

IFRS

Disclosure checklist

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Contents

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The Checklist

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Other KPMG publications

About this publication

This disclosure checklist has been produced by the KPMG International Standards Group (part of KPMG IFRG Limited).

Content

This *Checklist* assists in preparing financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by identifying the disclosures required.

Sections 1 to 5 of the *Checklist* reflect IFRSs in issue at 15 August 2012 that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual period beginning *on* 1 January 2012 ('currently effective' requirements).

Section 6 of the *Checklist* identifies IFRS disclosure requirements that are effective for annual periods beginning *after* 1 January 2012 ('forthcoming' requirements) and that are available for voluntary early adoption.

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

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

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

It is possible that standards and interpretations could be amended after 15 August 2012, with the amendments applicable to financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. Any such changes and additional requirements will need to be considered when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

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

Organisation of the text

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

What's new?

The following major changes from the July 2011 edition of *Checklist* are outlined below.

- Section 2.5 *Financial instruments* has been updated to reflect the revised requirements of *Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets* (Amendments to IFRS 7) (October 2010).
- Section 5 *First-time adoption of IFRS* has been updated to incorporate the requirements of *Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters* (Amendments to IFRS 1) (December 2010).
- The disclosure requirements of the following amendments to standards have been included in section 6 *Voluntary early adoption of IFRSs*:
 - *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7) (December 2011)
 - *Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009-2011 Cycle* (May 2012)
 - *Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance* (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12).

|| The major changes from the July 2011 edition in sections 1 to 5 are highlighted by a double line running down the left margin of the text within those sections.

The Checklist

1. General presentation

1.1 Presentation of financial statements

Fair presentation

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

Financial statements not prepared on a going concern basis

IAS 1.25 When the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, disclose:

- (a) the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis;
- (b) the basis on which the financial statements are prepared; and
- (c) the reason why the entity is not considered to be a going concern.

Structure and content

IAS 1.10 A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- IAS 1.10(a)* (a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period;
- IAS 1.10(b)* (b) a statement of comprehensive income for the period;
- IAS 1.10(c)* (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period;
- IAS 1.10(d)* (d) a statement of cash flows for the period;
- IAS 1.10(e)* (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- IAS 1.10(f)* (f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements.

IAS 1.31 The entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information is not material.

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

IAS 1.51 Clearly identify each financial statement and the notes.

IAS 1.51 Prominently display, and repeat when necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented:

- IAS 1.51(a)* (a) the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period;
- IAS 1.51(b)* (b) whether the financial statements are of an individual entity or a group of entities;
- IAS 1.51(c)* (c) the date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the set of financial statements or notes;
- IAS 1.51(d)* (d) the presentation currency, as defined in IAS 21; and
- IAS 1.51(e)* (e) the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements.

<i>IAS 1.36</i>	Present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually.	_____
<i>IAS 1.36</i>	When the entity changes the end of its reporting period and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, disclose, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements:	
<i>IAS 1.36(a)</i>	(a) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.36(b)</i>	(b) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.	_____

Statement of financial position

Current vs non-current distinction

<i>IAS 1.60</i>	Present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in the statement of financial position except when a presentation based on liquidity provides reliable and more relevant information. When that exception applies, all assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity.	_____
<i>IAS 1.61</i>	Whichever method of presentation is adopted, disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled:	
<i>IAS 1.61(a)</i>	(a) no more than 12 months after the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.61(b)</i>	(b) more than 12 months after the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 1.56</i>	When current and non-current classification is used in the statement of financial position, do not classify deferred tax assets (liabilities) as current assets (liabilities).	_____

Information to be presented in the statement of financial position

<i>IAS 1.32</i>	Assets and liabilities are not offset, unless required or permitted by an IFRS.	_____
<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Each material class of similar items is presented separately.	_____
<i>IAS 1.29</i>	Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.	_____
<i>IAS 1.54</i>	As a minimum, the statement of financial position includes the following line items:	
<i>IAS 1.54(a)</i>	(a) property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(b)</i>	(b) investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(c)</i>	(c) intangible assets;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(d)</i>	(d) financial assets, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(e), (h) and (i);	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(e)</i>	(e) investments accounted for under the equity method;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(f)</i>	(f) biological assets;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(g)</i>	(g) inventories;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(h)</i>	(h) trade and other receivables;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(i)</i>	(i) cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38,</i> <i>IAS 1.54(j)</i>	(j) the total of assets classified as held-for-sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(k)</i>	(k) trade and other payables;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(l)</i>	(l) provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(m)</i>	(m) financial liabilities, excluding amounts shown under IAS 1.54(k) and (l);	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(n)</i>	(n) liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in IAS 12;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(o)</i>	(o) deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12;	_____

<i>IFRS 5.38, IAS 1.54(p)</i>	(p) liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5;	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(q), 27.27</i>	(q) non-controlling interest, presented within equity, but separately from parent shareholders' equity; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.54(r)</i>	(r) issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.	_____
<i>IAS 1.55, 57(a)</i>	Present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. This may require additional line items when the size, nature or function of an item or aggregation of similar items is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.	_____
Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes		
<i>IAS 1.77</i>	Disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations.	_____
<i>IAS 1.30</i>	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of financial position or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of financial position may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.78</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 1.78(a)</i>	(a) items of property, plant and equipment disaggregated into classes in accordance with IAS 16;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(b)</i>	(b) receivables disaggregated into amounts receivable from trade customers, receivables from related parties, prepayments and other amounts;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(c)</i>	(c) inventories subclassified, in accordance with IAS 2, into classifications such as merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods;	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(d)</i>	(d) provisions disaggregated into provisions for employee benefits and other items; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.78(e)</i>	(e) equity capital and reserves disaggregated into the various classes such as paid-in capital, share premium and reserves.	_____
<i>IAS 1.79</i>	Disclose either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:	
<i>IAS 1.79(a)</i>	(a) for each class of share capital:	
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(i)</i>	(i) the number of shares authorised;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued, but not fully paid;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(iv)</i>	(iv) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(v)</i>	(v) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(vi), 32.34</i>	(vi) shares in the entity held by the entity itself or by its subsidiaries (treasury shares) or associates; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(a)(vii)</i>	(vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts, including the terms and amounts; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.79(b)</i>	(b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80</i>	If the entity is without share capital (e.g. a partnership, a trust), then disclose information equivalent to that required by IAS 1.79(a), showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.	_____

<i>IAS 20.24</i>	Present government grants related to assets (including non-monetary grants at fair value) either: (a) as deferred income; or (b) as a deduction in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 11.42</i>	Present:	
<i>IAS 11.42(a)</i>	(a) the gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset; and	_____
<i>IAS 11.42(b)</i>	(b) the gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.38, 39</i>	For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held-for-sale under IFRS 5, disclose the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale separately from other assets, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes (not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale on acquisition).	_____
<i>IAS 17.49</i>	Lessors present assets subject to operating leases in their statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset.	_____
<i>IAS 28.38</i>	Disclose separately the carrying amount of investments in associates.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8</i>	Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in IAS 39, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)</i>	(a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) those classified as held-for-trading;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(b)</i>	(b) held-to-maturity investments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(c)</i>	(c) loans and receivables;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(d)</i>	(d) available-for-sale financial assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)</i>	(e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) those classified as held-for-trading; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(f)</i>	(f) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80A(a)</i>	If the entity has reclassified a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, then disclose: (a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and (b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 1.136A</i>	Disclose for puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):	
<i>IAS 1.136A(a)</i>	(a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(b)</i>	(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period;	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(c)</i>	(c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.136A(d)</i>	(d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.	_____
<i>IAS 1.80A(b)</i>	If the entity has reclassified an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, then disclose: (a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and (b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.	_____ _____

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

Statement of comprehensive income

Information to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income

IAS 1.81 Present all items of income and expense recognised in a period either in:
IAS 1.81(a) (a) a single statement of comprehensive income; or _____
IAS 1.81(b) (b) two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss (separate income statement) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income). _____

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

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

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

IAS 1.29 Each material class of similar items is presented separately. _____

IAS 1.29 Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial. _____

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

IAS 1.82(a) (a) revenue; _____

IAS 1.82(b) (b) finance costs; _____

IAS 1.82(c), 28.38 (c) share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method; _____

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

IAS 1.82(f) (e) profit or loss; _____

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

IAS 1.82(h) (g) share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method; and _____

IAS 1.82(i) (h) total comprehensive income. _____

IAS 1.83 Disclose in the statement of comprehensive income as allocations for the period: _____

IAS 1.83(a) (a) profit or loss attributable to:
 (i) non-controlling interest; and _____
 (ii) owners of the parent; and _____

IAS 1.83(b) (b) total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
 (i) non-controlling interest; and _____
 (ii) owners of the parent. _____

IAS 1.84 The entity may present in a separate income statement the line items in IAS 1.82(a)–(f) and the disclosures in IAS 1.83(a). _____

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

<i>IAS 33.73A</i>	IAS 33.73 applies to an entity that discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, per share amounts using a reported component of the separate income statement (as described in IAS 1.81), other than one required by IAS 33.	_____
<i>IAS 33.73</i>	If the entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of the statement of comprehensive income other than one required by IAS 33, then present in the notes basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component with equal prominence. Disclose the basis on which the numerator is determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax. If a component of the statement of comprehensive income is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of comprehensive income, then provide a reconciliation between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of comprehensive income.	_____
<i>IAS 33.66</i>	Present in the statement of comprehensive income basic and diluted earnings per share for profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, and for profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity for the period, for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period.	_____
<i>IAS 33.69</i>	Present basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (i.e. a loss per share).	_____
<i>IAS 33.66</i>	Equal prominence is given to the basic and diluted earnings per share ratios for all periods presented.	_____
<i>IFRIC 17.15</i>	When the entity settles a dividend payable, present as a separate line item in profit or loss any difference between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable.	_____
	Information to be presented either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes	
<i>IAS 1.30</i>	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of comprehensive income may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.87</i>	Items of income and expense are not permitted to be presented as extraordinary items, in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented), or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.97</i>	When items of income and expense are material, disclose their nature and amount separately.	_____
<i>IAS 1.98</i>	Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:	
<i>IAS 1.98(a)</i>	(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as the reversal of such write-downs;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(b)</i>	(b) a restructuring of the activities of the entity and the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(c)</i>	(c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(d)</i>	(d) disposals of investments;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(e)</i>	(e) discontinued operations;	_____
<i>IAS 1.98(f)</i>	(f) litigation settlements; and	_____

<i>IAS 1.98(g)</i>	(g) other reversals of provisions.	_____
<i>IAS 1.99, 100</i>	Present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Entities are encouraged to present this analysis in the statement of comprehensive income or in the separate income statement (if presented).	_____
<i>IAS 1.104</i>	If expenses are classified by function then disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation, amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.	_____
<i>IAS 1.103</i>	If expenses are classified by function, then, as a minimum, disclose the cost of sales separately from other expenses.	_____
<i>IAS 32.40</i>	Dividends classified as an expense may be presented in the statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (if presented) either with interest on other liabilities or as a separate item.	_____
<i>IAS 32.40</i>	If there are differences between interest and dividends with respect to matters such as tax deductibility, then it is desirable to disclose them separately in the statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (if presented).	_____
<i>IAS 1.90</i>	Disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(d)</i>	Disclose separately in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss.	_____
<i>IAS 29.9</i>	If the entity's functional currency is a currency of a hyperinflationary economy, then include in profit or loss and disclose separately the gain or loss on the net monetary position of the entity.	_____
<i>IAS 28.38</i>	Disclose separately investor's share of any discontinued operations of its associates.	_____
<i>IAS 28.39</i>	Recognise and disclose in other comprehensive income the investor's share of changes recognised directly in other comprehensive income by the associate.	_____
<i>IAS 33.68</i>	If the entity reports a discontinued operation, then discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 38.126</i>	Disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20</i>	Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either in the financial statements or in the notes:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)</i>	(a) net gains or net losses on:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(i)</i>	(i) financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are classified as held-for-trading;	_____

<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(iii)</i>	(ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) held-to-maturity investments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(iv)</i>	(iv) loans and receivables; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(a)(v)</i>	(v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(b)</i>	(b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated under the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)</i>	(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(i)</i>	(i) financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(c)(iii)</i>	(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(d)</i>	(d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.20(e)</i>	(e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.	_____
<i>IFRIC 19.11</i>	Disclose a gain or loss recognised in accordance with IFRIC 19 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes.	_____

Presenting discontinued operations

<i>IFRS 5.5B</i>	If the entity has discontinued operations, then apply the disclosure requirements of IFRS 5. Disclosures in other IFRSs do not apply to such assets (or disposal groups) unless those IFRSs require:	
	(a) specific disclosures in respect of discontinued operations; or	_____
	(b) disclosures about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of the measurement requirement of IFRS 5 and such disclosures are not already provided in other notes to the financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.30</i>	Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 5.33(a), IAS 1.81(e)</i>	(a) in the statement of comprehensive income a single amount comprising the total of:	_____
	(i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; and	_____
	(ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into:	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(i)</i>	(i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations;	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) the related income tax expense as required by IAS 12.81(h);	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33(b)(iv)</i>	(iv) the related income tax expense as required by IAS 12.81(h).	_____
<i>IFRS 5.33A</i>	If the entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement as described in IAS 1.81, then present in that separate statement a section identified as relating to discontinued operations.	_____

IFRS 5.33(d) Disclose the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income.

IFRS 5.34 Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of comprehensive income (see IFRS 5.33) for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.

IFRS 5.35 Adjustments in the current period to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a discontinued operation in a prior period are classified separately in discontinued operations. The nature and amount of such adjustments is disclosed.

IFRS 5.36 If a component ceases to be classified as held-for-sale, the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations is reclassified and included in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. The amounts for prior periods shall be described as having been re-presented.

IAS 33.68 If the entity reports a discontinued operation, then disclose the basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.

IFRS 5.36A If the entity is committed to a sale or distribution plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary and the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with IFRS 5.32, then disclose the information required by IFRS 5.33–36.

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

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

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

IAS 1.39 If the entity discloses comparative information, then present, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes.

IAS 1.39 When the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, present, as a minimum, three statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. The entity presents statements of financial position as at the:

- IAS 1.39(a)* (a) end of the current period;
- IAS 1.39(b)* (b) end of the previous period (which is the same as the beginning of the current period); and
- IAS 1.39(c)* (c) beginning of the earliest comparative period.

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

- IAS 1.45(a)* (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification is more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in IAS 8; or
- IAS 1.45(b)* (b) an IFRS requires a change in presentation.

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

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

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

Reclassifications

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

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

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

Other disclosures

IAS 1.138 Disclose the following if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:
IAS 1.138(a) (a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office);
IAS 1.138(b) (b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities;
IAS 1.138(c) (c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group; and
IAS 1.138(d) (d) if it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life.

1.2 Changes in equity

IAS 1.29	Each material class of similar items is presented separately.	_____
IAS 1.29	Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.	_____
IAS 1.30	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of changes in equity may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
IAS 1.31	The entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information is not material.	_____
IAS 1.106	Present a statement of changes in equity including the following information:	
IAS 1.106(a)	(a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to:	
	(i) owners of the parent; and	_____
	(ii) non-controlling interests;	_____
IAS 1.106(b)	(b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8; and	_____
IAS 1.106(d)	(c) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:	
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	(i) profit or loss;	_____
IAS 1.106(d)(ii)	(ii) other comprehensive income; and	_____
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	(iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control.	_____
IAS 1.106A	Present for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item.	_____
IAS 1.108	Components of equity for the purpose of IAS 1.106 include, for example, each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.	_____
IAS 1.107	Disclose, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes:	
	(a) the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period; and	_____
	(b) the related amount of dividends per share.	_____
IAS 32.39	The amount of transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity in the period is disclosed separately in the notes.	_____
IFRIC 17.16(b)	Disclose the increase or decrease in the carrying amount of non-cash assets distributed to owners recognised in the period as a result of the change in the fair value of the assets to be distributed.	_____

1.3 Statement of cash flows

IAS 1.29	Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements.	_____
IAS 1.29	Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.	_____
IAS 1.30	For line items that are not individually material, aggregate with other items in the statement of cash flows. However, an item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in the statement of cash flows may warrant separate presentation in the notes.	_____
IAS 7.10	Report cash flows during the period classified as operating, investing and financing activities.	_____
IAS 7.18	Report cash flows from operating activities under either:	
IAS 7.18(a)	(a) the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or	_____
IAS 7.18(b)	(b) the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.	_____
IAS 7.21	Report separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities, except to the extent that cash flows are reported on a net basis in accordance with IAS 7.22 and 24.	_____
IAS 7.22	Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities that may be reported on a net basis:	
IAS 7.22(a)	(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	_____
IAS 7.22(b)	(b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.	_____
IAS 7.24	Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:	
IAS 7.24(a)	(a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date;	_____
IAS 7.24(b)	(b) the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and	_____
IAS 7.24(c)	(c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.	_____
IAS 7.25	Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in the functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.	_____
IAS 7.26	The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the cash flows.	_____
IAS 7.28	Disclose separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in foreign currency. This amount includes the differences, if any, had those cash flows been reported at end of period exchange rates.	_____

