96(a)	(a) profit or loss for the period;		
1p96(b)	(b) each item of income and expense for the period that, as required by the standards and interpretations, is recognised directly in equity, and the total of these items *(for example, revaluation of certain non-current assets, fair value adjustments on certain hedging instruments, and currency translation differences);*		
1p96(c)	(c) total income and expense for the period (calculated as the sum of (a) and (b)), showing separately the total amounts attributable to the parent's equity holders and to minority interest; and		
1p96(d)	(d) for each component of equity, the effects of changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors recognised in accordance with IAS 8.		
1p97(a)	2. If a statement of recognised income and expense is prepared, disclose the following items in the notes:		
	(a) capital transactions with owners:		
	(i) issue of share capital to equity holders; and		
32p34	(ii) purchase of own shares from equity holders;		
32p22	(iii) contracts that will be settled by the entity (receiving or) delivering a fixed number of its own equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset;		
32p35	(b) transaction costs (relating to issue of share capital) deducted from equity;		
1p97(a)	(c) distributions to owners (for example, dividends);		

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1p97(c)	(d) a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period for the following items (separately disclosing each movement):		
32p34	(i) each class of equity capital;		
	(ii) share premium;		
	(iii) own shares (treasury shares);		
	(iv) each reserve in shareholders' equity, including the following:		
16p77(f)	– revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment;		
38p124(b)	– revaluation reserve for intangible assets;		
IFRS7p20	– revaluation reserve for available-for-sale financial assets;		
IFRS7p23	– hedging reserve for cash flow hedges;		
21p52(b)	– foreign exchange translation reserve;		
12p81(a)	– current or deferred tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity; and		
IFRS2p50	– equity-settled share-based payment transactions;		
1p97(b)	(v) retained earnings; and		
32p28	(e) the equity conversion element of a convertible debt.		
	3. General disclosures		
	These disclosures apply irrespective of whether the entity presented a statement of changes in equity or a statement of recognised income or expense.		
1p76(b) 16p77(f) 38p124(b)	1. A description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within shareholders' equity, including restrictions on the distribution of the revaluation reserves *(this usually includes details of any restrictions on distributions for each reserve in shareholders' equity, although it is not specified in IAS 1).*		
12p81(a)	2. The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items charged or credited to equity. *It is useful to disclose the analysis by category of temporary differences.*		
36p126(c), (d)	3. The amount of impairment losses and the amount of reversals of impairment losses, recognised directly in equity during the period, for each class of assets.		
1p76(a)	4. Disclose the following for each class of share capital either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes *(this information is usually disclosed in the notes):*		
	(a) the number of shares authorised;		
	(b) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid;		
	(c) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;		
	(d) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year;		
	(e) the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of share capital, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;		
	(f) shares in the entity held by the entity itself or by the entity's subsidiaries or associates; and		
	(g) shares reserved for issuance under options and sales contracts, including the terms and amounts.		
32p15,18,20 AG25,AG26	5. *Certain types of preference shares should be classified as liabilities (not in equity). Refer to IAS 32 para 18(a).*		
IFRIC2p13	6. When a change in the redemption prohibition leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, disclose separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer.		
1p77	7. An entity without share capital, such as a partnership, should disclose information equivalent to that required in para 4 above, showing movements during the period in each category of equity interest and the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each category of equity interest.		

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10p12 **1p125(a)**	8. Disclose the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period, and the related amount per share.		
1p125(b)	9. Disclose the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.		
IFRS5p38	10. Any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in equity in relation to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.		

A5 Balance sheet (and related notes)

1. General disclosures

Refer to the Appendix to IAS 1 for an example balance sheet.

1p68 1. Include, as a minimum, the following line items on the face of the balance sheet:
- (a) property, plant and equipment;
- (b) investment property;
- (c) intangible assets;
- (d) financial assets – for example, investments (excluding amounts shown under (e), (h) and (i));
- (e) investments accounted for using the equity method;
- (f) biological assets;
- (g) inventories;
- (h) trade and other receivables;
- (i) cash and cash equivalents;
- (j) trade and other payables;
- (k) provisions;
- (l) financial liabilities (excluding amounts shown under (j) and (k));
- (m) liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in IAS 12;
- (n) deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12;
- (o) minority interest (presented within equity); and
- (p) issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent (for example, ordinary shares, share premium, treasury shares, fair value reserves, translation differences and retained earnings).

1p69 Present additional line items, headings and subtotals on the face of the balance sheet when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.

Refer to Section A9 for disclosures relating to discontinued operations.

1p71 *IAS 1 does not prescribe the order or format for presenting balance sheet items.*

1p32 *Assets and liabilities should not be offset unless required or permitted by a standard or interpretation.*

1p74 2. Disclose further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations, either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes to the balance sheet. Refer to IAS 1 para 75, for examples.

1p51 3. Is the current/non-current distinction of assets and liabilities made on the face of the balance sheet?
- (a) Yes – apply classification requirements in IAS 1 paras 57-67;
- (b) No – ensure that a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Ensure also that assets and liabilities are presented broadly in order of their liquidity.

		Y-NA-NM	REF
1p52	4. Whichever method of presentation in para 3 above is applied, disclose the non-current portion (the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months) for each asset and liability item that combines current and non-current amounts.		
	2. Measurement uncertainty		
1p116	1. The notes should include information about the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Include in the notes details of: (a) the nature of these assets and liabilities; and (b) their carrying amount as at the balance sheet date.		
37p85	2. For each class of provision, provide: (a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits; (b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in IAS 37 para 48); and (c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.		
34p26	3. If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period – for example, a provision – 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, disclose the nature and amount of that change in estimate in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year. *This item is applicable only when the reporting entity publishes an interim financial report prepared in accordance with IAS 34.*		
	4. Note that certain standards require further specific disclosures about sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements. The specific disclosure requirements in the other sections of this disclosure checklist include: (a) methods and assumptions applied in determining fair values for:		
40p75(c)-(e)	(i) investment property (Section A2.2, para 6);		
16p77(c)(d)	(ii) property, plant and equipment (Section A5.3, para 3(c) and 3(d));		
38p124(c)	(iii) intangible assets (Section A5.5, para 5);		
36p130,131, 133, 134	(iv) impairment of assets – basis and key assumptions for determining impairment losses or reversals (Section A7.7, para 1 and 4);		
IFRS3p67(d),73	(v) business combinations – basis for determining fair value of instruments issuable in a business combination (Section A7.1 para (e)) and adjustments made to provisional values (Section A7.1 para 6);		
IFRS7p27	(vi) financial instruments (Section A8);		
IFRS2p46	(vii) share-based payments (Section B7, para 2 to 5); and		
41p47	(viii) agricultural produce and biological assets (Section C2.1 para 5);		
	(b) nature, timing and certainty of cash flows relating to the following:		
37p86	(i) contingencies (Section A5.23);		
IFRS7p31	(ii) financial instruments – terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows;		
SIC 29p6-7	(iii) public service concession arrangements – terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (Section C3); and		

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IFRS4p37	(iv) insurance – information about nature, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows from insurance contracts (Section E, para 2); and		
	(c) other relevant disclosures:		
36p130,131, 133,134	(i) impairment of assets – key assumptions for cash flow projections, periods covered by projections, growth rates for extrapolations and discount rates in determining value in use (Section A7.7, para 1 and 4);		
19p120A(u)	(ii) post-employment defined benefit plans – principal actuarial assumptions (Section A5.17, paras 14 and 15).		
IFRS4p37	(iii) insurance – process used to determine assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of recognised assets, liabilities, income and exposes from insurance contracts. When practicable, an insurer shall also give quantified disclosure of those assumptions; and		
26p35	(iv) retirement benefit plan entities – actuarial assumptions (Section F, para 2).		
	3. Property, plant and equipment		
17p32,p57	*The disclosure requirements of IAS 16 apply to owned assets and to the amounts of leased assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.*		
16p73(d)	1. Disclose the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (including accumulated impairment losses) for each class of property, plant and equipment (PPE), at the beginning and end of each period presented.		
16p73(e)	2. Provide a reconciliation of the carrying amount for each class of PPE at the beginning and end of each period presented showing: (a) additions; (b) assets classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 and other disposals; (c) acquisitions through business combinations; (d) increases or decreases during the period that result from revaluations and impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in equity under IAS 36; (e) impairment losses recognised during the period; (f) impairment losses reversed during the period; (g) depreciation; (h) net exchange differences on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and (i) other movements.		
1p36	*It is also common practice to disclose transfers between classes of PPE (for example, from PPE under construction to land and buildings). Comparative information for these items is required.*		
16p77	3. For PPE stated at revalued amounts, disclose: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (b) whether an independent valuer was involved; (c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values; (d) the extent to which the items' fair values were determined directly by reference to observable prices in an active market or recent market transactions on arm's length terms, or the extent to which they were estimated using other valuation techniques; and (e) for each revalued class of PPE, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model.		
	Refer also to the disclosures on revaluation surplus in Section A4.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
16p74(a)	4. Disclose the existence and amounts of PPE whose title is restricted.		
16p74(a)	5. Disclose the amounts of PPE pledged as security for liabilities.		
16p74(b)	6. Disclose the amount of expenditures on account of PPE in the course of construction.		
16p74(d)	7. If it is not disclosed separately on the face of the income statement, disclose the amount of compensation from third parties for items of PPE that were impaired, lost or given up and that is included in profit or loss		
	8. Borrowing costs. Disclose:		
23p29(b)	(a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and		
23p29(c)	(b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.		
17p31(a)	9. Provide the net carrying amount for each class of assets held under finance leases.		
DV, 16p79	10. Voluntary disclosures: (a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle PPE; (b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated PPE that is still in use; (c) the carrying amount of PPE retired from active use and not classified as held for sale under IFRS 5; and (d) when PPE is carried at cost less depreciation, the fair value of PPE if this is materially different from the carrying amount.		
IFRS6p25	11. Exploration and evaluation assets. Treat these assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosure required by IAS 16 if they are classified as items of property, plant and equipment.		
	4. Investment property		
	The disclosures below apply in addition to those in IAS 17. In accordance with IAS 17, the owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. An entity that holds an investment property under a finance or operating lease provides lessees' disclosures for finance leases and lessors' disclosures for any operating leases into which it has entered.		
40p76, 79(d)	1. Provide a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of each period presented, showing separately those carried at fair value and those measured at cost because the fair value cannot be determined reliably: (a) additions; disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of the asset; (b) additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations; (c) 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; (d) the net gains or losses from fair value adjustments (where the fair value model in IAS 40 is used); (e) net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; (f) transfers to and from inventories; and owner-occupied property; and (g) other changes.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
40p75(e)	2. If there has been no valuation by an independent professionally qualified valuer, disclose the fact.		
40p78	3. If the fair value model is used, but certain investment properties are carried under the IAS 16 cost model because of the lack of a reliable fair value, provide: (a) a description of the investment property; (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be reliably measured; (c) the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; and (d) if the entity disposes of investment property whose fair value previously could not be measured reliably, disclose: (i) that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value; (ii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale; and (iii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale; and (iv) the gain or loss on disposal.		
40p75(g)	4. Disclose the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.		
	5. If an entity uses the cost model disclose in addition to para 1 above:		
40p79(a)	(a) depreciation methods used;		
40p79(b)	(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and		
40p79(c)	(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses): (i) at the beginning of the period; and (ii) at the end of the period;		
40p79(d)	(d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period of: (i) depreciation; (ii) the amount of impairment losses recognised, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with IAS 36; (iii) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and		
40p79(e)	(e) the fair value of investment property. When an entity cannot reliably determine the fair value of the investment property, disclose: (i) a description of the investment property; (ii) an explanation of why fair value cannot be reliably measured; and (iii) the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie.		
40p77	6. When a valuation obtained for investment property is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements (for example, to avoid double-counting of assets or liabilities that are recognised as separate assets and liabilities as described in IAS 40 para 50), disclose: (a) a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements; and (b) separately, in the reconciliation: (i) the aggregate amount of any recognised lease obligations that have been added back; and (ii) any other significant adjustments.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	5. Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)		
17p32,57	The disclosure requirements of IAS 38 apply to owned intangible assets and to the amounts of leased intangible assets held under financial leases in the lessee's accounts.		
38p118 38p118(e)	1. A reconciliation of the carrying amount in respect of each class of intangible asset, distinguishing between: (a) internally generated intangible assets; and (b) other intangible assets. Show the following in the reconciliation: (a) gross carrying amount and accumulated amortisation (including accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning of the period; (b) additions (indicating separately those from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations); (c) 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; (d) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations; (e) impairment losses recognised during the period; (f) impairment losses reversed during the period; (g) amortisation recognised during the period; (h) exchange differences from the translation of the financial statements into a presentation currency that is different to the entity's functional currency and from the translation of a foreign operation into the entity's presentation currency; (i) other movements; and		
38p118(c)	(j) the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortisation (including accumulated impairment losses) at the end of the period.		
1p36	*IAS 38 para 119 gives examples of separate classes of intangible assets. Comparative information for these items is required.*		
38p122(a)	2. For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, disclose: (a) the carrying amount; and (b) the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life.		
38p122(b)	3. The entity is required to provide the following for any individual intangible asset that is material to the financial statements of the entity as a whole: (a) a description of the asset, (b) its carrying amount; and (c) remaining amortisation period.		
38p124(a)	4. For intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, disclose for each class of intangible assets: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (b) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets; and (c) the carrying amount that would have been included in the financial statements had the cost model been used (as if the assets had been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses).		
38p124(c)	5. Disclose the method and significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values of the intangible assets.		
38p122(d)	6. Disclose: (a) the existence and amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted; and (b) the amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
38p122(c)	7. For intangible assets acquired through a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (refer to IAS 38 para 44), disclose: (a) the fair value initially recognised for these assets; (b) their carrying amount; and (c) whether they are carried at cost less depreciation or at revalued amounts.		
DV, 38p128	8. Voluntary disclosures: (a) fully amortised intangible assets that are still in use; and (b) details of significant intangible assets controlled by the entity but not recognised because they did not meet the recognition criteria in IAS 38 or because they were acquired or generated before IAS 38 (1998 version) became effective.		
IFRS6p25	9. Exploration and evaluation assets. Treat these assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by IAS 38 if they are classified as intangible asset		

6. Goodwill and 'negative goodwill'[1]

IFRS3p75	1. Provide a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill, showing: (a) gross carrying amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the period; (b) additions; (c) adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the period in accordance with IFRS 3 para 65; (d) disposals; (e) impairment losses recognised during the period; (f) net exchange differences arising during the period; (g) other changes during the period; and (h) gross carrying amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the period.		
1p36	*Comparative information for these items is required.*		
IFRS3p77	2. If the information that is required to be disclosed by IFRS 3 does not disclose enough information to enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effect of a business combination, disclose such additional information as is necessary to meet that objective.		

7. Impairment of assets

17p32,57	*The disclosure requirements of IAS 36 apply to owned assets and to the amounts of leased assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.*		
36p130	1. Where an impairment loss, recognised or reversed for an individual asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) during the period, is material to the financial statements of the reporting entity, disclose: (a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss; (b) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed; (c) for an individual asset: (i) the nature of the asset; and (ii) the segment to which the asset belongs (based on primary format) (refer to Section D1); (d) for a CGU:		

[1] The IASB no longer uses the term 'negative goodwill'. The official term is 'excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost'. The term 'negative goodwill' is used in this publication in the interest of brevity.

