International GAAP® Disclosure Checklist

Based on International Financial Reporting Standards in issue at 28 February 2015

Effective for entities with a year-end of 30 June 2015 or thereafter
International GAAP® Disclosure Checklist

Updated: February 2015
For the year ending 30 June 2015 and any interim period therein

Entity: ______________________ Prepared by: ______________________
Financial statement date: ______________________ Reviewed by: ______________________

Instructions

Two versions

In addition to this format, the checklist is also available in an interactive online version. EY’s online version of the checklist may be accessed, free of charge, by registering on www.ey.com/checklist. The scoping questions in the online version enable you to identify the questions that relate to your entity’s needs. It is essential that the scoping questions are carefully assessed. If not, you will have to run through a number of questions not relevant to your entity. It is important that the scoping questions are accurately assessed to ensure that questions relevant to your entity are included.

This version of the checklist may be shared with your EY audit team. An enhanced online version, available by subscription, contains additional features including links to the applicable standards.

IFRS as Issued by the IASB – complete and condensed financial statements

This checklist is designed to assist you in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in compliance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS. The checklist refers only to IFRS as issued by the IASB. Entities applying IFRS under a local endorsement mechanism must consider the relevant local effective dates.

The checklist is applicable to annual financial statements and interim financial statements. A separate section of the checklist applies to condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

The checklist does not explain other accounting requirements, nor does it reflect the requirements of IFRS for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (SMEs) or the IFRS Practice Statement for Management Commentary. In some instances, to simplify the use of the checklist, disclosure requirements have been paraphrased, so you may need to refer to the standards for full details.

Applicable to 30 June 2015 year ends

The checklist is prepared specifically for entities with a year end of 30 June 2015. Thus, for later year ends, it may not be applicable, depending on the relevant year end and whether standards and amendments that were not effective for 30 June 2015 year-end have become effective for the later year end.

The checklist is updated semi-annually, reflecting standards issued by the IASB since the previous version. Prior to completing this checklist, refer to the IASB’s website to ensure no other standards have been issued between the cut-off date of this checklist (28 February 2015) and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Materiality and judgement

The checklist does not address the appropriateness or clarity of the disclosures, for instance, the format and the structure of the notes and the tailoring of the information. These are matters of judgement based on the individual facts and circumstances of the entity.

IFRS sets out the minimum disclosure requirements. However, the minimum disclosure requirements only apply to the extent that the transaction, event or item to which the disclosure requirement applies, is material to the entity, as clarified in paragraph 31 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. Therefore, in applying the checklist, the user should carefully assess the materiality of the information. The inclusion of disclosures of immaterial information may, in some circumstances, reduce the relevance of the financial statements. In such circumstances, it is appropriate to exclude the information.

For more guidance on how to improve disclosure effectiveness, please refer to our publication, Applying IFRS: Improving Disclosure Effectiveness (July 2014).

In addition to the mandatory disclosure requirements, the checklist includes (in italics) the IASB’s recommended disclosures.
Other sources of guidance

Comment boxes that summarise and/or refer to relevant IFRS guidance regarding the scope and interpretation of certain disclosure requirements are also included. However, the checklist alone is not sufficient to provide the user with a thorough understanding of the applicable IFRSs. Therefore, the checklist should be read together with the standards and interpretations themselves, as well as other relevant guidance, such as International GAAP 2015, Good Group (International) Limited - Illustrative financial statements (December 2014) and Good Group (International) Illustrative interim condensed consolidated financial statements (June 2015). Comparative amounts in the financial statement disclosures are always required, unless explicitly exempted by the applicable IFRS.

Identification of requirements that are applicable for the first time

To assist users of the checklist in identifying disclosure requirements that are new in the reporting period ending 30 June 2015 and thereafter, such requirements are marked ‘New’. New requirements include requirements that are mandatory for the first time in the current reporting period, as well as those with a later effective date, but which may be early adopted. For instance, for the reporting period 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015, Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 - Investment Entities is mandatory for the first time, and the disclosure requirements herein are marked ‘New’.

Similarly, in the ‘New pronouncements’ section, all new requirements are marked ‘New’, for instance, IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts is marked ‘New’, even though it is not mandatory in the current period. To identify which disclosure requirements (among those marked ‘New’) are new to a particular entity, the checklist user must also consider whether mandatory and voluntary new requirements have been early-adopted in previous periods.

New requirements resulting from IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers are included in the ‘New pronouncements’ section. Other amendments and all consequential amendments are included in the relevant sections, rather than the New pronouncements section. However, for the disclosures under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010, 2013 and 2014), IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, the consequential amendments in IFRS 7 and IAS 32 are included in the ‘New pronouncements’ section. Other consequential amendments to IFRS 9 (2010, 2013 and 2014) are not included in either the ‘New pronouncements’ section or the relevant sections. The early adopter of IFRS 9 (2010, 2013 and 2014) should consider other consequential amendments which are not reflected in this checklist.

A list of the new pronouncements that may introduce new requirements for entities with 30 June 2015 year-end reporting is provided below. This checklist reflects IFRS in issue at 28 February 2015 that are effective for entities with year-ends of 30 June 2015 and thereafter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Issue date of original standard</th>
<th>Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effective for annual periods (and interim periods therein) ending 30 June 2015 and thereafter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>1 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>1 January 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment to IAS 39 - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>1 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 - Investment Entities</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>October 2012</td>
<td>1 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRIC 21 Levies</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>1 January 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>1 July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>December 2013</td>
<td>1 July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>December 2013</td>
<td>1 July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effective for annual periods (and interim periods therein) ending 30 June 2016 and thereafter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (issued in 2010)</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>October 2010</td>
<td>See the notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date and Transition Disclosures</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>October 2010</td>
<td>See the notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge Accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td>See the notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>January 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 11 - Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 - Agriculture: Bearer Plants</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (issued in 2014)</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>July 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 27 - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 - Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure Initiative</td>
<td>May early adopt</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IFRS 9 (2014), as issued in July 2014, supersedes IFRS 9 (2009), IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (2013). An entity must apply IFRS 9 (2014) for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2018, an entity may elect to apply those earlier versions of IFRS 9 instead of applying IFRS 9 (2014) if, and only if, the entity’s relevant date of initial application is before 1 February 2015.**

**Ticking the right boxes**

Each item should be answered with a tick in the appropriate column:

Yes = Disclosure has been made. Reference should be made to the relevant note in which the requirement has been met.

No = Disclosure has not been made. Any item marked ‘No’ should be explained, including if the reason for the omitted disclosure is that it is deemed by management to be immaterial, on the checklist or on a separate working paper, including the amounts or percentage involved, to help make an assessment of compliance with IFRS. If the engagement team concur that the disclosure is immaterial and does not affect the fair presentation of the financial statements, the omission of such disclosure does not represent a misstatement that requires disclosure in the SAD.

N/A = The question is not applicable to the entity, for instance, because the transaction, event, or item referred to in the question does not apply to the entity.
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**General**

### Identification and components of financial statements

1. **IAS 1.49**
   - Are the financial statements identified clearly (using an unambiguous title) and distinguished from other information in the same document

2. **New IAS 1.10**
   - Does the entity present a complete set of financial statements which comprises:
     - a. A statement of financial position as at the end of the period
     - b. A statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period
     - c. A statement of changes in equity for the period
     - d. A statement of cash flows for the period
     - e. Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
     - f. Comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paragraphs 38 and 38A
     - g. A statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements in accordance with IAS 1.40A-40D

**IAS 1.10A**
   - An entity may present 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 shall be presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section.

**IAS 1.139P**
   - The Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1) was released in December 2014 and amended paragraphs 10, 31, 54, 55, 82A, 85, 113-114, 117, 119 and 122, added paragraphs 30A, 55A and 85A-85B and deleted paragraphs 115 and 120. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted. Entities are not required to disclose the information required by paragraph 28 – 30 of IAS 8 in relation to these amendments

3. **IAS 1.10(f)**
   - Do the financial statements include a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, if the entity either:
     - a. Applies an accounting policy retrospectively
     - b. Makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements
     - Or
     - c. Reclassifies items in its financial statements

4. **IAS 1.51**
   - Does the entity prominently display the following at least once in the financial statements:
     - 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
     - b. Whether the financial statements cover the individual entity or a group of entities
     - c. The end of the reporting period or the period covered by the financial statements or notes
     - d. The presentation currency, as defined in IAS 21.8
     - e. The level of rounding used in the presentation of amounts in the financial statements

**Corporate information**

5. **IAS 1.138**
   - If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, does the entity disclose the following:
     - a. The domicile of the entity
     - b. The legal form of the entity
     - c. The entity’s country of incorporation
     - d. The address of the registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office)
     - e. The nature of the entity’s operations and its principal activities
     - f. The name of the parent
g. The name of the ultimate parent of the group

**Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards**

Does the entity provide additional disclosures if the requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events, and conditions on the entity’s financial position and financial performance

**IFRS 5.5B**

For instance, additional disclosures about non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations (beyond those required specifically by IFRS 5 or other IFRS) may be necessary to comply with this requirement.

7 **IAS 1.15**

Does the entity disclose an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS

**IAS 1.16**

The entity does not describe financial statements as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS. In some jurisdictions, additional disclosure requirements apply, which, as long as they do not conflict with IFRS, would not disqualify a statement of compliance with IFRS. Similarly, in certain jurisdictions, the applicable standards may be the same as under IFRS, but may be the subject of a regulatory approval or endorsement mechanism before they become effective. Entities in these jurisdictions may only refer to compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB if the applicable version of IFRS endorsed and complied with is consistent with IFRS. This is for instance the case in the EU, where entities comply with “IFRS as endorsed by the EU” and not “IFRS (as issued by the IASB)”.

8 **IAS 1.19**

In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, and departs from that requirement (if the relevant regulatory framework requires or otherwise does not prohibit such a departure), does the entity disclose:

a. That management concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows
b. That it complies with applicable IFRS, except that it departs from a requirement of IFRS to achieve a fair presentation
c. The title of the IFRS from which the entity departs
d. The nature of the departure
e. The treatment that the IFRS would require
f. 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
g. The treatment adopted
h. For each period presented, the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement

9 **IAS 1.21**

If the entity departed from a requirement of IFRS in a prior period, and the departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current reporting period, does the entity disclose:

a. The title of the IFRS from which the entity has departed
b. The nature of the departure
c. The treatment that the IFRS would require
d. 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
e. The treatment adopted
f. For each period presented, the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement

g. The treatment adopted
h. For each period presented, the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement

10 **IAS 1.23**

In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in 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, does the entity, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing all of the following:
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The title of the IFRS in question</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The nature of the requirement</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The reason why management 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</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. For each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Going concern

**IAS 1.25**

The entity does not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if management determines before or after the reporting period either that it intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or that it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

11 **IAS 1.25**

Does the entity disclose material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern?

12 **IAS 1.25**

If the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, does the entity 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
c. The reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern

### Frequency of reporting

**IAS 1.36**

If the entity’s reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, does the entity disclose:

a. The reporting period covered by the financial statements
b. The reason for using longer or shorter periods
c. The fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable

### Comparative information

**IAS 1.38**

Does the entity disclose comparative information for the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements, unless an IFRS permits or requires otherwise?

15 **IAS 1.38**

Does the entity include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information, if it is relevant to an understanding of the current reporting period’s financial statements?

16 **IAS 1.41**

If the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended and comparative amounts are reclassified (unless the reclassification cannot be applied after making every reasonable effort to do so), does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the reclassification
b. The amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified
c. The reason for the reclassification

17 **IAS 1.42**

If the entity cannot reclassify comparative amounts after making every reasonable effort to do so, does the entity disclose:

a. The reason for not reclassifying the amounts
b. The nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts were reclassified

18 **IAS 1.38A**

Does the entity present, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity, and related notes?

**IAS 1.38B**

In some cases, narrative information provided in the financial statements for the preceding period(s) continues to be relevant in the current period.

**IAS 1.38C**

When an entity voluntarily presents comparative information in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required by IFRSs, does the entity present related note information for those additional statements?
An entity may present comparative information in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required by IFRSs, as long as that information is prepared in accordance with IFRSs. 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.

For example, an entity may present a third statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (thereby presenting the current period, the preceding period and one additional comparative period). However, the entity is not required to present a third statement of financial position, a third statement of cash flows or a third statement of changes in equity (i.e., an additional financial statement comparative). The entity is required to present, in the notes to the financial statements, the comparative information related to that additional statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IAS 1.38C
IAS 1.38D

An entity must present a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required in IAS 1.38A if:

a. It applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements

b. 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.

In the circumstances described in IAS 1.40A, does an entity present three statements of financial position as at:

a. The end of the current period
b. The end of the preceding period
c. The beginning of the preceding period

When an entity is required to present an additional statement of financial position in accordance with IAS 1.40A, does the entity disclose the information required by IAS 1.41-44 and IAS 8?

When an entity presents an opening statement of financial position in accordance with IAS 1.40A, is the date of this statement the beginning of the preceding period even if additional comparative information is presented in terms of IAS 1.38C?

Consistency of presentation

Does the entity retain in the financial statements from one period to the next:

a. The presentation of items
b. The classification of items

c. The fact that the entity’s owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue, if applicable

The entity presents and classifies items on the same basis in the financial statements from one reporting period to the next unless it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity’s operations or a review of its financial statement demonstrates, that another presentation or classification is more appropriate, or unless a change in presentation is required by IFRS.

Date of authorisation

Does the entity disclose:

a. The date when the financial statements were authorised for issue
b. Who authorised the financial statements
c. The fact that the entity’s owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue, if applicable

First-time adoption

Some of the terms defined by IFRS 1:

- ‘Date of transition to IFRS’ - The beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full comparative information under IFRS in its first IFRS financial statements
- ‘Opening IFRS statement of financial position’ - An entity’s statement of financial position at the date of transition to IFRS
Reconciliations

**IFRS 1.27**

IAS 8 does not deal with changes in accounting policies that occur when an entity first adopts IFRS. Therefore, the requirements for changes in accounting policies do not apply in the entity’s first IFRS financial statements. The requirements for entities that present interim financial reports under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements are included in the section on Interim Reporting, which contains all disclosure requirements related to interim reporting. That section does not need to be completed for annual financial statements.

**IFRS 1.27A**

If during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in this IFRS, it shall explain the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 1.23, and it shall update the reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b).

**IFRS 1.23**

Does the entity explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows

**22 IFRS 1.23**

"First IFRS financial statements" - The first annual financial statements in which an entity adopts IFRS, by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS

"Previous GAAP" - The basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting IFRS

**Reconciliations**

**IFRS 1.24**

Do the entity’s first IFRS financial statements include:

a. Reconciliations of its equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRS (in sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position) for:

   ▶ The date of transition to IFRS

   ▶ The end of the latest period presented in the entity’s most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP

b. A reconciliation of the total comprehensive income or profit or loss reported under previous GAAP for the latest period in the entity’s most recent annual financial statements to its total comprehensive income under IFRS for the same period (in sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of comprehensive income)

**IFRS 1.24(c)**

If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, do the financial statements include the disclosures that IAS 36 Impairment of Assets would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to IFRS?

**IFRS 1.26**

If the entity is aware of errors under previous GAAP, do the reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b) of IFRS 1 distinguish between the corrections of errors and changes in accounting policies
28 IFRS 1.25 If the entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, does it explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows

29 IFRS 1.28 If the entity does not present financial statements for previous periods, does it disclose that fact

**Disclosure made**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Designation of financial assets or financial liabilities**

If the entity adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, refer to the respective items set out in the 'New pronouncements' section.

30 IFRS 1.29 If the entity designates a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale under IFRS 1.19, does the entity disclose:
   a. The fair value of any financial assets or financial liabilities designated into each category
   b. The classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements

31 IFRS 1.30 If the entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, an investment property or an intangible asset, does it disclose for each line item in the opening IFRS statement of financial position:
   a. The aggregate of those fair values
   b. The aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP

32 IFRS 1.31 If the entity uses deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture, or associate in its separate financial statements, does the entity disclose in its first IFRS separate financial statements:
   a. The aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP amounts
   b. The aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value
   c. The aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under the previous GAAP

**Comparatives**

33 IFRS 1.6 In its first IFRS financial statements, does the entity present at least the following in accordance with IFRS, and in comparative format:
   a. Three statements of financial position (including opening IFRS statements of financial position at the date of transition to IFRS)
   b. Two statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income, either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in two separate statements showing components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
   c. Two statements of cash flows
   d. Two statements of changes in equity
   e. Related notes
   f. For any information (historical summaries or comparative information) under previous GAAP that does not comply with the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS, does the entity:
      ▶ Label the information prominently as not being prepared under IFRS
      ▶ Disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRS, which need not be quantified

**Additional exemptions**

34 IFRS 1.31A If an entity uses the exemption in IFRS 1.18(a)(b) for oil and gas assets, does it disclose that fact

This exemption is applicable for entities that accounted for exploration and development costs of oil and gas properties in the development and production phase under previous GAAP using cost centres that included a large geographical area (referred to as full cost accounting).

35 IFRS 1.31B If the entity (a) holds items of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets that are, or were previously, used in operations subject to rate regulations and (b) uses the previous GAAP carrying amount of such an item at the date of transition to IFRS as deemed cost, does the entity disclose:
   a. That fact
IFRS 1.31C sets out the disclosure requirements if the entity adopts the Amendment to IFRS 1 - Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters with respect to the use of deemed cost after severe hyperinflation.

If an entity measures assets and liabilities at fair value and uses that fair value as the deemed cost in its opening IFRS statement of financial position because of severe hyperinflation, does the entity disclose how and why the entity had, and then ceased to have, a functional currency that has both of the characteristics of a currency subject to severe hyperinflation?

The currency of a hyperinflationary economy is subject to severe hyperinflation if it has both of the following characteristics:

a. A reliable general price index is not available to all entities with transactions and balances in the currency

b. Exchangeability between the currency and a relatively stable foreign currency does not exist

A first-time adopter can elect to apply the requirements of IAS 23 from the date of transition or from an earlier date as permitted by paragraph 28 of IAS 23. From the date on which an entity that applies this exemption begins to apply IAS 23, the entity:

a. Shall not restate the borrowing cost component that was capitalised under previous GAAP and that was included in the carrying amount of assets at that date

b. Shall account for borrowing costs incurred on or after that date in accordance with IAS 23, including those borrowing costs incurred on or after that date on qualifying assets already under construction

A first-time adopter shall classify all government loans received as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. Except as permitted by paragraph B11, a first-time adopter shall apply the requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS and shall not recognise the corresponding benefit of the government loan at a below-market rate of interest as a government grant. Consequently, if a first-time adopter did not, under its previous GAAP, recognise and measure a government loan at a below-market rate of interest on a basis consistent with IFRS requirements, it shall use its previous GAAP carrying amount of the loan at the date of transition to IFRS as the carrying amount of the loan in the opening IFRS statement of financial position. An entity shall apply IFRS 9 to the measurement of such loans after the date of transition to IFRS.

Despite paragraph B10, an entity may apply the requirements in IFRS 9 and IAS 20 retrospectively to any government loan originated before the date of transition to IFRS, provided that the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for that loan.

The requirements and guidance in paragraphs B10 and B11 do not preclude an entity from being able to use the exemptions described in paragraphs D19-D19D relating to the designation of previously recognised financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

A first-time adopter may apply the transition provisions in IFRS 7.44G and IFRS 7.44M.

### Early adoption of new standards and amendments

Earlier application is permitted for the new standards and amendments. If the first time adopter applies that amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

### Adoption of IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts was issued in January 2014. The scope of IFRS 14 is limited to first-time adopters that recognise regulatory deferral account balances in their financial statements in accordance with their previous GAAP, as defined in IFRS 1 (i.e., the basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting IFRS). An entity must apply IFRS 14 if its first annual IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. For disclosure requirements under IFRS 14, please see the ‘New pronouncements’ section.
Financial review by management

**IAS 1.14**
Reports and statements presented outside financial statements are outside the scope of IFRS. The IASB issued the IFRS Practice Statement Management Commentary in December 2010. The practice statement provides guidance only and is not required to be used in the preparation of IFRS financial statements.

**IAS 1.13**
Does the entity present, outside the financial statements, a financial review by management that describes and explains the main features of its financial performance and financial position and the principal uncertainties it faces, including:

a. The main factors and influences determining performance, including:
   - Changes in the environment in which the entity operates
   - The entity’s response to those changes and their effect
   - The entity’s policy for investment to maintain and enhance financial performance, including its dividend policy
b. The entity’s sources of funding and its targeted ratio of liability to equity
c. The entity’s resources not recognised in the statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS

**IAS 1.14**
Does the entity present reports and statements, outside the financial statements, such as environmental reports and value-added statements, particularly in industries in which environmental factors are significant and if employees are an important user group

Statement of financial position

**IAS 1.29**
Does the entity present each material class of similar items separately in the statement of financial position

**IAS 1.32**
Unless required or permitted by another IFRS, does the entity present separately, and not offset, assets and liabilities

**IAS 12.71**
**IAS 12.74**
**IAS 32.42**
**IAS 39.36**
**IAS 19.131**
Guidance on offsetting current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is in IAS 12.71 and IAS 12.74, respectively. Guidance on offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability is in IAS 32.42 and IAS 39.36, respectively. Guidance on offsetting an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan is in IAS 19.131.