<i>IAS 7.31</i>	Disclose separately cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid, classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing, or financing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.35</i>	Disclose separately cash flows from taxes on income in operating activities, unless they can be identified specifically with financing or investing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.43</i>	Investing and financing transactions that are excluded from the statement of cash flows because they do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents are disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.45</i>	Disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents, and a reconciliation of the amounts in the statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position.	_____
<i>IAS 7.48</i>	Disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group.	_____
<i>IAS 7.50</i>	The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose:	
<i>IAS 7.50(a)</i>	(a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities;	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported under proportionate consolidation;	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(c)</i>	(c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.50(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see IFRS 8).	_____
<i>IAS 20.28</i>	The purchase of assets and the receipt of a related grant are often disclosed as separate items in the statement of cash flows regardless of whether the grant is deducted from the related asset for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position.	_____
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses		
<i>IAS 7.39</i>	Disclose separately aggregate cash flows from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, and classify the cash flows as an investing activity.	_____
<i>IAS 7.40</i>	Disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period:	
<i>IAS 7.40(a)</i>	(a) the total consideration paid or received;	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the portion of the consideration that is cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(c)</i>	(c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and	_____
<i>IAS 7.40(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the assets and liabilities, other than cash or cash equivalents, in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category.	_____
<i>IAS 7.42A</i>	Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are classified as cash flows from financing activities.	_____
<i>IAS 7.42B</i>	Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, such as the subsequent purchase or sale by a parent of a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions under IAS 27. Accordingly the resulting cash flows are classified in the same way as other transactions with owners described in IAS 7.17.	_____

<i>IFRS 5.33(c)</i>	Disclose the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations either in the notes or in the financial statements. These disclosures are not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale on acquisition.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.34</i>	Re-present the disclosures related to discontinued operations in the statement of cash flows for prior periods presented so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.	_____

1.4 Basis of accounting

Notes

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

Basis of accounting

- IAS 1.16* When financial statements comply with IFRS, disclose an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. Financial statements are not described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS. _____
- IAS 1.25, 10.16(b)* When management is aware of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclose those uncertainties. Such events or conditions requiring disclosure may arise after the end of the reporting period. _____
- IAS 1.23* In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:
- IAS 1.23(a)* (a) the title of the IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*; and _____
- IAS 1.23(b)* (b) the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation for each period presented. _____

Departure from a particular requirement of an IFRS

- IAS 1.19* In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework*, the entity departs from that requirement in the manner set out in IAS 1.20 if the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such a departure. _____
- IAS 1.20* When the entity departs from a requirement of an IFRS under IAS 1.19, disclose:
- IAS 1.20(a)* (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; _____
- IAS 1.20(b)* (b) that it has complied with applicable IFRSs except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation; _____
- IAS 1.20(c)* (c) the title of the IFRS from which it has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework* and the treatment adopted; and _____
- IAS 1.20(d)* (d) the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented. _____
- IAS 1.21* When the entity has departed from a requirement of an IFRS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, disclose:
- IAS 1.20(c)* (a) the title of the IFRS from which it departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS would have required, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Framework* and the treatment adopted; and _____
- IAS 1.20(d)* (b) the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented. _____

IFRSs not yet effective

<i>IAS 8.30</i>	When the entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued, but is not yet effective, disclose:	
<i>IAS 8.30(a)</i>	(a) that fact; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.30(b)</i>	(b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that the application of the new IFRS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.	_____
<i>IAS 8.31</i>	Consider disclosing:	
<i>IAS 8.31(a)</i>	(a) the title of the new IFRS;	_____
<i>IAS 8.31(b)</i>	(b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;	_____
<i>IAS 8.31(c)</i>	(c) the date by which application of the IFRS is required;	_____
<i>IAS 8.31(d)</i>	(d) the date at which the entity plans to adopt the IFRS initially; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.31(e)</i>	(e) either:	
<i>IAS 8.31(e)(i)</i>	(i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or	_____
<i>IAS 8.31(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.	_____

Accounting policies

<i>IAS 1.18</i>	Inappropriate accounting policies are not rectified either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material.	
<i>IAS 1.117</i>	Disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies:	
<i>IAS 1.117(a)</i>	(a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.117(b)</i>	(b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5</i>	For financial instruments, disclosures of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements may include:	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(a)</i>	(a) for financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:	
	(i) the nature of the financial assets or financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;	_____
	(ii) the criteria for so designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition; and	_____
	(iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, 11A or 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39.9(b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39.9(b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(b)</i>	(b) the criteria for designating financial assets as available-for-sale;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(c)</i>	(c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39.38);	_____
<i>IFRS 7.B5(d)</i>	(d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:	
	(i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and	_____

	(ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16);	_____
IFRS 7.B5(e)	(e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7.20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income;	_____
IFRS 7.B5(f)	(f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)); and	_____
IFRS 7.B5(g)	(g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms.	_____
IAS 1.121, 8.10–12	Disclose each significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by IFRS, but is selected and applied in accordance with IAS 8.10–12.	_____
IAS 1.122	Disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations that are disclosed elsewhere, made by management in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.	_____
IAS 20.39(a)	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the method of presentation in the financial statements.	_____
IAS 18.35(a)	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue, including the methods adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services.	_____
IAS 11.39	With respect to contract revenue, disclose:	
IAS 11.39(b)	(a) the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognised in the period; and	_____
IAS 11.39(c)	(b) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress.	_____
IAS 16.73	Disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:	
IAS 16.73(a)	(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;	_____
IAS 16.73(b)	(b) the depreciation methods used; and	_____
IAS 16.73(c)	(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.	_____
IAS 38.118	Disclose, for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated and other intangible assets:	
IAS 38.118(a)	(a) whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used; and	_____
IAS 38.118(b)	(b) the amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives.	_____
IAS 41.47	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.	_____
IFRS 6.24(a)	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for exploration and evaluation expenditures, including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.	_____
IAS 2.36(a)	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for measuring inventories, including the cost formula used.	_____

<i>IAS 19.34B</i>	When the entity is part of a group defined benefit plan, in its individual or separate financial statements disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.34B(a)</i>	(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.34B(b)</i>	(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity.	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for recognising actuarial gains and losses in defined benefit plans.	_____
<i>SIC 27.10(b)</i>	Disclose the accounting treatment applied to any fee received in an arrangement in the legal form of a lease that does not, in substance, involve a lease under IAS 17.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.37(a)</i>	Disclose the accounting policies adopted for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expenses.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(a)</i>	Disclose the objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks.	_____
<i>IAS 7.46</i>	Disclose the accounting policy adopted for determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents.	_____
<i>IAS 27.42(c)</i>	Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements (that elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements) the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27.42(b).	_____
<i>IAS 27.43(c)</i>	Disclose in the parent's separate financial statements the accounting policies adopted with respect to the investments listed under IAS 27.43(b).	_____
<i>IAS 28.37(h)</i>	If an associate is not accounted for under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.13, then disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 31.57</i>	A venturer discloses the method used to account for its interests in jointly controlled entities.	_____
<i>IAS 40.75</i>	Disclose for investment property:	
<i>IAS 40.75(a)</i>	(a) whether the fair value model or the cost model is applied;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(b)</i>	(b) if the fair value model is applied, whether, and in what circumstances, property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(c)</i>	(c) when the classification of property is difficult (see IAS 40.14), the criteria developed to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held-for-sale in the ordinary course of business;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(d)</i>	(d) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property, including a statement whether the determination of fair value was supported by market evidence or was more heavily based on other factors because of the nature of the property and lack of comparable market data;	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(d)</i>	(e) if more heavily based on other factors, disclose those factors; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.75(e)</i>	(f) the extent to which the fair value (as measured or disclosed) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, then disclose that fact.	_____

IFRS 7.28(a) If the market for a financial instrument is not active, then the entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IAS 39.AG74–AG79). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in IAS 39.AG76 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, then disclose, by class of financial instrument its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see IAS 39.AG76A).

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

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

Disclosures regarding estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

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

IAS 1.129 Examples of such disclosures are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other disclosures

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

1.5 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

Separate financial statements

- IAS 27.42* When separate financial statements are prepared for a parent that, in accordance with IAS 27.10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements, disclose:
- IAS 27.42(a)* (a) (i) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements;
 - (ii) that the exemption from consolidation has been used;
 - (iii) the name and country of incorporation or residence of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS have been produced for public use; and
 - (iv) the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable;
 - IAS 27.42(b)* (b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, including:
 - (i) the name;
 - (ii) the country of incorporation or residence;

	(iii) the proportion of ownership interest; and	_____
	(iv) if different, the proportion of voting power held; and	_____
IAS 27.42(c)	(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.42(b).	_____
IAS 27.43	When a parent (other than a parent who elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 27.10), a venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity or an investor in an associate prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:	
IAS 27.43(a)	(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared, if not required by law;	_____
IAS 27.43(b)	(b) 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, the proportion of voting power held; and	_____
IAS 27.43(c)	(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.43(b).	_____
IAS 27.43	When:	
	(a) a parent who prepares consolidated financial statements;	
	(b) a venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity; or	
	(c) an investor in an associate	
	prepares separate financial statements, identify in those separate financial statements, the financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 27.9 (consolidated financial statements) or IAS 28 and IAS 31 to which they relate.	_____

1.6 Business combinations

Business combinations effected during the period

IFRS 3.59(a), 60, B64	An acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations that were effected during the period. An acquirer discloses in particular the following information for each business combination that was effected during the period:	
IFRS 3.B64(a)	(a) the name and description of the acquiree;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(b)	(b) the acquisition date;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(c)	(c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(d)	(d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(e)	(e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(f)	(f) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as:	
IFRS 3.B64(f)(i)	(i) cash;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(f)(ii)	(ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer;	_____
IFRS 3.B64(f)(iii)	(iii) liabilities incurred – e.g. a liability for contingent consideration; and	_____
IFRS 3.B64(f)(iv)	(iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests;	_____

<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)</i>	(g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)</i>	(i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii)</i>	(iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, then the acquirer discloses that fact;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)</i>	(h) for acquired receivables (and provided by each major class of receivable):	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(i)</i>	(i) the fair value of the receivables;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(h)(iii)</i>	(iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(i)</i>	(i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)</i>	(j) for each contingent liability recognised in a business combination, the information required in IAS 37.85; if a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(i)</i>	(i) the information required by IAS 37.86; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(j)(ii)</i>	(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(k)</i>	(k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)</i>	(l) for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.51:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(i)</i>	(i) a description of each transaction;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(ii)</i>	(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(l)(iv)</i>	(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(m)</i>	(m) the disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by IFRS 3.B64(l) including:	
	(i) the amount of acquisition-related costs;	
	(ii) the amount of those acquisition-related costs recognised as an expense;	
	(iii) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which those acquisition-related costs are recognised;	
	(iv) the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense; and	
	(v) how any issue costs not recognised as an expense were recognised;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)</i>	(n) in a bargain purchase:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3.34 and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(n)(ii)</i>	(ii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)</i>	(o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 percent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(o)(ii)</i>	(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value;	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)</i>	(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(i)</i>	(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(p)(ii)</i>	(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see IFRS 3.42) and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised; and	

<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)</i>	(q) the following information:	
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(i)</i>	(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)(ii)</i>	(ii) the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B64(q)</i>	If disclosure of any of the information required by IFRS 3.B64(q) is impracticable, then the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable. (IFRS 3 uses the term 'impracticable' with the same meaning as IAS 8).	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B65</i>	For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer discloses in aggregate the information required by IFRS 3.B64(e)–(q).	_____
<i>IFRS 3.63</i>	If the specific disclosures required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs do not meet the objectives set out in IFRS 3.59 and 61, then the acquirer discloses whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives.	_____

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

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

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

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

IFRS 3.B66 If the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, then the acquirer discloses the information required by IFRS 3.B64 unless the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the time the financial statements are authorised for issue. In that situation the acquirer describes which disclosures could not be made and the reasons why they cannot be made.

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

Adjustments

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

Measurement period

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 Foreign currency translation and hyperinflationary economies

General

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

Presentation and functional currency

<i>IAS 21.53</i>	When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 21.53</i>	In addition to the above, disclose:	
	(a) the functional currency; and	_____
	(b) the reason for using a different presentation currency.	_____
<i>IAS 21.55</i>	When the entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, describe the financial statements as complying with IFRS only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable standard and each applicable interpretation including the translation method set out in IAS 21.39 and 42.	_____

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

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

Hyperinflationary economies

<i>IAS 29.39(a)</i>	When the financial statements of the entity whose functional currency is hyperinflationary are presented in a presentation currency that is non-hyperinflationary, disclose the fact that the financial statements for the current period, but not for the previous period:	
	(a) have been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency; and	_____
	(b) as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 29.39(b)</i>	Disclose whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach.	_____

IAS 29.39(c) Disclose the identity and level of the price index at the end of the reporting period and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting period.

1.8 Accounting policies, errors and estimates

Changes in accounting estimates

IAS 8.39 Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods, except for a disclosure of the effect on future periods that is impracticable to estimate.

IAS 16.76 In particular, in respect of property, plant and equipment disclosure may arise from changes in estimate with respect to:

IAS 16.76(a) (a) residual values;

IAS 16.76(b) (b) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment;

IAS 16.76(c) (c) useful lives; and

IAS 16.76(d) (d) depreciation method.

IAS 38.121 Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate arising from changes in the assessment of an intangible asset's useful life, the amortisation method or its residual value, that has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods.

IAS 8.40 If the amount of the effect in subsequent periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, then disclose that fact.

Errors

IAS 8.49 Disclose:

IAS 8.49(a) (a) the nature of the prior period error;

IAS 8.49(b) (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:

IAS 8.49(b)(i) (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and

IAS 8.49(b)(ii) (ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share;

IAS 8.49(c) (c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and

IAS 8.49(d) (d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.

Initial adoption of an individual IFRS

IAS 8.28 When initial application of an IFRS has an effect on the current period or any prior period would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment; or might have an effect on future periods, disclose:

IAS 8.28(a) (a) the title of the IFRS;

IAS 8.28(b) (b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;

IAS 8.28(c) (c) the nature of the change in accounting policy;

IAS 8.28(d) (d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;

IAS 8.28(e) (e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;

<i>IAS 8.28(f)</i>	(f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:	
<i>IAS 8.28(f)(i)</i>	(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(f)(ii)</i>	(ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(g)</i>	(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.28(h)</i>	(h) if retrospective application required by IAS 8.19(a) or (b) is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, then the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.	_____

Voluntary changes

<i>IAS 8.29</i>	When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period; would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment; or might have an effect on future periods, disclose:	
<i>IAS 8.29(a)</i>	(a) the nature of the change in accounting policy;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(b)</i>	(b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(c)</i>	(c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:	
<i>IAS 8.29(c)(i)</i>	(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) for basic and diluted earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and	_____
<i>IAS 8.29(e)</i>	(e) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.	_____

1.9 Events after the reporting period

<i>IAS 10.17</i>	Disclose the date that the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation.	_____
<i>IAS 10.17</i>	If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after their issue, then disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 10.19</i>	If the entity receives information after the end of the reporting period about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, then update the disclosures that relate to these conditions in light of the new information.	_____
<i>IAS 37.75</i>	If the entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the end of the reporting period, then disclose under IAS 10 if restructuring is material and non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 5.12</i>	If the criteria in IFRS 5.7 and 8 are met after the end of the reporting period, but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 5.41(a)</i>	(a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group);	_____

<i>IFRS 5.41(b)</i>	(b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; and	_____
<i>IFRS 5.41(d)</i>	(c) if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with IFRS 8.	_____
<i>IAS 10.21, 22</i>	For each material category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period, disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect (or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made). The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period that may require such disclosure:	
<i>IAS 10.22(a)</i>	(a) a major business combination after the end of the reporting period or disposing of a major subsidiary;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(b)</i>	(b) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(c)</i>	(c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5, other disposals of assets or expropriation of major assets by government;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(d)</i>	(d) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(e)</i>	(e) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(f), 33.70(d)</i>	(f) ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those that are reflected in earnings per share calculations, that occur after the end of the reporting period and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(g)</i>	(g) abnormally large changes after the end of the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(h), 12.88</i>	(h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the end of the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities;	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(i)</i>	(i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities (e.g. by issuing significant guarantees); and	_____
<i>IAS 10.22(j)</i>	(j) commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRIC 17.17</i>	If the entity declares a dividend to distribute a non-cash asset after the end of a reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, then disclose:	
	(a) the nature of the asset to be distributed;	_____
	(b) the carrying amount of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period; and	_____
	(c) whether fair values are determined, in whole or in part, directly with reference to published price quotations in an active market or are estimated using a valuation technique and the method used to determine fair value and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied.	_____

2. Specific statement of financial position items

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

General

<i>IAS 16.73</i>	Disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:	
<i>IAS 16.73(d)</i>	(a) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with the accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(i)</i>	(i) additions;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) assets classified as held-for-sale or included in a disposal group classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) acquisitions through business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under IAS 16.31, 39 and 40;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(v) decreases resulting from impairment losses recognised in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(iv)</i>	(vi) increases resulting from impairment losses reversed in other comprehensive income under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(v)</i>	(vii) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(vi)</i>	(viii) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss under IAS 36;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(vii)</i>	(ix) depreciation;	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(viii)</i>	(x) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.73(e)(ix)</i>	(xi) other changes.	_____
<i>IAS 36.126(a), (b)</i>	For each class of assets, disclose the line items of the statement of comprehensive income in which impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included.	_____
<i>IAS 16.74</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 16.74(a)</i>	(a) the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities;	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(b)</i>	(b) the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of construction; and	_____
<i>IAS 16.74(c)</i>	(c) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.	_____

Revaluation

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

- IAS 16.77(f) (f) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.