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		(i) a description of the CGU (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in IAS 14) (refer to Section D1); (ii) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed: – by class of assets; and – by reportable segment based on the entity's primary format (refer to Section D1); and (iii) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the CGU has changed since the previous estimate of the CGU's recoverable amount, the entity should describe the current and former method of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the CGU is identified; (e) whether the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use; (f) the basis used to determine fair value less costs to sell if the recoverable amount is the fair value less costs to sell (for example, whether it was determined by reference to an active market or in some other way); and (g) if the recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rates used in current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use. *The disclosures in this section relating to segments are applicable to entities that apply IAS 14 – refer to Section D1.*		
36p131	2.	Disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for impairment losses or reversals that are not individually material (a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses (or reversals of impairment losses); and (b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition (reversal) of these impairment losses.		
36p133	3.	If any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination during the reporting period has not been allocated to a CGU at the reporting date: (a) disclose the amount of the unallocated goodwill; and (b) disclose the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.		
36p134	4.	Where the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to a CGU (or group of CGUs) is significant in comparison to the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, disclose the following for each CGU (or group of CGUs): (a) the carrying amount of allocated goodwill; (b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives; (c) the basis on which the recoverable amounts of the CGUs (group of CGUs) have been determined (value in use or fair value less cost to sell); (d) if the recoverable amounts of the CGUs are based on value in use: (i) a description of each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts (key assumptions are those to which the recoverable amounts of the CGUs are most sensitive); (ii) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or are consistent with external sources of information, if appropriate. If not, disclose how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information; (iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets/forecasts approved by		

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		management and, when a period greater than five years is used for a CGU (or group of CGUs), an explanation of why that longer period is justified; (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 CGU is dedicated; and (v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections; (e) if the CGUs' recoverable amounts are based on the fair value less cost to sell, disclose the methodology used to determine the fair value less cost to sell. If fair value less cost to sell is not determined using observable market prices for the CGUs, disclose the following information: (i) a description of each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less cost to sell (key assumptions are those to which the recoverable amounts of the CGUs are most sensitive); and (ii) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and if not, how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information; and (f) if a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the CGU's recoverable amount would cause the CGU's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount: (i) the amount by which the aggregate of the CGU's recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts; (ii) the value assigned to the key assumptions; and (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 recoverable amount, in order for the CGU's recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.		
36p135	5.	If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives is allocated across multiple CGUs (or groups of CGUs) and the amount allocated to each CGU (or group of CGUs) is not individually significant, disclose that fact, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives allocated to those CGUs (or group of CGUs).		
36p135	6.	If the recoverable amounts of any of those CGUs (or group of CGUs) are based on the same key assumptions, and the aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives allocated to them is significant, disclose that fact, together with: (a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those CGUs (or groups of CGUs); (b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those CGUs (or group of CGUs); (c) a descriptions of the key assumption(s); (d) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or, if appropriate, whether they are consistent with external sources of information. If not, disclose how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information; and		

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	(e) if a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would cause the CGU's (or group of CGUs') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount: (i) the amount by which the aggregate of the recoverable amounts of the CGUs exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts; (ii) the value assigned to the key assumptions; and (iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any effects of that change in the other variables used to measure the recoverable amount, in order for the CGU's (or group of CGUs') recoverable amount to be equal to their carrying amount.		
36p136	7. If the most recent detailed calculation of the recoverable amount of a CGU made in a preceding period is carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit in the current period, the disclosures required in 5 and 6 above relate to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount.		
	8. Associates		
28p38	1. Associates accounted for using the equity method. Disclose: (a) associates as a separate item under non-current assets; (b) the investor's share of the profit or loss of associates; and (c) separately, the investor's share of any discontinued operations of associates.		
28p37	2. Disclose: (a) the fair value of investments in associates (individually) for which there are published price quotations; (b) summarised financial information of associates (individually for each significant associate), including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss; (c) the reasons why the presumption that an investor does not have significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, less than 20% of the voting or potential voting power of the investee but concludes that it has significant influence; (d) the reasons why the presumption that an investor has significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, 20% or more of the voting or potential voting power of the investee but concludes that it does not have significant influence; (e) the reporting date of an associate's financial statements, when it is different from that of the investor, and the reason for using a different reporting date; (f) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on associates' ability to transfer funds to the investor in the form of cash dividends, or repayment of loans or advances; (g) the unrecognised share of an associate's losses, both for the period and cumulatively, if an investor has discontinued recognition of its share of an associate's losses; (h) the fact that an associate is not accounted for using the equity method, in accordance with IAS 28 para 13; and (i) summarised financial information of associates, either individually or in groups, that are not accounted for using the equity method, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and profit or loss.		
28p39	3. The investor's share of changes recognised directly in the associate's equity should be recognised directly in equity by the investor. Disclose these in the statement of changes in equity, as required by IAS 1.		

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8p40	4. In accordance with IAS 37, disclose: (a) the investor's share of an associate's contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors; and (b) those contingent liabilities that arise because the investor is liable for all or part of the liabilities of the associate.		
	9. Joint ventures		
31p56	1. A venturer should disclose: (a) a listing and description of interests in significant joint ventures and the proportion of ownership interest held in jointly controlled entities; and (b) the aggregate amounts of each of current assets, long-term assets, current liabilities, long-term liabilities, income and expenses related to its interests in joint ventures.		
31p54	2. Disclose separately from other contingent liabilities: (a) any contingent liabilities that the venturer has incurred in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingent liabilities that have been incurred jointly with other venturers; (b) its share of the contingent liabilities of the joint ventures themselves for which it is contingently liable; and (c) the contingent liabilities that arise because the venturer is contingently liable for the liabilities of the other venturers of a joint venture.		
31p55	3. Disclose separately from other commitments the aggregate of: (a) any capital commitments of the venturer in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in the capital commitments that have been incurred jointly with other venturers; and (b) its share of the capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves.		
	10. Subsidiaries		
27p40	1. In consolidated financial statements, disclose: (a) the nature of the relationship between the parent and a subsidiary when the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power; (b) the reasons why the ownership, held directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, of more than half of the voting or potential voting power of an investee does not constitute control; (c) the reporting date of a subsidiary's financial statements when it is different from that of the parent, and the reason for using a different reporting date or period; and (d) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances.		
27p42	2. When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27 para 41), venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity or an investor in an associate prepares separate financial statements, disclose: (a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law; (b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including: (i) the name; (ii) country of incorporation or residence;		

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	(iii) proportion of ownership interest; and (iv) if different, proportion of voting power held; and (c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b). Identify the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 27 para 9, IAS 28 and IAS 31 to which the separate financial statements relate.		
	11. Investments – financial assets		
39p9	1. *Under IAS 39 financial assets are classified into:* *(a) held at fair value through profit or loss (including trading);* *(b) held to maturity;* *(c) loans and receivables; and* *(d) available for sale.*		
	2. Although not required by IAS 39, it is useful to disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of financial assets at the beginning and end of the period showing movements, impairment losses and exchange differences arising on translation of the financial statements of a foreign entity when investments are significant.		
IFRS7p20(a)(ii)	3. For available-for-sale financial assets, disclose: (a) the amount of any gain or loss that was recognised in equity during the current period; and (b) the amount that was removed from equity and reported in net profit or loss for the period.		
IFRS7p12	4. If the entity has reclassified a financial asset as one required to be measured at cost or amortised cost rather than at fair value, disclose the reason for the reclassification (refer to IAS 39 para 54).		
39p37(a)	*For all transfers that involve collateral, if the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, the transferor reclassifies that asset it its balance sheet separately from other assets.*		
	12. Inventory		
2p36(b)	1. Disclose the carrying amount of inventories in total, sub-classified by main categories appropriate to the entity. *For example, merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods.*		
2p36(c)	2. Disclose the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell.		
2p36(d)(e)	3. Disclose the amount of inventories and the amount of write-down recognised as expenses during the period.		
2p36(f)(g)	4. Disclose the amount of, and circumstances or events leading to, the reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period.		
2p36(h)	5. Disclose the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.		
1p52	6. Where inventories combine current and non-current amounts, disclose the amount of the non-current portion that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months (refer to IAS 1 para 59).		

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	13. Trade and other receivables		
1p74 1p75(b)	1. Disclose receivables in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation, with the following specific disclosures: (a) trade receivables; (b) receivables from subsidiaries (in standalone accounts); (c) receivables from related parties (refer to Section A5.21); (d) other receivables; and (e) pre-payments.		
IFRS7p20(e)	2. Disclose impairment losses recognised during the period on receivables.		
1p52	3. Where trade and other receivables combine current and non-current amounts, disclose the amount of the non-current portion that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.		
	14. Income taxes		
1p68(n)	1. Present deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities separately on the face of the balance sheet.		
1p68(m)	2. Present current income tax assets and liabilities separately on the face of the balance sheet.		
1p70	3. Classify deferred tax assets (liabilities) as non-current assets (liabilities) if a distinction between current and non-current assets and liabilities is made on the face of the balance sheet.		
1p52	4. Disclose the amount of the non-current portion of deferred or current taxes that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.		
12p71, 12p74	*For the offsetting rules of current tax assets and liabilities, refer to IAS 12 para 71; for the offsetting rules of deferred tax assets and liabilities, refer to IAS 12 para 74.*		
 12p81(e) 12p81(f)	5. Disclose: (a) 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 balance sheet; and (b) the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (IAS 12 para 39).		
12p81(g)	6. In respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, disclose: (a) the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet for each period presented; and (b) the amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in the income statement, if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the balance sheet (for example, where there are deferred tax items charged or credited to equity during the period).		
	It is a helpful 'proof' to display the movements during the period in each category of temporary differences in the deferred tax account, although it is not required by IAS 12.		
12p82	7. Disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when: (a) the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and		

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	(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.		
12p81(a)	8. Disclose the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items charged or credited to equity. *For deferred taxes, it is useful to disclose the analysis by category of temporary differences.*		
12p82A	9. If income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend, disclose: (a) the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends; and (b) the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practically determinable, and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practically determinable.		
	15. Trade and other payables		
1p74	1. Disclose payables in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations, with the following specific disclosures: (a) trade payables; (b) payables to subsidiaries (in standalone accounts); (c) payables to related parties (refer to Section A5.21); (d) other payables; (e) accruals; and (f) deferred income.		
1p52	2. Where any of the above items combine current and non-current amounts, disclose the amount of the non-current portion that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months (refer also to IAS 1 para 61).		
	16. Provisions		
37p84	1. For each class of provision, disclose: (a) the carrying amount at the beginning of the period; (b) exchange differences from the translation of foreign entities' financial statements; (c) provisions acquired through business combinations; (d) additional provisions made in the period and increases to existing provisions; (e) amounts used (incurred and charged against the provision); (f) amounts reversed unused; (g) 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; and (h) the carrying amount at the end of the period. *Comparative information for these items is not required.*		
1p52	2. Where any provision combines current and non-current amounts, disclose the amount of the non-current portion that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months (refer also to IAS 1 para 61).		
37p85	3. For each class of provision, provide: (a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits; (b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in IAS 37 para 48); and (c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.		

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37p92	4. In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37 paras 84-85 (items 1 and 3 above) can be expected to prejudice the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties in respect of the matter for which the provision is made. In such a situation, the information does not need to be disclosed, but the following should be disclosed: (a) the general nature of the dispute; (b) the fact that the information has not been disclosed; and (c) the reason why that information has not been disclosed.		
34p26	5. If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period – for example, a provision – 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, disclose the nature and amount of that change in estimate in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year. *This item is applicable only when the reporting entity publishes an interim financial report prepared in accordance with IAS 34.*		
	17. Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans		
1p52	1. Where the amounts recognised in the balance sheet combine current and non-current amounts, disclose the amount of the non¬current portion (where this can be determined – refer to IAS 19 para 118) that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.		
19p120A(b)	2. Provide a general description of the type of defined benefit plan.		
19p120A(c)	3. Provide a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects during the period attributable to each of the following: (a) current service cost, (b) interest cost, (d) actuarial gains and losses, (e) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency, (f) benefits paid, (g) past service cost, (h) business combinations, (i) curtailments, and (j) settlements.		
19p120A(d)	3. Provide an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded.		
19p120A(e)	4. Provide a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset in accordance with IAS 19 para 104A, showing separately, if applicable, the effects during the period attributable to each of the following: (a) expected return on plan assets; (b) actuarial gains and losses; (c) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency; (d) contributions by the employer; (e) contributions by plan participants; (f) benefits paid; (g) business combinations; and (h) settlements.		

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19p120A(f)	5. Provide a reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation in para 2 above and the fair value of the plan assets in para 4 above to the assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet, showing at least: (a) the net actuarial gains or losses not recognised in the balance sheet; (b) the past service cost not recognised in the balance sheet (refer to IAS 19 para 96); (c) any amount not recognised as an asset, because of the limit in IAS 19 para 58(b); (d) the fair value at the balance sheet date of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset in accordance with IAS 19 para 104A (with a brief description of the link between the reimbursement right and the related obligation); and (e) the other amounts recognised in the balance sheet.		
19p120A(g)	6. Provide the total expense recognised in profit or loss for each of the following, and the line item(s) in which they are included: (a) current service cost; (b) interest cost; (c) expected return on plan assets; (d) expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset in accordance with IAS 19 para 104A; (e) actuarial gains and losses (f) past service cost; (g) the effect of any curtailment or settlement; and (h) the effect of the limit in IAS 19 para 58(b).		
19p120A(h), 1p96(b)	7. Provide the total amount recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense for each of the following: (a) actuarial gains and losses; and (b) the effect of the limit in IAS 19 para 58(b).		
19p120A(i), 1p96(b)	8. The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense.		
19p120A(j)	9. Provide for each major category of plan assets – which should include, but is not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets – the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets.		
19p120A(k) 6	10. Provide the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for: (a) each category of the entity's own financial instruments; and (b) any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity.		
19p120A(l)	11. Provide a narrative description of the basis used to determine the overall expected rate of return on assets, including the effect of the major categories of plan assets.		
19p120A(m)	12. Provide the actual return on plan assets, as well as the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset in accordance with IAS 19 para 104A.		
19p120A(n)	13. Provide the principal actuarial assumptions used as at the balance sheet date, including, when applicable: (a) the discount rates; (b) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements; (c) the expected rates of return for the periods presented in the financial statements on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset in accordance with para 104A; (d) the expected rates of salary increases (and of changes in an index or other variable specified in the formal or constructive terms of a plan as the basis for future benefit increases); (e) medical cost trend rates; and (f) any other material actuarial assumptions used (such as details of mortality assumptions).		

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	Disclose each actuarial assumption in absolute terms (for example, as an absolute percentage), not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables.		
19p120A(o)	14. Provide the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on: (a) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and (b) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs. All other assumptions should be held constant for the purposes of this disclosure. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure should be the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment.		
19p120A(p)	15. Provide the amounts for the current annual period and previous four annual periods of: (a) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and (b) the experience adjustments arising on: (i) the plan liabilities expressed either as: – an amount; or – a percentage of the plan liabilities at the balance sheet date; and (ii) the plan assets expressed either as: – an amount; or – a percentage of the plan assets at the balance sheet date.		
19p120A(q)	16. Provide the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the balance sheet date.		
19p29(b)	17. For multi-employer plans that are treated as defined benefit plans, disclose the information required by IAS 19 para 120A.		
19p30(b)(c)	18. For multi-employer plans that are treated as a defined contribution plan, disclose; (a) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan; (b) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan; and (c) to the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan may affect the amount of future contribution: (i) any available information about that surplus or deficit; (ii) the basis used to determine that surplus or deficit; and (iii) the implications, if any, for the entity (refer also to IAS 19 paras 32A and 32B).		
19p34B (a)-(d)	19. For a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, disclose; (a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; (b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity; (c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost in accordance with IAS 19 para 34A, all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with paras 120-121 (paras 1-17 above); and		

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	(d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period in accordance with IAS 19 para 34A, information about the plan as a whole required in accordance with IAS 19 paras 120A (b)-(e), (j), (n), (o), (q) and 121 (items 1-4, 9, 13, 14 and 16 above)		
	18. Lease liabilities		
	Leases are financial instruments and therefore all the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 apply also to leases – refer to Section A8.		
	Note: This section of the checklist applies to lessees. For lessors, refer to Section C4.		
	(a) Lessees – finance leases		
17p31	1. Disclose: (a) the net carrying amount for each class of assets at the balance sheet date; (b) a reconciliation between the total minimum lease payments at the balance sheet date, and their present value; (c) the total of minimum lease payments at the balance sheet date, and their present value, for each of the following periods: (i) no later than one year; (ii) later than one year but no later than five years; and (iii) later than five years; (d) the amount of contingent rents recognised in the income statement for the period; (e) the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the balance sheet date; and (f) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements. This would include, but is not limited to: (i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined; (ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and (iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing.		
	The disclosure requirements of IAS 16, IAS 36, IAS 38, IAS 40 and IAS 41 apply to lessees for assets leased under finance leases.		
	(b) Lessees – operating leases		
17p35	1. Disclose: (a) the total of future minimum lease payments under non¬-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods: (i) no later than one year; (ii) later than one year and no later than five years; and (iii) later than five years. (b) the total of future minimum sublease payments to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the balance sheet date; (c) lease and sublease payments recognised in the income statement for the period, with separate amounts for minimum lease payments, contingent rents and sublease payments; and (d) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements. This would include, but is not limited to: (i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined;		

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	(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and (iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing.		
17p65	2. The disclosure requirements about leases set out in Section A5.18 also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions in the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed.		
IFRIC4pBC39*	3. The disclosure requirements set out in Section A5.18 also apply to leases under IFRIC4.		
IFRIC4p15(b)	4. If a purchaser/lessee concludes that it is impractical to separate the lease payments in an operating lease reliably from other payments, it should treat all payments under the agreement as lease payments for the purpose of complying with the disclosures of IAS 17, but: (a) disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and (b) state that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement.		
	(c) Arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance		
SIC27p10, 11	1. For arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance, disclose the following, individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement, in each period in which an arrangement exists: (a) a description of the arrangement including: (i) the underlying asset and restrictions on its use; (ii) the life and other significant terms of the arrangement; and (iii) the transactions that are linked together, including any options; and (b) the accounting treatment applied to any fee received, the amount recognised in income in the period, and the line item of the income statement in which it is included.		
	19. Borrowings and other liabilities		
	Borrowings are financial instruments; therefore, all the IFRS 7 disclosure requirements also apply to borrowings. Refer to Section A8.		
1p51, 52	1. Disclose the borrowings classified between current and non-current portions, in accordance with IAS 1 paras 60-65.		
1p67	2. In respect of loans classified as current liabilities, if the following events occur between the balance sheet date and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, those events qualify for disclosure as non-adjusting events in accordance with IAS 10: (a) refinancing on a long-term basis; (b) rectification of a breach of a long-term loan agreement; and (c) the receipt from the lender of a period of grace to rectify a breach of a long-term loan agreement ending at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.		
32p28	3. The issuer of a non-derivative financial instrument should evaluate the terms of the financial instrument to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Classify such components separately as financial liabilities, financial assets or equity instruments, in accordance with IAS 32 para 15.		