Current/non-current distinction

**IAS 1.60**
If the entity does not present separately current and non-current assets in its statement of financial position, does it present all assets in order of liquidity

Guidance on offsetting current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is in IAS 12.71 and IAS 12.74, respectively. Guidance on offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability is in IAS 32.42 and IAS 39.36, respectively. Guidance on offsetting an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan is in IAS 19.131.

**IAS 1.60**
If the entity does not present separately current and non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, does it present all liabilities in order of liquidity

**IAS 1.60**
If the entity separately presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, does the entity classify an asset as current when it:
   - Is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity’s normal operating cycle
   - Is held primarily for trading
   - Is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period
   Or
   - Is cash or a cash equivalent asset unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period

**IAS 1.68**
Current assets also include assets held primarily for trading (examples include some financial assets classified as held for trading under IAS 39) and the current portion of non-current financial assets.
If the entity separately presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, does the entity classify a liability as current if it:

- Is expected to be settled in the entity’s normal operating cycle
- Is held primarily for trading
- Is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period

Or
- Does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that can be settled with equity instruments at the option of the counterparty, do not affect its classification

Other current liabilities are not settled as part of the normal operating cycle, but are due for settlement within 12 months after the reporting period or held primarily for trading. Examples are some financial liabilities classified as held for trading under IAS 39, bank overdrafts, and the current portion of non-current financial liabilities, dividends payable, income taxes and other non-trade payables.

If the entity separately presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, does the entity classify its financial liabilities as current, if they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if:

- The original term was for a period longer than 12 months
And
- An agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue

However, if the entity expects, and has the discretion to refinance or rollover an obligation for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, a financial liability is classified as non-current.

If the entity separately presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, does the entity classify its long-term liability as current if the entity breaches a long-term loan agreement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand, even if the lender agrees (after the reporting period and before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue) not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach

However, an entity classifies a long-term loan arrangement as non-current if:

a. The lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least 12 months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach
And
b. During the grace period the lender cannot demand immediate repayment

Does the entity 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 within twelve months and amounts expected to be recovered or settled more than 12 months after the reporting period

If the entity distinguishes between current and non-current assets in its financial statements, does it present deferred tax assets as non-current assets

If the entity distinguishes between current and non-current liabilities in its financial statements, does it present deferred tax liabilities as non-current liabilities

Does the entity classify investments in associates accounted for using the equity method as non-current assets

Information presented in the statement of financial position

As a minimum, does the entity include the following line items in its statement of financial position:

a. Property, plant and equipment
b. Investment property
c. Intangible assets
d. Financial assets (excluding amounts shown under (e), (h) and (i))
e. Investments accounted for using the equity method
f. Biological assets
g. Inventories
h. Trade and other receivables
i. Cash and cash equivalents
j. Trade and other payables
k. Provisions
l. Financial liabilities (excluding amounts shown under (j) and (k))
m. Liabilities and assets for current tax
n. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets
o. Non-controlling interest, presented within equity
p. Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent

An entity may amend the descriptions and ordering of items or aggregation of similar items according to the nature of the entity and its transactions, to provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial position.

a. Total assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5
b. Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5

does the entity include the following line items in the statement of financial position:

For example:

a. Line items are included 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; and
b. The descriptions used and the ordering of items or aggregation of similar items may be amended according to the nature of the entity and its transactions, to provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial position. For example, a financial institution may amend the above descriptions to provide information that is relevant to the operations of a financial institution.

The Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1) was released in December 2014 and amended paragraphs 10, 31, 54, 55, 82A, 85, 113-114, 117, 119 and 122, added paragraphs 30A, 55A and 85A-85B and deleted paragraphs 115 and 120. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted. Entities are not required to disclose the information required by paragraph 28 – 30 of IAS 8 in relation to these amendments

When an entity presents subtotals in accordance with paragraph 55, those subtotals shall:

a. Be comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS
b. Be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable
c. Be consistent from period to period, in accordance with paragraph 45
d. Not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in IFRS for the statement of financial position.

Information presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes

Does the entity disclose further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity’s operations

Does the entity disclose separately the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale, except if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale at acquisition
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The components of other comprehensive income include:

a. Changes in revaluation surplus (see IAS 16 and IAS 38)
b. Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (see IAS 19)
c. Gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation (see IAS 21)
d. Gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets (see IAS 39)
e. Gains and losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9 if the entity early adopts IFRS 9
f. The effective portion of gains and losses on the hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge (see IAS 39)
g. For particular liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the liability’s credit risk (see IFRS 9 if the entity early adopts IFRS 9)

Does the entity present in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income), in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections:

a. Profit or loss
b. Total other comprehensive income
c. Comprehensive income for the period, being the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

If an entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss, does the statement presenting comprehensive income exclude the profit or loss section

Does the entity 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:

a. Profit or loss for the period attributable to:
   ▶ Non-controlling interests
   ▶ Owners of the parent
b. Comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
   ▶ Non-controlling interests
   ▶ Owners of the parent

If an entity presents profit or loss in a separate statement, does the entity present the allocation of profit or loss between non-controlling interests and owners of the parent in that statement

Does the entity present each material class of similar items separately in the statement of comprehensive income

Unless required or permitted by another IFRS, does the entity present separately, and not offset, income and expenses

Examples of items that are or may be offset in the statement of comprehensive income include the following:

a. Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, are reported by deducting from the proceeds (or the amount of consideration when an entity early applies IFRS 15) on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses
b. Expenditure related to a provision that is recognised in accordance with IAS 37 and reimbursed under a contractual arrangement with a third party (for example, a supplier’s warranty agreement) may be netted against the related reimbursement

c. Gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions are reported on a net basis, for example, foreign exchange gains and losses or gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading. However, an entity presents such gains and losses separately if they are material.
63 **IAS 1.88**
Does the entity include all items of income and expense in a reporting period in the profit or loss (unless an IFRS requires otherwise)

**Disclosure made**
- Yes
- No
- N/A

**IAS 1.89**
IAS 8 specifies two circumstances in which the entity recognises items outside of profit or loss - corrections of errors and the effect of changes in accounting policies. Other IFRS require or permit an entity to exclude items of other comprehensive income that meet the Framework’s definition of income or expense from profit or loss.

**IAS 32.40**
An entity may classify dividends recognised as an expense either with interest on other liabilities, or as a separate item in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Disclosure of interest and dividends is subject to the requirements of IAS 1 and IFRS 7. In some circumstances, because of significant differences between interest and dividends on matters such as tax deductibility, it is desirable to disclose them separately within the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Disclosures of the tax effects are made in accordance with IAS 12.

64 **IAS 1.82**
Does the entity present in addition to items required by other IFRS, in the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss, line items with the following amounts for the period:

a. Revenue
b. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost (if the entity early adopts IFRS 9)
c. Finance costs
d. Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method
e. 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 (as defined in IFRS 9 if the entity early adopts IFRS 9)
f. Tax expense
g. A single amount for the total of discontinued operations (see IFRS 5)

65 **IAS 1.82A**
Does the entity include under the other comprehensive income section line items for amounts of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature (including the share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method)

66 **IAS 1.82A**
Does the entity group the line items mentioned in IFRS1.82A in those that, in accordance with other IFRS:

a. Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss
b. Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met

67 **IFRIC 1.6**
**IFRIC 1.6(d)**
Does the entity disclose the change in the revaluation surplus arising from a change in the decommissioning, restoration and similar liability in other comprehensive income as a separate line item

68 **IAS 28.39**
Does the entity (investor) disclose its share of changes in other comprehensive income recognised due to changes in the associate’s other comprehensive income

69 **IFRS 5.38**
Does the entity present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale

70 **IAS 1.85**
**IAS 1.86**
Does the entity present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial performance

**IAS 1.87**
The entity must not present any items of income and expense as extraordinary items.
The Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1) was released in December 2014 and amended paragraphs 10, 31, 54, 55, 82A, 85, 113-114, 117, 119 and 122, added paragraphs 30A, 55A and 85A-85B and deleted paragraphs 115 and 120. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. Entities are not required to disclose the information required by paragraph 28 - 30 of IAS 8 in relation to these amendments.

**The other comprehensive income section must present line items for amounts for the period of:**

a. Items of other comprehensive income (excluding amounts in b. below), classified by nature and grouped into those that, in accordance with other IFRSs
   - Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss
   - Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met

b. The share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other IFRSs:
   - Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss
   - Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met

**When an entity presents subtotals in accordance with paragraph 85, those subtotals must:**

a. Be comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS
b. Be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable
c. Be consistent from period to period, in accordance with paragraph 45
d. Not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in IFRS for the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income

An entity must present the line items in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income that reconcile any subtotals presented in accordance with paragraph 85 with the subtotals or totals required in IFRS for such statement(s).

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

If items of income and expense are material, does the entity disclose the following:

a. The amount
b. The nature of the item

Circumstances that may result in the separate disclosure of items of income and expense:

a. The write-down of inventories to net realisable value or property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs
b. A restructuring of the activities of the entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring
c. Disposals of items of property, plant and equipment
d. Disposals of investments
e. Discontinued operations
f. Litigation settlements
g. Other reversals of provisions

Does the entity present or disclose an analysis of expenses using a classification (whichever is reliable and more relevant) based on either:

a. The nature of expenses
b. The function of expenses within the entity (in which case the entity discloses, as a minimum, its cost of sales)
75 IAS 1.100 Does the entity present the analysis of expenses, as described in IAS 1.99, in its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

76 IAS 1.104 If the entity classifies expenses by function, does it disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including:
   a. Depreciation and amortisation expense
   b. Employee benefits expense

77 IAS 1.90
   IAS 12.81 Does the entity disclose the income tax relating to each item of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments

   The entity may present items of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects, or before related tax effects, with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those components.

   If an entity presents reclassification adjustments in the notes, are the items of other comprehensive income presented in the statement after any reclassification adjustments

78 IAS 1.92 Does the entity disclose reclassification adjustments relating to items of other comprehensive income

79 IFRS 5.33 Does the entity disclose an analysis of the amount totalling the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation, by identifying:
   a. The revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations
   b. The related income tax expense
   c. 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
   d. The related income tax expense

   **Distributions of non-cash assets to owners (IFRIC 17)**

   If the entity settles a dividend payable by distributing non-cash assets, does the entity present any difference between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable as a separate line item in profit or loss

80 IFRIC 17.14
   IFRIC 17.15

**Earnings per share**

81 IAS 33.2
   IAS 33.3 The entity applies IAS 33 if:
   a. The ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares of the entity are traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets)
   Or
   b. The entity files, or is in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for issuing ordinary shares in a public market

   If the entity discloses (voluntarily) earnings per share, the earnings per share disclosures must be in accordance with IAS 33.

82 IAS 33.4 If the entity presents both consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements prepared under IFRS 10 and IAS 27, does it present the disclosures required by IAS 33 only on the basis of the consolidated information

Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.4</strong> If the entity chooses to disclose earnings per share based on its separate financial statements, does it present such earnings per share only in the separate statement of comprehensive income and not in the consolidated financial statements</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.67A</strong> If the entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss does it disclose earnings per share only in that separate statement</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.64</strong> If the ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increase as a result of a capitalisation, bonus issue or share split, or decrease as a result of a reverse share split (even if these changes occur after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), and therefore the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented has been adjusted retrospectively, does the entity disclose the fact that per share calculations reflect such changes in the number of shares</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.66</strong> Does the entity present, in the statement of comprehensive income for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period, basic and diluted earnings per share for: a. Profit or loss from continuing operations</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Profit or loss for the period</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If basic and diluted earnings per share are equal, dual presentation can be accomplished in one line on the statement of comprehensive income.</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.67</strong> If the entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss does it disclose basic and diluted earnings per share in that separate statement</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.66</strong> Does the entity present basic and diluted earnings per share, with equal prominence for all periods presented</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.68</strong> If the entity reports a discontinued operation, does it disclose basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.68A</strong> If the entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss does it present basic and diluted earnings per share for the discontinued operation, as required in IAS 33.68, in that separate statement or in the notes</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.69</strong> Does the entity present basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (that is, a loss per share)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>IAS 33.70</strong> Does the entity disclose: a. The numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share and reconcile those amounts to profit or loss for the period (which includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The weighted average of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and reconcile these denominators to each other (which includes the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive for the period(s) presented</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than increases as a result of a capitalisation, bonus issues or share splits or decreases as a result of a reverse share splits, that occur after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, that would have changed significantly the 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</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 33.71</strong></td>
<td>Examples of transactions referred to in IAS 33.70(d) include: a. An issue of shares for cash</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. An issue of shares, if the proceeds are used to repay debt or preference shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. The redemption of ordinary shares outstanding</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The conversion or exercise of potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period into ordinary shares</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. An issue of options, warrants or convertible instruments</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. The achievement of conditions that would result in the issue of contingently issuable shares</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 IAS 33.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose the terms and conditions of financial instruments and other contracts generating potential ordinary shares that affect the measurement of basic and diluted earnings per share, if this disclosure is not already otherwise required (for example, by IFRS 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 IAS 33.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component with equal prominence in the notes to the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The basis on which the numerator(s) is(are) determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 IAS 33.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a component that is not reported as a line item in the statement of comprehensive income, does the entity reconcile between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 IAS 33.73A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported item of profit or loss, other than one required by IAS 33, does the entity provide the disclosures in IAS 33.73 for the additional amounts per share</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement of cash flows</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 IAS 1.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity present each material class of similar items separately in the statement of cash flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 IAS 7.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the cash flows during the period classified by operating, investing and financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definitions of different categories of cash flows are presented in IAS 7.6 and examples are presented in IAS 7.14-17.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 IAS 7.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity report cash flows from operating activities using either:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments (this method is encouraged)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The indirect method, in which the entity adjusts profit or loss 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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The starting point for the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities in the statement of cash flows, prepared using the indirect method, is profit or loss, either before or after tax.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 IAS 7.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity report major classes of gross receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities separately, except as described in IAS 7.22 below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 IAS 7.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities reported on a net basis:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers, if the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large and the maturities are short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Components of cash and cash equivalents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>IAS 7.45</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>IAS 7.46</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the policy for determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>IAS 7.45</td>
<td>Does the entity reconcile the amounts of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows with the equivalent items in the statement of financial position?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acquisitions of subsidiaries and business units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>IAS 7.39</td>
<td>Have the aggregate cash flows arising from obtaining control of subsidiaries or other businesses been presented separately and classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>IAS 7.40</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following, in aggregate, from obtaining control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the reporting period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. The total consideration paid or received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. The portion of the consideration consisting of cash and cash equivalents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. The amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. The amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or businesses over which control is obtained, summarised by each major category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disposals of subsidiaries and business units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>IAS 7.39</td>
<td>Have the aggregate cash flows arising from losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses been presented separately and classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>IAS 7.40</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following, in aggregate, for losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the reporting period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. The total consideration paid or received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. The portion of the consideration consisting of cash and cash equivalents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. The amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. The amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or businesses over which control is lost, summarised by each major category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other cash flow information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>IAS 7.31</td>
<td>Does the entity separately disclose the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Cash inflow from interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Cash outflow from interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Cash inflow from dividends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Cash outflow from dividends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>IAS 7.35</td>
<td>Cash flows arising from taxes on income must be separately disclosed and must be classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities. If the entity allocates tax cash flows to more than one class of activity, or all to operating activities, does the entity disclose the total amount of taxes paid?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IAS 7.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>IAS 7.43</td>
<td>Are investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Excluded from the statement of cash flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>IAS 7.48</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following regarding significant cash and cash equivalent balances held, that are not available for use by the group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. The amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. A commentary by management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>IAS 7.50</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. The amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available in the future for the operating activities and settling capital commitments, and indicate any restrictions on the use of these facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. The aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Cash flows of each reportable segment arising from:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Operating activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Investing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Financing activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of changes in equity**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>IAS 1.29</td>
<td>Does the entity present each material class of similar items separately in the statement of changes in equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>IAS 1.106</td>
<td>Does the statement of changes in equity include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. For each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Profit or loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Other comprehensive income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▶ 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, components of equity include each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>IAS 1.106A</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>IAS 1.107</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose, either in the statement of changes in equity, or in the notes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. The amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. The related amount of dividends per share</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation**

- Interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability shall be recognised as income or expense in profit or loss. Distributions to holders of an equity instrument shall be recognised by the entity directly in equity. Transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>IAS 32.39</td>
<td>Does the entity separately disclose the amount of transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity in the reporting period in the statement of changes in equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>IAS 32.81</td>
<td>Does the entity include the amount of income taxes associated with transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity in the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax credited or charged to equity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the financial statements

Notes are normally presented in the following order, which assists users in understanding the financial statements and comparing them with financial statements of other entities:

a. A statement of compliance with IFRS
b. A summary of significant accounting policies applied
c. Supporting information for items presented in each financial statement in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented
d. Other disclosures, including:
   ▶ Contingent liabilities and unrecognised contractual commitments
   ▶ Non-financial disclosures, such as the entity’s financial risk management objectives and policies

The entity does not present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items in the notes.

- Do the notes to the financial statements disclose:
  a. The basis of preparation of the financial statements
  b. The specific accounting policies used
  c. The information required by IFRS that is not presented in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity or the statement of cash flows
  d. Information that is not presented in the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity or the statement of cash flows, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them

- Does the entity present notes to the financial statements in a systematic manner, as far as practicable?

- Does the entity cross-reference each item in the statements below to any related information in the notes:
  a. Statement of financial position
  b. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
  c. Statement of changes in equity
  d. Statement of cash flows

New

An entity must, as far as practicable, present notes in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, the entity must consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of its financial statements. An entity must cross-reference each item in the statements of financial position and in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows to any related information in the notes.

Examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes include:

a. Giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities
b. Grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value
c. Following the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position, such as:
   ▶ Statement of compliance with IFRSs
   ▶ Significant accounting policies applied
Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

Supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented

Other disclosures, including:
1. Contingent liabilities (see IAS 37) and unrecognized contractual commitments
2. Non-financial disclosures, e.g., the entity’s financial risk management objectives and policies (see IFRS 7)

## Accounting policies, key measurement assumptions and capital

### Summary of significant accounting policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>120</th>
<th>IAS 1.117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The measurement basis or bases (for example, historical cost, current cost, net realisable value, fair value or recoverable amount) used in preparing the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes  No  N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>121</th>
<th>IAS 1.118</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If an entity uses more than one measurement basis in the financial statements, it is sufficient to indicate the measurement basis for categories of assets and liabilities (for example, when particular classes of assets are revalued).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>122</th>
<th>IAS 1.121</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose each significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by IFRS, but is selected and applied under IAS 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>123</th>
<th>IAS 1.122</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose the judgements (apart from those involving estimations) by management that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>124</th>
<th>IAS 1.123</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the disclosures required by IAS 1.122 are required by other IFRS. For example, IFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose the judgements it has made in determining whether it controls another entity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure requirements relating to specific accounting policies are included in the subsequent sections of this checklist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changes in accounting policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>125</th>
<th>IAS 8.14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The entity changes an accounting policy if the change:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Is required by IFRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity’s financial position, financial performance or cash flows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>126</th>
<th>IAS 8.15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applying a requirement is impracticable if the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. It can apply in the following circumstances:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. If the entity cannot determine the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. If determining the effect of (a) requires assumptions about what management’s intent would have been in that period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. If determining the effect of (a) requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the dates as to which those amounts are to be recognised, measured or disclosed and would have been available when the previous financial statements were authorised for issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>127</th>
<th>IAS 8.22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If retrospective application is required, does the entity disclose the adjustment to the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts for each prior period presented as if the entity had always applied the new accounting policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>128</th>
<th>IAS 8.23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the initial application of an IFRS has an effect on the current period or any prior period presented or might have an effect on future periods, unless it is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, does the entity disclose:

a. The title of the IFRS  

b. That the change in accounting policy is in accordance with its transitional provisions, if applicable  

c. The nature of the change in accounting policy  

d. The transitional provisions, if applicable  

e. The transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods, if applicable  

f. The adjustment for each financial statement line item affected and the basic and diluted earnings per share for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable (if IAS 33 applies to the entity)  

g. The amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable  

h. 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  

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

If a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, and 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, does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the change in accounting policy  

b. The reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information  

c. The adjustment for each financial statement line item affected for the current reporting period and each prior reporting period presented, to the extent practicable  

d. The basic and diluted earnings per share for the current reporting period and each prior reporting period presented (if IAS 33 applies to the entity and to the extent practicable)  

e. The adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable  

f. 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  

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

If the entity did not apply a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective, does the entity disclose:

a. The title of the new IFRS  

b. The nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy  

c. The date by which application of the IFRS is required  

d. The date at which it plans to adopt the IFRS  

e. Either:

   ► A discussion of the impact of the effect of the change(s) on its financial statements
   Or

   ► If such an impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

Earlier application is permitted for the new standards and amendments in most cases. If the entity applies them for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact as required in the respective standards and amendments. Please see the introduction section for the standards and amendments which may be early adopted.
**Disclosure made**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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### Key estimation assumptions

127 **IAS 1.125**

Does the entity disclose key assumptions about the future, and other sources of key estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**IFRS 5.5B**

Additional disclosures beyond what is required by other standards may be necessary to comply with this requirement. For instance, additional disclosures about non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations (beyond those required specifically by IFRS 5 or other IFRS) may be necessary to comply with this requirement.