Other disclosures (optional)

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

2.2 Intangible assets and goodwill

General

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

<i>IAS 38.122(b)</i>	(b) a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)</i>	(c) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and recognised initially at fair value:	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(i)</i>	(i) the fair value recognised initially for these assets;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) their carrying amount; and	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model;	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(d)</i>	(d) the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted and the carrying amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities; and	_____
<i>IAS 38.122(e)</i>	(e) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.	_____

Revaluation

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

Goodwill

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

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

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

<i>IAS 36.134(f)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure the recoverable amount, in order for the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.	_____
<i>IAS 36.135</i>	If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison to the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, then disclose that fact together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units).	_____
<i>IAS 36.135</i>	If the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, then disclose that fact, together with:	
<i>IAS 36.135(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units);	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units);	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(c)</i>	(c) a description of the key assumption(s);	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(d)</i>	(d) a description of management's approach to determining the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s), whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(e)</i>	(e) if a reasonably possible change in the key assumption(s) would cause the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') carrying amounts to exceed the aggregate of their recoverable amounts:	
<i>IAS 36.135(e)(i)</i>	(i) the amount by which the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts;	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.135(e)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amount by which the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s) must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of the change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts to be equal to the aggregate of their carrying amounts.	_____

Other information (optional)

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

2.3 Investment property

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

Fair value model

<i>IAS 40.76</i>	Disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
<i>IAS 40.76(a)</i>	(a) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from capitalised subsequent expenditure;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(b)</i>	(b) additions acquired through business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(c)</i>	(c) assets classified as held-for-sale or included in a disposal group classified as held-for-sale under IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(d)</i>	(d) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(e)</i>	(e) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(f)</i>	(f) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.76(g)</i>	(g) other changes.	_____
<i>IAS 40.78</i>	When an entity that applies the fair value model to investment property measures a property using the cost model in IAS 16 (in accordance with IAS 40.53) because fair value cannot be measured reliably, disclose in the reconciliation required in IAS 40.76 amounts relating to that investment property separately from amounts relating to other investment property.	_____
<i>IAS 40.77</i>	When a valuation obtained for investment property is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements, disclose a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements.	_____
<i>IAS 40.77</i>	Show separately the aggregate amount of any recognised lease obligations that have been added back and any other significant adjustments.	_____
<i>IAS 40.78</i>	When fair value cannot be measured reliably, disclose:	
<i>IAS 40.78(a)</i>	(a) a description of the investment property;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(c)</i>	(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(d)</i>	(d) on disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:	
<i>IAS 40.78(d)(i)</i>	(i) the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value;	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale; and	_____
<i>IAS 40.78(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) the amount of gain or loss recognised.	_____

Cost model

IAS 40.79	Disclose:	
IAS 40.79(a)	(a) the depreciation methods used;	_____
IAS 40.79(b)	(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;	_____
IAS 40.79(c)	(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)	(d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
IAS 40.79(d)(i)	(i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(ii)	(ii) additions acquired through business combinations;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(iii)	(iii) assets classified as held-for-sale or included in a disposal group classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(iv)	(iv) depreciation;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(v)	(v) impairment losses recognised and separately those reversed during the period in accordance with IAS 36;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(vi)	(vi) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(vii)	(vii) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and	_____
IAS 40.79(d)(viii)	(viii) other changes; and	_____
IAS 40.79(e)	(e) the fair value of investment property.	_____
IAS 40.79(e)	When fair value cannot be determined reliably, disclose that fact together with:	
IAS 40.79(e)(i)	(a) a description of the investment property;	_____
IAS 40.79(e)(ii)	(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be determined reliably; and	_____
IAS 40.79(e)(iii)	(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie.	_____

2.4 Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates

IAS 28.37	Disclose:	
IAS 28.37(a)	(a) the fair value of investments in associates for which there are published price quotations;	_____
IAS 28.37(b)	(b) summarised financial information of associates, including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss;	_____
IAS 28.37(c)	(c) the reasons why the presumption that an investor does not have significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, less than 20 percent of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it has significant influence;	_____
IAS 28.37(d)	(d) the reasons why the presumption that an investor has significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, 20 percent or more of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it does not have significant influence;	_____
IAS 28.37(e)	(e) the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of an associate, when such financial statements are used in applying the equity method and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the investor, and the reason for using a different date or different period;	_____

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

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

IAS 31.1 If the entity holds an interest in a joint venture that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39, then disclose the information required by IAS 31.55 and 56. _____

2.5 Financial instruments

IFRS 7.6 When IFRS 7 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. Also provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. _____

Reclassifications between classes of financial assets

IFRS 7.12 Disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification when the entity has reclassified a financial asset (in accordance with IAS 39.51–54) as one measured:
(a) at cost or amortised cost, rather than at fair value; or _____
(b) at fair value, rather than at cost or amortised cost. _____

IFRS 7.12A If the entity has reclassified a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with IAS 39.50B or 50D or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with IAS 39.50E, then disclose:
(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category; _____
(b) for each reporting period until derecognition, the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have been reclassified in the current and previous reporting periods; _____
(c) if a financial asset was reclassified due to rare circumstances in accordance with IAS 39.50B, the rare situation, and the facts and circumstances indicating that the situation was rare; _____
(d) for the reporting period when the financial asset was reclassified, the fair value gain or loss on the financial asset recognised in profit or loss or 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. _____

Transfers of financial assets

IFRS 7.42A, 7.44M The entity presents the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B–42H in a single note for:
(a) all assets that are not derecognised existing at the end of the reporting period; and _____
(b) any continuing involvement in a transferred asset existing at the end of the reporting period. _____
The entity presents these disclosures irrespective of when the related transfer occurred. However, in the first year of application it need not provide comparative disclosures for any period presented that begins before 1 July 2011. _____

<i>IFRS 7.42B</i>	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements:	
<i>IFRS 7.42B(a)</i>	(a) to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42B(b)</i>	(b) to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42H</i> <i>IFRS 7.B39</i>	Disclose any additional information that is considered necessary to meet the above disclosure objectives.	_____
Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety		
<i>IFRS 7.42D</i>	Disclose at the end of each reporting period for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:	
<i>IFRS 7.42D(a)</i>	(a) the nature of the transferred assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42D(b)</i>	(b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity is exposed;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42D(c)</i>	(c) a description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including restrictions arising from the transfer on the reporting entity's use of the transferred assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42D(d)</i>	(d) when the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out:	
	(i) the fair value of the transferred assets;	_____
	(ii) the fair value of the associated liabilities; and	_____
	(iii) the net position – i.e. the difference between the fair value of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42D(e)</i>	(e) when the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42D(f)</i>	(f) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement (see IAS 39.20(c)(ii) and 30):	
	(i) the total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer;	_____
	(ii) the carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise; and	_____
	(iii) the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42A</i> <i>IFRS 7.B32</i>	The above disclosures are provided at the end of each reporting period at which the entity continues to recognised transferred financial assets, regardless of when the transfers occurred.	
Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety		
<i>IFRS 7.42E</i>	When transferred financial assets are derecognised in their entirety (see IAS 39.20(a) and 20(c)(ii)) but the entity has continuing involvement in them, disclose, as a minimum, for each type of continuing involvement at the end of each reporting period:	
<i>IFRS 7.42E(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the statement of financial position and represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(b)</i>	(b) the fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(c)</i>	(c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and information showing how the maximum exposure to loss is determined;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42E(d)</i>	(d) the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amount disclosed is based on the conditions that exist at the end of each reporting period;	_____

IFRS 7.42E(e) IFRS 7.B34	(e) a maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets, showing the remaining contractual maturities of the entity's continuing involvement. The analysis should distinguish:	
	(i) cash flows that are required to be paid (e.g. forward contracts);	_____
	(ii) cash flows that the entity may be required to pay (e.g. written put options); and	_____
	(iii) cash flows that the entity might choose to pay (e.g. purchased call options); and	_____
IFRS 7.42E(f) IFRS 7.B37	(f) qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures required in (a)–(e). This includes a description of:	
	(i) the derecognised financial assets and the nature and purpose of the continuing involvement retained after transferring those assets; and	_____
	(ii) the risks to which the entity is exposed, including:	
	– a description of how the entity manages the risk inherent in its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets;	_____
	– whether the entity is required to bear losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the asset (i.e. its continuing involvement in that asset); and	_____
	– a description of any triggers associated with obligations to provide financial support or to repurchase a transferred financial asset.	_____
IFRS 7.42F	If there is more than one type of continuing involvement in a particular derecognised financial asset, the above information required for that particular asset may be aggregated and reported under one type of continuing involvement.	_____
IFRS 7.42G	Disclose for each type of continuing involvement for each period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented:	
IFRS 7.42G(a) IFRS 7.B38	(a) the gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including:	
	(i) whether that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset (i.e. the interest in the asset derecognised and the interest retained by the entity) were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole; and	_____
	(ii) in cases of (i), whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data;	_____
IFRS 7.42G(b)	(b) income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively from the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets – e.g. fair value changes in derivative instruments; and	_____
IFRS 7.42G(c)	(c) if the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity (that qualifies for derecognition) in a reporting period is not evenly distributed throughout the reporting period, then disclose:	
IFRS 7.42G(c)(i)	(i) when the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period;	_____
IFRS 7.42G(c)(ii)	(ii) the amount recognised from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period; and	_____
IFRS 7.42G(c)(iii)	(iii) the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period.	_____

Collateral

IFRS 7.14	Disclose:	
IFRS 7.14(a)	(a) the carrying amount of financial assets that the entity has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with IAS 39.37(a); and	_____
IFRS 7.14(b)	(b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.	_____
IFRS 7.15	When the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, disclose:	
IFRS 7.15(a)	(a) the fair value of the collateral held;	_____

- IFRS 7.15(b)* (b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and _____
- IFRS 7.15(c)* (c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral. _____

Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

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

Defaults and breaches

- IFRS 7.18* For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, disclose:
- IFRS 7.18(a)* (a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable; _____
- IFRS 7.18(b)* (b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and _____
- IFRS 7.18(c)* (c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue. _____
- IFRS 7.19* If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, then disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the end of the reporting period). _____

Hedging activities

Fair value hedges

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

Cash flow hedges

- IFRS 7.22* Disclose the following separately for designated cash flow hedge(s):
- IFRS 7.22(a)* (a) a description of the hedge(s); _____
- IFRS 7.22(b)* (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the end of the reporting period; _____
- IFRS 7.22(c)* (c) the nature of the risks being hedged; _____
- IFRS 7.23(a)* (d) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss; _____
- IFRS 7.23(b)* (e) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; _____
- IFRS 7.23(c)* (f) the amount that was recognised in other comprehensive income during the period; _____
- IFRS 7.23(d)* (g) the amount that was reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period, showing the amount included in each line item in the statement of comprehensive income; _____

<i>IFRS 7.23(e)</i>	(h) the amount that was removed from equity during the period and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability whose acquisition or incurrence was a hedged highly probable forecast transaction; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.24(b)</i>	(i) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges.	_____

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

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

Fair value disclosures

<i>IFRS 7.25</i>	Except as provided in IFRS 7.29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.26</i>	In disclosing fair values, group financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but offset them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the statement of financial position.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(e)</i>	If financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, then disclose that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.27</i>	For each class of financial instruments, disclose the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, disclose information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reasons for making it.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.27B</i>	For fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position, disclose for each class of financial instruments:	
	(a) the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in IFRS 7.27A;	_____
	(b) any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. For this purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities;	_____
	(c) for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:	
	(i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and a description of where they are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented);	_____
	(ii) total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income;	_____
	(iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each type of movement disclosed separately); and	_____

- (iv) transfers into or out of Level 3 (e.g. transfers attributable to changes in the observability of market data) and the reasons for those transfers. For significant transfers, transfers into Level 3 are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3;
- (d) the amount of total gains or losses for the period in (c)(i) included in profit or loss that are attributable to gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period and a description of where those gains or losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented); and
- (e) for fair value measurements in Level 3, if changing one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, then the entity states that fact and discloses the effect of those changes. The entity discloses how the effect of a change to a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For this purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.

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

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

- IFRS 7.28(a)** (a) its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see IAS 39.AG76A); and
- IFRS 7.28(b)** (b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference.

Disclosures when fair value cannot be measured reliably

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

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

Nature and extent of risks

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

Market risk

<i>IFRS 7.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for risk exposures by IFRS 7.40–42.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40–42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40</i>	Unless the entity complies with IFRS 7.41, disclose the following for market risk exposures:	
<i>IFRS 7.40(a)</i>	(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.40(c)</i>	(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.41</i>	If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (e.g. interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, then it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40. The entity also discloses:	
<i>IFRS 7.41(a)</i>	(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.41(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.42</i>	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.40 or 41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), disclose that fact and the reason the entity believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.	_____

Liquidity risk

<i>IFRS 7.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____

<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for risk exposures by IFRS 7.39.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.39, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.39(a)</i>	(a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities. The maturity analysis includes the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For example, this would be the case for:	
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(i) an interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(ii) all loan commitments; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.39(c)</i>	(c) a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b).	_____

Credit risk

<i>IFRS 7.33</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for risk exposures by IFRS 7.36–38.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36–38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36</i>	Disclose the following by class of financial instrument:	
<i>IFRS 7.36(a)</i>	(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	(b) a description and the financial effect of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements (e.g. a description of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.36(a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument); and	_____

<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	(c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37</i>	Disclose by class of financial asset:	
<i>IFRS 7.37(a)</i>	(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, disclose for such assets held at the end of the reporting period:	
<i>IFRS 7.38(a)</i>	(a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38(b)</i>	(b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.16</i>	When financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (e.g. an allowance account used to record individual impairments or a similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, the entity discloses a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets.	_____
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
<i>IFRS 7.9</i>	If the entity has designated a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) as at fair value through profit or loss, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.9(a)</i>	(a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(b)</i>	(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(c)</i>	(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>IFRS 7.9(c)(i)</i>	(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) under an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(d)</i>	(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.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11(a)</i>	(a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(b)</i>	(b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant.	_____

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Insurance contracts

Market risk

<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about market risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise;	
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for risk exposures by IFRS 7.40–42.	
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40–42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately.	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.40</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.40(a), 41</i>	(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date. Alternatively, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk, it may use that sensitivity analysis;	
<i>IFRS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and	

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

Credit risk

<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about credit risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for risk exposures by IFRS 7.36–38.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36–38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(a)</i>	Disclose the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	A description and the financial effect of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements (e.g. a description of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.36(a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	Provide information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37</i>	Disclose by class of financial asset:	
<i>IFRS 7.37(a)</i>	(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, disclose for such assets held at the end of the reporting period the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.	_____

Transfers between financial liabilities and equity

IFRIC 2.13

When a change in prohibition against redemption of a financial instrument leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, the entity discloses separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer.

2.6 Inventories

IAS 2.36

Disclose:

IAS 2.36(b)

(a) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity;

IAS 2.36(c)

(b) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell;

IAS 2.36(d)

(c) the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period;

IAS 2.36(e)

(d) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in accordance with IAS 2.34;

IAS 2.36(f)

(e) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period in accordance with IAS 2.34;

IAS 2.36(g)

(f) the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with IAS 2.34; and

IAS 2.36(h)

(g) the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

IAS 2.39

When the entity presents an analysis of expenses using classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, disclose the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour costs and other costs together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period.

2.7 Biological assets

General

IAS 41.40

Disclose the aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets.

IAS 41.41, 42

Provide a description of each group of biological assets (as a narrative or quantified description).

IAS 41.43

The entity is encouraged, but not required, to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate. Disclose the basis for making any such distinctions.

IAS 41.46

If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, then disclose:

IAS 41.46(a)

(a) the nature of the entity's activities involving each group of biological assets; and

IAS 41.46(b)

(b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of:

IAS 41.46(b)(i)

(i) each group of biological assets at the end of the period; and

IAS 41.46(b)(ii)

(ii) output of agricultural produce during the period.