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20. Government grants

20p39(b)(c) 1. Disclose:
(a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised;
(b) an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited; and
(c) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies related to government assistance that has been recognised.

21. Related-party transactions

24p9 1. The disclosures in the following paragraph apply to related parties, which comprise the following entities and individuals:
(a) controlling shareholders (for example, parent companies, individual companies and trusts);
(b) subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries;
(c) parties that have an interest in the entity that gives them significant influence over the entity;
(d) parties that have joint control over the entity;
(e) associates;
(f) joint ventures;
(g) the entity's or parent's key management personnel;
(h) close members of the family of any individual referred to in (a), (b), (c), (d) or (g);
(i) an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by any individual referred to in (g) or (h), or for which significant voting power in the entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (g) or (h); and
(j) the post-employment benefit plan.

24p12 2. Disclose relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. Disclose the name of the entity's parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, disclose the name of the next most senior parent that does so.

24p16 3. Disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories:
(a) short-term employee benefits;
(b) post-employment benefits;
(c) other long-term benefits;
(d) termination benefits; and
(e) share-based payments.

24p17(a-d) 4. Where there have been transactions between related parties, disclose:
(a) the nature of related-party relationships;
(b) types of transactions (for example, goods or services sold/purchased, management services, directors' remuneration and emoluments, loans and guarantees);
(c) the amount of transactions;
(d) the amount of outstanding balances (including terms and conditions, secured or not, the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement and an guarantees given or received);
(e) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and
(f) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

24p18 5. Make the disclosures required by paragraph 4 above separately for each of the following categories:
(a) the parent;
(b) entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity;
(c) subsidiaries;

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	(d) associates; (e) joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer; (f) entity's or parent's key management personnel; and (g) other related parties.		
24p20	*IAS 24 para 20 contains examples of situations that may require disclosure.*		
24p22	6. Where necessary for an understanding of the effects of related-party transactions on the financial statements, disclose items of similar nature separately, rather than in aggregate.		
24p21	7. Only provide disclosures that related-party transactions were made on an arm's length basis if such terms can be substantiated.		
32p34	8. Separately provide disclosures where the entity re-acquires its own equity instruments from related parties, in accordance with IAS 24 para 22.		
19p34B	9. Participation in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between various entities under common control (for example, a parent and its subsidiaries) is a related-party transaction for each individual group entity. Make the following disclosures in the separate or individual financial statements: (a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; (b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity; (c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost in accordance with IAS 19 para 34A, all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19 paras 120-121; and (d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period in accordance with IAS 19 para 34A, the information about the plan as a whole required in accordance with IAS 19 paras 120A(b)-(e), (j), (n), (o), (q) and 121. The other disclosures required by IAS 19 para 120A do not apply.		
	22. Commitments		
	1. The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of:		
16p74(c)	(a) property, plant and equipment; and		
38p122(e)	(b) intangible assets.		
40p75(h)	2. Contractual obligations: (a) to purchase, construct or develop investment property; and (b) for repairs, maintenance or enhancements of investment property.		
	Refer also to the commitments in respect of lease agreements in Section A5.18 and commitments in respect of joint ventures in Section A5.9.		
	23. Contingencies		
37p86	1. Disclose for each class of contingent liability, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote: (a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability; (b) where practicable, disclose also:		
37p86(a)	(i) an estimate of its financial effect, measured under IAS 37 para 36-52;		
37p86(b)	(ii) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of any outflow; and		
37p86(c)	(iii) the possibility of any reimbursement; and		
37p91	(c) where any of this information is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.		

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37p88	2. Where a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, show the link between the provision and the contingent liability.		
37p89	3. Disclose for contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable: (a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent asset; (b) where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured under IAS 37 para 36-52; and		
37p91	(c) where this information is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.		
37p92	4. In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37 paras 86-89 on contingencies (items 1 to 3 above) can be expected to seriously prejudice 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 information need not be disclosed but the following must be disclosed: (a) the general nature of the contingencies; (b) the fact that the required information has not been disclosed; and (c) the reason why the required information has not been disclosed.		
	5. Disclose contingent liabilities arising from:		
19p125	(a) post-employment benefit obligations; and		
19p141	(b) termination benefits (for example, due to the uncertainty over the number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits). *Refer also to section A5.17B para 18.* *Refer also to the contingencies in respect of lease agreements in Section A5.18 and contingencies in respect of joint ventures in Section A5.9.*		

24. Events after the balance sheet date

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10p12 1p125(a)	1. Disclose the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period, and the related amount per share.		
10p21	2. Where events occurring after the balance sheet date do not affect the condition of assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date (ie, non-adjusting) but are of such importance that non-disclosure would affect the ability of the users of the financial statements to make proper evaluations and decisions, disclose: (a) the nature of the event; and (b) an estimate of the financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. *Examples of non-adjusting events that would generally require disclosure are provided in IAS 10 para 22.*		
IFRS 3p66(b)	3. Business combinations. If a business combination takes effect after the balance sheet date and before the financial statements are issued, make all relevant disclosures (refer to Section A7). If it is impracticable to disclose any of this information, disclose this fact and an explanation of why this is the case.		
33p64	4. If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalisation, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, adjust the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented retrospectively.		

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If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, base the per share calculations for those and any prior-period financial statements presented on the new number of shares.

Disclose the fact that per-share calculations reflect such changes in the number of shares. In addition, adjust basic and diluted earnings per share of all periods presented for the effects of errors and adjustments resulting from changes in accounting policies, accounted for retrospectively.

33p70(d) 5. Provide a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions – other than capitalisation, bonus issues or share splits, for which the basic and diluted earnings per share are adjusted retrospectively – that occur after the balance sheet 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 end of the reporting period.

Examples are provided in IAS 33 para 71.

12p81(i) 6. Disclose the amount of income tax consequences of dividends that were proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements were authorised for issue.

12p82A 7. If income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend to shareholders, disclose:
(a) the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends; and
(b) the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practically determinable and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practically determinable.

10p19 8. If an entity receives information after the balance sheet date about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information.

A6 Cash flow statement

1. General presentation

7, AppA *For example cash flow statements (direct and indirect method), refer to IAS 7 Appendix A.*

1. Classify cash flows into three activities: operating, investing and financing activities.

7p18 2. Disclose cash flows from operating activities using either:
(a) the direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts or payments; or
(b) the indirect method, adjusting net profit and loss for the effects of:
(i) any transactions of a non-cash nature;
(ii) any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments; and
(iii) items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

7p21 3. For cash flows from investing and financing activities, disclose separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments (except as noted in para 4 below). For example, proceeds from new borrowings have to be displayed separately from repayments of borrowings.

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7p22	4. The following cash flows arising from the operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis (IAS 7 para 23): (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 (b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large and the maturities are short.		
7p43	5. For non-cash transactions, exclude from the cash flow statement those investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents. Disclose non-cash transactions separately in the note to the cash flow statement.		
7p44	Examples of non-cash transactions are: (a) acquisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities or by means of a finance lease; (b) acquisition of an entity by means of an equity issue; and (c) conversion of debt to equity.		
	2. Individual items		
	1. For cash flows arising from taxes on income:		
7p35	(a) disclose taxes paid;		
7p36	(b) classify taxes paid as cash flows from operating activities unless specifically identified with financing and investing activities; and (c) disclose the total amount of taxes paid when tax cash flows are allocated over more than one class of activity.		
7p31	2. For cash flows from interest and dividends, disclose: (a) interest received; (b) interest paid; (c) dividends received; and (d) dividends paid. Classify each of the above items in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.		
7p33	Interest paid is normally classified as either operating or financing activities.		
7p33	Interest and dividends received are normally classified as either operating or investing activities.		
7p34	Dividends paid are normally classified as either financing or operating activities.		
7p39	3. Aggregate cash flows arising from the following are presented separately and classified as investing activities: (a) acquisitions; and (b) disposals of subsidiaries or other business units. *Refer also to the disclosure requirements for acquisitions and disposals in Section A7.*		
7p45	4. For cash and cash equivalents, disclose: (a) the components; and (b) reconciliation of amounts in cash flow statement with cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.		
7p48	5. Disclose the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group, and provide a commentary by management.		

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IFRS5p33(c)	6.	Discontinued operations. Disclose the amounts of net cash flows from: (a) operating activities; (b) investing activities; and (c) financing activities. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes to, or on the face of, the financial statements.		
DV, 7p50	7.	Voluntary disclosures. Provide additional information relevant to understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity, and a commentary by management: (a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions as to the use of these facilities; (b) the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported using proportionate consolidation; (c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and (d) the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reported industry and geographical segment.		

A7 Business combinations and disposals

1. Business combinations

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IFRS3p67	1.	For each business combination that took effect during the reporting period, disclose: (a) the names and descriptions of the combining entities or businesses; (b) the acquisition date; (c) details of any operations that the entity has decided to dispose of as a result of the combination; (d) the percentage of voting equity instruments acquired; (e) the cost of the combination and a description of the components of that cost, including any costs directly attributable to the combination. When equity instruments are issued or issuable as part of the cost, the following should also be disclosed: (i) the number of equity instruments issued or issuable; and (ii) the fair value of those instruments and the basis for determining that fair value. If a published price does not exist for the instruments at the date of exchange, the significant assumptions used to determine fair value should be disclosed. If a published price exists at the date of exchange but has not been used as the basis for determining the cost of the combination, that fact should be disclosed together with: – the reasons why the published price has not been used; – the method and significant assumptions used to attribute a value to the equity instruments; and – the aggregate amount of the difference between the value attributed to, and the published price of, the equity instruments; (f) the amounts recognised at the acquisition date for each class of the acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, and the carrying amounts of each of those classes, determined in accordance with IFRS, immediately before the combination;		

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		(g) the amount of any excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 3 para 56 and the line item in the income statement in which the excess is recognised; (h) a description of the factors that contributed to a cost that results in the recognition of goodwill, including a description of each intangible asset that was not recognised separately from goodwill and an explanation of why the fair value of this asset could not be measured reliably, or a description of the nature of any excess recognised in profit or loss; and (i) the amount of the acquiree's profit or loss since the acquisition date included in the acquirer's profit or loss for the period, unless impracticable. If such disclosure would be impracticable, that fact should be disclosed, together with an explanation of why this is the case.		
IFRS3p66(b)		All relevant disclosures required by IFRS 3 should also be made for business combinations after the balance sheet date and before the date on which the financial statements are issued; if it is impracticable to disclose any of this information, disclose this fact together with an explanation of why this is the case.		
IFRS3p68	2.	Disclose the information required under IFRS 3 para 67 (refer to para 1 above) in aggregate for business combinations that took effect during the reporting period and that are individually immaterial.		
7p40	3.	In respect of acquisitions of subsidiaries or other business units, disclose in aggregate: (a) the total purchase consideration; (b) the portion of the total purchase consideration discharged by means of cash and cash equivalents; (c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiary or business unit acquired; and (d) the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiary or business unit acquired, summarised by each major category.		
IFRS3p69	4.	If the initial accounting for a business combination that took effect during the reporting period has been determined only provisionally, disclose that fact, together with an explanation of why this is the case, as described in IFRS 3 para 62.		
	5.	The acquirer should also disclose:		
IFRS3p70		(a) the revenue of the combined entity for the period as if the acquisition date for all business combinations that took effect during the reporting period had been at the beginning of that period; and (b) the profit or loss of the combined entity for the period as if the acquisition date for all business combinations that took effect during the reporting period had been at the beginning of that period. If disclosure of this information would be impracticable, disclose that fact, together with an explanation of why this is the case.		
IFRS3p73	6.	The acquirer should also disclose the following information relating to business combinations that took effect in the current or previous periods: (a) the amount and an explanation of any material gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period; (b) the amounts and explanations of the adjustments to the provisional values recognised during the current reporting period; and (c) the information about error corrections that the acquirer recognises during the current reporting period, as required by IAS 8.		

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2. Disposals

7p40 1. In respect of disposals of subsidiaries or other business units, disclose in aggregate:
(a) the total disposal consideration;
(b) the portion of the total disposal consideration discharged by means of cash and cash equivalents;
(c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiary or business unit disposed of; and
(d) the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiary or business unit disposed of, summarised by each major category.

A8 Financial instruments

1. General disclosures

IFRS7p6 AppxB1-B3 *When IFRS 7 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, group the financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed. Take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet.*

IFRs7p7 Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance

2. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS7p8 Disclose either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in IAS 39:
(a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
   (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
   (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39;
(b) held-to-maturity investments;
(c) loans and receivables;
(d) available-for-sale financial assets;
(e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
   (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
   (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39; and
(f) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

3. Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

IFRS7p9 1. If a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) is designated as at fair value through profit or loss, disclose:
(a) the maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS7p36(a)) of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the reporting date;
(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;
(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:
   (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
   (ii) using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its

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	fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset. Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates; and (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.		
IFRS7p10	2. If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 para 9, disclose: (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: (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 Appendix B4); or (ii) using an alternative method that 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. *Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in a benchmark interest rate, the price of another entity's financial instrument, a commodity price,a foreign exchange rate or an index of prices or rates. For contracts that include a unit-linking feature, changes in market conditions include changes in the performance of the related internal or external investment fund;* and (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		
IFRS7p11 **AppxB4**	3. Disclose: (a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7 para 9(c) and IFRS 7 para 10(a); and (b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7 para 9(c) and IFRS 7 para 10(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.		
	4. Reclassification		
IFRS7p12	1. If the entity has reclassified a financial asset (in accordance with paragraphs IAS 39 paras 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, disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification *An amendment to IAS 39, issued in October 2008, permits an entity to reclassify non-derivative financial assets (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss by the entity upon initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit or loss category in particular circumstances. The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category a financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been designated as available for sale), if the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future.*		

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	2. If the entity has reclassified a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with IAS 39 paras 50B or 50D or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with paragraph 50E of IAS 39, 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 in accordance with paragraph 50B, the rare situation, and the facts and circumstances indicating that the situation was rare; (d) for the reporting period when the financial asset was reclassified, the fair value gain or loss on the financial asset recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in that reporting period and in the previous reporting period; (e) for each reporting period following the reclassification (including the reporting period in which the financial asset was reclassified) until derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the financial asset had not been reclassified, and the gain, loss, income and expense recognised in profit or loss; and (f) the effective interest rate and estimated amounts of cash flows the entity expects to recover, as at the date of reclassification of the financial asset.		
IFRS7p44E	'Reclassification of financial assets' (Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7), issued in October 2008, amended paragraph 12 and added paragraph 12A. The amendments are applicable from 1 July 2008. *The IASB may consider further amendments. The above disclosure requirements are correct as at 17 October 2008.*		
	5. Derecognition		
IFRS7p13	If financial assets have been transferred in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition (see IAS 39 paras 15-37), disclose for each class of such financial assets: (a) the nature of the assets; (b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed; (c) when the entity continues to recognise all of the assets, the carrying amounts of the assets and of the associated liabilities; and (d) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement, the total carrying amount of the original assets, the amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.		
	6. Collateral		
IFRS7p14	1. Disclose: (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 para 37(a); and (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.		
IFRS7p15	2. 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: (a) the fair value of the collateral held;		

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	(b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and (c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral.		

7. Allowance account for credit losses

IFRS7p16	When financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (for example, 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, disclose a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets.		

8. Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

IFRS7p17	If the entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (IAS 32 para 28) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), disclose the existence of those features.		

9. Defaults and breaches

IFRS7p18	1. For loans payable recognised at the reporting date, disclose: (a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund or redemption terms of those loans payable; (b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the reporting date; and (c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.		
IFRS7p19	2. If during the period there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7 para 18, disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7 para18 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).		