128 **IAS 1.125**

For the assets and liabilities in IAS 1.125 above, does the entity disclose:

- a. Their nature
- b. Their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
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**IAS 1.129**

An entity presents the disclosures under IAS 1.125 in a manner that helps users of financial statements to understand management’s judgements about the future. The nature and extent of the disclosure varies according to the nature of the assumption and other circumstances.

Examples of the types of disclosures made are:

- a. The nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty
- b. The sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity
- c. The expected resolution of an uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes within the next financial year for the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities affected
- d. The changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved

Examples of key assumptions are:

- a. Future changes in salaries
- b. Future changes in prices affecting other costs
- c. Risk adjustments to cash flows
- d. Risk adjustments to discount rates

**IAS 1.133**

Some key assumptions referred to in IAS 1.125 also require disclosures under other IFRS. For example, IAS 37 requires disclosure, in certain circumstances, of major assumptions concerning future events affecting classes of provisions. IAS 16 requires disclosure of significant assumptions in estimating fair values of revalued items of property, plant and equipment. IFRS 7 requires disclosure of significant assumptions applied in estimating fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried at fair value. Other standards, for instance, IFRS 2, IAS 19, IAS 36 and IAS 41 also require specific disclosures about significant assumptions. If so, a reference to the relevant information is also acceptable.

### Capital

129 **IAS 1.134**

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity’s objectives, policies and processes for managing capital?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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130 **IAS 1.135**

Does the entity disclose the following, based on the information provided internally to the entity’s key management personnel:

- a. Qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including (but not limited to):
  - A description of what it manages as capital
  - If 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
  - How it is meeting its objectives for managing capital
- b. Summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital
  - Some entities regard some financial liabilities (for example, some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (for example, components arising from cash flow hedges).
- c. Any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</table>
d. Whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject

e. If the entity did not comply with the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject, the consequences of such non-compliance

**IAS 1.136**

The entity may manage capital in many ways and be subject to many different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities and those entities may operate in several jurisdictions. If an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how the entity manages capital does not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user’s understanding of an entity’s capital resources, the entity discloses separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.

**IAS 1.135 (a)(ii)**

Externally imposed capital requirements referred to in IAS 1.135(a)(ii) only reflect capital requirements imposed by a regulator or a prudential supervisor. Capital requirements, as imposed by a bank or creditor are considered a contractual obligation and are therefore not in the scope of IAS 1.135(a)(ii).

### Business combinations

#### Acquisitions

**IFRS 3.59 IFRS 3.63**

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

**IFRS 3.865**

For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer discloses the information in IFRS 3.864(e)-(q) in aggregate.

**131 IFRS 3.59 IFRS 3.864 (a)(v)**

For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose:

a. The name and a description of the acquiree
b. The acquisition date
c. The percentage of voting equity interests acquired
d. The primary reasons for the business combination and how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree
e. A qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors

**132 IFRS 3.59 IFRS 3.864(f)**

For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as:

a. Cash
b. Other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer
c. Liabilities incurred, for example, a liability for contingent consideration
d. Equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of measuring the fair value of those instruments or interests

**IFRS 3.App.A**

Contingent consideration is either:

a. An obligation of the acquirer to transfer additional assets or equity interests to the former owners of an acquiree as part of the exchange transaction, if specified future events occur or conditions are met

Or

b. A right of the acquirer to receive previously transferred consideration, if specified future events occur or conditions are met.

**133 IFRS 3.59 IFRS 3.864(q)**

For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period end, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets, does the entity disclose:

a. The amount recognised as of the acquisition date

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Disclosure made

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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</table>
b. A description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the payment

c. An estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer discloses that fact

134 IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.B64(h)
For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), for acquired receivables, does the entity disclose:

a. The fair value of the receivables
b. The gross contractual amounts receivable
c. The best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected

135 IFRS 3.B64(i)
The entity provides disclosures by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.

136 IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.23
IFRS 3.B64(j)
For each business combination during the reporting period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue) does the entity disclose the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed

137 IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.B64(k)
For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose the goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes

138 IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.51
IFRS 3.B64(l)
For each business combination during the reporting period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), for transactions that the entity recognises separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.51, does the entity disclose:

a. A description of each transaction
b. How the acquirer accounted for each transaction
c. The amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised
d. If the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount

139 IFRS 3.B64(m)
The disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by IFRS 3.B64(i)

a. The total amount of acquisition related costs
b. The amount of acquisition related costs recognised as expense
c. The line item or items in the statement of comprehensive income in which the expense is recognised
d. The issue costs not recognised as an expense
e. The treatment of the issue costs not recognised as an expense

140 IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.B64(n)
IFRS 3.34
For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue) in a bargain purchase, does the entity disclose:

a. The amount of the gain recognised as a bargain purchase
b. The line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the entity recognised the gain
c. The reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>141 IFRS 3.59</td>
<td>For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date, does the entity disclose:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>a. The amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.64</td>
<td>b. For each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and significant inputs used to measure that value</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.App.A</td>
<td>Non-controlling interest is defined as the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to a parent.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 IFRS 3.59</td>
<td>For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), in a business combination achieved in stages, does the entity disclose:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.42</td>
<td>a. The acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.42</td>
<td>b. Any gain or loss recognised from remeasuring the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination to fair value, in accordance with IFRS 3.42, and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 IFRS 3.59</td>
<td>For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose the following measures for the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>a. Revenue</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>b. Profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>c. If any of the information in (a) or (b) is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144 IFRS 3.59</td>
<td>For each business combination during the period (or after the reporting period, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose the following measures for the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the reporting period had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>a. Revenue</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>b. Profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>c. If any of the information in (a) or (b) is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>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, and if the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the time the financial statements are authorised for issue, the acquirer discloses which disclosures could not be made and reasons why they cannot be made</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.61</td>
<td>The acquirer discloses the information in IFRS 3.86 for each material business combination or in the aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the entity provisionally determined the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination, does the entity disclose:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.45</td>
<td>a. The reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.49</td>
<td>b. The assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 3.49</td>
<td>c. The nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3.49</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147 IFRS 3.86</td>
<td>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</td>
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</table>
the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires, does the entity disclose:

| a. Any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement | □ □ □ |
| b. Any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes | □ □ □ |
| c. The valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration | □ □ □ |

148 **IFRS 3.B67** For contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination, does the entity disclose the information required by IAS 37.84 and 85 for each class of provision?

149 **IFRS 3.B67** Does the entity reconcile the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:

| a. The gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period | □ □ □ |
| b. 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 | □ □ □ |
| c. Adjustments resulting from subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3.67 | □ □ □ |
| d. Goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale | □ □ □ |
| e. Impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36 | □ □ □ |
| f. Net exchange rate differences recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21 | □ □ □ |
| g. Any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period | □ □ □ |
| h. The gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period | □ □ □ |

150 **IFRS 3.B67** Does the entity disclose the amount and explain any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both:

| a. Relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting period | □ □ □ |
| b. Is of such a size or nature of incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity’s financial statements | □ □ □ |

**Borrowing costs**

151 **IAS 1.117** Does the entity disclose the accounting policy for the recognition of borrowing costs?

152 **IAS 23.26** If the entity capitalised borrowing costs during the reporting period, does it disclose:

| a. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period | □ □ □ |
| b. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization | □ □ □ |

**Changes in accounting estimates**

153 **IAS 8.39** Does the entity disclose the following information for a change in accounting estimates that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods:

| a. The nature of the change | □ □ □ |
| And | |
| b. The amount of the change | □ □ □ |
| Or | |
| c. If applicable, the fact that the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it requires undue cost or effort | □ □ □ |

**In accordance with IAS 8, the entity discloses the nature and effect of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in subsequent periods. Such disclosure may arise from changes in estimates in:**

**a. Residual values**
Disclosure of interests in other entities

IFRS 12 provides guidance for disclosures for the interests of an entity in subsidiaries, joint arrangements (joint ventures or joint operations), associates and unconsolidated structured entities (formerly special purpose entities).

**Significant judgements and assumptions**

154 IFRS 12.7 Does the entity disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining that it has control of another entity, i.e., an investee

155 IFRS 12.8 Does the entity include under the significant judgements and assumptions disclosed in IFRS 12.7 above, those judgements and assumptions made by the entity when changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether it has control changes during the reporting period

156 IFRS 12.9 Does the entity disclose significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that:
   a. It does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity
   b. It controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity
   c. It is an agent or a principal

**Investment entity status**

IFRS 10.27 A parent must determine whether it is an investment entity. An investment entity is an entity that:
   (a) Obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services
   (b) Commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both
   (c) Measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis

New 157 IFRS 12.9A When a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10.27, does the investment entity disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made in determining that it is an investment entity

New 158 IFRS 12.9B When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, does the entity disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change

When, an entity becomes an investment entity, does the entity disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:
   a. The total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated
   b. The total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.B101
   c. The line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately)
Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A

159  IFRS 13.5-7  Does the entity provide the fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13  

Subsidiaries

160  IFRS 12.10  Does the entity disclose enough information for a user of the financial statements to understand the composition of the group  

a. To understand:  
   ▶ The composition of the group  
   ▶ The interest that non-controlling interests have in the group’s activities and cash flows (paragraph 12)  

b. To evaluate:  
   ▶ The nature and extent of significant restrictions on its ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group (paragraph 13)  
   ▶ The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in consolidated structured entities (paragraphs 14-17)  
   ▶ The consequences of changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control (paragraph 18)  
   ▶ The consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period (paragraph 19)  

161  IFRS 12.11  When the financial statements of a subsidiary used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the consolidated financial statements, does it provide the following information:  

a. The date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that subsidiary  

b. The reason for using a different date or period  

Non-controlling Interests

162  IFRS 12.12  IFRS 12. B10  Does the entity disclose for each of its subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity:  

a. The name of the subsidiary  

b. The principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary  

c. The proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests  

d. The proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held  

e. The profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period  

f. Accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period  

g. Summarised financial information about the subsidiary that enables users to understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group’s activities and cash flows. This information (before intercompany eliminations) shall include:  
   ▶ Dividends paid to non-controlling interests  
   ▶ Summarised financial information that might include but is not limited to:  
      ▶ Current assets  
      ▶ Non-current assets  
      ▶ Current liabilities  
      ▶ Non-current liabilities  
      ▶ Revenue  
      ▶ Profit or loss  
      ▶ Total comprehensive income  

The summarised financial information required by paragraph B10(b) shall be the amounts before inter-company eliminations. When an entity’s interest in a subsidiary is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the entity is not required to disclose summarised financial information for the subsidiary.

Restrictions

163  IFRS 12.13 a)  Does the entity disclose those circumstances that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group  

The entity may disclose 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.

Does the entity disclose 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?

Does the entity disclose the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the assets and liabilities to which the above-mentioned restrictions apply?

Does the entity present 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?

When an entity loses control of a subsidiary, does the entity disclose:

a. The gain or loss (calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.25)

b. 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

c. The line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately)

If a parent loses control of a subsidiary, the parent:

a. Derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position.

b. Recognises any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value when control is lost and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with relevant IFRSs. That fair value shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9 or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

c. Recognises the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

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

For each unconsolidated subsidiary, does an investment entity disclose:

a. The subsidiary’s name

b. The principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary

c. The proportion of ownership interest held by the investment entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held

If an investment entity is the parent of another investment entity, does the parent provide the disclosures in IFRS 12.19B(a)–(c) above for investments that are controlled by its investment entity subsidiary?

Does an investment entity disclose:

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

b. Any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, including commitments or intentions to assist the subsidiary in obtaining financial support

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

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

Disclosure made

Yes No N/A
b. The reasons for providing the support
Does an investment entity disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries to provide financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (e.g., liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or to provide financial support)

An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 21(b)-21(c) for interests in joint arrangements in associates. Please see those sections to see the requirements.

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

Joint arrangements

Does the entity disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining:

a. That it has joint control of an arrangement
b. The type of joint arrangement (i.e., joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle

When an entity has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint operation. When an entity has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint venture. A joint arrangement that is not structured through a separate vehicle is a joint operation.

A separate vehicle is a separately identifiable financial structure, including separate legal entities or entities recognised by statute, regardless of whether those entities have a legal personality. A joint arrangement in which the assets and liabilities relating to the arrangement are held in a separate vehicle can be either a joint venture or a joint operation. Whether a party is a joint operator or a joint venturer depends on the party’s rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement that is held in the separate vehicle. When the parties have structured a joint arrangement in a separate vehicle, the parties need to assess whether the legal form of the separate vehicle, the terms of the contractual arrangement and, when relevant, any other facts and circumstances give them:

a. Rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement (i.e., the arrangement is a joint operation)
Or
b. Rights to the net assets of the arrangement (i.e., the arrangement is a joint venture)

A joint operator must recognise in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

► Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
► Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
► Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
► Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
► Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

A joint operator must account for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. IFRS 12 provides guidance for disclosures relating to joint ventures. Disclosures relating to joint operations are the disclosures related to the assets and liabilities of the joint operation. Consideration needs to be given to each of the corresponding assets and liabilities captions of this checklist.
176  IFRS 12.8 Does the entity include under significant judgements and assumptions mentioned in IFRS 12.7 above, those made by the entity when changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether it has joint control changes during the reporting period

177  IFRS 12.20 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:
   a. The nature, extent and financial effects of its interests in joint arrangements and associates, including the nature and effects of its contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, joint arrangements and associates (paragraphs 21 and 22)
   b. The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in joint ventures and associates (paragraph 23)

178  IFRS 12.21(a) Does the entity disclose for each joint arrangement that is material to the reporting entity:
   a. The name of the joint arrangement
   b. The nature of the entity’s relationship with the joint arrangement (by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the joint arrangement and whether they are strategic to the entity’s activities)
   c. The principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement
   d. The proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held (if applicable)

179  IFRS 12.21(b) Does the entity disclose for each joint venture that is material to the reporting entity:
   a. Whether the investment in the joint venture is measured using the equity method or at fair value
   b. The following financial information including:
      ▶ Dividends received from the joint venture
      ▶ Summarised financial information that might include, but is not limited to:
         ▶ Current assets
         ▶ Non-current assets
         ▶ Current liabilities
         ▶ Non-current liabilities
         ▶ Revenue
         ▶ Profit or loss from continuing operations
         ▶ Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations
         ▶ Other comprehensive income
         ▶ Total comprehensive income
         ▶ Cash and cash equivalents (as included in current assets above)
         ▶ Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) as included in current liabilities above
         ▶ Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)
         ▶ Depreciation and amortisation
         ▶ Interest income
         ▶ Interest expense
         ▶ Income tax expense or income
         ▶ If the joint venture is accounted for using the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture, if there is a quoted market price for the investment

180  IFRS 12.B14 Does the detailed financial information, included in IFRS 12.B12 and B13 above, reflect the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the joint venture and not the entity’s share of those amounts

181  IFRS 12.B14 If the entity accounts for its interest in the joint venture using the equity method, are the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the joint venture adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>IFRS 12.B14</td>
<td>Does the entity provide a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 183 | IFRS 12.B15 | If the entity presents the financial information on the basis of the joint venture's financial information, because:  
 a. The entity measures its interest in the joint venture at fair value  
 b. The joint venture does not prepare IFRS financial statements and preparation on that basis would be impracticable or cause undue cost  
 Does the entity disclose the basis on which the summarised financial information has been prepared | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 184 | IFRS 12.B16 | Does the entity disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 185 | IFRS 12.B16 | Does the entity disclose separately for individually immaterial joint ventures, the aggregate amount of its share in the following financial information:  
 a. Profit or loss from continuing operations  
 b. Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations  
 c. Other comprehensive income  
 d. Total comprehensive income | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 186 | IFRS 12.21(c) | When an entity's interest in a joint venture (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture) is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the entity is not required to disclose summarised financial information for it. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 187 | IFRS 12.B18 | Commitments for joint ventures  
 Does the entity disclose the following unrecognised commitments that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources:  
 a. Unrecognised commitments to contribute funding or resources as a result of, for example:  
 - The constitution or acquisition agreements of a joint venture (that, for example, require an entity to contribute funds over a specific period)  
 - Capital-intensive projects undertaken by a joint venture  
 - Unconditional purchase obligations, comprising procurement of equipment, inventory or services that an entity is committed to purchasing from, or on behalf of, a joint venture  
 - Unrecognised commitments to provide loans or other financial support to a joint venture  
 - Unrecognised commitments to contribute resources to a joint venture, such as assets or services  
 - Other non-cancellable unrecognised commitments relating to a joint venture  
 b. Unrecognised commitments to acquire another party's ownership interest (or a portion of that ownership interest) in a joint venture if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 188 | IFRS 12.22 | Other disclosures for joint ventures  
 Does the entity disclose:  
 a. The nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g., resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with joint control of a joint venture) on the ability of joint ventures to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity  
 b. When the financial statements of a joint venture used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

An entity shall disclose total commitments it has made but not recognised at the reporting date (including its share of commitments made jointly with other investors with joint control of a joint venture) relating to its interests in joint ventures. Commitments are those that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources.

Other disclosures for joint ventures  
 Does the entity disclose:  
 a. The nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g., resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with joint control of a joint venture) on the ability of joint ventures to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity  
 b. When the financial statements of a joint venture used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
March 2015 Disclosure Checklist 38

Disclosure made

Yes No N/A

The date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that joint venture

The reason for using a different date or period

c. The unrecognised share of losses of a joint venture for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the joint venture when applying the equity method

Associates

189 IFRS 12.7 Does the entity disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining if it has significant influence over another entity

190 IFRS 12.8 Does the entity include under significant judgements and assumptions mentioned in IFRS 12.7 above, those made by the entity when changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether it has significant influence changes during the reporting period

191 IFRS 12.9 Does the entity disclose significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that:

a. It does not have significant influence even though it holds 20 per cent or more of the voting rights of another entity

b. It has significant influence even though it holds less than 20 per cent of the voting rights of another entity

192 IFRS 12.21(a) Does the entity disclose for each associate that is material to the reporting entity:

a. The name of the associate

b. The nature of the entity’s relationship with the associate (by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the associate and whether they are strategic to the entity’s activities)

c. The principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the associate

d. The proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held (if applicable)

193 IFRS 12.20 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:

a. The nature, extent and financial effects of its interests in joint arrangements and associates, including the nature and effects of its contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, joint arrangements and associates (paragraphs 21 and 22)

b. The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in joint ventures and associates (paragraph 23)

194 IFRS 12.21(b) IFRS 12.B12 Does the entity disclose for each associate that is material to the reporting entity:

a. Whether the investment in the associate is measured using the equity method or at fair value

b. The following financial information (as a minimum):

   ▶ Dividends received from the associate
   ▶ Current assets
   ▶ Non-current assets
   ▶ Current liabilities
   ▶ Non-current liabilities
   ▶ Revenue
   ▶ Profit or loss from continuing operations
   ▶ Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations
   ▶ Other comprehensive income
   ▶ Total comprehensive income

c. If the associate is accounted for using the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment

195 IFRS 12.B14 Does the detailed financial information included in IFRS 12.B12 above reflect the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the associate and not the entity’s share of those amounts

196 IFRS 12.B14 If the entity accounts for its interest in the associate using the equity method,
are the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of the associate adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies.

197  **IFRS 12.B14**  Does the entity provide a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the associate?  

198  **IFRS 12.B15**  If the entity presents the financial information on the basis of the associate financial information, because:

- a. The entity measures its interest in the associate at fair value
- b. The associate does not prepare IFRS financial statements and preparation on that basis would be impracticable or cause undue cost

Does the entity disclose the basis on which the summarised financial information has been prepared?

199  **IFRS 12.B16**  Does the entity disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in all individually immaterial associates that are accounted for using the equity method?

200  **IFRS 12.B16**  **IFRS 12.21(c)**  Does the entity disclose separately, for those individually immaterial associates, the aggregate amount of its share in the following financial information of those associates:

- a. Profit or loss from continuing operations
- b. Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations
- c. Other comprehensive income
- d. Total comprehensive income

**Commitments for associates**

201  **IFRS 12.23**  Does the entity disclose commitments that it has relating to its joint ventures separately from the amount of other commitments as specified in paragraphs B18-B20 and contingent liabilities incurred relating to its interests in associates (including its share of contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors with significant influence over the associate), separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities required by IAS 37?