<i>IAS 41.48</i>	Disclose the fair value less costs to sell of agricultural produce harvested during the period, determined at the point of harvest.	_____
<i>IAS 41.49</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.49(a)</i>	(a) the existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities;	_____
<i>IAS 41.49(b)</i>	(b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.49(c)</i>	(c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.	_____
<i>IAS 41.50</i>	Present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period showing:	
<i>IAS 41.50(a)</i>	(a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(b)</i>	(b) increases due to purchases;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(c)</i>	(c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held-for-sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held-for-sale) under IFRS 5;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(d)</i>	(d) decreases due to harvest;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(e)</i>	(e) increases resulting from business combinations;	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(f)</i>	(f) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.50(g)</i>	(g) other changes.	_____
<i>IAS 41.55</i>	The reconciliation required by IAS 41.50 discloses amounts related to biological assets measured at cost separately, showing separately the following items included in profit or loss related to those biological assets:	
<i>IAS 41.55(a)</i>	(a) impairment losses;	_____
<i>IAS 41.55(b)</i>	(b) reversals of impairment losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.55(c)</i>	(c) depreciation.	_____
<i>IAS 41.51</i>	The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose, by group or otherwise, the changes in fair value less costs to sell included in profit or loss due to price changes and due to physical changes.	_____
<i>IAS 41.53</i>	If an agricultural activity is exposed to climatic, disease and other natural risks and an event occurs that give rise to a material item of income or expense, then disclose the nature and amount of the item of income or expense under IAS 1.	_____
<i>IAS 41.54</i>	When biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses at the end of the period (see IAS 41.30), disclose:	
<i>IAS 41.54(a)</i>	(a) a description of the biological assets;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(c)</i>	(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(d)</i>	(d) the depreciation method used;	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(e)</i>	(e) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and	_____
<i>IAS 41.54(f)</i>	(f) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.	_____
<i>IAS 41.55</i>	Disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of biological assets measured at cost during the period.	_____

- IAS 41.56* When the fair value of biological assets previously measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses becomes reliably measurable during the current period, disclose:
- IAS 41.56(a)* (a) a description of the biological assets; _____
- IAS 41.56(b)* (b) an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and _____
- IAS 41.56(c)* (c) the effect of the change. _____

Government grants

- IAS 41.57* Disclose:
- IAS 41.57(a)* (a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements; _____
- IAS 41.57(b)* (b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants; and _____
- IAS 41.57(c)* (c) significant decreases expected in the level of government grants. _____

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

- IAS 36.126* For each class of assets, disclose:
- IAS 36.126(a)* (a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are included; _____
- IAS 36.126(b)* (b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are reversed; _____
- IAS 36.126(c)* (c) the amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period; and _____
- IAS 36.126(d)* (d) the amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period. _____
- IAS 36.129* If IFRS 8 is applied, then disclose for each reportable segment:
- IAS 36.129(a)* (a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period; and _____
- IAS 36.129(b)* (b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period. _____
- IAS 36.130* Disclose the following for each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the period for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit:
- IAS 36.130(a)* (a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss; _____
- IAS 36.130(b)* (b) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed; _____
- IAS 36.130(c)* (c) for an individual asset:
- IAS 36.130(c)(i)* (i) the nature of the asset; and _____
- IAS 36.130(c)(ii)* (ii) if IFRS 8 is applied, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs; _____
- IAS 36.130(d)* (d) for a cash-generating unit:
- IAS 36.130(d)(i)* (i) a description of the cash-generating unit (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in IFRS 8); _____
- IAS 36.130(d)(ii)* (ii) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and by reportable segment (as defined in IFRS 8 if applied); and _____

<i>IAS 36.130(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), describe the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(e)</i>	(e) whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less cost to sell or its value in use;	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(f)</i>	(f) if recoverable amount is fair value less cost to sell, the basis used to determine fair value less cost to sell (such as whether fair value was determined with reference to an active market); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.130(g)</i>	(g) if recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rate(s) used in the current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.	_____
<i>IAS 36.131</i>	Disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for which no information is disclosed under IAS 36.130:	
<i>IAS 36.131(a)</i>	(a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses; and	_____
<i>IAS 36.131(b)</i>	(b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.	_____
<i>IAS 36.132</i>	The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets (and cash-generating units that do not include goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives) during the period.	_____

2.9 Equity

Capital disclosures

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

Share capital and reserves

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

2.10 Provisions

<i>IAS 37.84</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 37.84(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(b)</i>	(b) additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(c)</i>	(c) amounts used (i.e. incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(d)</i>	(d) unused amounts reversed during the period; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.84(e)</i>	(e) the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate.	_____
<i>IAS 37.84</i>	Comparative information is not required.	_____
<i>IAS 37.85</i>	For each class of provision, disclose:	
<i>IAS 37.85(a)</i>	(a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits;	_____
<i>IAS 37.85(b)</i>	(b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. When necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.85(c)</i>	(c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.	_____
<i>IAS 37.88</i>	When a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, disclose information required by IAS 37.84–86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.	_____
<i>IAS 37.92</i>	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37.84 and 85 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision. In such cases, the entity need not disclose the information, but discloses the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.	_____

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

<i>IFRIC 5.11</i>	Disclose the nature of any interest in a decommissioning, restoration or environmental rehabilitation fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund.	_____
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IFRIC 5.12, IAS 37.86 When there is an obligation to make potential additional contributions that is treated as a contingent liability (see IFRIC 5.10 and guidance), give the disclosures required by IAS 37.86 (see section 2.12 *Contingent assets and liabilities*).

IFRIC 5.13 When the interest in the fund is accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 5.9, disclose the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.

2.11 Income taxes

IAS 12.79, 80 Disclose separately the major components of tax expense (income) included in the determination of the profit (loss) for the period. Such components may include the following:

- IAS 12.80(a)* (a) current tax expense (income);
- IAS 12.80(b)* (b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods;
- IAS 12.80(c)* (c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences;
- IAS 12.80(d)* (d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;
- IAS 12.80(e)* (e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense;
- IAS 12.80(f)* (f) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense;
- IAS 12.80(g)* (g) deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset (see IAS 12.56); and
- IAS 12.80(h)* (h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in the determination of profit or loss in accordance with IAS 8 because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively.

IAS 12.81 Disclose separately:

- IAS 12.81(a)* (a) the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited to equity (see IAS 12.62A);
- IAS 12.81(ab)* (b) the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income (see IAS 12.62 and IAS 1);
- IAS 12.81(c)* (c) an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either or both of the following forms:
 - IAS 12.81(c)(i)* (i) a numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed; or
 - IAS 12.81(c)(ii)* (ii) a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed;
- IAS 12.81(d)* (d) an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous accounting period;
- IAS 12.81(e)* (e) the amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position;
- IAS 12.81(f)* (f) the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (see IAS 12.39);

<i>IAS 12.81(g)</i>	(g) in respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits:	
<i>IAS 12.81(g)(i)</i>	(i) the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(g)(ii)</i>	(ii) the amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in profit or loss, if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(h)</i>	(h) in respect of discontinued operations, the tax expense relating to:	
<i>IAS 12.81(h)(i)</i>	(i) the gain or loss on discontinuance; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) the profit or loss from the ordinary activities of the discontinued operation for the period, together with the corresponding amounts for each prior period presented;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(i)</i>	(i) the amount of income tax consequences of dividends to shareholders that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements;	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(j)</i>	(j) if a business combination in which the entity is the acquirer causes a change in the amount recognised for its pre-acquisition deferred tax asset (see IAS 12.67), the amount of that change; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.81(k)</i>	(k) if the deferred tax benefits acquired in a business combination are not recognised at the acquisition date, but are recognised after the acquisition date (see IAS 12.68), a description of the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised.	_____
<i>IAS 12.82</i>	Disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition when:	
<i>IAS 12.82(a)</i>	(a) its utilisation is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and	_____
<i>IAS 12.82(b)</i>	(b) the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates.	_____
<i>IAS 12.82A</i>	When income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate, or are payable or refundable, if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as dividend to shareholders (see IAS 12.52A), disclose the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to shareholders. Disclose the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practicably determinable and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practicably determinable.	_____
<i>IAS 12.87A</i>	Disclose the important features of the income tax systems and the factors that will affect the amount of the potential income tax consequences of dividends.	_____
<i>IAS 12.87</i>	The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose amounts of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures.	_____

2.12 Contingent assets and liabilities

<i>IAS 37.86</i>	Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, when practicable:	
<i>IAS 37.86(a)</i>	(a) an estimate of its financial effect;	_____
<i>IAS 37.86(b)</i>	(b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and	_____
<i>IAS 37.86(c)</i>	(c) the possibility of any reimbursement.	_____
<i>IAS 37.88</i>	When a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, disclose information required by IAS 37.84–86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.	_____
<i>IAS 37.89</i>	When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, when practicable, an estimate of their financial effect.	_____
<i>IAS 37.91</i>	When any of the information required by IAS 37.86 and 89 is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 37.92</i>	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IAS 37.86–89 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, the entity need not disclose the information, but discloses the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.	_____
Specific contingencies required to be disclosed by other standards		
<i>IAS 11.45, 18.36</i>	Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities and contingent assets, including those arising from such items as warranty costs, claims, penalties or possible losses.	_____
<i>IAS 12.88</i>	Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any tax-related contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets may arise, for example, from unresolved disputes with the taxation authorities.	_____
<i>IAS 19.125, 37.86</i>	Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.	_____
<i>IAS 19.32B, 37.86</i>	In the context of multi-employer plans, contingent liabilities may arise from, for example: (a) actuarial losses relating to other participating entities because each entity that participates in a multi-employer plan shares in the actuarial risks of every other participating entity; or (b) any responsibility under the terms of a plan to finance any shortfall in the plan if other entities cease to participate.	_____ _____
<i>IAS 19.141, 37.86</i>	Disclose the information required by IAS 37 for any contingent liabilities arising from employee termination benefits. A contingent liability exists when there is uncertainty about the number of employees who will accept an offer.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(c)</i>	For contingent liabilities recognised by the acquirer in a business combination, disclose the information required by IAS 37.84 and 85 for each class of provision for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively.	_____

Contingent consideration

<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)</i>	For contingent consideration assets acquired and contingent consideration liabilities assumed in a business combination the acquirer discloses for each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires:	
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(i)</i>	(a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement;	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(ii)</i>	(b) any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67(b)(iii)</i>	(c) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration.	_____
<i>IFRS 3.B67</i>	The information required to be disclosed by IFRS 3.B67(b) is disclosed for each material business combination or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively.	_____

3. Specific statement of comprehensive income items

3.1 Revenue

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

Construction contracts

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

3.2 Government grants

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

3.3 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IAS 19.34B(c),
120–120A

If an allocation of the net defined benefit cost is accounted for in accordance with a contractual agreement or stated policy, then disclose all the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120–122. Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:

IAS 19.120A(b), 121

(a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;

IAS 19.120A(c)

(b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:

IAS 19.120A(c)(i)

(i) current service cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(ii)

(ii) interest cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(iii)

(iii) contributions by plan participants;

IAS 19.120A(c)(iv)

(iv) actuarial gains and losses;

IAS 19.120A(c)(v)

(v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;

IAS 19.120A(c)(vi)

(vi) benefits paid;

IAS 19.120A(c)(vii)

(vii) past service cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(viii)

(viii) business combinations;

IAS 19.120A(c)(ix)

(ix) curtailments; and

IAS 19.120A(x)

(x) settlements;

IAS 19.120A(d)

(c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded;

IAS 19.120A(e)

(d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:

IAS 19.120A(e)(i)

(i) expected return on plan assets;

IAS 19.120A(e)(ii)

(ii) actuarial gains and losses;

IAS 19.120A(e)(iii)

(iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;

IAS 19.120A(e)(iv)

(iv) contributions by the employer;

IAS 19.120A(e)(v)

(v) contributions by plan participants;

IAS 19.120A(e)(vi)

(vi) benefits paid;

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

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

Information about the plan as a whole – contribution payable for the period

<i>IAS 19.34B(d), 120, 120A</i>	If the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period in its individual or separate financial statements, then disclose the information about the plan as a whole in accordance with IAS 19.120A(b)–(e), (j), (n), (o), (q) and IAS 19.121–122. The other disclosures required by IAS 19.120A do not apply. Disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and the financial effects of changes in those plans during the period. Disclose the following information about defined benefit plans:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(b), 121</i>	(a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)</i>	(b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(i)</i>	(i) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) interest cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) contributions by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) actuarial gains and losses;	_____

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

IAS 19.122 When the entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:

IAS 19.122(a) (a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or

IAS 19.122(b) (b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.

IAS 19.122 When the entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, disclose the information in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.

Information about the plan as a whole – legal sponsor

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

IAS 19.120A(b), 121 (a) a general description of the type of plan, which includes informal practices that give rise to constructive obligations included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19.52;

IAS 19.120A(c) (b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:

IAS 19.120A(c)(i) (i) current service cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(ii) (ii) interest cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(iii) (iii) contributions by plan participants;

IAS 19.120A(c)(iv) (iv) actuarial gains and losses;

IAS 19.120A(c)(v) (v) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;

IAS 19.120A(c)(vi) (vi) benefits paid;

IAS 19.120A(c)(vii) (vii) past service cost;

IAS 19.120A(c)(viii) (viii) business combinations;

IAS 19.120A(c)(ix) (ix) curtailments; and

IAS 19.120A(x) (x) settlements;

IAS 19.120A(d) (c) an analysis of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded;

IAS 19.120A(e) (d) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately, if applicable, the effects attributable to each of the following:

IAS 19.120A(e)(i) (i) expected return on plan assets;

IAS 19.120A(e)(ii) (ii) actuarial gains and losses;

IAS 19.120A(e)(iii) (iii) foreign currency exchange rate changes on plans measured in a currency different from the entity's presentation currency;

IAS 19.120A(e)(iv) (iv) contributions by the employer;

IAS 19.120A(e)(v) (v) contributions by plan participants;

IAS 19.120A(e)(vi) (vi) benefits paid;

IAS 19.120A(e)(vii) (vii) business combinations; and

IAS 19.120A(e)(viii) (viii) settlements;

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

IAS 19.120A(o)	(n) the effect of an increase of one percentage point and the effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:	
IAS 19.120A(o)(i)	(i) the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of net periodic post-employment medical costs; and	
IAS 19.120A(o)(ii)	(ii) the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs;	
IAS 19.120A(o)	for the purposes of the disclosure required under IAS 19.120A(o), all other assumptions are held constant. For plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment;	
IAS 19.120A(p)	(o) subject to transitional relief and the exemption available to first-time adopters, the amounts for the current annual period and previous four annual periods of:	
IAS 19.120A(p)(i)	(i) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and	
IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(A)	(ii) the experience adjustments arising on:	
IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(A)	(A) the plan liabilities expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and	
IAS 19.120A(p)(ii)(B)	(B) the plan assets expressed either as (1) an amount or (2) a percentage of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period; and	
IAS 19.120A(q)	(p) the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	
IAS 19.122	When the entity has more than one defined benefit plan, disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful. It may be useful to distinguish groupings by criteria such as the following:	
IAS 19.122(a)	(a) the geographical location of the plans, for example, by distinguishing domestic plans from foreign plans; or	
IAS 19.122(b)	(b) whether plans are subject to materially different risks, for example, by distinguishing flat salary pension plans from final salary pension plans and from post-employment medical plans.	
IAS 19.122	When the entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, disclose the information in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.	

Multi-employer plans

IAS 19.29	If the entity classifies a multi-employer plan as a defined benefit plan, then disclose the information required in IAS 19.120A. If the entity classifies it as a defined contribution plan, then disclose the information required in IAS 19.46 and 47.	
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When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting

IAS 19.120A(b)	Provide a general description of the type of the plan.	
IAS 19.30	When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer plan that is a defined benefit plan, disclose:	
IAS 19.30(b)(i)	(a) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan;	
IAS 19.30(b)(ii)	(b) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan; and	
IAS 19.30(c)	(c) to the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan may affect the amount of future contributions, disclose:	
IAS 19.30(c)(i)	(i) any available information about that surplus or deficit;	
IAS 19.30(c)(ii)	(ii) the basis used to determine that surplus or deficit; and	

<i>IAS 19.30(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) the implications, if any, for the entity.	_____
<i>IAS 19.46</i>	Disclose the amount recognised as an expense for the defined contribution plans.	_____
<i>IAS 19.120A(q)</i>	Disclose the employer's best estimate, as soon as it can reasonably be determined, of contributions expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the end of the reporting period.	_____
Other long-term benefits		
<i>IAS 19.131</i>	Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other standards may require disclosures, for example, IAS 1 requires the expense resulting from such benefits to be disclosed when material. When required by IAS 24, disclose information about other long-term employee benefits for key management personnel.	_____
Termination benefits		
<i>IAS 19.142</i>	As required by IAS 1, disclose the nature and amount of an expense if it is material. Termination benefits may result in an expense needing disclosure in order to comply with this requirement.	_____
<i>IAS 19.143</i>	When required by IAS 24, disclose information about termination benefits for key management personnel.	_____

3.4 Share-based payments

<i>IFRS 2.44</i>	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D2, 2.56</i>	IFRS 2 is not required to be applied for certain equity-settled share-based payment transactions (e.g. grants made before 7 November 2002 where the fair value was not disclosed at that time). However, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 2.44 and 45 apply to equity-settled grants whether or not they are accounted for according to IFRS 2.	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45</i> <i>IFRS 2.44, 45(a)</i>	Disclose: (a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during the period, including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as vesting requirements, the maximum term of options granted, and the method of settlement (e.g. whether in cash or equity). Substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)</i>	(b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options:	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(i)</i>	(i) outstanding at the beginning of the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) granted during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) forfeited during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(iv)</i>	(iv) exercised during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(v)</i>	(v) expired during the period;	_____
<i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(vi)</i>	(vi) outstanding at the end of the period; and	_____

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|------------------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 2.44, 45(b)(vii)</i> | (vii) exercisable at the end of the period; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.44, 45(c)</i> | (c) for share options exercised during the period, disclose the weighted average share price at the date of exercise. If options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period, then the entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the period; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.44, 45(d)</i> | (d) for share options outstanding at the end of the period, disclose the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life. If the range of exercise prices is wide, then the outstanding options are divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options. | _____ |

Fair value disclosures

- | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 2.46</i> | Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the period was determined. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.48</i> | If the entity has measured directly the fair value of goods or services received during the period, then disclose how that fair value was determined (e.g. whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services). | _____ |

Fair value measure of goods and services

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|
| <i>IFRS 2.47</i> | If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, with reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, then disclose: | |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(a)</i> | (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>IFRS 2.47(a)(i)</i> | (i) the option pricing model used and the inputs to that model, including the weighted average share price, exercise price, expected volatility, option life, expected dividends, the risk-free interest rate and any other inputs to the model, including the method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(a)(ii)</i> | (ii) how expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(a)(iii)</i> | (iii) whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(b)</i> | (b) for other equity instruments granted during the period (i.e. other than share options), the number and weighted average fair value of those equity instruments at the measurement date, and information on how that fair value was measured, including: | |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(b)(i)</i> | (i) if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(b)(ii)</i> | (ii) whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(b)(iii)</i> | (iii) whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(c)</i> | (c) for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period: | |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(c)(i)</i> | (i) an explanation of those modifications; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(c)(ii)</i> | (ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications); and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 2.47(c)(iii)</i> | (iii) information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured, consistently with the requirements set out in IFRS 2.47(a) and (b), when applicable. | _____ |

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

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

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

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

Other

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

3.5 Borrowing costs

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

4. Special topics

4.1 Leases

Lessee

Finance leases

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

Operating leases

IAS 17.35	Disclose:	
IAS 17.35(a)	(a) the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:	
IAS 17.35(a)(i)	(i) not later than one year;	_____
IAS 17.35(a)(ii)	(ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and	_____
IAS 17.35(a)(iii)	(iii) later than five years;	_____
IAS 17.35(b)	(b) the total future minimum sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases at the end of the reporting period;	_____
IAS 17.35(c)	(c) lease and sub-lease payments recognised as an expense in the period, with separate amounts for minimum lease payments, contingent rents, and sub-lease payments;	_____
IAS 17.35(d)	(d) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements including, but not limited to:	
IAS 17.35(d)(i)	(i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined;	_____
IAS 17.35(d)(ii)	(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and	_____
IAS 17.35(d)(iii)	(iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing; and	_____

- IFRIC 4.13, 15(b)* (e) for the purpose of applying the requirements of IAS 17, payments and other consideration required by an arrangement containing a lease are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If a purchaser concludes that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then in the case of an operating lease it treats all payments under the arrangement as lease payments for the purposes of complying with the disclosure requirements of IAS 17:
- IFRIC 4.15(b)(i)* (i) disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments of other arrangements that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and
- IFRIC 4.15(b)(ii)* (ii) state that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement.