10. Income statement and equity

IFRS7p20	Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes: (a) net gains or net losses on: (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 in accordance with IAS 39; (ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised directly in equity during the period and the amount removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss for the period; (iii) held-to-maturity investments; (iv) loans and receivables; and (v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; (b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss;		

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	(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from: (i) financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and (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; (d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39 AG 93; and (e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.		
	11. Other disclosures		
	(a) Accounting policies		
IFRS7p21 1p108	Disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies 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.		
IFRS7 AppxB5	Disclosure required by IFRS 7 para 21 may include: (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 designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition; and (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39 para 9, IAS 39 para 11A or IAS 39 para 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39 para 9(b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, include a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39 para 9(b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, include 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; (b) the criteria for designating financial assets as available for sale; (c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39 para 38); (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; (e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7 para 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; (f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7 para 20(e)); and (g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the		

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	accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms (see IFRS 7 para 36(d)).		
	Disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (see IAS 1 para 113).		
	(b) Hedge accounting		
IFRS7p22	Disclose the following separately for each type of hedge described in IAS 39 (ie, fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations): (a) a description of each type of hedge; (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the reporting date; and (c) the nature of the risks being hedged.		
IFRS7p23	For cash flow hedges, disclose: (a) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss; (b) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; (c) the amount that was recognised in equity during the period; (d) the amount that was removed from equity and included in profit or loss for the period, showing the amount included in each line item in the income statement; and (e) 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.		
IFRS7p24	Disclose separately: (a) in fair value hedges, gains or losses: (i) on the hedging instrument; and (ii) on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk; (b) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges; and (c) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations.		
	(c) Fair value		
IFRS7p25	Except as set out in IFRS 7 para 29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (see IFRS 7 para 6), disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.		
IFRS7p26	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 balance sheet.		
IFRS7p27	Disclose: (a) the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial asset or financial liability. For example, if applicable, disclose information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates; (b) whether fair values are determined, in whole or in part, directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market or are estimated using a valuation technique (see IAS 39 AG71-79);		

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	(c) whether the fair values recognised or disclosed in the financial statements are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument (ie, without modification or repackaging) and not based on available observable market data. For fair values that are recognised in the financial statements, if changing one or more of those assumptions to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change the fair value significantly, state this fact and disclose the effect of those changes. For this purpose, judge the significance with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in equity, total equity; and (d) if (c) applies, the total amount of the change in fair value estimated using such a valuation technique that was recognised in profit or loss during the period.		
IFRS7p28	If the market for a financial instrument is not active, its fair value is established using a valuation technique (see IAS 39 AG74-79). The best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (ie, the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in IAS 39 AG76 are met. 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, disclose, by class of financial instrument: (a) 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 IAS 39 AG76A); and (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.		
IFRS7p29	Disclosures of fair value are not required: (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); (b) for an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, or derivatives linked to such equity instruments, that is measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because its fair value cannot be measured reliably; or (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.		
IFRS7p30	In the cases described in IFRS 7 para 29(b) and (c), 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 or financial liabilities and their fair value, including: (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; (c) information about the market for the instruments; (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and (e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.		

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	12. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments		
IFRS7p31	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date.		
IFRS7 AppdxB6	*The disclosures required by IFRS 7 paras 31-42 should either be given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.*		
IFRS7p32	The disclosures required by IFRS 7 para 33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.		
	13. Qualitative disclosures		
IFRS7p33	For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, disclose: (a) the exposures to risk and how they arise; (b) objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and (c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period.		
	14. Quantitative disclosures		
IFRS7p34	1. For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, disclose: (a) summary quantitative data about exposure to that risk at the reporting date. This disclosure should be 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; (b) the disclosures required by IFRS 7 para 36-42, to the extent not provided in (a), unless the risk is not material (see IAS 1 paras 29-31 for a discussion of materiality); and (c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from (a) and (b).		
IFRS7 AppdxB8	IFRS 7 para 34(c) requires disclosures about concentrations of risk. Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement, taking into account the circumstances of the entity. Include in the disclosure of concentrations of risk: (a) a description of how management determines concentrations; (b) a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, counterparty, geographical area, currency or market); and (c) the amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic.		
IFRS7p35	If the quantitative data disclosed as at the reporting date is unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to risk during the period, provide further information that is representative.		

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(a) Credit risk

IFRS7p36 AppdxB9-10

Disclose by class of financial instrument:
(a) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (for example, netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32);
(b) in respect of the amount disclosed in (a), a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements;
(c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired; and
(d) the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

IFRS7p37

Disclose by class of financial asset:
(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the reporting date but not impaired;
(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; and
(c) for the amounts disclosed in (a) and (b), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value.

Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

IFRS7p38

When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (for example, guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, disclose:
(a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and
(b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, the policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.

IFRS7p39

Disclose:
(a) a maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities; and
(b) a description of how the liquidity risk inherent in (a) is managed.

IFRS7 AppdxB11

In preparing the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities required by IFRS 7 para 39(a), use judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands. For example, an entity might determine that the following time bands are appropriate:
(a) no later than one month;
(b) later than one month and no later than three months;
(c) later than three months and no later than one year; and
(d) later than one year and no later than five years.

IFRS7 AppdxB12

When a counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, include the liability on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can be required to pay. For example, financial liabilities that an entity can be required to repay on demand (for example, demand deposits) are included in the earliest time band.

IFRS7 AppdxB13

When an entity is committed to make amounts available in instalments, allocate each instalment to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay. For example, include an undrawn loan commitment in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down

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IFRS7 AppdxB14	*The amounts disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, for example:* *(a) gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges);* *(b) prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash;* *(c) net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged;* *(d) contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (for example, a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged; and* *(e) gross loan commitments.* *Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the balance sheet because the balance sheet amount is based on discounted cash flows.*		
IFRS7 AppdxB15	*If appropriate, disclose the analysis of derivative financial instruments separately from that of non-derivative financial instruments in the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities required by IFRS7p39(a). For example, it would be appropriate to distinguish cash flows from derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments if the cash flows arising from the derivative financial instruments are settled gross. This is because the gross cash outflow may be accompanied by a related inflow.*		
IFRS7 AppdxB16	*When the amount payable is not fixed, determine the amount disclosed by reference to the conditions existing at the reporting date. For example, when the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the reporting date.*		
	(b) Market risk		
IFRS7p40 AppdxB17-B28	**Sensitivity analysis** Unless an entity complies with IFRS 7 para 41, disclose: (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; (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.		
IFRS7p41 AppdxB17-28	If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value at risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (for example, If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value at risk, interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in IFRS 7 para 40. Also 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.		
IFRS7p42	**Other market risk disclosures** When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7 para 40 or IFRS 7 para 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 sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.		

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IFRIC2p13	When a change in the redemption prohibition leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, disclose separately the amount, timing and reason for that transfer.		

15. Capital disclosures

1p124A	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.		
1p124B	To comply with paragraph 124A, disclose the following: (a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including (but not limited to): (i) a description of what it manages as capital; (ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and (iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital; (b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (for example, some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (for example, components arising from cash flow hedges); (c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period; (d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject; and (e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance. Base these disclosures on the information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel.		
1p124C	*An entity may manage capital in a number of ways and be subject to a number of different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities, and those entities may also operate in several jurisdictions. When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user's understanding of an entity's capital resources, the entity should disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.*		

16. Financial guarantees

Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 4, Financial Guarantee Contracts, was issued in August 2005.

The issuer of financial guarantee contracts may elect to apply either IFRS 4 (if the entity has previously asserted explicitly that it regards such contracts as insurance contracts and has used accounting applicable to insurance contracts) or IAS 39 for measurement of financial guarantee contracts.

If the entity elects to apply IFRS 4, it should comply with IFRS 4 disclosure requirements to such contracts (refer to Section E).

If the entity elects to apply IAS 39 for measurement of financial guarantee contracts, it should comply with IFRS 7 disclosure requirements for these contracts.

		Y-NA-NM	REF

A9 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The following disclosures are required when an entity has non-current assets held for sale and/or discontinued operations as defined by IFRS 5.

Reference	Disclosure	Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS5p38 IAS1p68A	1. Present separately from other assets in the balance sheet a non-current asset classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale (within current assets).		
IFRS5p38 IAS1p68A	2. Do not offset the assets and liabilities of a disposal group and do not present as a single amount. Present the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately (classified as current liabilities) from other liabilities in the balance sheet		
IFRS5p38	3. Disclose separately the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes to the financial statements.		
IFRS5p39	4. Disclosure of the major classes of assets and liabilities is not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.		
IFRS5p38	5. Disclose separately any cumulative income or expanse recognised directly in equity relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.		
IFRS5p40	6. Amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the balance sheets for prior periods should not be reclassified or re-presented to reflect the classification in the balance sheet for the latest period presented.		
IFRS5p41	7. For a non-current asset (or disposal group) held for sale or sold, disclose: (a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group); (b) a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the expected disposal and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; (c) the gain or loss recognised as result of remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell, and if not separately presented on the face of the income statement, the caption in the income statement that includes that gain or loss; and (d) the segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented under IAS 14, if applicable.		
IFRS5p12	8. Disclose the information specified in para 5 (a), (b) and (d) above in the notes if the criteria for classification of non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale (refer to IFRS 5 paras 7 and 8) are met after the balance sheet date but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue.		
IFRS5p42	9. If a non-current asset (or disposal group) ceases to be held for sale, disclose a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), together with the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS5p33 12p81(h)	10. For discontinued operations, disclose the following for all periods presented: (a) a single amount on the face of the income statement 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 remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and (b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into: (i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; (ii) the gain or loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and (iii) the tax expense relating to: – the gain or loss on discontinuance; and – 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. *The analysis may be given in the notes or on the face of the income statement. If it is given on the face of the income statement, it should be presented in a section relating to discontinued operations separate from continuing operations.* *The analysis is not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.*		
IFRS5p34	11. Re-present the disclosures in para 7 above and A6.2 para 6 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the balance sheet date for the latest period presented.		
IFRS5p35	12. Present separately in discontinued operations any 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. The nature and amount of such adjustments should be disclosed		
IFRS5p36	13. If a component of an entity ceases to be classified as held for sale, reclassify the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations and include it in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. Disclose the amounts for prior periods as having been re-presented.		

Section B

Disclosures required of all entities but only in certain situations

Y-NA-NM REF

B1 Correction of prior-period errors

8p49 1. Disclose:
(a) the nature of the prior-period error;
(b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:
(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and
(ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share;
(c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and
(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.

8p49 *These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.*

B2 Reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy

1p110 1. Disclose accounting policies.

29p39(a) 2. Disclose the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date.

29p39(b) 3. Disclose whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach.

29p39(c) 4. Provide the following information:
(a) the identity of the price index;
(b) the level of the price index at the balance sheet date; and
(c) the movement in the index during the current and previous reporting period. *It is useful to disclose the three years cumulative inflation at the balance sheet date for each of the periods presented in the financial statements.*

29p9 5. Disclose the gain or loss on the net monetary position (defined by IAS 29 para 27) included in net income. *This is usually disclosed as a separate line above profit/loss before taxation in the income statement.*

21p42 6. *The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:*
(a) all amounts (assets, liabilities, equity items, and income and expenses, including comparatives) should be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent balance sheet, except:
(b) when amounts are translated into the currency of a non–hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts should be those that were presented as current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates).

21p43 7. *When an entity's functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity should restate its financial statements in accordance with IAS 29 before applying the translation method set out in IAS 21 para 42, except for comparative amounts that are translated into a currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy (refer to IAS 21 para 42(b)).*

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When the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and the entity no longer restates its financial statements in accordance with IAS 29, it should use as the historical costs to translate into the presentation currency the amounts restated to the price level at the date the entity ceased restating its financial statements.		

B3 Uncertainties about going concern

1p23 1. Disclose material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

1p23 2. In the extremely rare situation where the going concern basis has not been used, disclose that fact together with the reasons and the basis actually used to prepare the financial statements.

B4 Departure from IFRS

1p18 1. In the extremely rare situations where departure from IFRS is necessary to achieve a fair presentation, an entity may depart from IFRS if the relevant regulatory framework requires it or does not prohibit such a departure. In these circumstances, disclose:
   (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;
   (b) that it has complied in all material respects with applicable standards and interpretations, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation;
   (c) the standard or interpretation from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the standard or interpretation would require, the reason why that treatment would be misleading in the circumstances and the treatment adopted; and
   (d) for each period presented, the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.

2. If an entity has departed from a requirement of a standard or an interpretation in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, disclose point (c) and (d) of para 1 above.

1p21 3. In the extremely rare situations where departure from an IFRS is necessary to achieve a fair presentation but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits such a departure, disclose:
   (a) the title of the standard or interpretation in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement would be misleading in the circumstances; and
   (b) for each period presented, the adjustment to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation.

B5 Change of year-end

1p49 1. When an entity changes its year-end, and its financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, disclose:
   (a) the reason for a period other than one year being used; and
   (b) the fact that comparative amounts for the income statement, changes in equity, cash flows and related notes are not comparable.

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B6 Intermediate parent company – consolidated financial statements not presented

27p10 *Under IAS 27 para 10, a parent that is a wholly owned subsidiary need not present consolidated financial statements. If the parent is wholly or partially owned, it need not present consolidated financial statements if it informs the owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, and they do not object.*

27p41 1. When separate financial statements are prepared for a parent that, in accordance with IAS 27 para 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:
(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements;
(b) the fact that the exemption from consolidation has been used;
(c) the name and country of incorporation or residence of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS have been produced for public use;
(d) the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable;
(e) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including:
(i) the name;
(ii) country of incorporation or residence;
(iii) proportion of ownership interest; and
(iv) if different, proportion of voting power held; and
(f) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b) above.

B7 Share-based payments

IFRS2p44 1. Provide information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period. The entity should disclose at least the following:

IFRS2p45(a) (a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during period, the including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as:
(i) vesting requirements;
(ii) the maximum term of options granted; and
(iii) the method of settlement (for example, whether in cash or equity).

An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period.

IFRS2p45(b) (b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options:
(i) outstanding at the beginning of the period;
(ii) granted during the period;
(iii) forfeited during the period;
(iv) exercised during the period;
(v) expired during the period;
(vi) outstanding at the end of the period; and
(vii) exercisable at the end of the period.

IFRS2p45(c) (c) the weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the period. *The entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the period if options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period.*

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS2p45(d)	(d) for share options outstanding at the end of the period, (i) the range of exercise prices; and (ii) weighted average remaining contractual life. *If the range of exercise prices is wide, the outstanding options should be 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.*		
IFRS2p46	2. Provide 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 (refer to paras 3-5 below).		
IFRS2p47	3. If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, disclose at least the following:		
IFRS2p47(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: (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; (ii) how expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and (iii) whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.		
IFRS2p47(b)	(b) for other equity instruments granted during the period (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: (i) if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined; (ii) whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and (iii) whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and		
IFRS2p47(c)	(c) for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period: (i) an explanation of those modifications; (ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications); and (iii) information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured, consistently with the requirements set out in (a) and (b) above, where applicable.		
IFRS2p48	4. If the entity has measured directly the fair value of goods or services received during the period, disclose how that fair value was determined; for example, whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS2p49	5. If the entity has rebutted the presumption that fair value of goods and services other than employee services can be estimated reliably, disclose that fact and give an explanation of why the presumption was rebutted.		
IFRS2p50	6. Provide 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 at least the following:		
IFRS2p51	(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 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 (b) for liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions: (i) the total carrying amount at the end of the period; and (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 (for example, vested share appreciation rights).		
IFRS2p52	7. Disclose additional information that is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period, how fair value of the goods or services received or fair value of equity instruments granted during the period was determined and the effect of the share-based payment arrangements on profit or loss for the period and on financial position.		

B8 First-time adoption of IFRS

1. General disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS1p36	1. Include in the first IFRS financial statements at least one year of comparative information under IFRS.		
IFRS1p37	2. If the first IFRS financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP as explained in Sections B8.6 and B8.7: (a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under IFRS; and (b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRS. (Quantification of those adjustments is not required).		

2. Explanation of transition to IFRS

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS1p38	1. Provide an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.		
IFRS1p39	2. Include in the first IFRS financial statements: (a) reconciliations of the entity's equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRS for both of the following dates: (i) the date of transition to IFRS; and (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP; (b) a reconciliation of the profit or loss reported under previous GAAP for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements to its profit or loss under IFRS for the same period; and		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(c) if the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet, 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.		
IFRS1p40	The reconciliations required should give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the balance sheet and income statement.		
IFRS1p40	3. Disclose material adjustments to the cash flow statement, if an entity presented a cash flow statement under its previous GAAP		
IFRS1p41	4. If an entity becomes aware of errors made under previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by IFRS 1 para 39(a) and (b) should distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies.		
IFRS1p43	5. If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, disclose that fact in its first IFRS financial statements.		
IFRS1p43A	**3. Designation of financial assets or financial liabilities**		
	Disclose the fair value of any financial assets or financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale and the carrying amount in the previous financial statements.		
IFRS1p44	**4. Use of fair value as deemed cost**		
	If fair value is used as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, an investment property or an intangible asset (refer to IFRS 1 paras 16 and 18), the first IFRS financial statements should disclose, for each line item in the opening IFRS balance sheet: (a) the aggregate of those fair values; and (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.		
	5. Interim financial reports		
IFRS1p45	1. Interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by first IFRS financial statements should include reconciliations of: (a) equity under previous GAAP at the end of the comparable interim period to equity under IFRS at that date; and (b) profit or loss under previous GAAP for the comparable interim period (current and year-to-date) to profit or loss under IFRS for that period. In addition to the reconciliations required by (a) and (b) above, an entity's first interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements should include the reconciliations described in IFRS 1 para 39(a) and (b) (supplemented by the details required by IFRS 1 paras 40 and 41) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations.		
IFRS1p46	2. If a first-time adopter did not disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period in its most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP, disclose that information in its interim financial report or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.		