**Other disclosures for associates**

202  **IFRS 12.22**  Does the entity disclose:

- a. The nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g., resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with significant influence over an associate) on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity
- b. When the financial statements of an associate used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:
  - The date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that associate
  - The reason for using a different date or period
- c. The unrecognised share of losses of an associate for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the associate when applying the equity method
Structured entities (former special purpose entities)

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:

(a) Restricted activities
(b) A narrow and well-defined objective, such as to effect a tax-efficient lease, carry out research and development activities, provide a source of capital or funding to an entity or provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors
(c) Insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support
(d) Financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches)

If structured entities are consolidated because they are controlled, they are subject to the same disclosure requirements as subsidiaries. In addition, there are certain further disclosure requirements detailed below.

203 IFRS 12.14 Does the entity 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 (e.g., liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support)

204 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 (e.g., purchasing assets of or instruments issued by the structured entity), does the entity disclose:

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
b. The reasons for providing the support

205 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, does the entity disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching that decision

206 IFRS 12.17 Does the entity 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

Unconsolidated structured entities

207 IFRS 12.24 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:

a. To understand the nature and extent of its interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 26-28)
b. To evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 29-31).

208 IFRS 12.27 If an entity has sponsored an unconsolidated structured entity for which it does not provide information (e.g., because it does not have an interest in the entity at the reporting date), does the entity disclose:

a. How it has determined which structured entities it has sponsored
b. Income from those structured entities during the reporting period, including a description of the types of income presented
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>209 IFRS 12.29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity (in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate) disclose a summary of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in its financial statements relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The line items in the statement of financial position in which those assets and liabilities are recognised</td>
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<tr>
<td>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, unless the entity cannot quantify its maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, then that fact and the reasons</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>210 IFRS 12.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following example of additional information that, depending on the circumstances, might be relevant to an assessment of the risks to which an entity is exposed when it has an interest in an unconsolidated structured entity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>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:</td>
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<tr>
<td>► A description of events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss</td>
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<tr>
<td>► Whether there are any terms that would limit the obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>► 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</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Losses incurred by the entity during the reporting period relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. The types of income the entity received during the reporting period from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Any difficulties an unconsolidated structured entity has experienced in financing its activities during the reporting period</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>211 IFRS 12.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>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 (for example, purchasing assets of or instruments issued by the structured entity), does the entity disclose:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. The type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The reasons for providing the support</td>
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<tr>
<td>212 IFRS 12.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity 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</td>
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</table>
Disclosure in parent’s and investor’s separate financial statements

213 IFRS 12.6(b)(i) IFRS 12 does not apply to an entity’s separate financial statements to which IAS 27 applies. However, if an entity has interests in unconsolidated structured entities and prepares separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it must apply the requirements in IFRS 12.24 - 31 when preparing those separate financial statements.

214 IAS 27.16 In the parent’s separate financial statements (where consolidated financial statements are not presented in accordance with IFRS 10.4 (a)), does the entity disclose:
   a. That the financial statements are separate financial statements
   b. That the exemption from consolidation has been used
   c. 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 these are obtainable)
   d. A list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including the name, the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees, its proportion of the ownership interest (and if different, proportion of the voting rights) held in those investees.
   e. A description of the method used to account for investments listed under (d) above

New IAS 27.10 Please note that when an entity prepares separate financial statements, it shall account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either at cost or in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9. If an entity elects to measure such investments at fair value in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9, fair value would be measured in accordance with IFRS 13.

In addition to the above requirements, amendments to IAS 27 issued in August 2014 added an option to use the equity method as described in IAS 28. An entity must apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

f. If the method used to account for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is fair value, the fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13

IAS 27.17 When a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraph 16-16A) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor shall identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate, does the parent or investor disclose in its separate financial statements:
   a. The fact that the statements are separate financial statements
   b. The reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law
   c. A list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including the name of those investees, the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees and its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees
   d. A description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (c)

IFRS 13.5-7 e. If the method used to account for the investments listed under (c) is fair value, the fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13

Separate financial statements (investment entities)

New IFRS 12.6(b)(ii) Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 - Investment Entities : Applying the Consolidation Exception clarifies that an investment entity that prepares financial statements in which all of its subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with paragraph IFRS 10.31, must present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12. An entity must apply the amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it must disclose that fact.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>IAS 27.8A</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.16A</td>
<td>When an investment entity that is a parent (other than a parent under IAS 27.16) prepares, in accordance with IAS 27.8A, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, does the entity disclose that fact and present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12.</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.17</td>
<td>When a parent (other than a parent covered by IAS 27.16-16A) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor must identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 or IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate. Does the parent or investor also disclose in its separate financial statements:</td>
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<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The name of those investees</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. A description of the method used to account for the investments listed under b.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.18C</td>
<td>At the date of initial application (which for the purposes of IAS 27, is the beginning of the annual reporting period for which those amendments are applied for the first time), an investment entity that previously measured its investment in a subsidiary at cost must instead measure that investment at fair value through profit or loss as if the requirements of this standard had always been effective. The investment entity must adjust retrospectively the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application and adjust retained earnings at the beginning of the immediately preceding period for any difference between:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The previous carrying amount of the investment</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The fair value of the investor’s investment in the subsidiary</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.18D</td>
<td>At the date of initial application, an investment entity that previously measured its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through other comprehensive income shall continue to measure that investment at fair value. The cumulative amount of any fair value adjustment previously recognised in other comprehensive income must be transferred to retained earnings at the beginning of the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.18E</td>
<td>At the date of initial application, an investment entity must not make adjustments to the previous accounting for an interest in a subsidiary that it had previously elected to measure at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, as permitted in paragraph 10.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>IAS 27.18G</td>
<td>If measuring the investment in the subsidiary in accordance with paragraphs 18C-18F is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors), an investment entity must apply the requirements of this standard at the beginning of the earliest period for which application of paragraphs 18C-18F is practicable, which may be the current period. The investor must adjust retrospectively the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application, unless the beginning of the earliest period for which application of this paragraph is practicable is the current period. When the date that it is practicable for the investment entity to measure the fair value of the subsidiary is earlier than the beginning of the immediately preceding period, the investor must adjust equity at the beginning of the immediately preceding period for any difference between:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The previous carrying amount of the investment</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The fair value of the investor’s investment in the subsidiary</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If an investment entity has disposed of, or lost control of, an investment in a subsidiary before the date of initial application of the investment entities amendments, the investment entity is not required to make adjustments to the previous accounting for that investment.

Notwithstanding the references to the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application (the ‘immediately preceding period’) in paragraphs 18C-18G, an entity may also present adjusted comparative information for any earlier periods presented, but is not required to do so. If an entity does present adjusted comparative information for any earlier periods, all references to the ‘immediately preceding period’ in paragraphs 18C-18G shall be read as the ‘earliest adjusted comparative period presented’. If an entity presents unadjusted comparative information for any earlier periods, it must clearly identify the information that has not been adjusted, state that it has been prepared on a different basis, and explain that basis.

### Correction of errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>IAS 8.42</th>
<th>IAS 8.43</th>
<th>IAS 8.44</th>
<th>IAS 8.45</th>
<th>IAS 8.46</th>
<th>IAS 8.49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>217</strong></td>
<td>Does the entity report the amount of the correction of an error (unless this would cause undue cost or effort) either:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. By restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) in which the error occurred</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and retained equity for that period</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>218</strong></td>
<td>If it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an error on comparative information, does the entity restate the opening balance of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>219</strong></td>
<td>If it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect at the beginning of the current reporting period of an error on all prior reporting periods, the entity restates the comparative information to correct the error prospectively from the earliest date practicable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>220</strong></td>
<td>The entity excludes the correction of a prior period error from profit or loss for the period in which it discovers the error. The entity restates any information presented about prior periods, including any historical summaries of financial data, as far back as practicable</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>221</strong></td>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The nature of the error</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The amount of the correction for each prior period presented (to the extent practicable) for each financial statement line item affected</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 33.2</strong> c. The amount of the correction for each prior period presented (to the extent practicable) for basic and diluted earnings per share (if IAS 33 applies to the entity)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest period presented</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. If retrospective restatement is impracticable, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the entity corrected the error</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td>Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat the disclosures noted in question 218 (IAS 8.49).</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dividends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>IAS 1.137</th>
<th>IFRIC 17.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>221</strong></td>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The related amount per share</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distributions of non-cash assets to owners (IFRIC 17)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>IFRIC 17.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td>In a distribution of non-cash assets to owners, does the entity disclose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The carrying amount of the dividend payable at the beginning and end of the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. The increase or decrease in the carrying amount of the dividend payable recognised in the reporting period, because of a change in the fair value of the assets to be distributed

Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223 IFRS 13.5-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For fair value measurements required by IFRIC 17, does the entity provide the disclosures required by IFRIC 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224 IFRIC 17.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The nature of the asset to be distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The carrying amount of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The fair value of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period, if it is different from the asset's carrying amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. If the fair value of the asset to be distributed is disclosed in accordance with (c) above, the following disclosures required by IFRS 13:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in a tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the hierarchy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if significant unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (e.g., when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(g)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► If the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about short-term employee benefits, other IFRS may require disclosures. For example, IAS 1 requires that the entity disclose employee benefits expense and IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel.

Other long-term employee benefits

Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other IFRS may require disclosures. For example, IAS 1 requires that the entity disclose employee benefits expense and IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel.

Multi-employer plans

225 IAS 19.33 (b) |     |    |     |
| If a multi-employer plan is a defined benefit plan and the entity accounts for the plan as a defined benefit plan, does the entity make the disclosures in 'Defined benefit plans’ section below and IAS 19.148(a)-(c) below |
| 226 IAS 19.148 |     |    |     |
| If sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer plan that is a defined benefit plan, does the entity disclose:
a. A description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to
determine the entity’s rate of contributions and any minimum funding
requirements
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
c. A description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:
   ▶ Wind-up of the plan
   Or
   ▶ The entity’s withdrawal from the plan
d. The fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan
e. The reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity
to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan
f. The expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period
g. 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
h. An indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared
   with other participating entities

Defined benefit plans that share risks between various entities
under common control

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| ☐  | ☐  | ☐  |

If the entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between
various entities under common control, does the entity disclose the following:
a. The contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined
   benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy
b. The policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity
c. If the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost under
   paragraph 41, does the entity disclose all the information about the plan
   required by IAS 19.135-147. This would occur when the risks of a defined
   benefit plan are shared between entities under common control and there
   is a contractual agreement or stated policy for allocating the net defined
   benefit cost
   Or
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)

The information required by items c. and d. above can be disclosed by cross-
reference to disclosures in another group entity’s financial statements if:
   ▶ That group entity’s financial statements separately identify and disclose
the information required about the plan
   ▶ 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

Defined contribution plans

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| ☐  | ☐  | ☐  |

Does the entity disclose the amount recognised as an expense for defined
contribution plans

Does the entity disclose contributions to defined contribution plans for key
management personnel

March 2015 Disclosure Checklist 46
### Defined benefit plans

**IAS 19.135**
IAS 19 requires disclosure of information that:

- Explains the characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them
- Identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from its defined benefit plans
- Describes how its defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows

To meet the objectives in IAS 19.135 above, an entity shall consider all the following:

- The level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements
- How much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements
- How much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake
- Whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed

If the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in this standard and other IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in IAS 19.135 above, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives. For example, an 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:

- Amounts owing to active members, deferred members, and pensioners
- Vested benefits and accrued but not vested benefits
- Conditional benefits, amounts attributable to future salary increases and other benefits

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

- Different geographical locations
- Different characteristics such as flat salary pension plans, final salary pension plans or post-employment medical plans
- Different regulatory environments
- Different reporting segments
- Different funding arrangements (e.g., wholly unfunded, wholly or partly funded).

### Characteristics and risks associated with them

**230 IAS 19.139**
Does the entity disclose:

a. Information about the characteristics of its defined benefit plans, including:

- The nature of the benefits provided by the plan (e.g., final salary defined benefit plan or contribution-based plan with guarantee)
- 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.
- 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

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

### Explanations of the amounts in the financial statements

**231 IAS 19.140**
Does the entity provide a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable:

a. The net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for:

- Plan assets
- The present value of the defined benefit obligation
- The effect of the asset ceiling
b. Any reimbursement rights, and a description of the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation

IAS 19.141
Does each reconciliation listed in IAS 19.140 show each of the following, if applicable:

a. Current service cost

b. Interest income or expense

c. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately:
   ▶ The return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in (b)
   ▶ Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions

IAS 19.76 (a)
Demographic assumptions deal with matters such as:
▶ Mortality
▶ Rates of employee turnover, disability and early retirement
▶ The proportion of plan members with dependents who will be eligible for benefits
▶ The proportion of plan members who will select each form of payment option available under the plan terms
▶ Claim rates under medical plans

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions

IAS 19.76 (b)
Financial assumptions deal with items such as:
▶ The discount rate
▶ Benefit levels, excluding any cost of the benefits to be met by employees, and future salary
▶ In the case of medical benefits, future medical costs, including claim handling costs (i.e., the costs that will be incurred in processing and resolving claims, including legal and adjuster's fees)
▶ Taxes payable by the plan on contributions relating to service before the reporting date or on benefits resulting from that service

Changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest in (b), and how it 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

d. Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements

Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements need not be distinguished if they occur together.

e. The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates

f. Contributions to the plan, showing separately those by the employer and by plan participants

g. Payments from the plan, showing separately the amount paid in respect of any settlements

h. The effects of business combinations and disposals

IAS 19.142
Does the entity 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 as defined in IFRS 13 and those that do not, including, for example:

a. Cash and cash equivalents

b. Equity instruments (segregated by industry type, company size, geography, etc.)

c. Debt instruments (segregated by type of issuer, credit quality, geography, etc.)

d. Real estate (segregated by geography, etc.)

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.)

f. Investment funds (segregated by type of fund)

g. Asset-backed securities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structured debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Structured debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please note that information disclosed under IAS 19.142 is intended to provide third parties with all of the required information to understand risks associated with defined benefit plan assets considering the level of detail of disclosure, aggregation and emphasis discussed in IAS 19.136 above. In addition, the fair value of the plan assets is determined using IFRS 13, but the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 do not apply.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>234</th>
<th>IAS 19.143</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity 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?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>235</th>
<th>IAS 19.144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see examples of actuarial assumptions in IAS 19.76), which must be in absolute terms (e.g., as an absolute percentage, and not just as a margin between different percentages and other variables). When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, it must provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>236</th>
<th>IAS 19.145</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption disclosed in terms of IAS 19.144 above (see examples of actuarial assumptions in IFRS 19.76 above) 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by item a. and the limitations of those methods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, and the reasons for such changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>237</th>
<th>IAS 19.146</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity 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?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>238</th>
<th>IAS 19.147</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following related to future cash flows plan effects:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation, including the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation and other information about the distribution of the timing of benefit payments, such as a maturity analysis of the benefit payments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Termination benefits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>239</th>
<th>IAS 19.151</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Although IAS 19 does not require specific disclosures about termination benefits, other IFRS may require disclosures. For example, IAS 1 requires that the entity disclose employee benefits expense and IAS 24 requires disclosure of employee benefits for key management personnel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disclosure requirements in other IFRSs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>240</th>
<th>IAS 19.152</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where required by IAS 37 an entity discloses information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>241</th>
<th>IAS 19.153</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An entity shall apply this standard retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, except that:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) An entity need not adjust the carrying amount of assets outside the scope of this standard for changes in employee benefit costs that were included in the carrying amount before the date of initial application. The date of initial application is the beginning of the earliest prior period presented in the first financial statements in which the entity adopts this standard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) In financial statements for periods beginning before 1 January 2014, an entity need not present comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraph 145 about the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction (IFRIC 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>239 IFRIC 14.10</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does the entity disclose any restrictions on the current realisability of the surplus (from a defined benefit plan) or the basis used to determine the economic benefit available?

Under IAS 1, the entity discloses key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the net asset or liability on the statement of financial position.

Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240 IAS 1.79</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does the entity disclose all of the following for each class of share capital (or for each category of equity interest for an entity without share capital):

- a. The number of shares authorized
- b. The number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid
- c. Par value per share, or that the shares have no par value
- d. A reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period
- e. The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital
- f. Shares in the entity held by the entity or by its subsidiaries or associates ("treasury shares")
- g. Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts

Members' shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments (IFRIC 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>241 IAS 1.79</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242 IAS 32.34 IAS 24.17</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does the entity disclose the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity?

Events after the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>243 IFRIC 2.13</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a change in the redemption prohibition of members' shares leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, does the entity disclose the amount, timing and reason for the transfer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>244 IAS 10.19</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do the disclosures in the financial statements reflect information received after the reporting period that relates to conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 IAS 10.21 IAS 10.22</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If non-adjusting events after the reporting period are material, and thus non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements, does the entity disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting events after the reporting period (IAS 10.22 provides examples of such events):

- a. The nature of the event
- b. An estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made

In addition, please note that disclosure might be required if applicable in other sections of this checklist as under IFRS 3.B66 (regarding post year-end acquisitions), IAS 33.64 (regarding post year-end earnings per share changes due to capitalisation, share split, bonus issue, reverse share split), and IFRS 5.12 (regarding non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale post year-end).
**Disclosure made**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 specifies how to measure fair value, when fair value (and measures based on fair value, such as fair value less costs to sell) is required or permitted by another IFRS. Such fair value measurements may be recognised in the statement of financial position or disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (for example, the comparison of carrying value and fair value required by IFRS 7).

- **IFRS 13.5**

- **IFRS 13.6**

- **IFRS 13.7**

IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits measurement(s) or disclosure(s) of fair value, except for:

(a) Share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2

(b) Leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17

(c) Measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36

IFRS 13 also requires disclosures about fair value measurements. If fair value is measured in accordance with IFRS 13 after initial recognition (whether recognised or only disclosed), the disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 will apply, unless IFRS 13 provides a specific exemption. The disclosures required by IFRS 13 are not required for the following:

(a) Plan assets measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 19

(b) Retirement benefit plan investments measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 26

(c) Assets for which recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal in accordance with IAS 36

## Disclosure objectives

**246 IFRS 13.91**

Does the entity disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:

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

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

**247 IFRS 13.92**

To meet the objectives of IFRS 13.91, an entity is required to consider all of the following:

- The level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements
- How much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements
- How much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake
- Whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed

**247 IFRS 13.92**

If the disclosures provided in accordance with IFRS 13 and other IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in IFRS 13.91, does the entity disclose additional information in order to meet those objectives?

**IFRS 13.93**

In addition, IFRS 13.93 establishes the minimum disclosure requirements for fair value measurements (and those based on fair value) that are recognised in the statement of financial position after initial recognition. The requirements vary depending on whether the fair value measurements are recurring or non-recurring and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy (i.e., Level 1, 2, or 3).

In order to determine the appropriate categorisation of a fair value measurement (as a whole) within the hierarchy, an entity determines the categorisation of the inputs used to measure fair value and categorisation of the fair value measurement (as a whole)

(i) Categorisation of the inputs in the fair value hierarchy:

IFRS 13’s fair value hierarchy categorises inputs to valuation techniques into the following levels, based on their observability:

Level 1 inputs: Quoted prices (that are unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

**IFRS 13.App. A**
Disclosure made

Yes No N/A

Level 2 inputs: Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 inputs: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(ii) Categorisation of the fair value measurement (as a whole) in the fair value hierarchy:

A fair value measurement (as a whole) is categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (Level 1 inputs being the highest and Level 3 inputs, the lowest). For measures based on fair value (such as fair value less costs to sell), this determination does not consider the ‘costs to sell’

When measured based on quoted prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities, fair value measurement is categorised within Level 1

When measured using valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is market directly or indirectly observable, the fair value measurement as a whole is categorised within Level 2

When measured using valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable, the fair value measurement as a whole is categorised within Level 3

Accounting policies

Does the entity disclose its policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred

IFRS 13.95 requires that an entity determine (and consistently follow) its policy for determining when transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred. The policy for the timing of recongising transfers is required to be the same for transfers into and out of levels. Examples of policies include:

(a) The date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer
(b) The beginning of the reporting period
(c) The end of the reporting period

New

If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in IFRS 13.48, does the entity disclose that policy, including its policy for allocating bid-ask spread adjustments and credit adjustments

If an entity that holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is exposed to market risks (as defined in IFRS 7) and to the credit risk (as defined in IFRS 7) of each of the counterparties and manages that group of assets and liabilities on the basis of its net exposure, IFRS 13.48 permits the use of a measurement exception for measuring fair value, provided the criteria set out in IFRS 13.49 are met. Under this exception, an entity measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date. Please note that the exception does not affect financial statement presentation requirements. In addition, the reference to financial assets and financial liabilities in IFRS13.48 to 51 should be read as applying to all contracts within the scope of, and accounted for, under IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities in IAS 32.