Lessor

Finance leases

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

Operating leases

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

Sale and leaseback transactions

IAS 17.65 Disclosure requirements for lessees and lessors apply equally to sale and leaseback transactions. The required description of material leasing arrangements leads to disclosure of unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions. _____

IAS 17.66 Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1. _____

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

SIC 27.10 Consider all aspects of an arrangement that does not, in substance, involve a lease under IAS 17 in determining the appropriate disclosures that are necessary in order to understand the arrangement and the accounting treatment. _____

SIC 27.10(a) Disclose a description of the arrangement in each period it exists (either individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement), including: _____

SIC 27.10(a)(i) (a) the underlying asset and any restrictions on its use; _____

SIC 27.10(a)(ii) (b) the life and other significant terms of the arrangement; and _____

SIC 27.10(a)(iii) (c) the transactions that are linked together, including any options. _____

SIC 27.10, 11 Disclose in each period that an arrangement exists (either individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement): _____

SIC 27.10 (a) the amount recognised as income in the period; and _____

SIC 27.10 (b) the line item of the statement of comprehensive income in which it is included. _____

4.2 Service concession arrangements

SIC 29.6, 7 Consider all aspects of a service concession arrangement in determining the appropriate disclosures. In the case of an operator and a grantor, disclose individually for each service concession arrangement, or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangements: _____

SIC 29.6(a) (a) a description of the arrangement; _____

SIC 29.6(b) (b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (e.g. the period of the concession, repricing dates and the basis upon which repricing or renegotiation is determined); _____

SIC 29.6(c) (c) the nature and extent (e.g. quantity, time period or amount as appropriate) of: _____

SIC 29.6(c)(i) (i) rights to use specified assets; _____

SIC 29.6(c)(ii) (ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services; _____

SIC 29.6(c)(iii) (iii) obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment; _____

SIC 29.6(c)(iv) (iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period; _____

SIC 29.6(c)(v) (v) renewal and termination options; and _____

SIC 29.6(c)(vi) (vi) other rights and obligations (e.g. major overhauls); _____

SIC 29.6(d) (d) changes in the arrangement during the period; and _____

SIC 29.6(e) (e) how the service arrangement has been classified. _____

SIC 29.6A Disclose revenue and profits or losses recognised on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset. _____

4.3 Operating segments

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

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

General information

IFRS 8.22 Disclose the following general information:

- IFRS 8.22(a)* (a) factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation – e.g. whether management has chosen to organise the entity around differences in products and services, geographical areas, regulatory environments, or a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated; and
- IFRS 8.22(b)* (b) types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenues.

Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities

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

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

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

- IFRS 8.23(a)* (a) revenues from external customers;
- IFRS 8.23(b)* (b) revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity;
- IFRS 8.23(c)* (c) interest revenue;
- IFRS 8.23(d)* (d) interest expense;
- IFRS 8.23(e)* (e) depreciation and amortisation;
- IFRS 8.23(f)* (f) material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with IAS 1.97;
- IFRS 8.23(g)* (g) the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method;
- IFRS 8.23(h)* (h) income tax expense or income; and
- IFRS 8.23(i)* (i) material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation.

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

<i>IFRS 8.24</i>	Disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment assets reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or are otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in the measure of segment assets:	
<i>IFRS 8.24(a)</i>	(a) the amount of investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method; and	_____
<i>IFRS 8.24(b)</i>	(b) the amounts of additions to non-current assets (for assets classified according to a liquidity presentation, amounts expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period) other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets (see IAS 19.54–58) and rights arising under insurance contracts.	_____

Explanation of segment profit or loss, segment assets and liabilities

<i>IFRS 8.27</i>	Provide an explanation of the measurements of segment profit or loss, segment assets and segment liabilities for each reportable segment. As a minimum disclose:	
<i>IFRS 8.27(a)</i>	(a) the basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.27(b)</i>	(b) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' profits or losses and the entity's profit or loss before income tax expense or income and discontinued operations (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of centrally incurred costs that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.27(c)</i>	(c) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly used assets that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.27(d)</i>	(d) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' liabilities and the entity's liabilities (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28); those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly utilised liabilities that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.27(e)</i>	(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	_____
<i>IFRS 8.27(f)</i>	(f) the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments – e.g. the entity might allocate depreciation expense to a segment without allocating the related depreciable assets to that segment.	_____

Reconciliations

<i>IFRS 8.21</i>	Reconciliations of the amounts in the statement of financial position for reportable segments to the amounts in the entity's statement of financial position are required for each date at which a statement of financial position is presented.	_____
<i>IFRS 8.28</i>	Provide reconciliations of the following:	
<i>IFRS 8.28(a)</i>	(a) the total of the reportable segments' revenues to the entity's revenue;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.28(b)</i>	(b) the total of the reportable segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax expense (tax income) and discontinued operations; however, if the entity allocated to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), then it may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss after those items;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.28(c)</i>	(c) the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets;	_____
<i>IFRS 8.28(d)</i>	(d) the total of the reportable segments' liabilities to the entity's liabilities if segment liabilities are reported in accordance with IFRS 8.23; and	_____

IFRS 8.28(e) (e) the total of the reportable segments' amounts for every other material item of information disclosed to the corresponding amount for the entity. _____

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

Restatement of previously reported information

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

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

Entity-wide disclosures

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

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

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

IFRS 8.33(a) (a) revenues from external customers:
(i) attributed to the entity's country of domicile; and
(ii) attributed to all foreign countries in total from which the entity derives revenues. If revenues from external customers attributed to an individual foreign country are material, then those revenues are disclosed separately. Disclose the basis for attributing revenues from external customers to individual countries; and _____

IFRS 8.33(b) (b) non-current assets (for assets classified according to a liquidity presentation, amounts expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period) other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, and rights arising under insurance contracts:
(i) located in the entity's country of domicile; and
(ii) located in all foreign countries in total in which the entity holds assets. If assets in an individual foreign country are material, then those assets are disclosed separately. _____

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

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

<i>IFRS 8.34</i>	Disclose information about the extent of reliance on major customers.	_____
<i>IFRS 8.34</i>	If revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10 percent or more of the entity's revenues, then disclose that fact along with the total amount of revenues from each such customer and the identity of the segment(s) reporting the revenues.	_____
<i>IFRS 8.36</i>	Segment information for prior years that is reported as comparative information in the year of application is restated to conform to the requirements of IFRS 8, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.	_____

4.4 Earnings per share

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

<i>IAS 33.64</i>	When earnings per share calculations reflect changes in the number of shares due to events that happened after the end of the reporting period, disclose that fact.	_____
<i>IAS 33.70</i> <i>IAS 33.70(a)</i>	Disclose: (a) the amounts used as the numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of those amounts to the profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period. The reconciliation includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affect earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 33.70(b)</i>	(b) the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of these denominators to each other. The reconciliation includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affect earnings per share;	_____
<i>IAS 33.70(c)</i>	(c) instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive for the period(s) presented; and	_____
<i>IAS 33.70(d)</i>	(d) a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those accounted for in accordance with IAS 33.64, that occur after the end of the reporting period and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IAS 33.72</i>	Unless required by another standard, it is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the terms and conditions of financial instruments and other contracts that affect the measurement of earnings per share.	_____
<i>IAS 33.73</i>	The entity may disclose, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, per share amounts using a reported component of the statement of comprehensive income other than one required by IAS 33. When such additional amounts per share are presented, disclose in the notes and not in the statement of comprehensive income: (a) basic and diluted earnings per share relating to such a component with equal prominence; (b) the basis on which the numerator(s) is (are) determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax; and	_____ _____

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

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

- IFRS 5.5A* The classification, presentation and measurement requirements in IFRS 5 applicable to a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is classified as held-for-sale also apply to a non-current asset that is held for distribution. _____
- IFRS 5.5B* If the entity has non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held-for-sale, then disclose the information required by IFRS 5. Disclosures in other IFRSs do not apply to such assets (or disposal groups) unless those IFRSs require:
- (a) specific disclosures in respect of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held-for-sale; or _____
 - (b) disclosures about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of the measurement requirement of IFRS 5 and such disclosures are not already provided in other notes to the financial statements. _____
- IFRS 5.30* Present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of non-current assets (or disposal groups). _____
- IFRS 5.38* Present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held-for-sale. _____
- IFRS 5.38, 39* For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held-for-sale, disclose the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale separately from other assets, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes (not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale on acquisition). _____
- IFRS 5.12, 41* Disclose in the period in which a non-current asset or disposal group has been either classified as held-for-sale or if the criteria in IFRS 5.7 and 8 are met after the end of the reporting period, but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, then disclose:
- IFRS 5.41(a)* (a) a description of the non-current asset or disposal group; _____
 - IFRS 5.41(b)* (b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the distribution, or leading to the expected distribution, and the expected manner and timing of that distribution; _____
 - IFRS 5.41(c)* (c) the gain or loss recognised in accordance with IFRS 5.20–22 and, if not separately presented in the statement of comprehensive income, the caption in the statement of comprehensive income that includes that gain or loss; and _____
 - IFRS 5.41(d)* (d) if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset or disposal group is presented in accordance with IFRS 8. _____
- IFRS 5.42* If there are changes to a plan of sale and either IFRS 5.26 or 29 applies, then disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell or distribute the non-current asset (or disposal group) to owners, a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented. _____

4.6 Related party disclosures

General

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

<i>IAS 24.18(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(c)</i>	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
<i>IAS 24.18(d)</i>	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____

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

<i>IAS 24.18</i>	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationships; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____

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

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

<i>IAS 24.18</i>	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____

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

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

<i>IAS 24.18</i>	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____

IAS 24.18	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
IAS 24.18(a)	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
IAS 24.18(b)	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
IAS 24.18(b)(i)	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
IAS 24.18(c)	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
IAS 24.18(d)	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____
IAS 24.19(e)	Transactions with joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer	
IAS 24.18	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____
IAS 24.18	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
IAS 24.18(a)	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
IAS 24.18(b)	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
IAS 24.18(b)(i)	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
IAS 24.18(c)	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
IAS 24.18(d)	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____
IAS 24.19(f)	Transactions with key management personnel of the entity or its parent	
IAS 24.18	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____
IAS 24.18	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
IAS 24.18(a)	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
IAS 24.18(b)	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
IAS 24.18(b)(i)	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
IAS 24.18(c)	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
IAS 24.18(d)	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____
IAS 24.17	In addition, disclose key management personnel compensation of the entity (not parent) in total and for each of the following categories:	
IAS 19.23, 24.17(a)	(a) short-term employee benefits;	_____

IAS 19.47, 124(b), 24.17(b)	(b) post-employment benefits, including contributions to defined contribution plans;	_____
IAS 19.131, 24.17(c)	(c) other long-term benefits;	_____
IAS 19.143, 24.17(d)	(d) termination benefits; and	_____
IAS 24.17(e)	(e) share-based payments.	_____

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

IAS 24.18	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationships; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____
IAS 24.18	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
IAS 24.18(a)	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
IAS 24.18(b)	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
IAS 24.18(b)(i)	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
IAS 24.18(c)	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
IAS 24.18(d)	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____

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

IAS 24.18	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
	(a) the nature of the related party relationships; and	_____
	(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances including commitments necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.	_____
IAS 24.18	At a minimum, disclose for this related party (i.e. do not combine with disclosure for other related parties):	
IAS 24.18(a)	(a) the amount of the transactions;	_____
IAS 24.18(b)	(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and:	
IAS 24.18(b)(i)	(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and	_____
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)	(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;	_____
IAS 24.18(c)	(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and	_____
IAS 24.18(d)	(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from this related party.	_____

Government-related entities

IAS 24.26	If the entity applies the exemption in IAS 24.25, then disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in IAS 24.25:	
IAS 24.26(a)	(a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the entity (i.e. control, joint control or significant influence);	_____

- IAS 24.26(b)* (b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements:
- (i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and
 - (ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent.

4.7 Insurance contracts

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

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

Nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts

- IFRS 4.38, 39(a), 39(c)* Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts. Disclosures should include the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks and information about insurance risk (both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance) such as:
- (a) sensitivity to insurance risk, by either disclosing:
 - IFRS 4.39(c)(i), 39A(a)* (i) a sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected if changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period had occurred; the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and any changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used. An insurer may use an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, and may meet the requirements of IFRS 4.39A(a) by disclosing that alternative sensitivity analysis and the additional disclosures required by IFRS 7.41; or

<i>IFRS 4.39A(b)</i>	(ii) qualitative information about sensitivity, and information about those terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of the insurer's future cash flows;	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(ii)</i>	(b) concentrations of insurance risk, including a description of how management determines concentrations and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (e.g. type of insured event, geographical area, or currency); and	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(c)(iii)</i>	(c) actual claims compared with previous estimates (i.e. claims development). The disclosure about claims development goes back to the period when the earliest material claim arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments, but need not go back more than 10 years. Disclosure of this information is not needed for claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39A(a), 7.41</i> <i>IFRS 7.41(a)</i>	If an alternative analysis is used to meet the requirements of IFRS 4.39A(a), then disclose: (a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.41(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.44</i>	For actual claims disclosed in accordance with IFRS 4.39(c)(iii), information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year need not be disclosed.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.39(e)</i>	Disclose information about exposures to interest rate risk or market risk under embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.	_____
Market risk		
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about market risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the market risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to the market risk at the end of the reporting. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.40–42.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to market risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.40–42, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____

<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.40</i>	Disclose, unless market risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.40(a), 41</i>	(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date. Alternatively, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk, then it may use that sensitivity analysis;	
<i>IFRS 7.40(b)</i>	(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and	
<i>IFRS 7.40(c)</i>	(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(iii), 7.41</i>	If the entity uses a method such as an embedded value analysis or value-at-risk to manage sensitivity to market conditions and financial risk (as an alternative to the analysis specified in IFRS 7.40), then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.41(a)</i>	(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and	
<i>IFRS 7.41(b)</i>	(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.	
<i>IFRS 7.42</i>	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.40 or 41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), disclose that fact and the reason the entity believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.	
<i>IFRS 4.39(e)</i>	Disclose information about exposures to market risk arising from embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.	

Liquidity risk

<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about liquidity risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the liquidity risk and how they arise;	
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.39.	
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.39, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a), or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(i), 7.39</i>	Disclose, unless liquidity risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 4.39(d)(i), 7.39(a)</i>	(a) a maturity analysis for insurance contracts that shows the remaining contractual maturities. Alternatively, an insurer may disclose information about the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities. This may take the form of an analysis, by estimated timing, of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position; and	

<i>IFRS 7.39(b)</i>	(b) a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in IFRS 7.39(a).	_____
Credit risk		
<i>IFRS 4.39(d), 7.33</i>	Disclose information about credit risk arising from insurance contracts that would be required by IFRS 7 if insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.33(a)</i>	(a) the exposures to the credit risk and how they arise;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(b)</i>	(b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.33(c)</i>	(c) any changes in items in IFRS 7.33(a) and (b) from the previous period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(a)</i>	(d) summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24), for example, the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(c)</i>	(e) concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by IFRS 7.34(a) and those required for material risk exposures by IFRS 7.36–38.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.35</i>	If quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to credit risk during the period, then disclose further information that is representative.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.34(b)</i>	Disclose information required by IFRS 7.36–38, either as part of disclosures provided to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.34(a) or separately, unless risk exposure is not material.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(a)</i>	Disclose the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(b)</i>	A description and the financial effect of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements (e.g. a description of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.36(a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.36(c)</i>	Provide information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37</i>	Disclose by class of financial asset, unless credit risk exposure is immaterial:	
<i>IFRS 7.37(a)</i>	(a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.37(b)</i>	(b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.38</i>	When the entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, disclose for such assets held at the end of the reporting period the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and, when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.	_____

Discretionary participation features

<i>IFRS 7.25, 29(c)</i>	Except as described in IFRS 7.29(c), disclose the fair value of a contract containing a discretionary participation feature in a way that permits such a contract to be compared with its carrying amount.	_____
<i>IFRS 4.34, 7.29, 30</i>	If the entity does not disclose the fair value for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4.34) because the fair value cannot be measured reliably, then disclose information to help users of financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or liabilities and their fair value, including:	
<i>IFRS 7.30(a)</i>	(a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(b)</i>	(b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(c)</i>	(c) information about the market for the instruments;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(d)</i>	(d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.30(e)</i>	(e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.	_____

4.8 Extractive activities

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

5. First-time adoption of IFRS

<i>IFRS 1.20</i>	IFRS 1 does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other IFRSs.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.21</i>	To comply with IAS 1, include in the first IFRS financial statements at least three statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including one year of comparative information under IFRS.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22</i>	If any financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, then:	
<i>IFRS 1.22(a)</i>	(a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under IFRS; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.22(b)</i>	(b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRS. The entity need not quantify those adjustments.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.23</i>	Explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24–26</i>	To comply with IFRS 1.23, include in the first IFRS financial statements the following reconciliations. Reconciliations are to provide sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, and should distinguish the correction of errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies:	
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)</i>	(a) reconciliations of the equity reported under previous GAAP to the equity under IFRS for both of the following dates:	
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)(i)</i>	(i) the date of transition to IFRS; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(b)</i>	(b) reconciliation to total comprehensive income under IFRS for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income under previous GAAP for the same period, or if the entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.24(c)</i>	If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, then present the disclosures that IAS 36 would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to IFRS (see section 2.8 <i>Impairment</i>).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.25</i>	If the entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.26</i>	Distinguish errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies in the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a) and (b).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.27A</i>	If during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements the entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, then explain the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 1.23, and update the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a) and (b).	_____
<i>IFRS 1.28</i>	If the entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, then disclose that fact in its first IFRS financial statements.	_____