Section C

Industry-specific disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF

C1 Construction contracts

		Y-NA-NM	REF
1p110 11p39(b) 11p39(c)	1. Disclose in accounting policies: (a) the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognised in the period; and (b) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress.		
11p39(a)	2. Disclose the amount of contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period.		
11p40	3. For construction contracts in progress at the balance sheet date, disclose: (a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date; (b) the amount of advances received; and (c) the amount of retentions.		
11p42	4. Present on the balance sheet: (a) the gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset; and (b) the gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability.		

C2 Agriculture

1. General disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
17p32, 57	*The disclosure requirements of IAS 41 apply to owned biological assets and to the amounts of leased biological assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.*		
41p41, 42	1. Provide a description of each group of biological assets (narrative or quantified description).		
41p40	2. 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 estimated point-of-sale costs of biological assets.		
41p46	3. Describe, if it has not been disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements: (a) the nature of activities involving each group of biological assets; and (b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of: (i) each group of the entity's biological assets at the end of the period; and (ii) the output of agricultural produce during the period.		
41p47	4. Disclose the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each group of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each group of biological assets.		
41p48	5. Disclose the fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of agricultural produce harvested during the period, determined at the point of harvest.		
41p49	6. Disclose: (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; (b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and (c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
41p50	7. Present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. Include in the reconciliation:		
DV41p51	(a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs. Entities are encouraged to disclose by group or otherwise the amount due to physical changes and due to price changes; (b) increases due to purchases; (c) decreases due to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5; (d) decreases due to harvest; (e) increases resulting from business combinations; (f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on the translation of a foreign operation into the reporting entity's presentation currency; and (g) other changes.		
41p55	This reconciliation should separately identify any biological assets measured at cost loss accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in accordance with IAS 41 para 30.		
41p57	8. Disclose the following related to agricultural activity: (a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements; (b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies relating to government grants; and (c) significant decreases expected in the level of government grants.		
DV, 41p43	9. 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.		
	2. Additional disclosures where fair value of biological assets cannot be measured		
41p54	1. When fair value of biological assets cannot be measured and cost is used, disclose: (a) a description of the biological assets; (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; (c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; (d) the depreciation method used; (e) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and (f) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.		
41p55	2 Disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of biological assets. Disclose details of the following amounts included in net profit or loss related to those biological assets: (a) impairment losses; (b) reversals of impairment losses; and (c) depreciation.		
41p56	3. If an entity changes from cost to fair value during the current period, disclose: (a) a description of the biological assets; (b) an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and (c) the effect of the change.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF

C3 Public service concession arrangements

SIC29p6-7 1. For concession operators or concession providers, disclose the following in each period individually for each service concession arrangement or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangement:
- (a) a description of the arrangement;
- (b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (for example, the period of the concession, re-pricing dates and the basis on which re-pricing or renegotiation is determined);
- (c) the nature and extent (for example, quantity, time period or amount, as appropriate) of:
  - (i) rights to use specified assets;
  - (ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services;
  - (iii) obligations to acquire or to build items of property, plant and equipment;
  - (iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period;
  - (v) renewal and termination options; and
  - (vi) other rights and obligations (for example, major overhauls);
- (d) changes in the arrangement occurring during the period; and
- (e) how the service arrangement has been classified

SIC 29p6A Disclose revenue and profits or losses recognised on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset.

C4 Accounting by a lessor

Leases are financial instruments and therefore the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 apply also to leases. Refer to Section A8.

(a) Lessors – finance leases

17p47 1. Disclose:
- (a) a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the balance sheet date and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the balance sheet date;
- (b) the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the balance sheet date, for each of the following three periods:
  - (i) no later than one year;
  - (ii) later than one year and no later than five years; and
  - (iii) later than five years;
- (c) unearned finance income;
- (d) the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor;
- (e) the accumulated allowance for uncollectable minimum lease payments receivable;
- (f) contingent rents recognised in income; and
- (g) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements.

17p65 2. The disclosure requirements set out in para 1 above also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions of the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed.

IFRIC4pBC39 3. The disclosure requirements set out in para 1 above also apply to leases under IFRIC 4.

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(b) Lessors – operating leases

17p56, 57 1. Disclose:
(a) for each class of asset:
(i) gross carrying amount;
(ii) accumulated depreciation;
(iii) accumulated impairment loss;
(iv) depreciation charge for the period;
(v) impairment losses recognised for the period; and
(vi) impairment losses reversed for the period;
(b) the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, in total and for each of the following three periods after the balance sheet date:
(i) no later than one year;
(ii) later than one year and no later than five years;
(iii) later than five years;
(c) total contingent rents included in income; and
(d) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements.

17p65 2. The disclosure requirements set out in para 1 above also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions of the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed

IFRIC4pBC39 3. The disclosure requirements set out in para 1 above also apply to leases under IFRIC 4.

3. Arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance

SIC27p10-11 Certain special disclosures apply over the legal form of leases. Refer to Section A5.18 (c).

4. Sale and leaseback transactions

17p66 Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

C5 Decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds

IFRIC5p4 *IFRIC 5,'Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds', effective from 1 January 2006, explains how to treat expected reimbursements from funds set up to meet the costs of decommissioning plant (such as nuclear plant) or equipment (such as cars) or in undertaking environmental restoration or rehabilitation (such as rectifying pollution of water or restoring mined land). This interpretation applies to accounting in the financial statements of a contributor for interests arising from decommissioning funds that have both of the following features:*
(a) the assets are administered separately (either by being held in a separate legal entity or as segregated assets within another entity); and
(b) a contributor's right to access the assets is restricted.

A residual interest in a fund that extends beyond a right to reimbursement, such as a contractual right to distributions once all the decommissioning has been completed or on winding up the fund, may be an equity instrument within the scope of IAS 39 and is not within the scope of this Interpretation.

			Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRIC5p11	1.	A contributor discloses the nature of its interest in a fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund.		
IFRIC5p12	2.	When a contributor has an obligation to make potential additional contributions that is not recognised as a liability (refer to IFRIC5 para 10), it makes the disclosures required by IAS 37 para 86 (refer to Section A5.23).		
IFRIC5p13	3.	When a contributor accounts for its interest in the fund in accordance with IFRIC 5 para 9, it makes the disclosures required by IAS 37 para 85(c) (refer to Section A5.16).		

Section D

Additional disclosures required of listed entities

	Y-NA-NM	REF

D1 Segment reporting

1. General disclosures

14p3 14p4 14p5 *The segment information in IAS 14 should be given in the IFRS financial statements of entities whose equity or debt securities are publicly traded or that are in the process of issuing equity or debt securities in public securities markets. Other entities that prepare IFRS financial statements are encouraged to give segment disclosures; if they choose to give such information, they should comply fully with IAS 14. For the detailed rules on determining the segments to be reported in the financial statements, refer to IAS 14 paras 9, 16, 26, 27, 34-37, 41-43, 44 and 47. Refer also to IAS 14, Appendix B, which contains an illustration of the disclosures required for primary and secondary segment reporting formats.*

14p81 1. Disclose the types of product and service included in each reported business segment.

14p81 2. Disclose the composition of each reported geographical segment.

14p81 *If the information required by IAS 14 para 81 is disclosed elsewhere in the annual report, for example in the financial review, it need not be repeated in the financial statements.*

2. Primary segment format

14p50 1. Disclose for each reportable segment in the entity's primary segment reporting format:

14p51 (a) segment revenue analysed as follows:
  (i) sales to external customers; and
  (ii) revenue from transactions with other segments.

14p52 14p52(A) (b) segment result presenting the result from continuing operations separately from the result from discontinued operations. Restate segment results in prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures required by IAS 14 para 52 on discontinued operations relate to all operations that had been classified as discontinued at the balance sheet date of the latest period presented;

14p55 (c) total segment assets;

14p56 (d) segment liabilities;

14p57 (e) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets. *This disclosure should be on an accruals basis, not on a cash basis. It should include both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill;*

14p58 (f) depreciation and amortisation expense; and

14p61 (g) total amount of significant non-cash expenses, other than depreciation and amortisation, charged to the segment result – for example, segment charges.

14p63 *If the entity provides the segment cash flow disclosures that are encouraged by IAS 7 para 50(d), it need not also disclose depreciation and amortisation expense or significant non-cash expenses.*

DV,14p59 2. Disclose the nature and amount of any items of segment revenue and segment expense that are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of each reportable segment for the period *(for example, the items listed in IAS 1 para 87).*

		Y-NA-NM	REF
14p64	3. Disclose the aggregate of the entity's share of the net profit or loss of associates, joint ventures (where the equity method is used for joint ventures), or other investments accounted for under the equity method for each reportable segment. However, this requirement only applies if substantially all of those associates' operations are within a single segment.		
14p66	4. If the requirement in para 3 above applies, disclose the aggregate investments in those associates, joint ventures or other investments for each reportable segment.		
36p129	5. For each reportable primary segment, disclose: (a) the amount of impairment losses recognised: (i) in the income statement; and (ii) directly in equity; and (b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised: (i) in the income statement; and (ii) directly in equity.		
36p130	6. Where the impairment loss recognised or reversed is material to the financial statements taken as a whole, the following additional disclosures are required:		
36p130(c)	(a) for an individual asset – the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and		
36p130(d)	(b) for a cash-generating unit (CGU) – description of the CGU (for example, whether it is a business operation, geographical area or reportable segment under IAS 14) and the impairment loss recognised or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format.		
14p67	7. A reconciliation between the information disclosed for reportable segments and the aggregate information in the consolidated or entity financial statements. As a minimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements apply: (a) segment revenue reconciled to the entity's revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue); (b) segment result reconciled to a comparable measure of the entity's operating profit or loss from continuing operations, as well as to the entity's net profit or loss from continuing operations; (c) segment assets reconciled to the entity's assets; (d) segment liabilities reconciled to the entity's liabilities; and (e) segment result from discontinued operations reconciled to profit or loss from discontinued operations.		
14p71	8. Additional disclosures required, if geographical segments are primary segment format (either (a) or (b) should be applied): (a) if the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, disclose the revenue from sales to external customers for each customer-based geographical segment ('sales by destination') whose revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales; and		
14p72	(b) if the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of customers, and the assets are located in different geographical areas from the customers, disclose the following segment information for each asset-based geographical segment whose revenue from sales to external customers or segment assets are 10% or more of the group totals: (i) total of segment assets by geographical location of the assets; and (ii) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets by location of the assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill).		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	3. Secondary segment format		
	The disclosures in either paras 1 or 2 below (IAS 14 paras 69 or 70) apply, depending on whether the secondary segment format is geographical segments or business segments.		
14p69	1. If the geographical segments are the secondary segment format, disclose for each geographical segment, item (a) where the revenues are 10% or more of total consolidated sales, and items (b) and (c) where the assets are 10% or more of total assets: (a) segment revenue from external customers by geographical area based on geographical location of customers ('sales by destination'); (b) total of segment assets by geographical location of assets; and (c) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets by geographical location of assets (determined on an accruals basis not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill).		
14p70	2. If the business segments are the secondary segment format, disclose the following segment information for each business segment where the revenues are 10% or more of total consolidated sales, or where the assets are 10% or more of total assets: (a) segment revenue from external customers; (b) total of segment assets; and (c) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill).		
	3. In relation to paras 1 and 2 above, it is useful to reconcile the totals to the consolidated amounts.		
	4. Other disclosures		
14p74	1. A business segment or geographical segment for which information is reported to the board of directors and chief executive officer is not a reportable segment under IAS 14 if it earns a majority of its revenue from sales to other segments (often referred to in practice as a 'vertically integrated segment'). However, if that segment's revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of the entity's total external revenue, disclose that fact and the amounts of that segment's revenue from: (a) sales to external customers; and (b) internal sales to other segments.		
14p75	2. For inter-segment transfers, disclose: (a) the basis of pricing; and (b) any changes in the basis of pricing inter-segment transfers *Inter-segment transfers should be measured for segment reporting purposes on the basis that the entity actually used to price those transfers.*		
14p76	3. Changes in accounting policies adopted for segment reporting that have a material effect on segment information – restate prior period segment information unless it is impracticable to do so, and: (a) describe the nature of the change; (b) describe the reason for the change; (c) describe the fact that comparative information has been restated or that it is impracticable to do so; and (d) describe the financial effect of the change, if it is reasonably determinable.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
14p76	4. Changes in identification of the segments – restate comparatives onto the new basis unless this is impracticable. If restatement is impracticable, disclose the current year segment data on both the old and the new basis of segmentation.		
DV, 14p83	5. Do not report separately previously reported segments that no longer satisfy the quantitative thresholds. An explanation of the reasons why a previously reported segment is no longer reported may be useful in confirming expectations regarding declining markets and changes in the entity's strategies.		
14p84	6. When an entity adopts IAS 14 for the first time, the comparative segment data should be restated unless it is not practicable. If it is not practicable, disclose that fact.		

D2 Earnings per share

33p2,3	1. An entity that discloses earnings per share should calculate and disclose earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33. Earnings per share disclosures are required for entities whose ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded and for entities that are in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public markets.		
33p66	2. Present on the face of the income statement 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.		
	Present basic and diluted earnings per share with equal prominence for all periods presented.		
33p67	3. Present earnings per share for every period for which an income statement is presented. If diluted earnings per share is reported for at least one period, it should be reported for all periods presented, even if it equals basic earnings per share. If basic and diluted earnings per share are equal, dual presentation can be achieved in one line on the face of the income statement.		
33p68	4. An entity that reports a discontinuing operation should disclose the basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinuing operation either on the face of the income statement or in the notes to the financial statements.		
33p69	5. Present basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (a loss per share).		
	6. Disclose:		
33p70(a)	(a) the amounts used as the numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of those amounts to profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period. The reconciliation should include the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share;		
33p70(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 should include the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share; and		
33p70(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 are antidilutive for the period(s) presented.		

Section D – Additional disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
33p70(d)	7. Provide a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those accounted for in accordance with IAS 33 para 64, that occur after the balance sheet 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 end of the reporting period. *Examples are provided in IAS 33 para 71.*		
33p72	8. Financial instruments generating potential ordinary shares may incorporate terms and conditions that affect the measurement of basic and diluted earnings per share. These terms and conditions may determine whether any potential ordinary shares are dilutive and, if so, the effect on the weighted average number of shares outstanding and any consequent adjustments to profit or loss attributable to equity holders. The disclosure of the terms and conditions of such financial instruments and other contracts is encouraged, if not otherwise required (refer to IFRS 7).		
33p73	9. If an entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of the income statement other than one required by IAS 33, calculate such amounts using the weighted average number of ordinary shares determined in accordance with this standard. Disclose basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component with equal prominence and present in the notes to the financial statements. Indicate the basis on which the numerator(s) is (are) determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax. If a component of the income statement is used that is not reported as a line item in the income statement, provide a reconciliation between the component used and the line item that is reported in the income statement.		

Section E

Additional disclosures required of entities that issue insurance contracts

			Y-NA-NM	REF

E Additional disclosures required of entities that issue insurance contracts

IFRS4p36 1. Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from insurance contracts. Disclose at least the following:

IFRS4p37 (a) accounting policies for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expense;

(b) the recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and, if the insurer presents cash flow statement using the direct method, cash flows) arising from insurance contracts. If the insurer is a cedant, it should disclose:
- (i) gains and losses recognised in profit or loss on buying reinsurance; and
- (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;

(c) the process used to determine the assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of the recognised amounts described in (b) above; when practicable, also provide quantified disclosure of those assumptions;

(d) 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

(e) reconciliations of changes in insurance liabilities, reinsurance assets and, related deferred acquisition costs, if any.