Class of assets and liabilities

Does the entity classify assets and liabilities under the scope of IFRS 13 based on both:

a. The nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability
b. The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized

The number of classes of assets and liabilities may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity. Determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities requires judgement and often may require more disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position.
Note: If another IFRS specifies the class for an asset or liability, an entity may use that class when providing the disclosures required by IFRS 13, provided that class meets IFRS 13’s requirements for determining classes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

251 **IFRS 13.94** Does the entity provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation between the classes of assets and liabilities and the line items presented in the statement of financial position?

![circles](Yes No N/A)

**Fair value disclosures**

252 **IFRS 13.99** Does the entity present the quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate?

![circles](Yes No N/A)

253 **IFRS 13.98** For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, does the entity disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability?

![circles](Yes No N/A)

**Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, but for which fair value is disclosed**

254 **IFRS 13.97** For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but for which fair value is disclosed, does the entity disclose:

- **IFRS 13.93(b)** The level of fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement(s) are categorised in their entirety.
- **IFRS 13.93(d)** For fair value measurement(s) categorised within Levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy:
  - A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement.
  - If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it.
- **IFRS 13.92(i)** If the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.

![circles](Yes No N/A)

**Recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities**

255 **IFRS 13.93** For each class of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, does the entity disclose:

- **IFRS 13.93(a)** Recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.
- **Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other IFRS require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (e.g., when an entity measures an asset held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations because the asset’s fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount).**

- **IFRS 13.93(b)** The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period.
- **IFRS 13.93(c)** The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3).
- **IFRS 13.93(c)** For assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, the amount of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, separately disclosing transfers into each level from transfers out of each level, and the reasons for those transfers.
- **IFRS 13.93(c)** For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the hierarchy:
  - A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement.
  - If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it.
  - For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

![circles](Yes No N/A)
### IFRS 13.93(d)

An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if significant unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (e.g., when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.

### IFRS 13.93(e)

- For 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:
  - Total gains and losses recognised during the period in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognized
  - Total gains and losses recognised during the period in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised
  - Purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each disclosed separately)
  - The amounts of any transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, separately disclosing transfers into Level 3 from transfers out of Level 3, and the reasons for those transfers

### IFRS 13.93(f)

- For total gains and losses recognised during the period in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 13.93(e)(i) (see e. above), the amount that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised

### IFRS 13.93(g)

- For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period)

### IFRS 13.93(h)

- A narrative description of the sensitivity if a change in an unobservable input (including at a minimum those unobservable inputs disclosed in accordance with IFRS 13.93(d), see d. above) to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement
- If there are interrelationships between significant unobservable inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, a narrative 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
- 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, that fact, the effect of those changes and how the effect of a change was calculated

### IFRS 13.93(i)

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

### Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

- Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (e.g., when an entity measures an asset held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations because the asset's fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount).
Does the entity disclose for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:

- **IFRS 13.93(a)**: The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period
- **IFRS 13.93(a)**: The reasons for the fair value measurement
- **IFRS 13.93(b)**: The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3)
- **IFRS 13.93(d)**: A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement
- **IFRS 13.93(d)**: If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it
- **IFRS 13.93(d)**: For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement
- **IFRS 13.93(d)**: An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if significant unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (e.g., when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.
- **IFRS 13.93(g)**: For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period)
- **IFRS 13.93(i)**: If the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use

**Financial guarantee contracts**

- **IAS 39.9**: A financial guarantee contract is defined as a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.
- **IAS 1.117**: Does the entity disclose its accounting policy for financial guarantee contracts
- **IFRS 7.38(a)**: Does the entity disclose a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities
- **IFRS 7.B11(c)**: For issued financial guarantee contracts the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
- **IFRS 7.B10(c)**: Does the entity disclose maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial guarantee contracts at the maximum amount payable if the guarantee is called on (which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability)

**Financial instruments**

- **If the entity adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, refer to items set out in ‘New pronouncements’ section.**

**Classes of financial instruments and level of disclosure**

- **IFRS 7.6**: If disclosures are required by class of financial instrument, does the entity:
  - 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
  - Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the relevant items presented in the statement of financial position
IFRS 7.6 requires the entity to 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. These classes are determined by the entity and, as such, are distinct from the categories of financial instruments specified in IAS 39.

In determining classes of financial instruments, an entity:

a. Distinguishes between instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value
b. Treats those financial instruments as a separate class or classes outside the scope of this IFRS

The entity decides how much detail it provides to satisfy the requirements, how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics, in the light of its circumstances. It is necessary to strike a balance between overburdening financial statements with excessive detail that may not assist users of financial statements and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation. For example, an entity must not obscure important information by including it among a large amount of insignificant detail. Similarly, an entity must not aggregate information so that it obscures important differences between individual transactions or associated risks.

Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance

261 IFRS 7.7

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to its financial position and performance

☐ ☐ ☐

Statement of financial position – categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

262 IFRS 7.8 IAS 39.9

Does the entity disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in IAS 39.9:

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
   ▶ Those designated as such upon initial recognition
   ▶ Those classified as held for trading
b. Held-to-maturity investments
c. Loans and receivables
d. Available-for-sale financial assets
e. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
   ▶ Those designated as such upon initial recognition
   ▶ Those classified as held for trading
f. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

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

263 IFRS 7.9

If the entity designated a loan or receivable (or a group of loans or receivables) at fair value through profit or loss, does it disclose:

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
b. The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk
c. The 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:
   ▶ As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk
   Or
   ▶ Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset

☐ ☐ ☐

Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.
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

264 IFRS 7.10
IAS 39.9
If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39.9, does it disclose:

a. The change, during the reporting 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:

   ► As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk

   Or

   ► Using an alternate method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability

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

265 IFRS 7.11
Does the entity disclose:

a. The methods used to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c) and IFRS 7.10(a) above

b. If the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in IFRS 7.9(c) and IFRS 7.10(a) above, does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk:

   ► The reasons for reaching this conclusion

   ► The factors the entity believes are relevant

Reclassification

266 IFRS 7.12
IAS 39.51
If the entity has reclassified a financial asset 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

Does it disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification

267 IFRS 7.12A
IAS 39.50B
IAS 39.50D
IAS 39.50E
If the entity reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category or out of the available-for-sale category, does it 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 the entity reclassified in the current and previous reporting periods

c. If a financial asset is reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss due to rare circumstances, 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 the entity would have 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

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
| IAS 39.50B | The entity may reclassify a financial asset to which IAS 39.50(c) applies (except a financial asset as described in IAS 39.50D) out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances. |
| IAS 39.50D | The entity may reclassify a financial asset to which IAS 39.50(c) applies that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held for trading at initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. |
| IAS 39.50E | The entity may reclassify a financial asset classified as available-for-sale that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if it had not been designated as available-for-sale) out of the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. |

**Transfers of financial assets**

| IFRS 7.42A | Does the entity present the disclosures required in IFRS 7.42B-42H in a single note in its financial statements |
| IFRS 7.42B | Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to: |
| | a. Understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities |
| | b. Evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets |
| IFRS 7.42A | IFRS 7.42B-42H supplements the other disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. The entity provides these disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred. For these disclosure requirements, an entity transfers all or part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset), only if it either: |
| | a. Transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset |
| | Or |
| | b. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement (commonly referred to as a ‘pass-through arrangement’) |
| Note: the meaning of ‘transfer’ in IFRS 7 differs from that in IAS 39 (IFRS 9) with respect to ‘pass-through arrangements’. In particular, for pass-through arrangements to qualify as transfers under IAS 39 (IFRS 9), all three conditions in IAS 39.19 (IFRS 9.3.2.5) (commonly referred to as the ‘pass through conditions’) need to be met. In contrast, pass-through conditions need not be met for pass-through arrangements to be within the scope of IFRS 7. Accordingly, an arrangement whereby a reporting entity (including any consolidated special purpose entity) issues notes payable to investors that are contractually referenced to specified assets, and are non-recourse to the group, falls within the scope of these disclosure requirements, irrespective of whether such an arrangement meets all the IAS 39 (IFRS 9) ’pass-through’ conditions. |

**Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety**

| IFRS 7.42D | To meet the objectives in IFRS 7.42B(a) above, does the entity disclose for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety (i.e. transfers that result in partial or no derecognition): |
| IFRS 7.832 | a. The nature of the transferred assets |
| | b. The nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed |
| | c. A description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including any restrictions arising from the transfer on the entity's use of the transferred assets |
| | d. When the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out |
| | > The fair value of the transferred assets |
The fair value of the associated liabilities
The net position

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

f. When the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement:
   - The total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer
   - The carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise
   - The carrying amount of the associated liabilities

These disclosures are required at each reporting date at which the entity continues to recognise the transferred financial assets, regardless of when the transfers occurred.

**Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety**

To meet the objectives in IFRS 7.42B(b) above, when the entity derecognises financial assets in their entirety, but has continuing involvement in them, does the entity disclose, as a minimum, for each type of continuing involvement at the reporting date:

**a.** The carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity’s statement of financial position and represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which those assets and liabilities are recognised

**b.** The fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets

**c.** The amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and how the maximum exposure to loss is determined

**d.** The undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee for the transferred assets

Examples of cash outflows to repurchase the derecognised financial assets include the strike price in an option agreement or the repurchase price in a repurchase agreement. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amount disclosed is based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date.

**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 maturity analysis should distinguish cash flows that are required to be paid (e.g., forward contracts), cash flows that the entity may be required to pay (e.g., written put options) and cash flows that the entity might choose to pay (e.g., purchased call options).

An entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands in preparing the maturity analysis. If there is a range of possible maturities, the cash flows are included on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can be required or is permitted to pay (see IFRS 7.B35 for examples of time bands).

**f.** Qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures in (a)–(e), that includes a description of:
   - The derecognised financial assets and the nature and purpose of the continuing involvement retained after transferring those assets
   - The risks to which an 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 before other parties, and the ranking and amounts of losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity’s interest in the asset (i.e., its continuing involvement in the asset)
     - A description of any triggers associated with obligations to provide financial support or to repurchase a transferred financial asset
An entity may aggregate the information required by IFRS 7.42E above for a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement.

Does the entity disclose, for each reporting period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented, for each type of continuing involvement:

a. The gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including:
   ▶ 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
   ▶ If that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole, whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data
b. Income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity's continuing involvement (for example, fair value changes in derivative instruments)
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 (for example, if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period):
   ▶ When the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (for example, the last five days before the end of the reporting period)
   ▶ The amount recognised (for example, related gains or losses) from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period
   ▶ The total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period

Supplementary information

For IFRS 7.42E-42H, an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. However, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:

a. Normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action
b. Forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset
c. An arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions in IAS 39.19(a)-(c) are met

The assessment of continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset for the purposes of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.42E-42H is made at the level of the reporting entity.

Items IFRS 7.42E-42H require qualitative and quantitative disclosures for each type of continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

An entity aggregates its continuing involvement into categories that are representative of the entity's exposure to risks. For example, by type of financial instrument (for example, guarantees or call options) or by type of transfer (for example, factoring of receivables, securitisations and secured lending).
The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle, issued in September 2014, amended IFRS 7.830 and added IFRS 7.830A to clarify how the guidance in IFRS 7.42C is applied to arrangements such as servicing contracts. An entity must apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except that an entity need not apply the amendments to paragraphs B30 and B30A for any period presented that begins before the annual period for which the entity first applies those amendments. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact.

Collateral

Does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts reclassified in accordance with IAS 39.37

b. The terms and conditions relating to the pledge

If a transferor provides non-cash collateral (such as debt or equity instruments) to the transferee, the accounting for the collateral by the transferor and the transferee depends on whether the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the collateral and whether the transferor has defaulted. If the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, then the transferor reclassifies that asset in its statement of financial position (for example, as a loaned asset, pledged equity instruments or repurchase receivable) separately from other assets.

Some transactions involving the provision of non-cash financial collateral may be considered transfers that fall within the scope of IFRS 7.42D (e.g. non-cash collateral transferred in a repo). This would normally be the case when (a) the transferee's rights to control the asset are not conditional on the transferor's default. This is often evidenced by the transfer of legal ownership and/or the transferee's ability to re-sell or re-pledge the financial asset; or (b) when the arrangement is considered a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Collateral pledged or received subject to a netting arrangement would also fall within the scope of the offsetting disclosures irrespective of whether or not the collateral met the offsetting criteria.

If the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and may sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, does the entity disclose:

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

Allowance account for credit losses

If financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (for example, an allowance account or similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, does the entity disclose a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets

Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

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

Defaults and breaches

For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, does the entity disclose:

a. Details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable
b. The carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period
c. Whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### IfRS 7.19
If, during the reporting period, there are breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, does the entity disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permit 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)

- **Disclosure made:** No

### Statement of comprehensive income

#### Items of income, expense, gains and losses
Does the entity disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses:

- Net gains or net losses on:
  - 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
    - Those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39
    - Available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately:
      - The gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period
      - The amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment for the reporting period
      - Held-to-maturity investments
      - Loans and receivables
      - Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- Total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss
- Fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:
  - Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss
  - 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
- Interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93
- Any impairment loss for each class of financial asset

### Other disclosures

#### Accounting policies
Does the entity disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements in relation to financial instruments

- **Disclosure made:** No

Does the entity disclose for financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- The nature of the financial assets or financial liabilities the entity designated as at fair value through profit or loss
- The criteria for so designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition
- How the entity satisfied the conditions in IAS 39.9, IAS 39.11A or IAS 39.12 for such designation:
  - For instruments designated in accordance with the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39.9(b)(i), that disclosure includes the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise
IAS 39.9(b)  

► For instruments designated in accordance with the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in IAS 39.9(b)(ii), that disclosure includes how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity’s documented risk management or investment strategy

Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A

283 IFRS 7.B5  

Does the entity disclose:

a. The criteria for designating financial assets as available-for-sale

b. Whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date

c. If the entity uses an allowance to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:

► The criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used

284 IFRS 7.B5 IAS 1.122  

Does the entity disclose management’s judgements for financial instruments that have the most significant effect on the financial statements

Hedge accounting

285 IFRS 7.22 IAS 39.86  

Does the entity disclose the following separately for each type of hedge in IAS 39 (that is, fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation):

a. A description of each type of hedge
b. A description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments
c. Their fair values at the end of the reporting period
d. The nature of the risks being hedged

286 IFRS 7.23  

For cash flow hedges, does the entity disclose:

a. The periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss
b. Any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used but which is no longer expected to occur
c. The amount recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period

d. The amount that was reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment for the reporting period, showing the amount included in each line item in the statement of comprehensive income
e. The amount that was removed from equity during the reporting 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

287 IFRS 7.24  

Does the entity disclose separately:

a. In fair value hedges, gains or losses:

► On the hedging instrument

► On the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk

b. The ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges
c. The ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investment in foreign operations
### Fair value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.29</th>
<th>IFRS 7.29</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The entity is not required to disclose fair value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. If the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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 are measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because its fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. For a contract containing a discretionary participation feature, if the fair values of that feature cannot be measured reliably.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.25</th>
<th>IFRS 7.29</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount (except for those noted in IFRS 7.29)?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.26</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In disclosing fair values, does the entity 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</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 13.5-7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please note that for fair value measurements (whether recognised or only disclosed), the entity should provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.28</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If an 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., Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see IAS 39.AG76), then the entity shall disclose by class of financial asset or liability:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Its accounting policy for recognising the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Why the entity has concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. If financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ That fact</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Their carrying amount at the time of derecognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ The amount of gain or loss recognized</td>
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<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.30</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the cases described in IFRS 7.29(b) and (c), does the entity disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The fact that the entity does not disclose fair value for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The market for the instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. If financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised:</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ That fact</td>
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<td>▶ Their carrying amount at the time of derecognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ The amount of gain or loss recognized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments

The disclosures required by IFRS 7.33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The disclosures are either given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference in the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

293 IFRS 7.31 Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its 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

294 IFRS 7.33 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, does the entity disclose:

a. The exposures to risk and how they arise
b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk
c. Any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period

Quantitative disclosures

295 IFRS 7.34 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, does the entity disclose:

a. Summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period 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 and chief executive officer
b. The disclosures required by IFRS 7.36-42 to the extent not provided in accordance with (a)
c. Concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b)

296 IFRS 7.35 If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity’s exposure to risk during the period, does the entity provide further information that is representative

297 IFRS 7.36 To meet this requirement, the entity might disclose the highest, lowest and average amount of risk to which it was exposed during the reporting period. For example, if an entity typically has a large exposure to a particular currency, but at the end of the reporting period unwinds the position, the entity might disclose a graph that shows the exposure at various times during the reporting period, or disclose the highest, lowest and average exposures.
Credit risk

IFRS 7.36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:

a. Any amounts offset in accordance with IAS 32
b. Any impairment losses recognised in accordance with IAS 39

Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:

a. Granting loans and receivables to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.

b. Entering into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. If the entity measures the resulting asset at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.

c. Granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

d. Making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

Does the entity disclose by class of financial instrument:

a. The amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (for example, netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32.42), if the carrying amount does not represent the maximum exposure to credit risk

b. A description of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (for example, a quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) for the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument)

c. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

a. An analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired

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

Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

If 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 (for example, guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other IFRS, does the entity disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:

a. The nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained

b. If the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations

Liquidity risk

Does the entity disclose:

a. A maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities
An entity discloses summary quantitative data about its exposure to liquidity risk on the basis of information provided internally to key management personnel. An entity explains how those data are determined.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity uses its judgement to determine appropriate time bands, which are consistent with how the entity manages risk.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity does not separate an embedded derivative from a hybrid (combined) financial instrument.

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

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

For issued guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

The amounts in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, for example: gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges), prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash, net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged, contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (e.g., a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged and gross loan commitments.

Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows. If the amount payable is not fixed, the entity discloses the amount based on the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, if the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the reporting period.

b. A maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities, which 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:

a. An interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability
b. All loan commitments
c. How it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b)

The entity discloses a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk (for example, financial assets that are readily saleable or expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities), if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

Other factors that the entity considers in item IFRS 7.39 (c) include, but are not limited to, whether the entity has the following:

a. Committed borrowing facilities (for example, commercial paper facilities) or other lines of credit (for example, stand-by credit facilities) that it can access to meet liquidity needs
b. Deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs
c. Very diverse funding sources
d. Significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources
e. Internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk
f. Instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (for example, upon the downgrade of the entity’s credit rating)
g. Instruments that could require the posting of collateral (for example, margin calls for derivatives)
h. Instruments that allow the entity to choose whether it settles its financial liabilities by delivering cash (or another financial asset) or by delivering its own shares
Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A

Or

i. Instruments that are subject to master netting agreements.

**IFRS 7.B10A**

d. Unless the information is included in the contractual maturity analysis required by IFRS 7.39(a) or IFRS 7.39(b), does the entity state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk if the outflow of cash (or another financial asset) could either:

- Occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data
  - Or
- Be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (for example, for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis, but for which, the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement)

**Market risk**

**Sensitivity analysis**

Unless the entity complies with item IFRS 7.41, does the entity disclose:

**If RS 7.40**

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 the end of the reporting period

b. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis

c. Changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used and reasons for such changes

In accordance with IFRS 7.B3, the entity decides how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with the different characteristics about exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments.

If the entity is exposed to only one type of market risk in only one economic environment, it does not show disaggregated information. For this purpose:

a. Entities disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity at the end of the reporting period, assuming that a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. For example, if an entity has a floating rate liability at the end of the year, the entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss (that is, interest expense) for the current year if interest rates had varied by reasonably possible amounts.

b. Entities are not required to disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity for each change within a range of reasonably possible changes of the relevant risk variable. Disclosure of the effects of the changes at the limits of the reasonably possible range is sufficient.

In determining what a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable is, the entity considers the following:

a. The economic environments in which it operates. A reasonably possible change does not include remote or ‘worst case’ scenarios or ‘stress tests’. Moreover, if the rate of change in the underlying risk variable is stable, the entity need not alter the chosen reasonably possible change in the risk variable. The entity discloses the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 5% or 6%. The entity is not required to revise its assessment that interest rates might reasonably fluctuate, unless there is evidence that interest rates have become significantly more volatile.

b. The time frame over which it is making the assessment. The sensitivity analysis shows the effects of changes that are considered reasonably possible over the period until the entity will next present these disclosures, which is usually its next annual reporting period.

An entity shall provide sensitivity analyses for the whole of its business, but may provide different types of sensitivity analysis for different classes of financial instruments.

If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as a value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (for example, interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis in IFRS 7.40. If the entity uses such a sensitivity analysis does the entity also explain:
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

a. The method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data

b. The objective of the method used and limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved

This applies even if such methodology measures only the potential for loss and does not measure the potential for gain. Such an entity might comply with IFRS 7.41(a) by disclosing the type of value-at-risk model used (e.g., whether the model relies on Monte Carlo simulations), an explanation about how the model works and the main assumptions (the holding period and confidence level). Entities might also disclose the historical observation period and weightings applied to observations within that period, an explanation of how options are dealt with in the calculations, and which volatilities and correlations (or, alternatively, Monte Carlo probability distribution simulations) are used.