<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	For any financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss and for any financial assets designated as available-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 1.D19, disclose:	
<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	(a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities designated into each category at the date of designation; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	(b) their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30</i>	If the entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of investment property, then disclose in its first IFRS financial statements, for each line item in the opening IFRS statement of financial position:	
<i>IFRS 1.30(a)</i>	(a) the aggregate of those fair values; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.30(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31</i>	If the entity uses a deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its separate financial statements, then disclose in its first IFRS separate financial statements:	
<i>IFRS 1.31</i>	(a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount;	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31(b)</i>	(b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31(c)</i>	(c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31A</i>	If the entity uses fair values in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for oil and gas assets, then disclose in its first financial statements that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31B</i>	If the entity uses the exemption in IFRS 1.D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, then disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D2</i>	For all grants of equity instruments that IFRS 2 has not been applied to, disclose information required by IFRS 2.44 and 45.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.D11</i>	The information required by IAS 19.120A may be disclosed prospectively from the date of transition of IFRS.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E3</i>	Comparative information for the disclosures required by IFRS 7.31–43 about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments need not be presented.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31C</i>	If the entity elects to measure assets and liabilities at fair value and to use that fair value as the deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position because of severe hyperinflation (see IFRS 1.D26–D30), then disclose in the first IFRS financial statements an explanation of how, and why, the entity had, and then ceased to have, a functional currency that has both of the following characteristics:	
<i>IFRS 1.31C(a)</i>	(a) a reliable general price index is not available to all entities with transactions and balances in the currency; and	_____
<i>IFRS 1.31C(b)</i>	(b) exchangeability between the currency and a relatively stable foreign currency does not exist.	_____
<i>IFRS 1.E4</i>	Comparative disclosures required by IFRS 7.42A–42H and B29–B39 about transferred financial instruments need not be presented for any period that begins before 1 July 2011.	_____

6. Voluntary early adoption of IFRSs

6.1 IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010)

Notes on early adoption

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

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

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

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

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

The disclosure requirements set out in this section contain only the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 that are amended as a result of IFRS 9 (2010). This section should therefore be read in conjunction with section 2.5 *Financial instruments* of this *Checklist*.

Entities that early apply IFRS 9 (2009) rather than IFRS 9 (2010) should refer to section 6.2 *IFRS 9 Financial instruments (2009)* of this *Checklist*.

Transitional disclosures

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

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

IFRS 9.7.2.14
IFRS 7.44S Notwithstanding the requirement in IFRS 9.7.2.1(2010), if the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010) the transitional requirements and transitional disclosures depend on the date of the beginning of the reporting period:

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

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

<i>IFRS 9.7.2.14(c)</i>	(c) If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, then it provides the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W. The entity need not restate prior periods.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), disclose (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of initial application:	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(a)</i>	(a) the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(b)</i>	(b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44I(c)</i>	(c) the amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that IFRS 9 (2010) requires the entity to reclassify and those that the entity elects to reclassify.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), disclose qualitative information to enable users of the financial statements to understand:	
<i>IFRS 7.44J(a)</i>	(a) how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2010) to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44J(b)</i>	(b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	Disclose at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010) the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.44T(a)</i>	(a) the changes in the carrying amounts on the basis of their measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 (i.e. not resulting from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2010)); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T(b)</i>	(b) the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2010).	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44T need not be made after the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied the following information for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(a)</i>	(a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(b)</i>	(b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets or financial liabilities had not been reclassified;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(c)</i>	(c) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U(d)</i>	(d) the interest income or expense recognised.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44U need not be made after the reporting period containing the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010). However, if the entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9.8.2.10 (2009) and IFRS 9.7.2.10 (2010)), then the disclosures in (c) and (d) are made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.	_____

<i>IFRS 7.44V</i>	If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010), then those disclosures, and the disclosures of IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:	
<i>IFRS 7.44V(a)</i>	(a) the measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44V(b)</i>	(b) the line items presented in the statements of financial position.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44W</i>	If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010), then those disclosures, and the disclosures IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:	
<i>IFRS 7.44W(a)</i>	(a) of the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.44W(b)</i>	(b) the class of financial instrument at the date of initial application.	_____

Statement of financial position

<i>IFRS 7.8</i>	Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 (2010), either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)</i>	(a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) those mandatorily measured at fair value;	_____
	(b)–(d) not used;	
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)</i>	(e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(i)</i>	(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(e)(ii)</i>	(ii) those that meet the definition of held-for-trading;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(f)</i>	(f) financial assets measured at amortised cost;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(g)</i>	(g) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.8(h)</i>	(h) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.	_____

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

<i>IFRS 7.9</i>	If the entity has designated as measured at fair value a financial asset (or group of financial assets) that would otherwise be measured at amortised cost, then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.9(a)</i>	(a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(b)</i>	(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(c)</i>	(c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(c)(i)</i>	(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) under an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.9(d)</i>	(d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10</i>	If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.5.7.7 (2010)), then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.10(a)</i>	(a) the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see IFRS 9.B5.7.13–B5.7.20 (2010) for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk);	_____

<i>IFRS 7.10(b)</i>	(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10(c)</i>	(c) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10(d)</i>	(d) if a liability is derecognised during the period, the amount (if any) presented in other comprehensive income that was realised at derecognition.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10A</i>	If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see IFRS 9.5.7.7 and 5.7.8 (2010)), then disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.10A(a)</i>	(a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see IFRS 9.B5.7.13–B5.7.20 (2010) for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.10A(b)</i>	(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.11(a)</i>	(a) a detailed description of the methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c), 10(a) and 10A(a) and IFRS 9.5.7.7(a) (2010), including an explanation of why the method is appropriate;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(b)</i>	(b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c), 10(a) or 10A(a) or IFRS 9.5.7.7(a) (2010) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.11(c)</i>	(c) a detailed description of the methodology or methodologies used to determine whether presenting the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (see IFRS 9.5.7.7 and 5.7.8 (2010)). If the entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in profit or loss (see IFRS 9.5.7.8 (2010)), then disclose a detailed description of the economic relationship described in IFRS 9.B5.7.6 (2010).	_____

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Reclassifications of financial assets

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

Collateral

<i>IFRS 7.14</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 7.14(a)</i>	(a) the carrying amount of financial assets the entity has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9.3.3.23(a) (2010); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.14(b)</i>	(b) the terms and conditions relating to the pledge.	_____

Statement of comprehensive income

<i>IAS 1.82</i>	In addition to the requirements of IAS 1.82 listed in section 1.1 <i>Presentation of financial statements</i> of this <i>Checklist</i> , the statement of comprehensive income includes line items that present the following amounts for the period:	
<i>IAS 1.82(aa)</i>	(aa) gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(ca)</i>	(ca) if a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and its fair value at the reclassification date.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.5.7.7</i>	For a gain or loss on a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk set out in (a) below would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (in which case IFRS 9.5.7.8 (2010) applies), present:	
	(a) the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability in other comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.B5.7.13–B5.7.20 (2010)); and	_____
	(b) the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability in profit or loss.	_____
<i>IFRS 9.5.7.8</i>	If the requirements in IFRS 9.5.7.7 (2010) would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, then present all gains or losses on that liability, including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability, in profit or loss.	_____

IFRS 9.5.7.9 Despite the requirements in IFRS 9.5.7.7 and 5.7.8 (2010), present in profit or loss all gains and losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 7.20 Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either in the financial statements or in the notes:

IFRS 7.20(a) (a) net gains or net losses on:

IFRS 7.20(a)(i) (i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those that are mandatorily measured at fair value. For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income, and the amount recognised in profit or loss;

IFRS 7.20(a)(v) (ii)–(iv) not used;

IFRS 7.20(a)(vi) (v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;

IFRS 7.20(a)(vii) (vi) financial assets measured at amortised cost; and

IFRS 7.20(b) (vii) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;

(b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated under the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss;

IFRS 7.20(c) (c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:

IFRS 7.20(c)(i) (i) financial assets measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and

IFRS 7.20(c)(iii) (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;

IFRS 7.20(d) (d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93; and

IFRS 7.20(e) (e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.

IFRS 7.20A Disclose an analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets. This disclosure includes the reasons for derecognising those financial assets.

Insurance contracts – Discretionary participation features

IFRS 4.34, 7.29, 30 If the entity does not disclose the fair value for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4.34) because the fair value cannot be measured reliably, then disclose information to help users of financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those contracts and their fair value, including:

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

IFRS 7.30(b) (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;

IFRS 7.30(c) (c) information about the market for the instruments;

IFRS 7.30(d) (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and

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

Fair value disclosures

IFRS 7.28(b) If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IFRS 9.B5.4.6–B5.4.12 (2010)). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless the conditions described in IFRS 9.B5.4.8 (2010) are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, then disclose, by class of financial instrument, the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference.

IFRS 7.29 Disclosures of fair value are not required:

IFRS 7.29(a) (a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables; or

(b) not used;

IFRS 7.29(c) (c) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

Disclosures when fair value cannot be measured reliably

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

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

IFRS 7.30(b) (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;

IFRS 7.30(c) (c) information about the market for the instruments;

IFRS 7.30(d) (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and

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

Accounting policies

IFRS 7.28(a) If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see IFRS 9.B5.4.6–B5.4.12 (2010)). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless the conditions described in IFRS 9.B5.4.8 (2010) are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, then disclose, by class of financial instrument, the accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see IFRS 9.B5.4.9 (2010)).

IFRS 7.B5 For financial instruments, disclosures of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements may include:

IFRS 7.B5(a) (a) for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

IFRS 7.B5(a)(i) (i) the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;

IFRS 7.B5(a)(ii) (ii) the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and

IFRS 7.B5(a)(iii) (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IFRS 9.4.2.2 (2010) for such designation.

<i>IFRS 7.B5(aa)</i>	(aa) for financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(aa)(i)</i>	(i) the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; and	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(aa)(ii)</i>	(ii) how the entity has satisfied the criteria in IFRS 9.4.1.5 (2010) for such designation;	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(c)</i>	(b) not used;	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(d)</i>	(c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IFRS 9.3.1.2 (2010));	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(d)(i)</i>	(d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(d)(ii)</i>	(i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(e)</i>	(ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16);	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(f)</i>	(e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7.20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income;	
<i>IFRS 7.B5(g)</i>	(f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)); and	
	(g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms.	

First-time adoption

<i>IFRS 1.29</i>	It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19A. The entity discloses the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.	
<i>IFRS 1.29A</i>	It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19. The entity discloses the fair value of financial liabilities so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.	
<i>IFRS 1.E1</i>	If the entity (a) adopts IFRS for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2012 and (b) applies IFRS 9 (2010) in its first IFRS financial statements, then present at least one year of comparative information. However, this comparative information need not comply with IFRS 7 or IFRS 9 (2010), to the extent that the disclosures required by IFRS 7 relate to assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (2010). For such entities, references to the 'date of transition to IFRS' means, in the case of IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 7 only, the beginning of the first IFRS reporting period.	
<i>IFRS 1.E2</i>	If the entity chooses to present comparative information that does not comply with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 (2010) in its first year of transition, then:	
<i>IFRS 1.E2(b)</i>	(a) disclose this fact together with the basis used to prepare this information;	
<i>IFRS 1.E2(c)</i>	(b) treat any adjustment between the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period (i.e. the statement of financial position that includes comparative information under previous GAAP) and the statement of financial position at the start of the first IFRS reporting period (i.e. the first period that includes information that complies with IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 (2010)) as arising from a change in accounting policy and give the disclosures required by IAS 8.28(a)–(e) and (f)(i). IAS 8.28(f)(i) applies only to amounts presented in the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period; and	

- IFRS 1.E2(d)* (c) apply IAS 1.17(c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

6.2 IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009)

Notes on early adoption

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

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

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

IFRS 9.73.2 (2010) IFRS 9 (2010) supersedes IFRS 9 (2009); however, for periods beginning before 1 January 2015, the entity may elect to apply IFRS 9 (2010) or IFRS 9 (2009).

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

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

Entities that early apply IFRS 9 (2010) rather than IFRS 9 (2009) should refer to section 6.1 *IFRS 9 Financial instruments (2010)* of this *Checklist*.

Transitional disclosures

IFRS 9.8.1.1 If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact.

IFRS 9.8.2.3 If the date of initial application is not at the beginning of a reporting period, then disclose that fact and the reasons for using that date of initial application.

<i>IFRS 9.8.2.12</i> <i>IFRS 7.44S</i>	Notwithstanding the requirement in IFRS 9.8.2.1 (2009), when the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), the transitional requirements and transitional disclosures depend on the date of the beginning of the reporting period:	
<i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(a)</i>	(a) If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning before 1 January 2012, then it need not restate prior periods and is not required to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W;	
<i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(b)</i>	(b) If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and before 1 January 2013, then it elects either to provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W or to restate prior periods; and	
<i>IFRS 9.8.2.12(c)</i>	(c) If the entity applies IFRS 9 (2009) for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, then it provides the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44W and need not restate prior periods.	
<i>IFRS 7.44I</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), disclose (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) for each class of financial assets at the date of initial application:	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(a)</i>	(a) the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39;	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(b)</i>	(b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2009); and	
<i>IFRS 7.44I(c)</i>	(c) the amount of any financial assets in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that IFRS 9 (2009) requires the entity to reclassify and those that the entity elects to reclassify.	
<i>IFRS 7.44J</i>	When the entity first applies IFRS 9 (2009), disclose qualitative information to enable users of the financial statements to understand:	
<i>IFRS 7.44J(a)</i>	(a) how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2009) to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2009); and	
<i>IFRS 7.44J(b)</i>	(b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss.	
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	Disclose at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009) the changes in the classifications of financial assets, showing separately:	
<i>IFRS 7.44T(a)</i>	(a) the changes in the carrying amounts on the basis of their measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 (i.e. not resulting from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2009)); and	
<i>IFRS 7.44T(b)</i>	(b) the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2009).	
<i>IFRS 7.44T</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44T need not be made after the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2009) is initially applied.	
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	Disclose in the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2009) is initially applied the following information for financial assets that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(a)</i>	(a) the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period;	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(b)</i>	(b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets had not been reclassified;	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(c)</i>	(c) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and	
<i>IFRS 7.44U(d)</i>	(d) the interest income or expense recognised.	
<i>IFRS 7.44U</i>	The disclosures required by IFRS 7.44U need not be made after the reporting period containing the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009). However, if the entity treats the fair value of a	

financial asset as its amortised cost at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9.8.2.10 (2009)), the disclosures in (c) and (d) are made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.

IFRS 7.44V If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009), those disclosures, and the disclosures in IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:

- IFRS 7.44V(a)* (a) the measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2009); and
- IFRS 7.44V(b)* (b) the line items presented in the statements of financial position.

IFRS 7.44W If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S–44U at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2009), those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application, must permit reconciliation between:

- IFRS 7.44W(a)* (a) of the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2009); and
- IFRS 7.44W(b)* (b) the class of financial instrument at the date of initial application.

Statement of financial position

IFRS 7.8 Disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 (2009) or IAS 39, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:

- IFRS 7.8(a)* (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
 - IFRS 7.8(a)(i)* (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
 - IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)* (ii) those mandatorily measured at fair value;
- (b)–(d) not used;
- IFRS 7.8(e)* (e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
 - IFRS 7.8(e)(i)* (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
 - IFRS 7.8(e)(ii)* (ii) those that meet the definition of held-for-trading;
- IFRS 7.8(f)* (f) financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- IFRS 7.8(g)* (g) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and
- IFRS 7.8(h)* (h) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

IFRS 7.9 If the entity has designated as measured at fair value a financial asset (or group of financial assets) that would otherwise be measured at amortised cost, then disclose:

- IFRS 7.9(a)* (a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period;
- IFRS 7.9(b)* (b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;
- IFRS 7.9(c)* (c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:
 - IFRS 7.9(c)(i)* (i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or
 - IFRS 7.9(c)(ii)* (ii) under an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and
- IFRS 7.9(d)* (d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Reclassifications of financial assets

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

Statement of comprehensive income

- IAS 1.82* In addition to the requirements of IAS 1.82 listed in section 1.1 *Presentation of financial statements* of this *Checklist*, the statement of comprehensive income includes line items that present the following amounts for the period:
- IAS 1.82(aa)* (aa) gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost; and _____
- IAS 1.82(ca)* (ca) if a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and its fair value at the reclassification date. _____

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

Insurance contracts – Discretionary participation features

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

Fair value disclosures

<i>IFRS 7.29</i>	Disclosures of fair value are not required:	
<i>IFRS 7.29(a)</i>	(a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables;	_____

- IFRS 7.29(b)* (b) for derivatives linked to investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market that are measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; or
- IFRS 7.29(c)* (c) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

Disclosures when fair value cannot be measured reliably

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

Accounting policies

- IFRS 7.B5* For financial instruments, disclosures of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements may include:
- IFRS 7.B5(a)* (a) for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(i)* (i) the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(ii)* (ii) the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and
- IFRS 7.B5(a)(iii)* (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, 11A or 12 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39.9(b)(i) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with IAS 39.9(b)(ii) of the definition of a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy;
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)* (aa) for financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)(i)* (i) the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- IFRS 7.B5(aa)(ii)* (ii) how the entity has satisfied the criteria in IFRS 9.4.5 (2009) for such designation;
- IFRS 7.B5(c)* (c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see IAS 39.38);
- IFRS 7.B5(d)* (d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:
- IFRS 7.B5(d)(i)* (i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and
- IFRS 7.B5(d)(ii)* (ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see IFRS 7.16);

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IFRS 7B5(e)</i> | (e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see IFRS 7.20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7B5(f)</i> | (f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see IFRS 7.20(e)); and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 7B5(g)</i> | (g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms (see IFRS 7.36(d)). | _____ |

First-time adoption

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| <i>IFRS 1.29</i> | It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19A. The entity discloses the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.29A</i> | It is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 1.D19. The entity discloses the fair value of financial liabilities so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E1</i> | If the entity (a) adopts IFRS for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2012 and (b) applies IFRS 9 (2009) in its first IFRS financial statements, then present at least one year of comparative information. However, this comparative information need not comply with IFRS 9 (2009) or IFRS 7, to the extent that the disclosures required by IFRS 7 relate to assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (2009). For such entities, references to the 'date of transition to IFRS' means, in the case of IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 7 only, the beginning of the first IFRS reporting period. | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2</i> | If the entity chooses to present comparative information that does not comply with IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 7 in its first year of transition, then: | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(b)</i> | (a) disclose this fact together with the basis used to prepare this information; | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(c)</i> | (b) treat any adjustment between the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period (i.e. the statement of financial position that includes comparative information under previous GAAP) and the statement of financial position at the start of the first IFRS reporting period (i.e. the first period that includes information that complies with IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 7) as arising from a change in accounting policy and give the disclosures required by IAS 8.28(a)–(e) and (f)(i). IAS 8.28(f)(i) applies only to amounts presented in the statement of financial position at the end of the comparative reporting period; and | _____ |
| <i>IFRS 1.E2(d)</i> | (c) apply IAS 1.17(c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance. | _____ |

6.3 IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, published in May 2011, introduces a new approach to determining which investees should be consolidated, and provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees.

Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12), published in June 2012, clarifies the transition guidance and provides additional transition relief.

IFRS 10.C2 Except as specified in IFRS 10.C2A–C6, the standard is applied retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8, for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 10.C1A Early application is permitted provided that IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) are applied at the same time. IFRS 10 and IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) together supersede IAS 27 (as amended in 2008). IFRS 10 also supersedes SIC-12.

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IFRS 10 prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. _____

IFRS 10.C2A When IFRS 10 is first applied, the entity need only present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) for the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application. _____

6.4 IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, published in May 2011, changes the accounting for joint ventures (now called joint arrangements) and removes the free choice between using the equity method and using proportionate consolidation.

Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12), published in June 2012, clarifies the transition guidance and provides additional transition relief.

IFRS 11 is applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Early application is permitted provided that IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) are applied at the same time. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 and SIC-13.

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IFRS 11 prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. _____

IFRS 11.C2A When IFRS 11 is first applied, the entity need only present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) for the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application. _____

Joint ventures

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

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

Joint operations

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

Separate financial statements

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

6.5 IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, published in May 2011, includes disclosure requirements for the entity that has an interest in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates or unconsolidated structured entities.

Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12), published in June 2012, clarifies the transition guidance and provides additional transition relief.

IFRS 12 is applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Early application is permitted provided that IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) are applied at the same time. Entities are encouraged to provide information required by IFRS 12 before the effective date. Providing some of the disclosures would not compel the entity to apply either IFRS 12 in its entirety or the other new consolidation standards.

Transitional disclosures

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

IFRS 12.C2B The disclosure requirements of interests in unconsolidated structured entities included in IFRS 12.24–31 and IFRS 12.B21–B26 need not be applied for any period presented that begins before the first annual period for which IFRS 12 is applied. _____

General

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

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

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

Significant judgements and assumptions

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

IFRS 12.7(a) (a) that the entity has control of another entity; _____

IFRS 12.7(b) (b) that the entity has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; and _____

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

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

IFRS 12.9 Examples of significant judgements and assumptions are those made in determining that: _____

IFRS 12.9(a) (a) the entity does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity; _____

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

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

IFRS 12.9(d) (d) it does not have significant influence even though it holds 20 percent or more of the voting rights of another entity; and _____

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

Interests in subsidiaries

<i>IFRS 12.10</i>	Disclose information that enables users of the consolidated financial statements:	
<i>IFRS 12.10(a)</i>	(a) to understand:	
<i>IFRS 12.10(a)(i)</i>	(i) the composition of the group; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.10(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.10(b)</i>	(b) to evaluate:	
<i>IFRS 12.10(b)(i)</i>	(i) the nature and extent of significant restrictions on the ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.10(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in consolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.10(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.10(b)(iv)</i>	(iv) the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.11</i>	When the financial statements of a subsidiary used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the consolidated financial statements (see IFRS 10.B92 and B93), disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.11(a)</i>	(a) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that subsidiary; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.11(b)</i>	(b) the reason for using a different date or period.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12</i>	To understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows, disclose for each of the subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity:	
<i>IFRS 12.12(a)</i>	(a) the name of the subsidiary;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(b)</i>	(b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(c)</i>	(c) the proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(d)</i>	(d) the proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(e)</i>	(e) the profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(f)</i>	(f) accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.12(g)</i>	(g) summarised financial information about the subsidiary (see IFRS 12.B10).	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13</i>	To evaluate the nature and extent of significant restrictions on the ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group, disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)</i>	(a) significant restrictions on the ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group, such as:	
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)(i)</i>	(i) those that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) guarantees or other requirements that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions being paid, or loans and advances being made or repaid, to (or from) other entities within the group;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(b)</i>	(b) the nature and extent to which protective rights of non-controlling interests can significantly restrict the entity's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.13(c)</i>	(c) the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the assets and liabilities to which those restrictions apply.	_____

To evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in consolidated structured entities, disclose the information set out in IFRS 12.14 to 17 below.

IFRS 12.14 Disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss.

IFRS 12.15 If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, then disclose:

IFRS 12.15(a) (a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the parent or its subsidiaries assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and

IFRS 12.15(b) (b) the reasons for providing the support.

IFRS 12.16 If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a previously unconsolidated structured entity and that provision of support resulted in the entity controlling the structured entity, then disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching that decision.

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

IFRS 12.18 To evaluate the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, disclose a schedule that shows the effects on the equity attributable to owners of the parent of any changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control.

IFRS 12.19 To evaluate the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period, disclose the gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.25, and:

IFRS 12.19(a) (a) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and

IFRS 12.19(b) (b) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised, if not presented separately.

Interests in joint arrangements and associates

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

IFRS 12.20(a) (a) the nature, extent and financial effects of the interests in joint arrangements and associates, including the nature and effects of the contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, joint arrangements and associates (IFRS 12.21 and 22); and

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

IFRS 12.21 Disclose:

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

IFRS 12.21(a)(i) (i) the name of the joint arrangement or associate;

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

<i>IFRS 12.21(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement or associate; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(a)(iv)</i>	(iv) the proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held, if applicable;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(b)</i>	(b) for each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity:	
<i>IFRS 12.21(b)(i)</i>	(i) whether the investment in the joint venture or associate is measured under the equity method or at fair value;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) summarised financial information about the joint venture or associate as specified in IFRS 12.B12 and B13;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(b)(iii)</i>	(iii) if the joint venture or associate is accounted for under the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(c)</i>	(c) financial information as specified in IFRS 12.B16 about the entity's investments in joint ventures and associates that are not individually material:	
<i>IFRS 12.21(c)(i)</i>	(i) in aggregate for all individually immaterial joint ventures and, separately,	_____
<i>IFRS 12.21(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) in aggregate for all individually immaterial associates.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.22(a)</i>	(a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions on the ability of joint ventures or associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)</i>	(b) when the financial statements of a joint venture or associate used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:	
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)(i)</i>	(i) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that joint venture or associate; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) the reason for using a different date or period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.22(c)</i>	(c) the unrecognised share of losses of a joint venture or associate, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the joint venture or associate when applying the equity method.	_____
<i>IFRS 12.23</i>	Disclose:	
<i>IFRS 12.23(a)</i>	(a) commitments that the entity has relating to its joint ventures separately from the amount of other commitments as specified in IFRS 12.B18–B20; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.23(b)</i>	(b) in accordance with IAS 37, unless the probability of loss is remote, contingent liabilities incurred relating to its interests in joint ventures or associates (including its share of contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, the joint ventures or associates), separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities.	_____

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

<i>IFRS 12.24</i>	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements:	
<i>IFRS 12.24(a)</i>	(a) to understand the nature and extent of the interests in unconsolidated structured entities; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.24(b), 25</i>	(b) to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including information about the entity's exposure to risk from involvement that it had with unconsolidated structured entities in previous periods (e.g. sponsoring the structured entity), even if the entity no longer has any contractual involvement with the structured entity at the end of the reporting period.	_____

Nature and extent of the interests in unconsolidated structured entities

- IFRS 12.26* Disclose qualitative and quantitative information about interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed. _____
- IFRS 12.27* If the entity has sponsored an unconsolidated structured entity for which it does not provide information required by IFRS 12.29, then disclose: _____
- IFRS 12.27(a)* (a) how it has determined which structured entities it has sponsored; _____
- IFRS 12.27(b)* (b) income from those structured entities during the reporting period, including a description of the types of income presented; and _____
- IFRS 12.27(c)* (c) the carrying amount (at the time of transfer) of all assets transferred to those structured entities during the reporting period. _____
- IFRS 12.28* Present the information in IFRS 12.27(b) and 27(c) in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate. Classify the sponsoring activities into relevant categories. _____

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

- IFRS 12.29* Disclose in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, a summary of: _____
- IFRS 12.29(a)* (a) the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements relating to the interests in unconsolidated structured entities; _____
- IFRS 12.29(b)* (b) the line items in the statement of financial position in which those assets and liabilities are recognised; _____
- IFRS 12.29(c)* (c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including how the maximum exposure to loss is determined; if the entity cannot quantify its maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, then disclose that fact and the reasons; and _____
- IFRS 12.29(d)* (d) a comparison of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the entity that relate to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities and the entity's maximum exposure to loss from those entities. _____
- IFRS 12.30* If during the reporting period the entity has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity in which it previously had or currently has an interest, then disclose: _____
- IFRS 12.30(a)* (a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and _____
- IFRS 12.30(b)* (b) the reasons for providing the support. _____
- IFRS 12.31* Disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support. _____
- IFRS 12.B25* Disclose any additional information that is considered necessary to meet the disclosure objectives in IFRS 12.24(b). Examples of additional information that, depending on the circumstances, might be relevant in this regard include: _____
- IFRS 12.B26(a)* (a) the terms of an arrangement that could require the entity to provide financial support to an unconsolidated structured entity (e.g. liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support), including: _____
- (i) a description of events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss; _____

	(ii) whether there are any terms that would limit the obligation; and	_____
	(iii) whether there are any other parties that provide financial support and, if so, how the reporting entity's obligation ranks with those of other parties;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(b)</i>	(b) losses incurred by the entity during the reporting period relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(c)</i>	(c) the types of income the entity received during the reporting period from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(d)</i>	(d) whether the entity is required to absorb losses of an unconsolidated structured entity before other parties, the maximum limit of such losses for the entity, and (if relevant) the ranking and amounts of potential losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the unconsolidated structured entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(e)</i>	(e) information about any liquidity arrangements, guarantees or other commitments with third parties that may affect the fair value or risk of the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities;	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(f)</i>	(f) any difficulties an unconsolidated structured entity has experienced in financing its activities during the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 12.B26(g)</i>	(g) in relation to the funding of an unconsolidated structured entity, the forms of funding (e.g. commercial paper or medium-term notes) and their weighted-average life. That information might include maturity analyses of the assets and funding of an unconsolidated structured entity if the structured entity has longer-term assets funded by shorter-term funding.	_____

Accounting policies

<i>IFRS 12.21(b)(i)</i>	For each joint venture or associate that is material, disclose whether an investment in the joint venture or associate is measured under the equity method or at fair value.	_____
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6.6 IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

Notes on early adoption

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, published in May 2011, defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with early application permitted. The disclosure requirements need not be applied in comparative information provided for periods before initial application of IFRS 13.

This section only includes the changes to disclosure requirements as a result of IFRS 13. Other disclosure requirements in the affected standards are not repeated and are indicated by '...' in this section.

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IFRS 13 prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. _____

General

<i>IFRS 13.91</i>	Disclose information that helps users of the financial statements assess both of the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.91(a)</i>	(a) for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements; and	_____

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

<i>IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)</i>	(iv) the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see IFRS 13.95). Transfers into Level 3 is disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(f)</i>	(f) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(g)</i>	(g) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(h)</i> <i>IFRS 13.93(h)(i)</i>	(h) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: (i) for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, then provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs includes, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with (d); and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(h)(ii)</i>	(ii) for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, then state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. Disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(i)</i>	(i) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, then disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.94</i>	Determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following: (a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and (b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised.	_____
	The number of classes may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity.	_____
	Determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided requires judgement. A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. However, the entity provides information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. If another IFRS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, then the entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in IFRS 13 if that class meets the requirements in IFRS 13.94.	_____

<i>IFRS 13.97</i>	For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which the fair value is disclosed, the entity does not need to provide the detailed disclosures required by IFRS 13, except for the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.93(b)</i>	(a) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3);	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(d)</i>	(b) for the fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.93(i)</i>	(c) if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, then disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.98</i>	For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.99</i>	Present the quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.	_____

Accounting policies

IAS 40.75(d) and IAS 41.47 are deleted.

<i>IFRS 13.95</i>	Disclose and consistently follow the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with IFRS 13.93(c) and 93(e) (iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers is the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following:	
<i>IFRS 13.95(a)</i>	(a) the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer;	_____
<i>IFRS 13.95(b)</i>	(b) the beginning of the reporting period; and	_____
<i>IFRS 13.95(c)</i>	(c) the end of the reporting period.	_____
<i>IFRS 13.96</i>	If the entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in IFRS 13.48, then disclose that fact.	_____

Property, plant and equipment – Revaluation

IAS 16.77(c) and 77(d) are deleted.

Intangible assets and goodwill – Revaluation

IAS 38.124(c) is deleted.

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

<i>IAS 36.134</i>	Disclose for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units) is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:	
	...	

<i>IAS 36.134(c)</i>	(c) the recoverable amount of the unit (or group of units) and the basis on which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount has been determined (i.e. value in use or fair value less costs of disposal);	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)</i>	(d) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on value in use, then:	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(d)(i)</i>	(i) each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)</i>	... (e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, then the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. It is not required to provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13.	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(i)</i>	If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), then disclose: (i) each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive;	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(iiA)</i>	... (iiA) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of 'costs of disposal'); and	_____
<i>IAS 36.134(e)(iiB)</i>	(iiB) if there has been a change in valuation technique, then the change and the reason(s) for making it.	_____

Financial instruments – Fair value disclosures

IFRS 7.27–27B are deleted.

<i>IFRS 7.28</i>	In some cases, the entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see IAS 39.AG76). In such cases, disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.28(a)</i>	(a) the accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors, including time, that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see IAS 39.AG76(b));	_____
<i>IFRS 7.28(c)</i>	... (c) why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.29</i>	Disclosures of fair value are not required:	_____
<i>IFRS 7.29(b)</i>	... (b) for an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument (i.e. a Level 1 input), or derivatives linked to such equity instruments, that is measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because its fair value otherwise cannot be measured reliably.	_____

Biological assets

IAS 41.48 is deleted.

Impairment

IAS 36.130

Disclose the following for each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the period for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit:

...

IAS 36.130(f)

(f) if recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the basis used to measure fair value less costs of disposal (such as whether fair value was measured with reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset) then the entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13.

6.7 IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* (2011)

Notes on early adoption

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*, published in June 2011, introduces requirements to recognise actuarial gains and losses recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and to calculate expected return on plan assets based on rate used to discount the defined benefit obligation. The standard is applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with early application permitted. IAS 19 (as amended in 2011) supersedes IAS 19 (as amended in 2009).

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IAS 19 (as amended in 2011) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact.