IFRS4p38 2. Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts. Disclose at least the following:

IFRS4p39 (a) objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks;

(b) [deleted by the standard];

(c) information about insurance risk (both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance), including information about:
- (i) sensitivity to insurance risk (see IFRS 4 para 39A) of profit or loss and equity to changes in variables that have a material effect on them;
- (ii) concentrations of insurance risk, including a description of how management determines concentrations and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, type of insured event, geographical area, or currency);
- (iii) actual claims compared with previous estimates (claims development). The disclosure about claims development shall go 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. An insurer need not disclose this information for claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year;

(d) information about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk that IFRS 7 paras 31-42 would require if the insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7:
- (i) an insurer need not provide the maturity analysis required by IFRS 7 para 39(a) if it discloses information about the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities instead. This may take the form of an analysis, by estimated timing, of the amounts recognised in the balance sheet; and

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		(ii) if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may use that sensitivity analysis to meet the requirement in paragraph 40(a) of IFRS 7 para 40(a). Such an insurer should also provide the disclosures required by IFRS 7 para 41; and (e) 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.		
IFRS 4p39A		To comply with IFRS 4 para 39(c)(i), disclose either: (a) a sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected had changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the balance sheet date occurred; the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and any changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used. However, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may meet this requirement by disclosing that alternative sensitivity analysis and the disclosures required by paragraph 41 of IFRS 7; or (b) 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.		
IFRS7p30	3.	Some financial assets and financial liabilities contain a discretionary participation feature as described in IFRS 4. If an entity cannot measure reliably the fair value of that feature, disclose that fact together with a description of the contract, its carrying amount, an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably, information about the market for the instrument, information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the instrument and, if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.		
IFRS4p35(b)	4.	The issuer need not disclose the amount that would result from applying IAS 39 to the guaranteed element of a participation feature, nor does it need to present that amount separately. The issuer need not determine that amount if the total liability recognised is clearly higher.		
IFRS4p42	5.	An entity need not apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 4 to comparative information that relates to annual periods beginning before 1 January 2005, except for the disclosures required by IFRS 4 para 37(a) and (b) about accounting policies, and recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and cash flows if the direct method is used).		
IFRS4p43	6.	If it is impracticable to apply a particular requirement of IFRS 4 paras 10-35 to comparative information that relates to annual periods beginning before 1 January 2005, disclose that fact. *Applying the liability adequacy test (IFRS 4 paras 15-19) to such comparative information may be impracticable, but it is unlikely to be impracticable to apply other requirements of IFRS 4 paras 10-35 to such comparative information. IAS 8 explains the term 'impracticable'.*		

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IFRS4p44	7. In applying IFRS 4 para 39(c)(iii) – disclosure of actual claims compared with previous estimates – an entity need not disclose information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year in which it applies IFRS 4.		
	8. If it is impracticable, when an entity first applies IFRS 4, to prepare information about claims development that occurred before the beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full comparative information that complies with IFRS 4, disclose that fact.		
39p103B, IFRS4p41A	*Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 4, 'Financial guarantee contracts', was issued in August 2005. A new definition of financial guarantee contracts was added in IAS 39 and IFRS 4. The disclosure requirements for financial guarantees are included in Section A8.11.*		

Section F

Disclosures required for retirement benefit plans

F Disclosures required for retirement benefit plans

Ref	Item	Y-NA-NM	REF
26p13	1. Include in the report provided by a defined contribution plan: (a) a statement of net assets available for benefits; and (b) a description of the funding policy.		
26p17, 35(d)	2. Include in the report of a defined benefit plan either: (a) a statement that shows: (i) the net assets available for benefits; (ii) the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, distinguishing between vested benefits and non-vested benefits; and (iii) the resulting excess or deficit; or (b) a statement of net assets available for benefits including either: (i) a note disclosing the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, distinguishing between vested benefits and non-vested benefits; or (ii) a reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report.		
26p35(a)	3. Disclose in the statement of net assets available for benefits: (a) assets at period end, suitably classified; (b) basis of valuation of assets; (c) details of any single investment exceeding 5% of net assets available for benefits, or 5% of any class or type of security; (d) details of any investment in the employer; and (e) liabilities other than the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.		
26p34(a) 26p35(b)	4. The report of a retirement benefit plan, whether defined benefit or defined contribution, should also contain the following information: (a) statement of changes in net assets available for benefits, including: (i) employer contributions; (ii) employee contributions; (iii) investment income (for example, interest and dividends); (iv) other income; (v) benefits paid or payable (analysed, for example, as retirement, death and disability benefits, and lump-sum payments); (vi) administrative expenses; (vii) other expenses; (viii) taxes on income; (ix) profits and losses on disposal of investments; (x) changes in value of investments; and (xi) transfers from and to other plans;		
26p13, 35(c)	(b) a description of the funding policy;		
26p34(b)	(c) a summary of significant accounting policies;		
26p36, 34(c)	(d) a description of the plan, which may include the following details and the affect o f any changes during the period: (i) names of employers; (ii) employee groups covered; (iii) number of participants receiving benefits; (iv) number of other participants (classified as appropriate); (v) type of plan (defined contribution or defined benefit); (vi) whether participants contribute to the plan; (vii) description of retirement benefits promised to participants; (viii) description of any plan termination terms; and (ix) changes in the above items during the period covered by the report; and		
26p32	(e) for plan investments for which an estimate of fair value is not possible, the reason why fair value is not used. *IAS 26 paras 16, 22 and 36 provide guidance on disclosures.*		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
26p35(e)	5. For defined benefit plans, disclose the following:		
	(a) significant actuarial assumptions made;		
26p17	(b) date of the most recent actuarial valuation;		
26p35(e)	(c) the method used to calculate present value of promised retirement benefits;		
26p18	(d) the effect of any changes in actuarial assumptions that have had a significant effect on the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits; and		
26p19	(e) an explanation of the relationship between the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits and the net assets available for benefits.		

Section G

Suggested disclosures for financial review outside the financial statements

	Y-NA-NM	REF

G Suggested disclosures for financial review outside the financial statements

DV, 1p9 1. Outside the financial statements – provide a review of:
(a) the main factors and influences determining performance, including changes in the environment in which the entity operates, the entity's response to those changes and their effect, and the entity's policy for investment to maintain and enhance performance, including its dividend policy;
(b) the sources of funding and its targeted ratio of liabilities to equity; and
(c) the entity's resources not recognised in the balance sheet in accordance with IFRS.

DV, 1p10 2. Outside the financial statements, provide environmental reports, value-added statements, etc, if management believes these will assist users in making economic decisions.

IFRS does not address the requirements for information to be included in a directors' report or financial commentary. These requirements are generally determined by local laws and regulations. Companies may present, outside the financial statements, a financial review by management that describes and explains the main features of the entity's financial performance and financial position and the principal uncertainties it faces.

IOSCO's standard on operating and financing reviews for prospectuses

In 1998, IOSCO issued 'International Disclosure Standards for Cross-Border Offerings and Initial Listings for Foreign Issuers', comprising recommended disclosure standards including an operating and financial review and discussion of future prospects. IOSCO standards for prospectuses are not mandatory, but they will increasingly be incorporated in national stock exchange requirements both for prospectuses and annual reports. The text of IOSCO's standard on 'Operating and Financial Reviews and Prospects' is reproduced below:

Discuss the company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations for each year and interim period for which financial statements are required, including the causes of material changes from year to year in financial statement line items, to the extent necessary for an understanding of the company's business as a whole. Information provided also should relate to all separate segments of the company. Provide the information specified below as well as such other information that is necessary for an investor's understanding of the company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operation.

1. Operating Results. Provide information regarding significant factors, including unusual or infrequent events or new developments, materially affecting the company's income from operations, indicating the extent to which income was so affected. Describe any other significant component of revenue or expenses necessary to understand the company's results of operations.
(a) To the extent that the financial statements disclose material changes in net sales or revenues, provide a narrative discussion of the extent to which such changes are attributable to changes in prices or to changes in the volume or amount of products or services being sold or to the introduction of new products or services.
(b) Describe the impact of inflation, if material. If the currency in which financial statements are presented is of a country that has experienced hyperinflation, the existence of such

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inflation, a five year history of the annual rate of inflation and a discussion of the impact of hyperinflation on the company's business should be disclosed. (c) Provide information regarding the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the company, if material, and the extent to which foreign currency net investments are hedged by currency borrowings and other hedging instruments. (d) Provide information regarding any governmental economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the company's operations or investments by host country shareholders. 2. <u>Liquidity and Capital Resources.</u> The following information should be provided: (a) Information regarding the company's liquidity (both short and long term), including: (i) a description of the internal and external sources of liquidity and a brief discussion of any material unused sources of liquidity. Include a statement by the company that, in its opinion, the working capital is sufficient for the company's present requirements, or, if not, how it proposes to provide the additional working capital needed; (ii) an evaluation of the sources and amounts of the company's cash flows, including the nature and extent of any legal or economic restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances and the impact such restrictions have had or are expected to have on the ability of the company to meet its cash obligations; and (iii) information on the level of borrowings at the end of the period under review, the seasonality of borrowing requirements and the maturity profile of borrowings and committed borrowing facilities, with a description of any restrictions on their use. (b) Information regarding the type of financial instruments used, the maturity profile of debt, currency and interest rate structure. The discussion also should include funding and treasury policies and objectives in terms of the manner in which treasury activities are controlled, the currencies in which cash and cash equivalents are held, the extent to which borrowings are at fixed rates, and the use of financial instruments for hedging purposes. (c) Information regarding the company's material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the latest financial year and any subsequent interim period and an indication of the general purpose of such commitments and the anticipated sources of funds needed to fulfil such commitments. 3. <u>Research and Development, Patents and Licenses etc.</u> Provide a description of the company's research and development policies for the last three years, where it is significant, including the amount spent during each of the last three financial years on company-sponsored research and development activities. 4. <u>Trend Information.</u> The company should identify the most significant recent trends in production, sales and inventory, the state of the order book and costs and selling prices since the latest financial year. The company also should discuss, for at least the current financial year, any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the company's net sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.		

Section H

Disclosures required of early adopters

	Y-NA-NM	REF

H1 IFRS 1, First-time adoption of IFRS

1. Use of fair value as deemed cost

IFRS1p44A If an entity uses a deemed cost in its opening IFRS balance sheet for an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its separate financial statements, disclose in the first IFRS financial statements:

IFRS1p44A(a) (a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is the previous GAAP carrying amount;

IFRS1p44A(b) (b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and

IFRS1p44A(c) (c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

2. Early adoption disclosures

IFRS 1p47K, 27p45B The amendment to IFRS 1 and IAS 27 applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, with early application permitted. If an entity applies the amendment to IFRS 1 and IAS 27 for an earlier period, disclose that fact.

H2 IFRS 2 Amendment, Vesting conditions and cancellations

1. Early adoption disclosures

IFRS2p62 The amendment to IFRS 2 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, with early application permitted. If an entity applies the amendment to IFRS 2 for an earlier period, disclose that fact.

H3 IFRS 3 Amendment, Business combinations and consequential amendments

1. General disclosures

IFRS3p59 1. The acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of a business combination that occurs either:

IFRS3p59 (a) (a) during the current reporting period; or

IFRS3p59 (b) (b) after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

IFRS3p60 2. To meet the objective in IFRS 3 para 59, the acquirer discloses the information specified in paras B64-B66.

IFRS3pB64 3. For each business combination that took effect during the reporting period, disclose:

IFRS3pB64(a) (a) the name and a description of the acquiree

IFRS3pB64(b) (b) the acquisition date;

IFRS3pB64(c) (c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired;

IFRS3pB64(d) (d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree;

IFRS3pB64(e) (e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors;

IFRS3pB64(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:

IFRS3pB64(f)(i) (i) cash;

IFRS3pB64(f)(ii) (ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer;

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB64(f)(iii)	(iii) liabilities incurred – for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and		
IFRS3pB64(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.		
IFRS3pB64(g)	(g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:		
IFRS3pB64(g)(i)	(i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date;		
IFRS3pB64(g)(ii)	(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and		
IFRS3pB64(g)(iii)	(iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer discloses that fact;		
IFRS3pB64(h)	(h) for acquired receivables:		
IFRS3pB64(h)(i)	(i) the fair value of the receivables;		
IFRS3pB64(h)(ii)	(ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and		
IFRS3pB64(h)(iii)	(iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected. *The disclosures should be provided by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.*		
IFRS3pB64(i)	(i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.		
IFRS3pB64(j)	(j) for each contingent liability recognised in accordance with IFRS 3 para 23, the information required in IFRS 3 para 85 of IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. If a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the acquirer discloses:		
IFRS3pB64(j)(i)	(i) the information required by paragraph 86 of IAS 37;		
IFRS3pB64(j)(ii)	(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably *(refer to Section A5.16 for detailed IAS 37 para 85 disclosure requirements and to Section A5.23 for detailed IAS 37 para 86 disclosure requirements);* and		
IFRS3pB64(k)	(k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes;		
IFRS3pB64(l)	(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 para 51:		
IFRS3pB64(l)(i)	(i) a description of each transaction;		
IFRS3pB64(l)(ii)	(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;		
IFRS3pB64(l)(iii)	(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and		
IFRS3pB64(l)(iv)	(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount;		
IFRS3pB64(m)	(m) the disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by IFRS 3p64(l) includes the amount of acquisition-related costs and, separately, the amount of those costs recognised as an expense and the line item or items in the statement of comprehensive income in which those expenses are recognised. Also disclose the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense and how they were recognised;		
IFRS3pB64(n)	(n) in a bargain purchase (see IFRS 3 paras 34–36):		
IFRS3pB64(n)(i)	(i) the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3 para 34 and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and		
IFRS3pB64(n) (ii)	(ii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain;		

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IFRS3pB64(o)	(o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:		
IFRS3pB64(o)(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		
IFRS3pB64(o)(ii)	(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;		
IFRS3pB64(p)	(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:		
IFRS3pB64(p)(i)	(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and		
IFRS3pB64(p)(ii)	(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest the in acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see IFRS 3 para 42) and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised; and		
IFRS3pB64(q)	(q) the following information:		
IFRS3pB64(q)(i)	(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and		
IFRS3pB64(q)(ii)	(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.		
IFRS3pB64	4. If disclosure of any of the information required by this subparagraph is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable. IFRS 3 uses the term 'impracticable' with the same meaning as in IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'.		
IFRS3pB65	5. For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer discloses in aggregate the information required by paragraph B64(e)-(q).		
IFRS3pB66	6. If the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the acquirer discloses the information required by IFRS 3 para 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.		
	2. Adjustments		
IFRS3p61	1. 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.		
	3. Measurement period		
IFRS3p62	1. To meet the objective in IFRS 3 para 61, the acquirer discloses the information specified in IFRS 3 para B67.		
IFRS3pB67	2. To meet the objective in paragraph 61, the acquirer discloses the following information for each material business combination or in the aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively:		

Reference	Requirement	Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB67(a)	(a) if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete (see IFRS 3 para 45) for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination have been determined only provisionally:		
IFRS3pB67 (a)(i), (ii)	(i) the reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete;		
	(ii) the assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete; and		
IFRS3pB67(a)(iii)	(iii) the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3 para 49.		

4. Contingent consideration

Reference	Requirement	Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB67(b)	1. 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:		
IFRS3pB67(b)(i)	(a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement;		
IFRS3pB67(b)(ii)	(b) any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and		
IFRS3pB67(b)(iii)	(c) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration.		

5. Contingent liabilities

Reference	Requirement	Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB67(c)	1. For contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination, the acquirer discloses the information required by IAS 37 paras 84 and 85 for each class of provision;		

Refer to Section A5.16 for detailed IAS 37 para 84 and para 85 disclosure requirements.

6. Goodwill

Reference	Requirement	Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB67 (d)	1. Disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(i)	(a) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period;		
IFRS3pB67 (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, Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations';		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(iii)	(c) adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3 para 67;		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(iv)	(d) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale;		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(v)	(e) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36 (IAS 36 requires disclosure of information about the recoverable amount and impairment of goodwill in addition to this requirement);		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(vi)	(f) net exchange rate differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates'; and		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS3pB67 (d)(vii)	(g) any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period;		
IFRS3pB67 (d)(viii)	(h) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period.		
36p133	If any portion of the goodwill recognised 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 para 84), the amount of the unallocated goodwill is disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.		
	7. Evaluation of the financial effects of gains and losses recognised in the current reporting period		
IFRS3pB67 (e)	1. Disclose the amount and an explanation of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both:		
IFRS3pB67 (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 period; and		
IFRS3pB67 (e)(ii)	(b) is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements.		
IFRS3p63	2. If the specific disclosures required by this and other IFRSs do not meet the objectives set out in IFRS 3 paras 59 and 61, the acquirer discloses whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives.		
	8. Early adoption – disclosure		
IFRS3p64	3. Apply the standard prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted. However, this IFRS is applied only at the beginning of an annual reporting period that begins on or after 30 June 2007. If an entity applies this IFRS before 1 July 2009, disclose that fact and apply IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) at the same time.		
	9. Other disclosures impacted by the early adoption of IFRS 3		
12p81(h)	1. Income taxes. Disclose separately: (a) In respect of discontinued operations, the tax relating to: (i) the gain or loss on discontinuance; and (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;		
12p81(i)	(b) 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;		
12p81(j)	(c) If a business combination in which the entity is the acquirer causes a change in the amount recognises for its pre-acquisition deferred tax asset (see IAS 12 para 67), the amount of that change; and		
12p81(k)	(d) 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 para 68), a description of the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised.		

Y-NA-NM | REF

H4 IFRS 8, Operating segments

1. General disclosures

IFRS8p20 1. Disclose information to enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the entity engages and the economic environment in which it operates.