IFRS 7.B20

Currency risk

Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency. An entity discloses a sensitivity analysis for each currency to which it has significant exposure.

IFRS 7.B23-B24

Other price risk

Other price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. To comply with IFRS 7.40, the entity might disclose the effect of a decrease in a specified stock market index, commodity price, or other risk variable. For example, if an entity gives residual value guarantees that are financial instruments, the entity discloses an increase or decrease in the value of the assets to which the guarantee applies.

Two examples of financial instruments that give rise to equity price risk are a holding of equities in another entity and an investment in a trust, which in turn, holds investments in equity instruments. The fair values of such financial instruments are affected by changes in the market price of the underlying equity instruments.

Under IFRS 7.40(a), an entity discloses the sensitivity of profit or loss separately from the sensitivity of equity. For example, the sensitivity from instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss and impairments of available-for-sale financial assets are disclosed separately from the sensitivity of instruments classified as available-for-sale or investments in equity instruments whose changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments that the entity classifies as equity instruments are not remeasured. Neither profit or loss or equity will be affected by the equity price risk of those instruments. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is required.

Other market risk disclosures

IFRS 7.42

If the sensitivity analyses IFRS 7.40 and IFRS 7.41 above are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the reporting period), does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative?

IFRS 7.G37-G40

The entity discloses additional information if the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument. For example, this can occur if:

a. A financial instrument contains terms and conditions whose effects are not apparent from the sensitivity analysis. For example, options that remain out of (or in) the money for the chosen change in the risk variable

b. Financial assets are illiquid. For example, if there is a low volume of transactions in similar assets and the entity finds it difficult to find a counterparty

Or

c. The entity has a large holding of a financial asset that, if sold in its entirety, would be sold at a discount or premium to the quoted market price for a smaller holding
Disclosure made
Yes   No   N/A

**Puttable instruments and other similar instruments classified as equity**

305  **IAS 1.80A**
If the entity reclassifies:

► A puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument

Or

► 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, does it disclose:

a. The amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity)

b. The timing of the reclassification

c. The reason for the reclassification

306  **IAS 1.136A**
For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, does the entity disclose:

a. Summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity

b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments if required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period

c. The expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments

d. Information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined

307  **IAS 1.138**
If the entity is a limited life entity, does it disclose the length of its life

**Offset financial assets and financial liabilities**

308  **IAS 32.43**
When an entity has the right to receive or pay a single net amount and intends to do so, it has, in effect, only a single financial asset or financial liability. In other circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately from each other consistently with their characteristics as resources or obligations of the entity.

The disclosure requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities apply not only to all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32.42, but also to all recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments and transactions, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32.42.

Entities have to carefully analyse whether they have master netting arrangements or similar agreements in place. In particular, trade receivables and payables subject to some form of a netting arrangement (normally where an entity’s customer is also a supplier, and vice versa) could fall within the scope of these disclosure requirements.

308  **IFRS 7.13A**

**IFRS 7.13C**

**IFRS 7.13D**

Does the entity disclose, in a tabular format (unless another format is more appropriate), separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that have been set-off in accordance with IAS 32.42 or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, the following quantitative information:

a. The gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities

b. The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position

c. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position

d. The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in b. above (for each instrument limited to the amount included in c. above), including:

► Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32

► Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral)

e. The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above
| 309 | IFRS 7.13E | Does the entity disclose a description of the rights of set-off associated with the entity’s recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements that are disclosed in accordance with 13C(d) of IFRS 7 above, including the nature of those rights | Yes | No | N/A |
| 310 | IFRS 7.13F | Does the entity cross-refer the information required by 13B-13E of IFRS 7 if it is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements | No | No | N/A |
| 311 | IFRIC 19.11 | Does the entity disclose a gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of IFRIC 19 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes | No | No | N/A |

**Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments (IFRIC 19)**

IFRIC 19 provides guidance for the accounting when an entity renegotiates terms of a liability, with the result that a debtor extinguishes a financial liability fully or partially by issuing equity instruments to the creditor.

**Foreign currency**

**IAS 21.51**

In a group, ‘functional currency’ refers to the functional currency of the parent.

**IAS 21.52**

Does the entity disclose the following information:

a. The amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

b. 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

**IAS 21.53**

If the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, does the entity disclose:

a. That fact

b. The functional currency

c. The reason for using a different presentation currency

**IAS 21.54**

If there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, does the entity disclose:

a. That fact

b. The reason for the change in functional currency

**IAS 21.55**

If the entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, does it describe the financial statements as complying with IFRS only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable IFRS, including the translation method set out in IAS 21.39 and IAS 21.42

**IAS 21.57**

If the entity presents 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, does the entity disclose:

a. That the information is supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IFRS

b. The currency in which the supplementary information is displayed

c. The functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information

**Fourth quarter information**

**IAS 34.26**

If an estimate of an amount reported in a previous 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, has the following information been disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year:

a. The nature of that change in estimate

b. The amount of that change in estimate
## Goodwill

Does the entity disclose the following information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the reporting period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The gross amount of goodwill and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Net exchange differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period</td>
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<tr>
<td>h. The gross amount of goodwill and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the initial allocation of goodwill acquired in a business combination is incomplete at the end of the reporting period, and therefore, the entity does not allocate goodwill to a cash generating unit (group of units) at the reporting date, does the entity disclose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The unallocated goodwill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The reasons why that amount remains unallocated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Government grants

Does the entity disclose the following information on government grants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The accounting policy for government grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The methods of presentation in the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. An indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Any unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Hyperinflation

Does the entity disclose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. That the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 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</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does the entity separately disclose the gain or loss on the net monetary position (which results from the application of IAS 29.27-28)?

Does the entity make all necessary disclosures?

## Impairment of assets

Does the entity disclose the following information for each class of assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

c. The amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period

d. The amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period

If the entity reports segment information under IFRS 8, does it disclose the following for each reportable segment:

a. The amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the reporting period

b. The amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the reporting period

If an impairment loss for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit is recognised or reversed during the period, does the entity disclose:

a. The events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss

b. The amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed

c. For an individual asset:
   ► The nature of the asset
   ► If the entity reports segment information under IFRS 8, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs

d. For a cash-generating unit:
   ► 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)
   ► The amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and, if the entity reports segment information in accordance with IFRS 8, by reportable segment
   ► 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), a description of the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified

e. The recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) and whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use

f. If the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, does the entity disclose the following information:
   ► The level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement of the asset (cash-generating unit) is categorised in its entirety (without taking into account whether the ‘costs of disposal’ are observable)
   ► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity must disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it
   ► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the asset’s (cash-generating unit’s) recoverable amount is most sensitive. The entity must also disclose the discount rate(s) used in the current measurement and previous measurement if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using a present value technique

g. 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

Does the entity disclose the following for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised for which no information is disclosed under IAS 36.130 above:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. The main classes of assets affected by impairment losses and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. The main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New** 329  **IAS 36.134**

Does the entity disclose the following for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units) is significant in comparison with the entity’s total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:

| a. The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units) | |
| b. The carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units) | |
| c. The basis on which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount has been determined (i.e., value in use or fair value less costs of disposal) | |
| d. If the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is based on value in use: |
| ► 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 | |
| ► 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 | |
| ► 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 | |
| ► The growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts | |
| ► 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 | |
| ► The discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections | |
| e. If the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, does the entity disclose the following information: |
| ► 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 | |
| ► 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 | |
| ► The level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without regard to the observability of ‘costs of disposal’) | |
| ► If there has been a change of valuation technique, the change and the reason(s) for making it | |
| ► If fair value less costs of disposal is measured using discounted cash flow projections, does the entity disclose the following information | |
| ► The period over which management has projected cash flows | |
| ► The growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections | |
| ► The discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections | |
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:

- The amount by which the unit’s (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount
- The value assigned to the key assumption
- The amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the unit’s (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount

330 IAS 36.135
If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, does the entity disclose:

a. That fact
b. The aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units)

c. The aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units)
d. A description of the key assumption(s)
e. 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
f. 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:

- The amount by which the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts
- The value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s)
- 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

331 IAS 36.135
If the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, does the entity disclose:

a. That fact
b. The aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units)
c. The aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units)
d. A description of the key assumption(s)
e. 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
f. 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:

- The amount by which the aggregate of the units’ (groups of units’) recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts
- The value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s)
- 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

The most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (group of units) may, in accordance with paragraph 24 or 99, be carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit (group of units) in the current period provided specified criteria are met. When this is the case, the information for that unit (group of units) that is incorporated into the disclosures required by paragraphs 134 and 135 relate to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount.

Income taxes

If the entity recognises exchange differences on deferred foreign tax liabilities or assets in the statement of comprehensive income, it may classify such differences as deferred tax expense (income), if that presentation is most useful to financial statement users.

332 IAS 12.79
Does the entity disclose:

a. The current tax expense (income)
b. Any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods

c. The deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences

d. The deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes

e. 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

f. The benefit from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense

g. Deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset

h. The tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 8 because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively

Does the entity separately disclose the following information:

a. The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited directly to equity (IAS 12.62A)

b. the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income (IAS 12.62 and IAS 1)

c. The relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit or loss in either or both of the following forms:
   ▶ 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
   ▶ 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

d. The changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous accounting period

e. For deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position:
   ▶ The amount
   ▶ Expiry date, if any

f. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised

g. For each type of temporary difference and for each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits:
   ▶ The amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented
   ▶ The amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in profit and loss if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

h. For discontinued operations, the tax expense relating to:
   ▶ The gain or loss on discontinuance
   ▶ The profit or loss from the discontinuing operation for the period, together with the corresponding amounts for each prior period presented

i. The amount of income tax consequences of dividends to shareholders of the entity that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements

Does the entity disclose:

a. 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, the amount of that change
IAS 12.68 b. If the deferred tax benefits acquired in a business combination are not recognised at the acquisition date, but are recognised after the acquisition date, the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised

IAS 12.68 (a)(b) If the entity recognises acquired deferred tax benefits in the measurement period based on new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, it recognises the adjustment as a reduction in goodwill related to that acquisition. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, it recognises all other acquired deferred tax benefits in profit or loss. All other acquired deferred tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

IAS 12.32A If a deferred tax asset arises on a business combination from the initial recognition of goodwill (if the carrying amount of the goodwill is less than the tax base), it is only recognised as part of the accounting for a business combination to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

335 IAS 12.87 Does the entity disclose the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which it has not recognised deferred tax liabilities, if this disclosure is practicable

336 IAS 12.82 If (1) the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, and (2) the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates, does the entity disclose the following:
   a. The amount of a deferred tax asset
   b. The nature of the evidence supporting its recognition

337 IAS 12.52A In some jurisdictions, income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend to shareholders of the entity. In some other jurisdictions, income taxes may be refundable or payable if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend to shareholders of the entity.

338 IAS 12.82A IAS 12.87A In the circumstances in IAS 12.52A, does the entity disclose:
   » The nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to its shareholders, including the important features of the income tax systems and the facts that will affect the amount of the potential income tax consequences of dividends
   » The amounts of the potential income tax consequences practically determinable
   » Whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practically determinable

339 IAS 12.87B It may sometimes require undue cost or effort to compute the total amount of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to shareholders. However, in such circumstances, it may be possible to compute some portions of the total, for example:
   a. If in a consolidated group, a parent and some of its subsidiaries (1) have paid income taxes at a higher rate on undistributed profits, and (2) are aware of the amount that would be refunded on the payment of future dividends to shareholders from consolidated retained earnings, does the entity disclose the refundable amount
   b. If applicable, does the entity disclose that there are additional potential income tax consequences that cannot be determined without undue cost or effort
   c. Do the parent’s separate financial statements, if any, disclose the potential income tax consequences relating to the parent’s retained earnings

340 IAS 12.88, IAS 37.86 Does the enterprise disclose any tax-related contingent liabilities and contingent assets in accordance with IAS 37

IAS 12.88 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets may arise, for example, from unresolved disputes with the taxation authorities.

Intangible assets

341 IAS 38.11B Does the entity disclose the following for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets:
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The gross carrying amount and the accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses):</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» At the beginning of the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» At the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. The line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Additions during the period, indicating separately those from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 and other disposals</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Increases or decreases during the reporting period resulting from revaluations under IAS 38.75, IAS 38.85 and IAS 38.86, and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income under IAS 36, if any</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the reporting period under IAS 36, if any</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Impairment losses reversed in profit or loss during the reporting period under IAS 36, if any</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Any amortisation recognised during the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into the presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» Other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

342 IAS 38.122

Does the entity disclose:

a. For an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

b. In giving the reasons in (a), does the entity disclose the factor(s) that play a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

c. For any individual intangible asset that is material to the entity’s financial statements:

» A description of that intangible asset | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» The carrying amount | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» Remaining amortisation period | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

d. For intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value:

» The fair value initially recognised for these assets | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» Their carrying amount | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» Whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

e. The existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted and the carrying amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

f. The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

Revalued intangible assets

343 IAS 38.124

If the entity accounts for intangible assets at revalued amounts, does the entity disclose:

a. By class of intangible assets:

» The effective date of the revaluation | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» The carrying amount of revalued intangible assets | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |

» The carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued class of intangible assets been measured after recognition using the cost model in IAS 38.74 | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
b. The amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period, indicating the changes during the reporting period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 13.5-7</th>
<th>c. The fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Research and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>344</th>
<th>IAS 38.126</th>
<th>Does the entity disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the reporting period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Other information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>345</th>
<th>IAS 38.128</th>
<th>Does the entity disclose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Any fully amortised intangible asset that is still in use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Significant intangible assets controlled by the entity but not recognised as assets because they do not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 38 or because they were acquired or generated before the version of IAS 38 issued in 1998 was effective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>346</th>
<th>IAS 2.36</th>
<th>Does the entity disclose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The accounting policies for measuring inventories, including the cost formula used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IAS 2.37</th>
<th>c. The carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. The amount of any write-down of inventories recognised as an expense in the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. The circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. The carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IAS 40.74</th>
<th>The disclosures set out in this section apply in addition to those in IAS 17. Under IAS 17, an owner of an investment property provides lessor disclosures about leases into which it has entered. Under IAS 17, an entity that holds an investment property under a finance lease or an operating lease provides lessee disclosures for finance leases and lessor disclosures for any operating leases into which it has entered.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Fair value model and cost model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>347</th>
<th>IAS 40.75</th>
<th>Does the entity disclose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Whether it applies the fair value model or the cost model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. If it applies the fair value model, whether, and in what circumstances, property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. If classification is difficult, the criteria the entity uses to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. The extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. If there is no valuation by an independent valuer as described in (e), that fact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. The amounts included in the profit or loss for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
► Rental income from investment property
► Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period
► Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that do not generate rental income during the period
► 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
h. The existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal
i. The contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements

**Fair value model**

348 **IAS 40.76** If the entity applies the fair value model, does it also reconcile the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing the following:

a. Additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an asset
b. Additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations
c. Assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals
d. Net gains or losses from fair value adjustments
e. The net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity
f. Transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property
g. Other changes

349 **IAS 40.77** If the entity adjusts a valuation obtained for an investment property significantly for the financial statements, does the entity reconcile between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements, showing separately:

a. The aggregate amount of any unrecognised lease obligations that have been added back
b. Any other significant adjustments

350 **IAS 40.78** In the exceptional cases in which the entity’s policy is to account for investment properties at fair value, but because of the lack of a reliable fair value, it measures investment property at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, does the entity disclose:

a. A reconciliation - relating to that investment property separately - of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period
b. A description of the investment property
c. An explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably
d. If possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie
e. On disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:
   ▶ The fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value
   ▶ The carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale
   ▶ The amount of gain or loss recognized

**Cost model**

351 **IAS 40.79** If the entity applies the cost model, does it disclose:

a. The depreciation methods used
b. The useful lives or the depreciation rates used
c. The gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period
d. A reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing the following:
   ► Additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset
   ► Additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations
   ► 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
   ► Depreciation
   ► The amount of impairment losses recognised, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with IFRS 36
   ► The net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity:
     ► Transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property
     ► Other changes

f. In the exceptional cases in which the entity cannot measure the fair value of the investment property reliably, does the entity disclose:
   ► A description of the investment property
   ► An explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably
   ► If possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie

IAS 8 applies to any change in accounting policies when the entity first applies IAS 40 and chooses to use the cost model. The effect of the change in accounting policies includes the reclassification of any amount held in revaluation surplus for investment property.

**Lease disclosures by lessees**

**Finance leases**

The requirements for disclosure under the following IFRS also apply to assets acquired under finance leases:

a. IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
b. IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
c. IAS 38 Intangible Assets
d. IAS 40 Investment Property
e. IAS 41 Agriculture

Does the entity disclose the following information for finance leases (in which it is the lessee), in addition to meeting the requirements of IFRS 7:

a. For each class of asset, the net carrying amount at the end of the reporting period
b. A reconciliation between total minimum lease payments at the end of the reporting period and their present value
c. The future minimum lease payments at the end of the reporting period and their present value for each of the following periods:
   ► Not later than one year
   ► Later than one year and not later than five years
   ► Later than five years
d. The contingent rents recognised as an expense in the period
e. The future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period
f. The lessee’s material leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:
   ► The basis on which contingent rent payable is determined
   ► The existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses
   ► Restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing
**Operating leases**

IAS 17.35 The presentation requirements under IAS 32 and disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 also apply to operating leases.

353 IAS 17.35 Does the entity disclose the following information for operating leases (in which it is the lessee):

a. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:
   - Not later than one year
   - Later than one year and not later than five years
   - Later than five years

b. The future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period

c. The lease and sublease payments recognised as an expense in the period, with separate amounts for:
   - Minimum lease payments
   - Contingent rents
   - Sublease payments

d. The lessee’s material leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:
   - The basis on which contingent rent payable is determined
   - The existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses
   - Restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing

**Sale and leaseback transactions**

IAS 17.65 Does the disclosure of material leasing arrangements include the unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions?

IAS 17.66 IAS 1.32 IAS 1.33 IAS 1.98 Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1, which require that an entity does not offset income and expense, unless required or permitted by an IFRS, and that the entity discloses material items of income or expense.

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

SIC-27.10 SIC-27.11 IAS 17.2 If the entity has arrangements that are leases in form but not in substance, does the entity disclose, separately for each arrangement or each class of arrangements, the following information:

a. A description of the arrangement including:
   - The underlying asset and any restrictions on its use
   - The life and other significant terms of the arrangement
   - The transactions that are linked together, including any options

b. The accounting treatment applied to any fee received

c. The amount of fees recognised as income in the period

d. The line item of the statement of comprehensive income in which the fee income is included

**Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease (IFRIC 4)**

IAS 1.117 Does the entity disclose its accounting policy for determining whether an arrangement contains a lease?

IFRIC 4.12 IFRIC 4.13 IFRIC 4 provides guidance for determining whether an arrangement that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys a right to use an asset is, or contains, a lease that is accounted for under IAS 17. Under IAS 17, the entity separates payments from other consideration required by the arrangement. In some cases, it is impracticable to separate the payments for the lease from payments for other elements in the arrangement reliably.

357 IFRIC 4.15 IAS 17.35 If in an operating lease the entity is a purchaser and concludes that it is impracticable to reliably separate the payments for the lease from payments for other elements in the arrangement, does the entity:
Treat all payments under the arrangement as lease payments to comply with the disclosure requirements of IAS 17, but:

- Disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments of other arrangements that do not include payments for non-lease elements
- State that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

IFRS 5.31 A 'component' of an entity comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting, from the rest of the entity. In other words, a component of an entity was a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units while being held for use.

IFRS 5.32 A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

a. Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
b. Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
Or
c. Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

IFRS 5.36A If an entity commits to a sale plan involving a loss of control of a subsidiary and the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation under IFRS 5.32, it discloses items in IFRS 5.33-36 for this subsidiary.

Does the entity present information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations and disposals of non-current assets (or disposal groups) by disclosing:

a. A single amount in the statement of comprehensive income comprising the total of:
   - The post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations
   - 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

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

b. An analysis of the single amount in (a) into the following:
   - The revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations
   - The related income tax expense
   - 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

IFRS 5.33 The entity may present the analysis in (b) in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income (or income statement). If it is presented in the statement of comprehensive income, it is presented in a section relating to discontinued operations, separately from continuing operations. The analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.

c. The net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations

IFRS 5.33 The analysis in (c) may be presented 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 (see IFRS 5.11).

d. The income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent

IFRS 5.34 Does the entity re-present the disclosures in IFRS 5.33 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that are discontinued by the end of the current reporting period
Does the entity classify separately in discontinued operations and disclose the nature of amount of adjustments that are made 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?