Short-term employee benefits

IAS 19.25

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

Defined contribution plans

IAS 19.53

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

IAS 19.54

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

Defined benefit plans

IAS 19.133

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

IAS 19.134

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

<i>IAS 19.135</i>	Disclose information that:	
<i>IAS 19.135(a)</i>	(a) explains the characteristics of the defined benefit plans and risks associated with them;	_____
<i>IAS 19.135(b)</i>	(b) identifies and explains the amounts in the financial statements arising from the defined benefit plans; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.135(c)</i>	(c) describes how the defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows.	_____
<i>IAS 19.136</i>	To meet the objectives in IAS 19.135, consider all of the following:	
<i>IAS 19.136(a)</i>	(a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.136(b)</i>	(b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;	_____
<i>IAS 19.136(c)</i>	(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.136(d)</i>	(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.	_____
<i>IAS 19.137</i>	If the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in IAS 19 and other IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in IAS 19.135, then disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives. For example, the entity may present an analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligation that distinguishes the nature, characteristics and risks of the obligation. Such a disclosure could distinguish:	
<i>IAS 19.137(a)</i>	(a) between amounts owing to active members, deferred members, and pensioners;	_____
<i>IAS 19.137(b)</i>	(b) between vested benefits and accrued but not vested benefits; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.137(c)</i>	(c) between conditional benefits, amounts attributable to future salary increases and other benefits.	_____
<i>IAS 19.138</i>	The entity assesses whether all or some disclosures should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks. For example, the entity may disaggregate disclosure about plans showing one or more of the following features:	
<i>IAS 19.138(a)</i>	(a) different geographical locations;	_____
<i>IAS 19.138(b)</i>	(b) different characteristics such as flat salary pension plans, final salary pension plans or post-employment medical plans;	_____
<i>IAS 19.138(c)</i>	(c) different regulatory environments;	_____
<i>IAS 19.138(d)</i>	(d) different reporting segments; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.138(e)</i>	(e) different funding arrangements (e.g. wholly unfunded, wholly or partly funded).	_____

Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them

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

Explanation of amounts in the financial statements

<i>IAS 19.140</i>	Provide a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable:	
<i>IAS 19.140(a)</i>	(a) the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for:	
<i>IAS 19.140(a)(i)</i>	(i) plan assets;	_____
<i>IAS 19.140(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.140(a)(iii)</i>	(iii) the effect of the asset ceiling; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.140(b)</i>	(b) any reimbursement rights.	_____
<i>IAS 19.140(b)</i>	Describe the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation.	_____
<i>IAS 19.141</i>	Show, if applicable, in each reconciliation listed in IAS 19.140:	
<i>IAS 19.141(a)</i>	(a) current service cost;	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(b)</i>	(b) interest income or expense;	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(c)</i>	(c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately:	
<i>IAS 19.141(c)(i)</i>	(i) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in IAS 19.141(b);	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(c)(ii)</i>	(ii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions (see IAS 19.76(a));	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(c)(iii)</i>	(iii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions (see IAS 19.76(b)); and	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(c)(iv)</i>	(iv) changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest in IAS 19.141(b). Also disclose how the entity determined the maximum economic benefit available – i.e. whether those benefits would be in the form of refunds, reductions in future contributions or a combination of both.	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(d)</i>	(d) past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements. As permitted by IAS 19.100, past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements need not be distinguished if they occur together;	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(e)</i>	(e) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(f)</i>	(f) contributions to the plan, showing separately those by the employer and by plan participants;	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(g)</i>	(g) payments from the plan, showing separately the amount paid in respect of any settlements; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.141(h)</i>	(h) the effects of business combinations and disposals.	_____
<i>IAS 19.142</i>	Disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguish the nature and risks of those assets, subdividing each class of plan asset into those that have a quoted market price in an active market (see IAS 39.AG71) and those that do not. For example, and considering the level of disclosure discussed in IAS 19.136, the entity could distinguish between:	
<i>IAS 19.142(a)</i>	(a) cash and cash equivalents;	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(b)</i>	(b) equity instruments (segregated by industry type, company size, geography etc.);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(c)</i>	(c) debt instruments (segregated by type of issuer, credit quality, geography etc.);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(d)</i>	(d) real estate (segregated by geography etc.);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(e)</i>	(e) derivatives (segregated by type of underlying risk in the contract, for example, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, credit contracts, longevity swaps etc.);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(f)</i>	(f) investment funds (segregated by type of fund);	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(g)</i>	(g) asset-backed securities; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.142(h)</i>	(h) structured debt.	_____

IAS 19.143 Disclose the fair value of the entity's own transferable financial instruments held as plan assets, and the fair value of plan assets that are property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity.

IAS 19.144 Disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see IAS 19.76). Such disclosure shall be in absolute terms (e.g. as an absolute percentage, and not just as a margin between different percentages and other variables). When the entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, then provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.

Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows

IAS 19.145 Disclose:

- IAS 19.145(a)* (a) a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption (see IAS 19.144) as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date;
- IAS 19.145(b)* (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by IAS 19.145(a) and the limitations of those methods; and
- IAS 19.145(c)* (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, and the reasons for such changes.

IAS 19.173(b) Despite the requirement to apply IAS 19 retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, in financial statements for periods beginning before 1 January 2014, the entity need not present comparative information for the disclosures required by IAS 19.145 about the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation.

IAS 19.146 Disclose a description of any asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan or the entity, including the use of annuities and other techniques, such as longevity swaps, to manage risk.

IAS 19.147 To provide an indication of the effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cash flows, disclose:

- IAS 19.147(a)* (a) a description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions;
- IAS 19.147(b)* (b) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period; and
- IAS 19.147(c)* (c) information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation. This will include the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation and may include other information about the distribution of the timing of benefit payments, such as a maturity analysis of the benefit payments.

Multi-employer plans

IAS 19.148 If the entity participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, then disclose:

- IAS 19.148(a)* (a) a description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements;
- IAS 19.148(b)* (b) a description of the extent to which the entity can be liable to the plan for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan;
- IAS 19.148(c)* (c) a description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:
- IAS 19.148(c)(i)* (i) wind-up of the plan; or
- IAS 19.148(c)(ii)* (ii) the entity's withdrawal from the plan;
- IAS 19.148(d)* (d) if the entity accounts for that plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19.34, then disclose the following, in addition to the information required by IAS 19.148(a)–(c) and instead of the information required by IAS 19.139–147:

<i>IAS 19.148(d)(i)</i>	(i) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan;	_____
<i>IAS 19.148(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan;	_____
<i>IAS 19.148(d)(iii)</i>	(iii) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period;	_____
<i>IAS 19.148(d)(iv)</i>	(iv) information about any deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions, including the basis used to determine that deficit or surplus and the implications, if any, for the entity; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.148(d)(v)</i>	(v) an indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared with other participating entities. Examples of measures for such an indication include the entity's proportion of the total contributions to the plan or the entity's proportion of the total number of active members, retired members, and former members entitled to benefits, if that information is available.	_____

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

<i>IAS 19.149</i>	If the entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, then disclose:	
<i>IAS 19.149(a)</i>	(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy;	_____
<i>IAS 19.149(b)</i>	(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity;	_____
<i>IAS 19.149(c)</i>	(c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in IAS 19.41, all the information about the plan as a whole required by IAS 19.135–147; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.149(d)</i>	(d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in IAS 19.41, the information about the plan as a whole required by IAS 19.135–137, 139, 142–144 and 147(a) and (b).	_____
<i>IAS 19.150</i>	The information required by IAS 19.149(c) and (d) can be disclosed by cross-reference to disclosures in another group entity's financial statements if:	
<i>IAS 19.150(a)</i>	(a) that group entity's financial statements separately identify and disclose the information required about the plan; and	_____
<i>IAS 19.150(b)</i>	(b) that group entity's financial statements are available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements of the entity and at the same time as, or earlier than, the financial statements of the entity.	_____

Related party transactions

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

Contingent liabilities

<i>IAS 19.152</i>	When required by IAS 37, disclose information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.	_____
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Other long-term employee benefits

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

IAS 19.171

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

6.8 IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (2011)

Notes on early adoption

IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*, published in May 2011, contains accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the entity prepares separate financial statements. The standard is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Early application is permitted provided that IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) are applied at the same time. IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and IFRS 10 together supersede IAS 27 (as amended in 2008).

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact.

General

IAS 27.15

Apply all applicable IFRSs when providing disclosures in the separate financial statements, including the requirements in IFRS 12.16 and 17.

IAS 27.16

When a parent, in accordance with IFRS 10.4(a), elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements:

IAS 27.16(a)

(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable; and

IAS 27.16(b)

(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:

IAS 27.16(b)(i)

(i) the name of those investees;

IAS 27.16(b)(ii)

(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and

IAS 27.16(b)(iii)

(iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.

IAS 27.17

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

IAS 27.17(a)

(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law; and

IAS 27.17(b)

(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:

IAS 27.17(b)(i)

(i) the name of those investees;

IAS 27.17(b)(ii)	(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees; and	_____
IAS 27.17(b)(iii)	(iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.	_____

Accounting policies

IAS 27.16(c)	When a parent elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, disclose in those separate financial statements a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.16(b).	_____
IAS 27.17(c)	When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate and disclose in the separate financial statements a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under IAS 27.17(b).	_____

6.9 IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011)

Notes on early adoption

IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, published in May 2011, prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and contains the requirements for the application of the equity method to investments in associates and joint ventures. The standard is applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Early application is permitted provided that IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (as amended in 2011) are applied at the same time. IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) supersedes IAS 28 (as amended in 2008).

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact.

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

IAS 28.21	When an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or a joint venture previously classified as held-for-sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it is accounted for under the equity method retrospectively as from the date of its classification as held-for-sale. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held-for-sale are amended accordingly.	_____
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6.10 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32) and Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7) (2011)

Notes on early adoption

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7) was published in December 2011. The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the requirements for offsetting financial instruments. The amendments to IFRS 7 introduce new disclosure requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the statement of financial position, or are subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement.

The amendments to IFRS 7 is applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, while the amendments to IAS 32 is applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Early application of the amendments are permitted; however, if the entity applies the amendments to IAS 32 prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact and also make the disclosures required by the amendments to IFRS 7 as set out in this section.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

<i>IFRS 7.13A</i>	For recognised financial instruments that are:	
	(a) set off in accordance with IAS 32.42; and	_____
	(b) subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32.42,	_____
	supplement the other disclosures required by IFRS 7 with the following information.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13B</i>	Disclose information that enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off, on the entity's financial position.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C</i>	Disclose at the end of the reporting period (in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) the following quantitative information separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities:	
<i>IFRS 7.13C(a)</i>	(a) the gross amounts of those assets and liabilities;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(b)</i>	(b) the amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in IAS 32.42 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(c)</i>	(c) the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)</i>	(d) the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in IFRS 7.13C(b), including:	
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)(i)</i>	(i) amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in IAS 32.42; and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(d)(ii)</i>	(ii) amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13C(e)</i>	(e) the net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13D</i>	The total amount disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.13C(d) for an instrument shall be limited to the amount in IFRS 7.13C(c) for that instrument.	_____
<i>IFRS 7.13E</i>	Describe the rights of set-off associated with recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements that are disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.13C(d), including the nature of those rights.	_____

IFRS 7.13F If the information required by IFRS 7.13B–13E is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements, then cross-refer between those notes.

6.11 Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009–2011 Cycle

Notes on early adoption

Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009–2011 Cycle was published in May 2012.

Among other things, IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* is amended to allow an entity to apply either IFRS 1 or the relevant IFRSs retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, if the entity had applied IFRS in a previous reporting period and its most recent previous annual financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS.

In addition, the amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* clarify the guidance on providing additional comparative information beyond the minimum requirements and that on the presentation of the ‘third’ statement of financial position.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

This section only includes the changes to disclosure requirements as a result of the amendments. Other disclosure requirements in the affected standards are not repeated, and are indicated by ‘...’ in this section.

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies the amendments prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact.

Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*

IFRS 1.23A If the entity has applied IFRS in a previous period, but whose most recent previous annual financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS, then disclose:

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

IFRS 1.23B If the entity has applied IFRS in a previous period, but whose most recent previous annual financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS, it either applies IFRS 1 or applies IFRS retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 as if the entity had never stopped applying IFRS. If IFRS 1 is not applied in such case, then explain the reasons for the election.

Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Presentation of financial statements – Structure and content

- IAS 1.10* A complete set of financial statements comprises:
- ...
- (ea) comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in IAS 1.38 and IAS.38A; and
- IAS 1.40A, D* (f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period:
- (i) when the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in the financial statements; and
 - (ii) the retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.
- IAS 1.40C* If the entity is required to present the statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in accordance with IAS 1.40A, then disclose the information required by IAS 1.41–44 and IAS 8. The entity need not present the notes related to that statement of financial position.

Comparative information and consistency of presentation

IAS 1.39 and 40 are deleted.

- IAS 1.38A* Present, as a minimum:
- (a) two statements of financial position;
 - (b) two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
 - (c) two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented);
 - (d) two statements of cash flows;
 - (e) two statements of changes in equity; and
 - (f) related notes.
- IAS 1.38B* Present narrative information for the preceding period when it continues to be relevant in the current period.
- IAS 1.38C* Comparative information in addition to the minimum requirements in IAS 1.38–38A may be presented, as long as that information is prepared in accordance with IFRS. This comparative information may consist of one or more statements referred to in IAS 1.10, but need not comprise a complete set of financial statements. When this is the case, present related note information for those additional statements.
- IAS 1.41* If the entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, then reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When the entity reclassifies comparative amounts, disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period):
- (a) the nature of the reclassification;
 - (b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and
 - (c) the reason for the reclassification.

6.12 Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Notes on early adoption

Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1), published in June 2011, amends the presentation of items of other comprehensive income and renames the statement of comprehensive income; however, the entity may continue to use a title other than that used in the standard. The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012, with early application permitted.

This section only includes the changes to disclosure requirements as a result of the amendments. Other disclosure requirements of IAS 1 are not repeated, and are indicated by '...' in this section.

Transitional disclosures

If the entity applies the amendments prior to its effective date, then disclose that fact. _____

Presentation of financial statements – Structure and content

IAS 1.10 A complete set of financial statements comprises:

...

IAS 1.10(b) (b) a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period; _____

...

IAS 1.10A The entity may present:

- (a) a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in two sections. The sections are presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section; and _____
- (b) the profit or loss section in a separate statement of profit or loss. If so, then the separate statement of profit or loss immediately precedes the statement presenting comprehensive income. _____

Information to be presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

IAS 1.81, 83 and 84 are deleted. _____

IAS 1.81A Present in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections:

IAS 1.81A(a) (a) profit or loss; _____

IAS 1.81A(b) (b) total other comprehensive income; and _____

IAS 1.81A(c) (c) comprehensive income for the period, being the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. _____

IAS 1.81A If the entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss, then it does not present the profit or loss section in the statement presenting comprehensive income. _____

IAS 1.81B Present the following items, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections as allocation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period:

IAS 1.81B(a) (a) profit or loss for the period attributable to: _____

<i>IAS 1.81B(a)(i)</i>	(i) non-controlling interests; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.81B(a)(ii)</i>	(ii) owners of the parent; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.81B(b)</i>	(b) comprehensive income for the period attributable to:	
<i>IAS 1.81B(b)(i)</i>	(i) non-controlling interests; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.81B(b)(ii)</i>	(ii) owners of the parent.	_____

<i>IAS 1.81B</i>	If the entity presents profit or loss in a separate statement, then present the information set out in IAS 1.81B(a) in that statement.	_____
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<i>IAS 1.85</i>	Present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.	_____
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Information to be presented in the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss

IAS 1.82(e)–(i) are deleted. _____

<i>IAS 1.82</i>	Include in the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss, in addition to items required by other IFRSs, line items that present the following amounts for the period:	
<i>IAS 1.82(a)</i>	(a) revenue;	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(b)</i>	(b) finance costs;	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(c)</i>	(c) share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method;	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(d)</i>	(d) tax expense; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.82(ea)</i>	(ea) a single amount for the total of discontinued operations (see IFRS 5).	_____

Information to be presented in the other comprehensive income section

<i>IAS 1.82A</i>	Present in the other comprehensive income section line items for amounts of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method) and grouped into those that, in accordance with other IFRSs:	
<i>IAS 1.82A(a)</i>	(a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and	_____
<i>IAS 1.82A(b)</i>	(b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.	_____
<i>IAS 1.91</i>	The entity may present items of other comprehensive income either:	
<i>IAS 1.91(a)</i>	(a) net of related tax effects; or	_____
<i>IAS 1.91, 91(b)</i>	(b) before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those items. If the entity elects this alternative, then allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section.	_____

Information to be presented either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes

<i>IAS 1.87</i>	It is not permitted to present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____
<i>IAS 1.90</i>	Disclose the amount of income tax relating to each item of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.	_____

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

Since the July 2011 edition of this *Checklist*, a number of standards, amendments to or interpretations of standards have been issued. This appendix lists these new standards, amendments to or interpretations of standards in issue at 15 August 2012, which were not yet effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 and therefore may need to be considered for the first time when preparing IFRS financial statements for an annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

This appendix contains two tables:

- **New currently effective requirements** – this table lists the recent changes to IFRS that are required to be adopted in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2012.
- **Forthcoming requirements** – this table lists those recent changes to IFRS that are available for early adoption in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2012, although they are not yet mandatory until from the periods specified.

The tables also include a cross-reference to the relevant sections in this *Checklist* which set out the related disclosure requirements.

New currently effective requirements

Effective date	New standards that are first effective from 1 January 2012	Relevant sections in the <i>Checklist</i>
1 July 2011	<i>Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters</i> (Amendments to IFRS 1)	5
	<i>Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7)	2.5
1 January 2012	<i>Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i> (Amendments to IAS 12)	N/A

Forthcoming requirements

Effective date	Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption	Relevant sections in the <i>Checklist</i>
1 July 2012	<i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i> (Amendments to IAS 1)	6.12
1 January 2013	<i>Government Loans</i> (Amendments to IFRS 1)	N/A
	IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> *	6.3
	IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> *	6.4
	IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> *	6.5
	IFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	6.6
	<i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7)	6.10
	IAS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i> (2011)	6.7
	IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> (2011)	6.8
	IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (2011)	6.9
	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs – 2009–2011 Cycle</i> – various standards	6.11
	IFRIC 20 <i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>	N/A

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

Forthcoming requirements (continued)

Effective date	Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption	Relevant sections in the <i>Checklist</i>
1 January 2014	<i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to IAS 32)	6.10
1 January 2015	IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (2010)	6.1
	IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (2009)	6.2

Other KPMG publications

A more detailed discussion of the general accounting issues that arise from the application of IFRS can be found in our publication *Insights into IFRS*. In addition, we have a range of other publications that can help you further, including:

- IFRS compared to US GAAP
- Illustrative Financial Statements for annual and interim periods, and for selected industries
- IFRS Handbooks, which include extensive interpretative guidance and illustrative examples to elaborate or clarify the practical application of a standard
- New on the Horizon publications, which discuss consultation papers
- Newsletters, which highlight recent developments
- IFRS Practice Issue publications, which discuss specific requirements of pronouncements
- First Impressions publications, which discuss new pronouncements
- Disclosure checklist for interim financial reports.

IFRS-related technical information is also available at kpmg.com/ifrs.

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