2. Disclose the following general information:

IFRS8p22 (a), (b)
(a) the factors used in identifying the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation (for example, by geographical area, products and services, or a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated); and
(b) the types of products and services from which each reportable segment generates revenues.

IFRS8p21 3. Give reconciliations of balance sheet amounts for reportable segments to the entity's balance sheet amounts for each date at which a balance sheet is presented.

2. Profit or loss, assets and liabilities

IFRS8p23 1. Report a measure of profit or loss and total assets for each reportable segment, and a measure of liabilities for each reportable segment if that amount is regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

IFRS8p23 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) 2. Disclose the following information for each reportable segment if the information is included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, or is otherwise regularly provided to them, even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss:
(a) revenues from external customers;
(b) revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity;
(c) interest revenue;
(d) interest expense;
(e) depreciation and amortisation;
(f) material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with IAS 1 para 86;
(g) the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method;
(h) income tax income or expense; and
(i) material non-cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation).

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

IFRS8p24(a), (b) 3. 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 is otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in that measure of segment assets:
(a) the amount of investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; and
(b) the amount of additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	3. Explanation of segment profit or loss, segment assets and liabilities		
IFRS8p27(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	1. Provide an explanation of the measurements of profit or loss, assets and liabilities for each reportable segment, including: (a) the basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments; (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. 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; (c) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets. 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; (d) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' liabilities and the entity's liabilities. 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; (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 (f) the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments (for example, where depreciation expense is allocated to a segment but the related asset is not).		
	4. Reconciliations		
IFRS8p28(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	1. Provide reconciliations (all material reconciling items are separately identified and disclosed) of the following: (a) the total of reportable segments' revenues to the entity's revenue; (b) the total of the reportable segments' measure of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax and discontinued operations, unless items such as tax income and expense are allocated to segments, in which case the reconciliation may be to the entity's profit or loss after those items; (c) the total of the reportable segments' assets to those of the entity; (d) the total of the liabilities of the reportable segments to those of the entity (where segment liabilities are reported); and (e) for any other material item the total of the reportable segments' amount to the corresponding amount for the entity.		
	5. Restatement of previously reported information		
IFRS8p29	1. Where there has been a change in the composition of the entity's reportable segments, disclose whether it has restated the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods. *Where there is such a change, restate corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim periods, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop would be excessive. Make this decision for each individual item of disclosure.*		

			Y-NA-NM	REF
IFRS8p30	2.	Where there has been a change in the composition of the entity's reportable segments and segment information for earlier periods, including interim periods, is not restated, the entity shall disclose in the year in which the change occurs 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).		
	6.	**Entity-wide disclosures**		
IFRS8p31 IFRS8p32	1.	Provide the following information if it is not provided as part of the reportable segment information. (a) the revenues from external customers for each product and service, or each group of similar products and services, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive, in which case, disclose that fact; and (b) the amounts of the revenues are based on the revenue per the financial statements.		
IFRS8p33 (a), (b)	2.	Provide the following geographical information, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive (if this is the case, disclose this fact): (a) revenues for external customers split between those attributable to the entity's country of domicile and all foreign countries in total from which the entity derives revenues. Disclose the basis for attributing revenues from external customers to individual countries;If revenues from external customers attributed to an individual foreign country are material those revenues should be disclosed separately; and (b) non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts) split between those located in the entity's country of domicile and those located in all foreign countries in total in which the entity holds assets. If assets in an individual foreign country are material, disclose those assets separately. *The amounts of the assets and revenues are based on the amounts per the financial statements. An entity may provide, in addition to this information, subtotals of geographical information about groups of countries.*		
IFRS8p34	3.	Provide information about the extent of the entity's reliance on its major customers. If revenues from transactions with a single external customer are 10% or more of the entity's revenues, disclose that fact, along with the total amounts of revenues from each such customer and the identity of the segments reporting the revenues. *The entity need not disclose the identity of a major customer or the amount of revenues that each segment reports from that customer. A group of entities (or government – national,, state, provincial, territorial, local, foreign) under common control shall be considered a single customer.*		
	7.	**Early adoption disclosure**		
IFRS8p35	1.	IFRS 8, 'Operating segments', published in 2006, supersedes IAS 14, 'Segment reporting'. IFRS 8 is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, with early adoption permitted. If the standard is adopted early, disclose that fact.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	8. Other disclosures impacted by the early adoption of IFRS 8		
IFRS5p41(d)	1. Non-current assets held for sale. Disclose in the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented.		
7p50(d)	2. Statement of cash flows. *An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment.*		
36p129	3. Impairment. An entity that reports segment information in accordance with IFRS 8 discloses the following for each reportable segment: (a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and directly in equity during the period; and (b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and directly in equity during the period.		
36p130(c)(i), (ii)	Disclose for each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the period for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit: (a) for an individual asset: (i) the nature of the asset; and (ii) if the entity reports segment information in accordance with IFRS 8, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs; and		
36p130(d)(i), (ii)	(b) for a cash-generating unit: (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); and (ii) the amount of impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and, if the entity reports segment information in accordance with IFRS 8, by reportable segment.		

H5 IAS 1 Revised, Presentation of financial statements

1. Structure and content

		Y-NA-NM	REF
1p49	1. Identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published documents.		
1p51	2. Identify each financial statement and the notes.		
1p10 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	3. Include the following components in the financial statements: (a) a statement of financial position (balance sheet) at the period end date; (b) a statement of comprehensive income for the period; (c) separate income statement (if presented); (d) a statement of changes in equity for the period; (e) a statement of cash flows for the period; and (f) notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.		
1p12	*Where an income statement is presented, this should be immediately before the statement of comprehensive income.*		
1p10(f)	4. Where an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items, or reclassifies items in its financial statements, include a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period.		
1p11	5. Present with equal prominence all of the financial statements.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
1p16	6. Make an explicit and unreserved statement in the notes that the financial statements comply with IFRS. *Financial statements should not be described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS.*		
1p19, 1p20	7. In extremely rare circumstances where an entity departs from a requirement in IFRS because compliance with that requirement would be so misleading as to conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, disclose: (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity; (b) that it has complied with applicable IFRSs, except that it has departed from a particular requirement in order to achieve a fair presentation; and (c) the title of the IFRS from which the entity has departed and the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading, and the treatment adopted; and (d) for each period presented, the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.		
1p21	8. Where an entity has departed from a requirement of an IFRS in a prior period and the amounts recognised in the current period are affected by that departure, make disclosures (c) and (d) above.		
1p23(a), (b)	9. Where management concludes that compliance with a requirement in IFRS would be so misleading as to conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, but departure from the requirement is prohibited by the relevant regulatory framework, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance as far as possible by disclosing: (a) the title of the IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement and the reason why management considers compliance with that requirement to be so misleading as to conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework; and (b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to give a fair presentation.		
1p25	10. Make an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Where management is aware of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclose those uncertainties.		
1p25(a), (b)	11. Where the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, disclose that fact, together with the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.		
1p29	12. Present separately each material class of similar items. Present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.		
1p32	13. Do not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses unless required or permitted by an IFRS.		
1p36(a), (b)	14. Where an entity has changed the end of its reporting period and prepares financial statements for a period of less than or more than one year, disclose: (a) the period covered by the financial statements; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(c) the fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.		
1p38	15. Disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements, except where IFRSs permit or require otherwise. This includes comparative information for both narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant to understanding the financial statements for the current period.		
1p39	16. An entity disclosing comparative information shall present, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. Where an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, it shall present, as a minimum, three statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. An entity presents statements of financial position as at: (a) the end of the current period; (b) the end of the previous period (which is the same as the beginning of the current period); and (c) the beginning of the earliest comparative period.		
1p41 (a), (b), (c)	17. Where an entity has reclassified comparative amounts due to a change in presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, disclose: (a) the nature of the reclassification; (b) the amount of each item or class of item that is reclassified; and (c) the reason for the reclassification. *When an entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, reclassify comparative amounts unless it is impracticable to do so.*		
1p42	18. Where an entity changes the presentation or classification of items, but it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, disclose: (a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts; and (b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.		
1p45	19. Retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless: (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 would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies; or (b) an IFRS requires a change in presentation.		
1p51 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	20. Display the following information prominently, and repeat where necessary for the information presented to be understood: (a) the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the previous reporting period; (b) whether the financial statements are for an individual entity or a group; (c) the date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the financial statements and notes; and (d) the presentation currency (defined in IAS 21); and (e) the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	1. Statement of comprehensive income and related notes		
1p81 (a), (b)	1. Include either: (a) a single statement of comprehensive income; or (b) a statement displaying components of profit or loss (a separate income statement) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income).		
1p82 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(i), (e)(ii), (f), (g), (h),(i)	2. Include in the statement of comprehensive income, as a minimum, line items showing the following amounts for the period: (a) revenue; (b) finance costs; (c) share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; (d) tax expense; (e) a single amount comprising the total of: (i) the post-tax profit or loss on 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 groups that make up discontinued operations; (f) profit or loss; (g) each component of other comprehensive income classified by nature (excluding amounts in (h)); (h) share of the other comprehensive income of associated joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; and (i) total comprehensive income.		
1p83 (a)(i), (a)(ii), (b)(i), (b)(ii)	3. Disclose the following in the statement of comprehensive income as allocations of profit or loss for the period: (a) profit or loss for the period attributable to: (i) minority interests; and (ii) owners of the parent; and (b) total comprehensive income for the period attributable to: (i) minority interests; and (ii) owners of the parent.		
1p84	*Entities may give this information in the statement of comprehensive income or in the separate income statement.*		
1p85	4. Present additional line items, headings and sub-totals in the statement of comprehensive income (and the separate income statement, if presented) when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.		
1p87	5. No item of income or expense is shown as an extraordinary item, either in the statement of comprehensive income (or the separate income statement, if presented), or in the notes.		
1p90	6. Disclose, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income including reclassification adjustments.		
1p92	7. Disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income.		
1p94	8. An entity presenting reclassification adjustments in the notes presents the components of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments.		
1p97	9. Disclose separately the nature and amount of items of income or expense that are material.		

Reference	Item	Y-NA-NM	REF
1p99,1p100, 1p101	10. Give an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Entities are encouraged to present this analysis in the statement of comprehensive income or in the separate income statement (if presented). When an entity uses a by function analysis, it must, at a minimum, disclose cost of sales separate from other expenses.		
1p104	11. Where the entity classifies expenses by function, disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation, amortisation and employee benefits expense.		
20p29	12. Government grants related to income are sometimes presented as a credit in the statement of comprehensive income, either: (a) separately or under a general heading such as 'Other income'; or (b) deducted in reporting the related expense.		
20p29A	13. If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement, as described in IAS 1 para 81 then it presents grants related to income as required in IAS 20 para 29.		
33p4	14. An entity that chooses to disclose earnings per share based on its separate financial statements presents such earnings per share information only in its statement of comprehensive income and not in the consolidated financial statements.		
33p4A	15. An entity that presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement as described in IAS 1 para 81, presents earnings per share only in that separate statement.		
19p93B	16. Present actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income.		
IFRS 1p6	17. An entity shall prepare and present an opening IFRS statement of financial position at the date of transition to IFRSs.		
12p81	18. Disclose separately the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income		
	2. Statement of changes in equity		
1p106 (a), (b), (c), (d)	1. The statement of changes in equity shows the following: (a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and minority interest; (b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8; (c) the amounts of transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners; and (d) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing each change.		
1p107	2. Disclose, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount per share.		

			Y-NA-NM	REF
	3.	**Statement of financial position and related note**		
1p54(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r)	1.	Include in the statement of financial position, as a minimum, the following line items: (a) property, plant and equipment; (b) investment property; (c) intangible assets; (d) financial assets (excluding amounts shown under (e), (h) and (i)); (e) investments accounted for using the equity method; (f) biological assets; (g) inventories; (h) trade and other receivables; (i) cash and cash equivalents; (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; (k) trade and other payables; (l) provisions; (m) financial liabilities (excluding amounts shown under (k) and (l)); (n) liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in IAS 12; (o) deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12; (p) liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5; (q) minority interest, presented within equity, but separately from shareholders' equity (if the amendments to IAS 27 have been adopted the reference to 'minority interest' in IAS 1 para 54(q) is replaced with 'non-controlling interest' and the reference to 'parent shareholders' equity' is replaced with 'equity of the owners of the parent'); and (r) issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.		
1p55	2.	Present additional line items, heading and subtotals on the face of the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.		
1p56	3.	Do not classify deferred tax assets or liabilities as current assets		
1p77	4.	Disclose further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. This disclosure is made either in the statement of financial position or in the notes.		
1p60(a), (b)	5.	If the current/non-current distinction of assets and liabilities is made on the face of the balance sheet, apply the classification rules in IAS 1 paras 66-76. If they are not made on the face of the balance sheet, ensure that a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Ensure also that assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity.		
1p64		*An entity is permitted to use a mixed basis of presentation when this provides information that is reliable and more relevant – for example, when an entity has diverse operations.*		
1p61	6.	Whichever method of presentation is applied, disclose the non-current portion (the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months) for each asset and liability item that combines current and non-current amounts.		
1p79(a)(i), (a)(ii), (a)(iii), (a)(iv), (a)(v), (a)(vi), (a)(vii), (b)	7.	Disclose the following information either in the statement of financial position or in the notes: (a) for each class of share capital: (i) the number of shares authorised; (ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid;		

			Y-NA-NM	REF
		(iii) the par value per share, or that the shares have no par value; (iv) a reconciliation between the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and the end of the reporting period; (v) the rights, preferences and restrictions for each class of share, including restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital; (vi) shares in the entity held by the entity itself of by its subsidiaries or associates; and (vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including the terms and amounts; and (b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.		
1p80	8.	If the entity has no share capital, disclose information, showing changes in each category of equity interest during the period, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.		
	4.	**Notes to the financial statements**		
1p112(a), (b), (c)	1.	Disclose in the notes: (a) information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used; (b) the information required by IFRSs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and (c) information that is not presented elsewhere but is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		
1p113		The notes are given in a systematic manner, as far as is practicable, with each item in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, the separate income statement (where presented) and in the statements of changes in equity and cash flows cross-referenced to any related information in the notes.		
1p117(a), (b)	2.	Disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies: (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		
1p122	3.	Disclose the judgements, apart from those involving estimations that management has made in applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.		
1p125(a), (b) 1p129	4.	Disclose information about the assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of leading to material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, disclose: (a) their nature, and (b) their carrying amount as at the period end date. *Examples of the types of disclosures an entity makes are:* *(a) the nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty* *(b) the sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underling their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity* *(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* *(d) an explanation of the changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved.*		

			Y-NA-NM	REF
1p134, 135(a)(i), (a)(ii), (a)(iii), (b), (c), (d), (e)	5.	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including: (a) qualitative information about the objectives, policies and processes, including: (i) a description of what the entity manages as capital; (ii) the nature of any externally imposed capital requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and (iii) how the entity is meeting its objectives for managing capital; (b) summary quantitative data about what the entity manages as capital; (c) any changes in (a) and (b) compared to the prior period; (d) whether the entity has complied with any externally imposed capital requirements during the reporting period; and (e) where the entity has not complied with any externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of not complying with those requirements. The above disclosure is based on information provided internally to key management personnel.		
1p137(a), (b)	6.	Disclose in relation to dividends: (a) the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to owners in the period, and the related amount per share; and (b) the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.		
1p138(a), (b), (c)	7.	Disclose the following: (a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, the country in which it is incorporated and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office); (b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities; and (c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group		
		Early adoption – disclosures		
1p139	8.	IAS 1 Revised applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity adopts this standard for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	5.	Other disclosures impacted by the early adoption of IAS 1 Revised		
	1.	IAS 1 Revised has introduced a number of wording changes and amends a number of references in other IFRSs (standards and interpretations). Some of the wording changes introduced in IAS 1 revised are as follows: (a) 'On the face of' is amended to 'in'; (b) 'Income statement' is amended to 'statement of comprehensive income'; (c) 'Balance sheet' is amended to 'statement of financial position'; (d) 'Cash flow statement' is amended to 'statement of cash flows'; (e) 'Balance sheet date' is amended to 'end of the reporting period'; (f) 'Subsequent balance sheet date' is amended to 'end of the subsequent reporting period'; (g) 'Each balance sheet date' is amended to 'the end of each reporting period'; (h) 'After the balance sheet date' is amended to 'after the reporting period';		

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(i) 'Reporting date' is amended to 'end of the reporting period'; (j) 'Each reporting date' is amended to 'the end of each reporting period'; (k) 'Last annual reporting date' is amended to 'end of the last annual reporting period'; (l) 'Equity holders' is amended to 'owners'; (m) 'Removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss' and 'removed from equity and included in profit or loss' are amended to 'reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment'; (n) 'Standard or Interpretation' is amended to 'IFRS'; (o) 'a Standard or Interpretation' is amended to 'an IFRS'; and (p) 'Standards and Interpretations' is amended to 'IFRSs'		
	References to the current version of IAS 7, 'Cash flow statements' are amended to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.		
	References to the current version of IAS 10, 'Events after the balance sheet date' are amended to 'IAS 10, Events after the reporting period'.		
	A complete list of these amendments to other pronouncements is contained in the Appendix to the revised IAS 1. These amendments are applicable upon the adoption of the revised IAS 1 and impact a large number of disclosures.		
	If an entity early adopts the revised IAS 1, apply the amendments to all IFRSs.		