Examples of circumstances in which these adjustments may arise include:

a. The resolution of uncertainties that arise from the terms of the disposal transaction, such as the resolution of purchase price adjustments and indemnification issues with the purchaser

b. The resolution of uncertainties that arise from and are directly related to the operations of the component before its disposal, such as environmental and product warranty obligations retained by the seller

c. The settlement of employee benefit plan obligations, if the settlement is directly related to the disposal transaction

For non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale does the entity disclose:

a. Non-current asset(s) and assets from a disposal group classified as held for sale separately from other assets in the statement of financial position

b. Liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position

c. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale on a gross basis, i.e., not netted off against each other

d. The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale either in the statement of financial position, except when the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be held for sale on acquisition

e. Cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale

In the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) is either classified as held for sale or sold, does the entity disclose:

a. A description of the non-current asset (or disposal group)

b. The facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal

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

d. The reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented under IFRS 8, if applicable

If the entity ceases to classify the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, does the entity disclose the following information in the reporting period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group):

a. The facts and circumstances leading to the decision

b. The effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented

For measurements and disclosures of fair value (including fair value less costs to sell) required by IFRS 5, does the entity provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13

When the criteria for classification of a non-current asset (or disposal group) as held for sale are met after the reporting period, but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, does the entity disclose the information specified in IFRS 5.41(a), (b) and (d) in the notes

Operating segments

Does the entity disclose the following for each period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented, to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environment in which it operates:

a. General information as described in IFRS 8.22 below

b. Information about reported segment profit or loss, including specified revenues and expenses included in reported segment profit or loss, segment assets, segment liabilities and the basis of measurement, as described in IFRS 8.23-27
c. Reconciliations of the totals of segment revenues, reported segment profit or loss, segment assets, segment liabilities and other material segment items to corresponding entity amounts as described in IFRS 8.28

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 8.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>New IFRS 8.22</td>
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For each date that a statement of financial position is presented, does the entity reconcile the amounts in the statement of financial position to the amounts for reportable segments (Information for prior periods is restated as described in IFRS 8.29-30).

Does the entity disclose:

a. Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation (for example, whether management has chosen to organise the entity around differences in products and services, geographical areas, regualtory environments, or a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated)

b. The judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in IFRS 8.12. This includes a brief description of the operating segments that have been aggregated in this way and the economic indicators that have been assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics

c. Types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenues

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

#### IFRS 8.23
Does the entity disclose a measure of profit or loss for each reportable segment

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<td>IFRS 8.23</td>
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Does the entity disclose a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker

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<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<td>IFRS 8.23</td>
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Does the entity 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:

a. The amount of investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method

b. The amounts of additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts

### Measurement

#### IFRS 8.25
Are the amounts in each segment item reported included in the measure of the segment's profit or loss, its assets, or its liabilities reported to the chief operating decision maker for allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance

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<td>IFRS 8.25</td>
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The entity includes adjustments and eliminations in preparing an entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues, expenses and gains or losses in determining reported segment profit or loss only if they are included in the measure of the segment's profit or loss that is used by the chief operating decision maker. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by the chief operating decision maker are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment profit or loss, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

#### IFRS 8.26
If the chief operating decision maker uses only one measure of an operating segment's profit or loss, its assets or its liabilities, is the segment information reported on those measures

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<td>IFRS 8.26</td>
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If the chief operating decision maker uses more than one measure of an operating segment's profit or loss, its assets or its liabilities, the segment information reported shall be based on the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

#### IFRS 8.27
Does the entity explain the measurements of segment profit or loss, segment assets and segment liabilities for each reportable segment, by disclosing:

a. The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments

b. The nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' profits or losses and the entity's profit or loss before income tax expense or income and discontinued operations (if not apparent from the
reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28) which could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of centrally incurred costs that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information

c. The nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28), which could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly used assets that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information

d. The nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' liabilities and the entity's liabilities (if not apparent from the reconciliations described in IFRS 8.28), which could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly utilised liabilities that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information

e. The nature of any changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss and the effect, if any, of those changes on the measure of segment profit or loss

f. The nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments. For example, an entity might allocate depreciation expense to a segment without allocating the related depreciable assets to that segment

### Reconciliations

Does the entity reconcile:

a. Total reportable segments' revenues to the entity's revenue

b. Total 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 allocates to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), the entity may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss after those items.

c. Total reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported under IFRS 8.23.

d. Total reportable segments' liabilities to the entity's liabilities if segment liabilities are reported under IFRS 8.23 above

e. Total reportable segments' amounts for every other material item of information disclosed to the corresponding amount for the entity

For example, the entity separately identifies and describes 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.

### Restatement of previously reported information

If the entity changed the structure of its internal organisation in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change, has the comparative information for earlier periods, including interim periods, been restated if it is available and the cost to develop it is not excessive

The determination of whether the information is not available and the cost to develop it is excessive is made for each individual item of disclosure. Following a change in the composition of its reportable segments, the entity discloses whether it restated the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods.

If the entity changes the structure of its internal organisation in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change and does not restate segment information for prior periods, including interim periods, for the change, does the entity disclose, in the reporting period in which the change occurs, segment information for the current period on both the old basis and the new basis of segmentation, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive

### Entity-wide disclosures

The entity-wide disclosures set out in IFRS 8.32-34 apply to all entities subject to IFRS 8, including those with a single reportable segment. The entity provides this information only to the extent that it is not already provided as part of the reportable operating segment information required by this IFRS.
**Information about products and services**

378  
**IFRS 8.32**  
Does the entity report 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 is excessive, in which case, that fact is disclosed.

The revenues reported are based on the financial information used to produce the entity's financial statements.

**Disclosure made**

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**Information about geographical areas**

379  
**IFRS 8.33**  
Does the entity report the following geographical information:

a. Revenues from external customers:
   - Attributed to the entity's country of domicile
   - Attributed to all foreign countries in total from which the entity derives revenues
   - Attributed to an individual foreign country, if material
   - The basis for attributing revenues from external customers to individual countries

b. Non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts:
   - Located in the entity's country of domicile
   - Located in all foreign countries in total in which the entity holds assets
   - Located in an individual foreign country, if material

c. If the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive, does the entity disclose that fact

The amounts reported are based on the financial information that is used to produce the entity's financial statements. The entity may disclose subtotals of geographical information about groups of countries.

**Disclosure made**

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**Information about major customers**

380  
**IFRS 8.34**  
If revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to 10% or more of the entity's revenues, does the entity disclose:

a. This fact
b. The revenues from each such customer
c. The identity of the segment or segments reporting the revenues

The entity need not disclose the identity of a major customer or the revenues that each segment reports from that customer. Under IFRS 8, a group of entities known to a reporting entity to be under common control are considered a single customer. However, judgement is required to assess whether a government (national, state, provincial, territorial, local or foreign) and entities known to the reporting entity to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer.

**Disclosure made**

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**Property, plant and equipment**

381  
**IAS 16.42**  
**IAS 12.65**  
Does the entity disclose the effects of taxes on income, if any, resulting from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 12

382  
**IAS 16.73**  
For each class of property, plant and equipment, does the entity disclose:

a. The measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount
b. The depreciation methods used
c. The useful lives or the depreciation rates used
d. The gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period
e. A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:
   - Additions
   - 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
   - Acquisitions through business combinations
   - Increases or decreases during the reporting period resulting from revaluations and
   - Impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income under IAS 36
   - Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period under IAS 36

**Disclosure made**

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Impairment losses reversed in profit or loss during the period under IAS 36

Depreciation (whether recognised in profit or loss or as a part of the cost of other assets)

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

Other changes

The entity discloses information on impaired property, plant and equipment under IAS 36 in addition to the information required by IAS 16.73(e)(iv)<(vi).

Does the entity disclose the following information:

a. The existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities

b. The amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment during its construction

c. The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

d. If it is not disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income, 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

If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, does the entity disclose the following information:

a. The effective date of the revaluation

b. Whether an independent valuer was involved

c. The fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13

d. 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

e. The revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders

Does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment

b. The gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use

c. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and held for disposal

d. If the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment, if this is materially different from the carrying amount

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with this IFRS when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

For each class of provision (comparative information is not required), does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period

b. Additional provisions made in the reporting period, including increases to existing provisions

c. Amounts used (that is, incurred and charged against the provision) during the reporting period

d. Unused amounts reversed during the reporting period

e. The increase during the reporting period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate

For each class of provision, does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits

b. The uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. If necessary to provide adequate information, the entity discloses the major assumptions concerning future events
c. The amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement

388. **IAS 37.86**
**IAS 37.91**
Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, does the entity disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period:

a. The nature of the contingent liability

b. An estimate of its financial effect, measured in accordance with the requirements for measuring provisions (under IAS 37.36-52)

c. The uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow

d. The possibility of any reimbursement

e. If the entity does not disclose any of the information in (a)-(d), the fact that it is not practicable to do so

389. **IAS 37.88**
If a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, does the entity disclose items in IAS 37.84-86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.

390. **IAS 37.89**
**IAS 37.91**
If an inflow of economic benefits is probable, does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period

b. An estimate of their financial effect, measured in accordance with the requirements for measuring provisions (under IAS 37.36-52)

c. If the entity does not disclose information in (a) and (b), the fact that it is not practicable to do so

391. **IAS 37.92**
In extremely rare cases, some or all of the disclosures regarding provisions, contingent liabilities or contingent assets can prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties. In such cases, does the entity disclose:

a. The general nature of the dispute

b. The fact, and the reason why, the information is not disclosed

392. **IAS 1.117**
**IFRIC 5.4**
Does the entity disclose its accounting policy for decommission, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds

393. **IFRIC 5.11**
Does the entity (as a contributor) disclose the nature of its interest in a fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund

394. **IFRIC 5.12**
If the entity (as a contributor) has an obligation to make potential contributions that it does not recognise as a liability, does the entity make the disclosures required by IAS 37.86

395. **IFRIC 5.9,**
**IFRIC 5.13**
If an entity (as a contributor) accounts for its interest in the fund under IFRIC 5.9, does the entity make the disclosures required by IAS 37.85 (c)

396. **IAS 1.117**
Does the entity disclose its accounting policy for liabilities arising from participating in specific market-waste electrical and electronic equipment (IFRIC 6)

**Related parties**

The disclosure requirements of IAS 24 for related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, apply for consolidated and separate financial statements of a parent or investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee presented under IFRS 10 or IAS 27. The standard also applies to individual financial statements.

An entity discloses related party transactions and outstanding balances with other entities in a group in the entity’s separate financial statements. Intragroup related party transactions and outstanding balances are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements of the group.

An entity may disclose items of a similar nature in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>AAS 24.12</th>
<th>AAS 24.13</th>
<th>AAS 24.14</th>
<th>AAS 24.15</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose relationships between parents and subsidiaries, irrespective of whether there are transactions between them</td>
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<td>398</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a. The name of the entity’s parent</td>
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<td>b. If different, the ultimate controlling party</td>
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<td>c. If neither the entity’s parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so</td>
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<td>399</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories:</td>
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<td>a. Short-term employee benefits</td>
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<td>b. Post-employment benefits</td>
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<td>c. Other long-term benefits</td>
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<td>d. Termination benefits</td>
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<td>e. Share-based payments</td>
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<td>New</td>
<td>If there are related party transactions during the reporting period with related parties, does the entity disclose the following information:</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>a. The nature of the related party relationship</td>
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<td>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, including the following disclosures:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>► The amount of the transactions</td>
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<td>► The amount of outstanding balances, including commitments</td>
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<td>► Their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>► Details of any guarantees given or received</td>
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<td>► Provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances</td>
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<td>► The expense recognised during the reporting period for bad or doubtful debts due from related parties</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAS 24.17A</td>
<td>If an entity obtains key management personnel services from another entity (the ‘management entity’), the entity is not required to apply IAS 24.17 to the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity’s employees or directors</td>
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<td>401</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the information required by IAS 24.18 separately for each of the following categories:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a. The parent</td>
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<td>b. Entities with joint control of or significant influence over the entity</td>
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<td>c. Subsidiaries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. Associates</td>
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<td>e. Joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer</td>
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<td>f. Key management personnel of the entity or its parent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>g. Other related parties</td>
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<td>New</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity</td>
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<td>402</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose, for example, the following transactions if they are with a related party:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a. Purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished)</td>
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<td>b. Purchases or sales of property and other assets</td>
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<td>c. Rendering or receiving of services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. Leases</td>
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<td></td>
<td>e. Transfer of research and development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>f. Transfer under licence agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>h. Provision of guarantees or collateral</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised and unrecognised)</td>
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<tr>
<td>j. Settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of that related party</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If the entity discloses that related party transactions are on terms equivalent to arm's length transactions, are such terms substantiated?

Does the entity disclose the following about transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments:

a. The name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (i.e., control, joint control or significant influence)

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:
   - The nature and amount of each individually significant transaction
   - For other transactions, which are collectively, but not individually significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent

In using its judgement to determine the level of detail to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements in IAS 24, 26(b) above, the reporting entity considers the closeness of the related party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction such as whether it is:
   - Significant in terms of size
   - Carried out on non-market terms
   - Outside normal day-to-day business operations, such as the purchase and sale of businesses
   - Disclosed to regulatory or supervisory authorities
   - Reported to senior management
   - Subject to shareholder approval

Revenue

Does the entity disclose:

a. The accounting policies for recognising revenue

b. The methods used to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services

c. The amount of each significant category of revenue recognised during the period including revenue arising from:
   - The sale of goods
   - The rendering of services
   - Interest
   - Royalties
   - Dividends

d. The amount of revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue

Does the entity disclose any contingent liabilities and contingent assets that may arise from items such as warranty costs, claims, penalties or possible losses in accordance with IAS 37

Service concession arrangements (IFRIC 12)

The entity (as an Operator) may enter into an arrangement with another entity (the Grantor) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities. The entity considers all aspects of a service concession arrangement in determining the appropriate disclosures. If the entity is an Operator or a Provider, does the entity disclose the following for each service concession arrangement or each class of service concession arrangements:

a. A description of the arrangement

b. Significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows such as the period of the concession, re-pricing dates and the basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined
c. The nature and extent (for example, quantity, period, or amount) of the following:
   ▶ Rights to use specified assets
   ▶ Obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services
   ▶ Obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment
   ▶ Obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period
   ▶ Renewal and termination options
   ▶ Other rights and obligations

  d. Changes in the arrangement occurring during the reporting period

  e. How the service arrangement is classified

  f. The revenue and profits or losses recognised in the reporting period on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset

Share-based payment

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of a share-based payment arrangement in existence during the period by disclosing, as a minimum, the following:

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:
   ▶ The vesting requirements
   ▶ The maximum term of options granted
   ▶ The method of settlement (for example, whether in cash or equity)

Note: The information for substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may be aggregated unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to satisfy the overall principle of IFRS 2.44.

b. The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options:
   ▶ Outstanding at the beginning of the period
   ▶ Granted during the period
   ▶ Forfeited during the period
   ▶ Exercised during the period
   ▶ Expired during the period
   ▶ Outstanding at the end of the period
   ▶ Exercisable at the end of the period

c. For share options exercised during the reporting period, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise, or if options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the reporting period, the entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the reporting period

d. For share options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, the entity discloses the following information. Where the range of exercise prices is wide, the outstanding options should be divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options:
   ▶ The range of exercise prices
   ▶ The weighted average remaining contractual life

An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate the information in IFRS 2.44 above, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the reporting period.

If the entity measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, does the entity disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the equity instruments granted during the period was determined by disclosing at least the following:
Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

a. For share options granted during the period, the weighted average fair
value of those options at the measurement date and information on how
that fair value was measured, including:

IFRS 2.6A

Please note that this fair value is measured in terms of IFRS 2 and not
IFRS 13.

- The option pricing model used
- The inputs to that model, including
  - The weighted average share price
  - Exercise price
  - Expected volatility
  - Option life, expected dividends
  - Expected dividends
  - The risk-free interest rate
  - Any other inputs to the model
  - The method used
  - The assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early
    exercise
  - How expected volatility was determined, including the extent to which
    expected volatility was based on historical volatility
  - Whether and how any other features of the option grant were
    incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as market
    condition

b. For other equity instruments granted during the period (that is, other than
share options):

- The number of those equity instruments at the measurement date
- The weighted average fair value of those equity instruments at the
  measurement date
- Information on how the fair value was measured, including:
  - If fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market
    price, how it was determined
  - Whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the
    measurement of fair value
  - Whether and how expected any other features of the equity instruments
    granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value

c. For share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the
period:

- An explanation of those modifications
- The incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications)
- Information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured,
  consistently with the requirements set out in (a) and (b), if applicable

411  IFRS 2.46
411  IFRS 2.48

If the entity measured directly the fair value of goods or services received
during the period, does the entity disclose information that enables users of
the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods and
services received during the period was determined (for example, whether
fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services)

412  IFRS 2.49

If the equity-settled share-based payment transactions involve parties other
than employees, and the entity determines that it cannot estimate the fair
value of the goods and services received reliably, does the entity disclose:

a. That fact
b. Why the entity rebutted the presumption

413  IFRS 2.50

Does the entity 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, by
disclosing at least the following:

413  IFRS 2.51

a. The total expense recognised for the period (relating to share-based
payment transactions in which the goods or services received do not
qualify for recognition as assets and hence are 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
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 2.51</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. For liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ The total carrying amount at the end of the period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ The total intrinsic value at the end of the period of liabilities for which the counterparty’s right to cash or other assets had vested by the end of the period (for example, vested share appreciation rights)?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>414</th>
<th>IFRS 2.52</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose additional information necessary to satisfy the principles in IFRS 2.44, IFRS 2.46, and IFRS 2.50, outlined above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>415</th>
<th>IAS 41.40</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity 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</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>416</th>
<th>IAS 41.41</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose a description of each group of biological assets, either in the form of a narrative or a quantified description</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>417</th>
<th>IAS 41.43</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity elect 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, and disclose the basis for making any such distinction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IAS 41.43

For example, an entity may disclose the carrying amount of consumable biological assets and bearer biological assets by group. An entity may further divide those carrying amounts between mature and immature assets. These distinctions may provide information that may be helpful in assessing the timing of future cash flows.

Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or sold as biological assets. Bearer biological assets are those other than consumable biological assets.

Biological assets may be classified either as mature biological assets or immature biological assets. Mature biological assets are those that have attained harvestable specifications (for consumable biological assets) or are able to sustain regular harvests (for bearer biological assets).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>418</th>
<th>IAS 41.46</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, do the financial statements include:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The nature of its activities involving each group of biological assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Each group of the entity’s biological assets at the end of the period</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Output of agricultural produce during the period</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>419</th>
<th>IFRS 13.5-7</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity provide the fair value measurement disclosures required by IFRS 13</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>420</th>
<th>IAS 41.49</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. The amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. The financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>421</th>
<th>IAS 41.50</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity provide a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period that includes at least:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Increases due to purchases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Decreases due to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Decreases due to harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Increases resulting from business combinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on translation of a foreign entity into the presentation currency of the reporting entity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Other changes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>IAS 41.53</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose material items of income or expense that result from climatic, disease, or other natural events and the nature of such item?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>IAS 41.57</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose the following information for agricultural activity and government grants:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Any unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Significant decreases expected in the level of government grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>IAS 41.51</td>
<td>Does the entity elect to disclose, by group or otherwise, the amount of change in fair value less costs to sell included in net profit or loss due to physical changes and due to price changes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| IAS 41.30 | There is a presumption that fair value can be measured reliably for a biological asset. However, that presumption can be rebutted only on initial recognition for a biological asset for which quoted market prices are not available and for which alternative fair value measurements are determined to be clearly unreliable. In such a case, that biological asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such a biological asset becomes reliably measurable, an entity shall measure it at its fair value less costs to sell. Once a non-current biological asset meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably. |

| 425 | IAS 41.54 | If the entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses at the end of the period (because fair value cannot be measured reliably), does the entity disclose the following information for such biological assets: |
| a. | A description of the biological assets |
| b. | Why fair value cannot be measured reliably |
| c. | The range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie, if possible |
| d. | The depreciation method used |
| e. | The useful lives or the depreciation rates used |
| f. | The gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period |

<p>| 426 | IAS 41.55 | If the entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses during the current period, does the entity disclose: |
| a. | Any gain or loss recognised on disposal of such biological assets |
| b. | A reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of such biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period that includes at least (comparative information is not required): |
| ➤ | Increases due to purchases |
| ➤ | Decreases due to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 |
| ➤ | Decreases due to harvest |
| ➤ | Increases resulting from business combinations |
| ➤ | Net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign entity into the presentation currency of the reporting entity |
| ➤ | Impairment losses included in net profit or loss |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of impairment losses included in net profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation included in net profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other changes</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These biological assets are disclosed separately from those measured at fair value.