H6 IAS 23 Revised, Borrowing costs

1. General disclosures

23p26 (a), (b)	Disclose: (a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and (b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.		

2. Early adoption disclosures

23p29	IAS 23 Revised applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity adopts IAS 23 Revised for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		

H7 IAS 27 Amendment, Consolidated and separate financial statements

1. Subsidiaries

27p41(a), (b), (c)	Disclose the following in the consolidated financial statements: (a) the nature of the relationship between the parent and a subsidiary when the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power; (b) the reasons why the ownership, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, of more than half of the voting or potential voting power of an investee does not constitute control; (c) the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of a subsidiary when such financial statements are used to prepare consolidated financial statements and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the parent's financial statements, and the reason for using a different date or period;		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
27p41(d)	(d) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (eg resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances;		
27p41(e)	(e) a schedule that shows the effects of any changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control on the equity attributable to owners of the parent; and		
27p41(f),(i),(ii)	(f) if control of a subsidiary is lost, the parent shall disclose the gain or loss, if any, recognised in accordance with paragraph 34;		
	(g) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to recognising any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and		
	(h) the line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income).		

2. Separate financial statements

		Y-NA-NM	REF
27p42	1. When separate financial statements are prepared for a parent that, in accordance with IAS 27 para 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements, disclose in the separate financial statements:		
27p42 (a)	(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and country of incorporation or residence 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;		
27p42 (b)	(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including the name, country of incorporation or residence, proportion of ownership interest and, if different, proportion of voting power held; and		
27p42 (c)	(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under(b).		
27p43	2. When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27 para 42), venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity or an investor in an associate prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:		
27p43 (a)	(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law;		
27p43 (b)	(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including the name, country of incorporation or residence, proportion of ownership interest and, if different, proportion of voting power held; and		
27p43 (c)	(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b);		
27p43	Also identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 27 para 9, or IAS 28 and IAS 31 to which they relate.		

3. Other disclosures – accounting policies

		Y-NA-NM	REF
27p42(c)	1. Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements (that elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements) the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27 para 42(b).		

Ref		Y-NA-NM	REF
27p43 (c)	2. Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27 para 43(b)		
27p27	3. Present non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent		
	4. Transition disclosures		
27p45	1. The amendments to IAS 27 made in 2008 apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted. However, an entity should not apply these amendments for annual periods beginning before 1 July 2009 unless it also applies IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008). If an entity applies the amendments before 1 July 2009, disclose that fact. The amendments apply retrospectively, with the following exceptions:		
27p45 (a)	(a) the amendment to IAS 27 para 28 for attributing total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Do not therefore restate any profit or loss attribution for reporting periods before the amendment is applied;		
27p45 (b)	(b) the requirements in IAS 27 paras 30 and 31 for accounting for changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary after control is obtained. Therefore, the requirements in paras 30 and 31 do not apply to changes that occurred before an entity applies the amendments; and		
27p45 (c)	(c) the requirements in IAS 27 paras 34-37 for the loss of control of a subsidiary. Do not restate the carrying amount of an investment in a former subsidiary if control was lost before it applies those amendments. In addition, do not recalculate any gain or loss on the loss of control of a subsidiary that occurred before the amendments are applied.		
	5. Other disclosures impacted by the early adoption of IAS 27		
	(a) Non-current assets held for sale – presenting income from continuing and discontinued operations		
IFRS5p 33 (d)	1. Disclose the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income.		
	(b) Statement of cash flows – changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses		
7p39	1. Disclose separately the aggregate cash flows arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, and classify the cash flows as investing activities.		
7p40(a), (b), (c), (d)	2. Disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period each of the following: (a) the total consideration paid or received; (b) the portion of the consideration consisting of cash and cash equivalents; (c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries; or (d) other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and 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.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF

(c) Information to be presented in the statement of financial position

1p54(q) 1. As a minimum the statement of financial position includes non-controlling interest, presented within equity.

(d) Changes in equity

1p106(a) 1. Present a statement of changes in equity showing in the statement:
(a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to
(i) owners of the parent; and
(ii) non-controlling interests;
1p106(b) (b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8; and
1p106 (d) (c) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
(i) profit or loss;
(ii) each item of other comprehensive income; and
(iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control

(e) Information to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income

1p83(a) 1. Disclose in the statement of comprehensive income as allocations of profit or loss for the period:
(a) profit or loss attributable to:
(i) non-controlling interest; and
(ii) owners of the parent; and
1p83(b) (b) total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
(i) non-controlling interest; and
(ii) owners of the parent.

H8 IAS 32 and IAS 1 Amendment, Puttable financial instruments and obligations arising on liquidation

1. General disclosures

1p80A (a) 1. If an entity has reclassified a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, disclose the following:
(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and
(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.

1p80A (b) 2. If an 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, disclose the following:
(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and
(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.

2. Capital disclosures

1p136A 1. For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, disclose (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):
1p136A (a), (b), (c), (d) (a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period;		
	(c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and		
	(d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.		
	3. Other IAS 1 disclosures		
1p138	Disclose the following, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:		
1p138 (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);		
1p138 (b)	(b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities;		
1p138 (c)	(c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group; and		
1p138 (d)	(d) if it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life.		
	4. Early adoption disclosures		
1p139B	1. The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply the related amendments to IAS 32, IAS 39, IFRS 7 and IFRIC 2, 'Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments', at the same time.		
	5. Consequential amendments to IFRS 7, IAS 39 and IFRIC 2		
	These consequential amendments do not impact any disclosure requirements but are included for information.		
	1. IFRS 7 has been amended to exclude from its scope puttable instruments and instruments puttable only on liquidation that are required to be classified as equity instruments in accordance with the amendments to IAS 32.		
	2. IAS 39 has been amended to exclude from its scope financial instruments that are required to be classified as equity instruments in accordance with the amendments to IAS 32.		
	3. IFRIC 2 has been amended to require members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments that meet all of the conditions specified in the amendments to IAS 32 to be classified as equity instruments.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF

H9 IAS 39, Financial instruments: recognition and measurement – Amendments for eligible hedged items

In July 2008 the Board amended the Standard, by Eligible Hedged Items, to clarify how the principle that determine whether a hedged risk or portion of cash flows is eligible for designation should be applied in particular situations.

1. Early adoption disclosures

39p103G IAS 39 paras AG99BA, AG99E, AG99F, AG110A and AG110B apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on after or 1 July 2009, in accordance with IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies Eligible Hedged Items (the IAS 39 amendment) for periods beginning before 1 July 2009, disclose that fact.

H10 IFRIC 13, Customer loyalty programmes

1. Early adoption disclosures

IFRIC 13p10 IFRIC 13 applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies IFRIC 13 for a period beginning before 1 July 2008, disclose that fact.

H11 IFRIC 15, Agreements for the construction of real estate

1. General disclosures

IFRIC15p20 1. When an entity recognises revenue using the percentage of completion method for agreements that meet all the criteria in IAS 18 para 14 continuously as construction progresses (see IFRIC 15 para 17), disclose:
(a) how it determines which agreements meet all the criteria in paragraph 14 of IAS 18 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.

IFRIC15p21 2. For the agreements described in IFRIC 15 para 20 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.

2. Early adoption disclosures

IFRIC15p24
IFRIC15p25 IFRIC 15 applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. Retrospective application in accordance with IAS 8 is required. If an entity applies IFRIC 15 for a period beginning before 1 January 2009, disclose that fact.

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF

H12 IFRIC 16, Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

1. General disclosures

IFRIC16p17 If the step-by-step method of consolidation is used, disclose whether the entity has chosen to adjust the amounts reclassified to profit or loss on a disposal (or partial disposal) of a foreign operation to the amount that arises under the direct method.

2. Early adoption disclosures

IFRIC16p18 IFRIC 16 applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies IFRIC 16 for a period beginning before 1 October 2008, disclose that fact.

H13 Improvements to IFRS 2008 (May 2008 Annual Improvements project)

1. IFRS 5, Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

IFRS5p36A 1. **Presenting discontinued operations**
An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary discloses the information required by IFRS 5 para 33 to para 36 when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5 para 32.

IFRS5p44C 2. **Early adoption disclosures**
The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted. However, do not apply the amendments for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2009 unless IAS 27 is also applied (as amended in May 2008). If an entity applies the amendments before 1 July 2009, disclose that fact. Apply the amendments prospectively from the date at which it first applied IFRS 5, subject to the transitional provisions in paragraph 45 of IAS 27 (amended May 2008).

2. IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements

1. **Classification of derivatives**
Changes have been made to the current/non-current classification of derivatives. IAS 1 para 68 (current assets) and para 71 (current liabilities) are amended. IAS 1 para 139C (transition and effective date) is added.

1p139C 2. **Early adoption disclosures**
The amendments to IAS 1 apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity adopts IAS 1 for an earlier period, disclose that fact.

3. IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment

1. **Recoverable amount and assets held for rental**
Changes have been made to recoverable amount and sale of assets held for rental. IAS 16, para 6 (definition) and para 69 (derecognition) have been amended. IAS 16 para 68A (derecognition) and para 81D (effective date) have been added.

		Y-NA-NM	REF
106p81D	**2. Early adoption disclosure** The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact; at the same time, apply the related amendments to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.		
7p55	**3. Consequential amendment to IAS 7, Statement of cash flows 'Appendix to IAS 16'** IAS 7 para 14 has been amended and para 55 has been added. The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply IAS 16 para 68A		
	4. IAS 19, Employee benefits		
	1. Changes have been made to curtailments and negative past service cost, plan administration costs. The term 'fall due' has been replaced. Guidance on contingent liabilities has been added. IAS 19 para 7 (definition), para 8(b) (short-term employee benefits), para 32B (multi-employer plans), paras 97 and 98 (post-employment benefits: defined benefit plans), para 111 (curtailment and settlements) have been amended and para160 (effective date) has been added.		
19p159D	**2. Early adoption disclosures** Apply the amendments in paragraph 7, 8(b) and 32B for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period disclose that fact. Apply the amendments in paragraph 97, 98, 111 and 111A to changes in benefits that occur on or after 1 January 2009.		
	5. IAS 20, Government grants and disclosure of government assistance		
	1. Changes have been made to government loans with a below-market rate of interest. IAS 20 para 37 (government assistance) has been deleted. Para 10A (government grants) and para 43(effective date) has been added.		
20p43	**2. Early adoption disclosures** The amendments apply prospectively to government loans received on periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	6. IAS 23, Borrowing costs		
	1. Changes have been made to components of borrowing costs. IAS 23 para 6 (definitions) has been amended. IAS 23 para 29A (effective date) has been added.		
23p29A	**2. Early adoption disclosures** The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	7. IAS 27, Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	1. Changes have been made to measurement of a subsidiary held for sale in separate financial statements. IAS 27, para 38 (accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in separate financial statements) has been amended. IAS 27 para 45A (Effective date and transition) has been added.		
27p45A	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. An entity should apply it prospectively from the date at which it first applied IFRS 5. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	8. IAS 28, Investments in associates		
	1. Required disclosures when investments in associates are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss have been added. Changes have been made in relation to impairment of investment in an associate. IAS 28 para 1 (scope), para 33 (impairment losses) and the heading above paragraph 41 have been amended. IAS 28 para 41C (effective date) has been added.		
28p1	An entity holding an investment in an associate that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 discloses the information required by IAS 28 para 37(f)		
28p41C	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period the amendments to IFRS 7 para 3, IAS 31 para 1 and IAS 32 para 4 issued in May 2008. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments prospectively.		
	9. IAS 31, Interests in joint ventures		
	1. Required disclosures when interests in jointly controlled entities are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss have been added. IAS 31 para 1 (scope) and the heading above IAS 31 para 58 have been amended. IAS 31 para 58B (effective date and transition) has been added.		
31p1	An entity holding an interest in a joint venture that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 discloses the information required by IAS 31 para 55 and IAS 31 para 56.		
31p58B	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period the amendments to IFRS 7 para 3, IAS 28 para 1 and IAS 32 para 4 issued in May 2008. An entity is permitted to apply the amendment prospectively.		
	3. **Appendix to Amendments to IAS 28 and IAS 31, Amendments to other IFRSs** Apply the amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 32 in this appendix when the related amendments to IAS 28 and IAS 31 are also applied.		

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	(a) IFRS 7		
IFRS7p44D	IFRS 7 para 3(a) has been amended. The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period the amendments to paragraph 1 of IAS 28 para 1, IAS 31 para 1 and IAS 32 para 4, issued in May 2008. An entity is permitted to apply the amendment prospectively.		
	(b) IAS 32		
32p97D	IAS 32 para 5 has been amended. The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period the amendments to IFRS 7 para 3, IAS 28 para 1, and IAS 31 para 1, issued in May 2008. An entity is permitted to apply the amendment prospectively.		
	10. IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies		
	1. Changes have been made to the description of measurement basis in financial statements. IAS 29 paras 6, 15 and 19 (the restatement of financial statements) have been amended.		
	2. **Early adoption disclosures** These amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	11. IAS 36, Impairment of assets		
	1. Changes have been made to the disclosure of estimates used to determine recoverable amount. IAS 36 para 134(e) (disclosures) has been amended. IAS 36 para 140C (effective date) has been added.		
36p134(e)	Disclose the information required by IAS 36 para 134 (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 if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs to sell, the methodology used to determine fair value less costs to sell. If fair value less costs to sell is not determined using an observable market price for the unit (group of units), disclose: (a) a description of each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs to sell. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive; and (b) a description of management's approach to determining the value(or values) assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience if or, appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information. If fair value less costs to sell is determined using discounted cash flow projections, disclose the following information: (a) the period over which management has projected cash flows; (b) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections; and (c) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.		

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
36p140C	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendment applies for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	12. IAS 38, Intangible assets		
	1. Changes have been made in the area of of advertising and promotional activities, the unit-of-production method of amortisation. IAS 38, paras 69 and 70 (recognition of an expense) and para 98 (amortisation period and amortisation method) have been amended. IAS 38 para 69A (recognition of an expense) and para 130D (transition provisions and effective date) have been added.		
38p130D	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	13. IAS 39, Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement		
	1. Changes have been made in the area of reclassification of derivatives into or out of the classification of at fair value through profit or loss; designating and documenting hedges at the segment level; and applicable effective interest rate on cessation of fair value hedge accounting. IAS 39, para 9 (definitions), para 73(qualifying hedging instruments) and AG8 (effective interest rate) have been amended. IAS 39 para 50A (reclassifications) and para 108C (effective date and transition) have been added.		
39p108C	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. An entity should apply the amendments in paras 9 and 50A as of the date and in the manner that it applied the 2005 amendments described in para 105A. Earlier application of all the amendments is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	14. IAS 40, Investment property		
	1. Changes have been made in the area of property under construction or development for future use as investment property. IAS 40 paras 8 and 9 (definitions), para 48 (measurement at recognition (fair value model)), paras 53 and 54 (inability to determine fair value reliably) and para 57 (transfers) have been amended. IAS 40 para 22 (measurement at recognition) has been deleted. IAS 40 paras 53A and 53B (inability to determine fair value reliably) and para 85B (effective date) have been added.		
40p85B	2. **Early adoption disclosures** The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments to investment property under construction from any date before 1 January 2009 provided that the fair values of investment properties under construction were determined at those dates. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact and at the same time apply the amendments to IAS 16 paras 5 and 81E.		

Section H – Early-adoption disclosures

		Y-NA-NM	REF
	3. Appendix to Amendments to IAS 40, Amendments to IAS 16 The amendment to IAS 16 in this appendix applies when the entity applies the related amendments to IAS 40. IAS 16 para 5 has been amended.		
16p81E	Apply the amendment prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted if an entity also applies the amendments to IAS 40 paras 8, 9, 22, 48, 53, 53A, 53B, 54, 57 and 85B at the same time. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		
	15. IAS 41, Agriculture		
	1. Changes have been made in the area of discount rate for fair value calculations and additional biological transformation. IAS 41 paras 5, 6 (agricultural-related definitions) and paras 17, 20 and 21 (recognition and measurement) have been amended. IAS 41 para 60 (effective date and transition) has been added.		
41p60	**2. Early adoption disclosure** The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, disclose that fact.		

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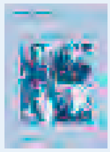

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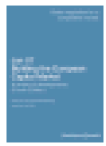

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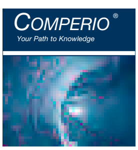

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