If the fair value of biological assets previously measured at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses becomes reliably measurable during the current period, does the entity disclose:

| a. A description of the biological assets | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. An explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. The effect of the change | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**Government grants related to agricultural activity**

Does the entity disclose the following information for government grants related to agricultural activity covered by IAS 41:

| a. The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. Any unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. Significant decreases expected in the level of government grants | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**Construction contracts**

Does the entity present the following amounts for construction contracts separately in the statement of financial position:

| a. The gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. The gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**IAS 11.43**

The gross amount due from customers for contract work is the net amount of:

| Costs incurred plus recognised profits | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Less the sum of recognised losses and progress billings for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceeds progress billings | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**IAS 11.44**

The gross amount due to customers for contract work is the net amount of:

| Costs incurred plus recognised profits | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Less the sum of recognised losses and progress billings for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**IAS 11.39**

Does the entity disclose:

| a. The amount of contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. The methods used to determine the contract revenue recognised in the period | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. The methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**IAS 11.40**

Does the entity disclose the following for contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period:

| a. The aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. The amount of advances received | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. The amount of retentions | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**IAS 11.41**

Retentions are amounts of progressbilling that are not paid until the satisfaction of conditions specified in the contract for payment of such amounts or until defects have been rectified. Progress billings are amounts billed for work performed on a contract whether or not they have been paid by the customer. Advances are amounts received by the contractor before the related work is performed.

**IAS 11.45**

Does the entity disclose any contingent assets and contingent liabilities in connection with construction contracts under IAS 37

**IFRIC 15.20**

If the entity recognises revenue using the percentage of completion method for agreements that meet all the criteria in IAS 18.14 as construction progresses, does the entity 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

c. The methods used to determine the stage of completion of agreements in progress

For the agreements described in IFRIC 15.20 that are in progress at the end of the reporting period, does the entity disclose:

a. The aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date

b. The amount of advances received

**Extractive industries**

**Exploration and evaluation expenditure**

The objective of IFRS 6 is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. IFRS 6 contains the following definitions:

- Exploration and evaluation assets - exploration and evaluation expenditures recognised as assets in accordance with the entity’s accounting policy.
- Exploration and evaluation expenditures - expenditures incurred by an entity in connection with the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources - the search for mineral resources, including minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-renewable resources after the entity has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area, as well as the determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource.

Does the entity classify exploration and evaluation assets as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the assets acquired consistently

Does the entity stop classifying exploration and evaluation assets as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable

Does the entity present and disclose any impairment loss relating to exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with IAS 36

Does the entity disclose the following information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources:

a. Its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets

b. The following amounts arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources:
   - Assets
   - Liabilities
   - Income
   - Expense
   - Operating cash flows
   - Investing cash flows

Does the entity treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either IAS 16 or IAS 38 consistently with how the assets are classified

**Insurance contracts**

Does the insurer identify and explain the amounts in its financial statements arising from insurance contracts, by disclosing:

a. Its accounting policies for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expense

b. The recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and, if it presents its statement using the direct method, cash flows) arising from insurance contracts

c. If the insurer is a cedant:
   - Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss on buying reinsurance
   - 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
### Discretionary participation features

**IFRS 4.35**

If the entity issues a financial instrument containing a discretionary participation feature, does it disclose the total interest expense recognised in profit or loss?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>441</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

The interest does not need to be calculated using the effective interest method.

### Nature and extent of risk arising from insurance contracts

**IFRS 4.38**

Does the insurer enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts by disclosing:

- Its objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks
- Information about insurance risk (both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance), including information about:
  - The sensitivity to insurance risk (see IFRS 4.39)
  - Concentrations of insurance risk, including how management determines concentrations and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, the type of insured event, geographical area, or currency)
  - Actual claims compared with previous estimates (i.e., claims development)

**IFRS 4.39**

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. An insurer need not disclose this information for claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

**IFRS 4.44**

The entity need not disclose information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year in which it applies this IFRS. Furthermore, if it is impracticable to prepare information about claims development that occurred before the beginning of the earliest reporting period for which an entity presents full comparative information that complies with this IFRS, the entity discloses that fact.

- Information about credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk that items IFRS 7.31-42 would require if the insurance contracts were within the scope of IFRS 7

**IFRS 4.39**

An insurer need not disclose the maturity analysis required by IFRS 7.39(a) and (b) if it discloses the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities instead. This may be an analysis of the amounts, by estimated timing, recognised in the statement of financial position.

**IFRS 4.39**

If an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may use that sensitivity analysis to meet the requirement in IFRS 7.40(a). Such an insurer also provides the disclosures required by IFRS 7.41.

- 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

**443 IFRS 4.39A**

To comply with the requirements to disclose information about the sensitivity to insurance risk does the entity disclose either:

- Quantitative information about sensitivity, which comprises:
  - A sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected had changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period occurred
The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis

Any changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used

If an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may meet this requirement by disclosing that alternative sensitivity analysis and the disclosures required by IFRS 7.41.

b. Qualitative information about sensitivity, and information about those terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of the insurer’s future cash flows

% Leases disclosures by lessors

% Finance leases

The presentation requirements of IAS 32 and disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 also apply to finance leases.

Does the entity present assets held under a finance lease in the statement of financial position as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease?

For finance leases, does the entity disclose:

a. A reconciliation between the 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

b. The 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:

- Not later than one year
- Later than one year and not later than five years
- Later than five years

c. The unearned finance income

d. The unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor

e. The accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable

f. The contingent rents recognised as income in the period

g. The lessor’s material leasing arrangements

Does the entity disclose the gross investment less unearned income in new business added during the period, after deducting the relevant amounts for cancelled leases?

% Operating leases

The requirements on disclosure under the following IFRS also apply for assets under operating leases:

a. IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
b. IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
c. IAS 38 Intangible Assets
d. IAS 40 Investment Property
e. IAS 41 Agriculture

Does the entity present assets subject to operating leases in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset?

Does the entity disclose the following information for operating leases:

a. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in the aggregate and for each of the following periods:

- Not later than one year
- Later than one year and not later than five years
- Later than five years

b. Total contingent rents recognised as income in the period

c. A general description of the lessor’s leasing arrangements

% Sale and leaseback transactions

Does the disclosure of material leasing arrangements include the unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions?
The disclosure requirements for lessees and lessors apply equally to sale and leaseback transactions. Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in IAS 1, which requires that the entity does not offset income and expense, unless required or permitted by an IFRS, and that the entity discloses material items of income or expense.

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

If the entity enters into arrangements that are leases in form, but not in substance, does the entity disclose the following information in each reporting period that an arrangement exists, separately for each arrangement or each class of arrangements:

a. A description of the arrangement including:
   - The underlying asset and any restrictions on its use
   - The life and other significant terms of the arrangement
   - The transactions that are linked together, including any options
b. The accounting treatment applied to any fee received
c. The amount of fees recognised as income in the period
d. The line item of the statement of comprehensive income in which the fee income is included

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease (IFRIC 4)

IFRIC 4 provides guidance for determining whether an arrangement that does not take the legal form of a lease, but conveys a right to use an asset is, or contains, a lease that is accounted for in accordance with IAS 17. In applying IAS 17, the entity separates payments from other consideration required by the arrangement. In some cases, it will be impracticable to separate the payments for the lease from payments for other elements in the arrangement reliably.

Financial statements of retirement benefit plans

The disclosures in this section only apply to the financial statements of retirement benefits plans and reports containing such financial statements. The term 'report' refers to published information that may include the financial statements of the retirement benefit plan.

Defined contribution plans

Do the financial statements of the retirement benefit plan contain the following information:

a. A statement of net assets available for benefits disclosing:
   - Assets at the end of the period suitably classified
   - The basis of valuation of assets
   - Details of any single investment exceeding either 5% of the net assets available for benefits or 5% of any class or type of security
   - Details of any investment in the employer
   - Liabilities other than the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits
b. A statement of changes in net assets available for benefits showing the following:
   - Employer contributions
   - Employee contributions
   - Investment income such as interest and dividends
   - Other income
   - Benefits paid or payable (analysed, for example, as retirement, death and disability benefits and lump sum payments)
   - Administrative expenses
   - Other expenses
Taxes on income
Profits and losses on disposal of investments and changes in value of investments
Transfers from and to other plans
c. A description of the funding policy
d. A summary of significant accounting policies
e. The plan and the effect of any changes in the plan during the period

Does the entity disclose in the report of a retirement benefit plan either as part of the financial statements or in a separate report, a description of the plan, which may contain the following:

453 IAS 26.36

a. The names of the employers and the employee groups covered
b. The number of participants receiving benefits
c. The number of other participants, classified as appropriate
d. The type of plan - defined contribution
e. A note as to whether participants contribute to the plan
f. A description of the retirement benefits promised to participants
g. A description of any plan termination terms
h. Changes in items (a)-(g) during the period covered by the report

If plan investments are held for which an estimate of fair value is not possible, does the entity disclose the reason it does not use fair value

454 IAS 26.32

Do the financial statements of a defined contribution plan contain:

455 IAS 26.16

a. The significant activities for the period and the effect of any changes relating to the plan, and its membership and terms and conditions
b. Statements reporting on the transactions and investment performance for the period and the financial position of the plan at the end of the period
c. A summary of the investment policies

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, information is presented in one of the following formats, which reflect different practices in the disclosure and presentation of actuarial information:

456 IAS 26.28

a. A statement is included in the financial statements of the plan that shows the net assets available for benefits, the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, and the resulting excess or deficit. The financial statements of the plan also contain statements of changes in net assets available for benefits and changes in the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The financial statements of the plan may include a separate actuary's report supporting the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.
b. Financial statements of the plan include a statement of net assets available for benefits and a statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. An entity discloses the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The financial statements of the plan may include a report from an actuary supporting the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.
Or
c. Financial statements of the plan include a statement of net assets available for benefits and a statement of changes in net assets available for benefits with the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits contained in a separate actuarial report.

Do the financial statements of the retirement benefit plan contain:

456 IAS 26.34-35

a. A statement of net assets available for benefits disclosing:

The assets at the end of the period suitably classified
The basis of valuation of assets
Any investment exceeding either 5% of the net assets available for benefits or 5% of any class or type of security
Any investment in the employer
Liabilities other than the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits
b. A statement of changes in net assets available for benefits showing:
   - Employer contributions
   - Employee contributions
   - Investment income such as interest and dividends
   - Other income
   - Benefits paid or payable (analysed, for example, as retirement, death and disability benefits and lump sum payments)
   - Administrative expenses
   - Other expenses
   - Taxes on income
   - Profits and losses on disposal of investments and changes in value of investments
   - Transfers from and to other plans

c. A description of the funding policy

d. Significant accounting policies

e. Significant actuarial assumptions

f. The method used to calculate the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

457  
IAS 26.36
Does the entity disclose in the report of a retirement benefit plan either as part of the financial statements or in a separate report, a description of the plan, which may contain:
   a. The names of the employers and the employee groups covered
   b. The number of participants receiving benefits
   c. The number of other participants, classified as appropriate
   d. The type of plan – defined benefit
   e. Whether participants contribute to the plan
   f. A description of the retirement benefits promised to participants
   g. A description of any plan termination terms
   h. Changes in items (a) – (g) during the period

458  
IAS 26.17
If an actuarial valuation is not prepared at the date of the financial statements of the plan, does the entity disclose the date of the valuation

459  
IAS 26.18
Does the entity disclose the effects of any change in actuarial assumptions that had a significant effect on the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

460  
IAS 26.18
Does the entity disclose the basis used – using either current salary levels or projected salary levels – to calculate the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

461  
IAS 26.32
If plan investments are held for which an estimate of fair value is not possible, does the entity disclose the reason why fair value is not used

462  
IAS 26.17
Do the financial statements of a defined benefit plan contain:
   a. A statement that shows:
      - The net assets available for benefits
      - The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, distinguishing between vested benefits and non-vested benefits
      - The resulting excess or deficit
      
   Or

   b. A statement of net assets available for benefits including either:
      - A note disclosing the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, distinguishing between vested benefits and non-vested benefits
      - A reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report
Do the financial statements explain the relationship between the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits and the net assets available for benefits, and the policy for the funding of promised benefits

Do the financial statements of a defined benefit plan contain:
- The significant activities for the period and the effect of any changes relating to the plan, and its membership and terms and conditions
- Statements reporting on the transactions and investment performance for the period and the financial position of the plan at the end of the period
- Actuarial information either as part of the statements or by way of a separate report
- The investment policies

IAS 34 does not mandate whether, how frequently, or how soon after the end of an interim period, an entity publishes interim financial reports. However, IAS 34 applies if the entity publishes an interim financial report in accordance with IFRS.

If the entity publishes a complete set of financial statements in its interim financial report, the form and content of those statements conform to the requirements of IAS 1 for a complete set of financial statements. Other IFRS specify required disclosures in financial statements. In that context, “financial statements” means complete sets of financial statements of the type normally included in an annual financial report and sometimes included in other reports. The disclosures required by those other IFRS are not required if the entity’s interim financial report includes only condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes rather than a complete set of financial statements.

Therefore, this section of the checklist contains only those interim disclosures that are specifically required by IFRS for condensed financial statements. Consistent with IAS 34.6, any disclosures that would duplicate the disclosure contained in the most recent annual financial statements, such as details of accounts that have not changed significantly in amount since the end of the most recently completed fiscal year, may be omitted. However, consistent with the principles of the Conceptual Framework and IAS 34.16, disclosure must be provided for events subsequent to the end of the most recent annual reporting period that have a material effect on the interim financial statements. For example, disclosures must address significant changes in accounting policies and methods, estimates used in the preparation of financial statements, status of long-term contracts, capitalisation (including significant new borrowings or modification of existing financing arrangements) and the reporting entity resulting from business combinations or dispositions.

The entity does not describe an interim financial report as complying with IFRS unless it complies with all of the requirements of each IFRS.

IAS 34.43 and IAS 34.44 provide guidance for reporting a change in accounting policy in interim financial reports.

If the entity’s interim financial report complies with IAS 34, does the entity disclose that fact

Do the interim financial statements include at least the following components:
- A condensed statement of financial position
- A condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as either:
  - A condensed single statement
  - A condensed separate statement of profit or loss and a condensed statement presenting comprehensive income
- A condensed statement of changes in equity

If the entity presents items of profit or loss in a separate statement as described in IAS 1.10A, does it present interim condensed information from that statement.

Or

- A condensed separate statement of profit or loss and a condensed statement presenting comprehensive income
- A condensed statement of changes in equity
The format of the condensed financial statements is consistent with the format presented in the annual accounts. Do the condensed financial statements include:

- Each of the headings and subtotals that were included in its most recent annual financial statements
- Additional line items or notes whose omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading

If the entity is within the scope of IAS 33, does the entity present basic and diluted earnings per share in the statement that presents profit or loss (which may be a separate income statement)?

If the entity presents items of profit or loss in a separate statement as described in IAS 1.10A, does it present basic and diluted earnings per share in that statement?

Does the entity include in interim financial reports (condensed or complete) the following statements:

- A statement of financial position:
  - As of the end of the current interim period
  - As of the end of the immediately preceding financial year

- A statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As permitted by IAS 1, an interim report may present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in separate statements:
  - For the current interim period
  - For the same current interim period of the immediately preceding financial year
  - Cumulatively for the current financial year to date
  - For the same year to date current interim period of the immediately preceding financial year

- A statement showing changes in equity:
  - Cumulatively for the current financial year to date
  - For the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year

- A statement of cash flows:
  - Cumulatively for the current financial year to date
  - For the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year

If the entity's business is highly seasonal, does it disclose:

- Financial information for the 12 months ending on the interim reporting period
- Comparative information for the prior 12-month period

Does the entity also disclose any significant events or transactions of the current interim reporting period or financial year-to-date reporting period such as:

- The write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down
- Recognition of a loss from the impairment of financial assets, property, plant, and equipment, intangible assets, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss
- The reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring
- Acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant, and equipment
- Commitments for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment
- Litigation settlements
- Corrections of prior period errors

Does the entity disclose its accounting policy for impairment losses in relation to goodwill recognised in an interim period?
h. Changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognised at fair value or amortised cost
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

i. Any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the reporting period
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

j. Related party transactions
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

k. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

l. Changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

m. Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

Please note that the list above is not exhaustive.

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle amended IFRS 7.44R in order to clarify that the additional disclosures required by the amendments to IFRS 7 concerning offsetting are not specifically required for all interim periods. However, the additional disclosure is required in condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 when its inclusion would be required in accordance with the general requirements of that IFRS. An entity must apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact.

Explanatory notes
Does the entity disclose the following information in the notes to its interim financial statements, if it is not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report (the information is normally reported on a financial year-to-date basis):

a. The same accounting policies and methods of computation as were followed in the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, the nature and effect of the change
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

b. The seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

c. The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size, or incidence
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

d. The nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year, or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

e. The issues, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

f. The dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

g. The following segment information:
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ Revenues from external customers, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ Intersegment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ A measure of segment profit or loss
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ A measure of total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and if there has been a material change from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ A description of differences from the last annual financial statements in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐

  ▶ A reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments’ measures of profit or loss to the entity’s profit or loss before tax expense (tax income) and discontinued operations. However, if an entity allocates to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), the entity may reconcile the total of the segments’ measures of profit or loss to profit or loss after those items. Material reconciling items must be separately identified and described in that reconciliation
  Yes ☐   No ☐   N/A ☐
Disclosure made

Yes No N/A

h. Events after the interim period that are not reflected in the financial statements for the interim period

i. The effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations. In the case of business combinations, the entity discloses the information required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations

j. For financial instruments, the disclosures about fair value required by IFRS 13.91-93(h), 94-96, 98 and 99 and IFRS 7.25, 26 and 28-30

k. For entities becoming, or ceasing to be, investment entities, as defined in IFRS 10, the disclosures in IFRS 12.9B

I. If an entity early adopts IFRS 15, the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers required by IFRS 15.114-115

IAS 34.16A

To clarify the meaning of ‘elsewhere in the interim financial report’. An entity must apply that amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact.

IFRS 13 Disclosures

Disclosure objectives

473 IFRS 13.91

Does the entity disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:

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

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

474 IFRS 13.92

To meet the objectives in IFRS 13.91, an entity is required to consider all of the following:

► The level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements
► How much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements
► How much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake
► Whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed

475 IFRS 13.93

In addition, IFRS 13.93 establishes the minimum disclosure requirements for fair value measurements (and those based on fair value) that are recognised in the statement of financial position after initial recognition. The requirements vary depending on whether the fair value measurements are recurring or non-recurring and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy (i.e., Level 1, 2, or 3).

In order to determine the appropriate categorisation of a fair value measurement (as a whole) within the hierarchy, an entity determines the categorisation of the inputs used to measure fair value and categorisation of the fair value measurement (as a whole).

(i) Categorisation of the inputs in the fair value hierarchy:

IFRS 13’s fair value hierarchy categorises inputs to valuation techniques in the following levels, based on their observability:

Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (that are unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 inputs: inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(ii) Categorisation of the fair value measurement (as a whole) in the fair value hierarchy:
A fair value measurement (as a whole) is categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (Level 1 inputs being the highest and Level 3, the lowest). For measures based on fair value (such as fair value less costs to sell), this determination does not consider the costs to sell.

When measured based on quoted prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities, fair value measurement is categorised within Level 1.

When measured using valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is market directly or indirectly observable, the fair value measurement as a whole is categorised within Level 2.

When measured using valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable, the fair value measurement as a whole is categorised within Level 3.

### Accounting policies

**Does the entity disclose its policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.93(c)</td>
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<td>IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)</td>
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IFRS 13.95 requires that an entity determines (and consistently follows) its policy for determining when transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred. The policy for the timing of recongising transfers is required to be the same for transfers into and out of levels. Examples of policies include:

(a) The date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer
(b) The beginning of the reporting period
(c) The end of the reporting period

**New**

**Does the entity disclose that policy, including its policy for allocating bid-ask spread adjustments and credit adjustments**

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<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.96</td>
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<td>IFRS 13.48</td>
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</table>

**IFRS 13.48-52**

If an entity holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is exposed to the market risks (as defined in IFRS 7) and the credit risk (as defined in IFRS 7) of each of the counterparties and manages that group of assets and liabilities on the basis of its net exposure, IFRS 13.48 permits the use of a measurement exception for measuring fair value, provided the criteria set out in IFRS 13.49 are met. Under this exception, an entity measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date. Please note that the exception does not affect financial statement presentation requirements. In addition, the reference to financial assets and financial liabilities in IFRS 13.48 to 51 should be read as applying to all contracts within the scope of, and accounted for under IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities in IAS 32.

### Class of assets and liabilities

**Does the entity classify assets and liabilities under the scope of IFRS 13 based on both:**

a. The nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability
b. The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
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<th>N/A</th>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.94</td>
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**The number of classes of assets and liabilities may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity. Determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities requires judgement and often may require more disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. Note: If another IFRS specifies the class for an asset or liability, an entity may use that class when providing the disclosures required by IFRS 13, provided that class meets the IFRS 13’s requirements for determining classes.**

**Does the entity provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation between the classes of assets and liabilities and the line items presented in the statement of financial position**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.94</td>
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</table>
Fair value disclosures

479  IFRS 13.99  Does the entity present the quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate  

480  IFRS 13.98  For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, does the entity disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability  

Recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

481  IFRS 13.93  For each class of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, does the entity disclose:

  a. The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period  
  b. The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3)  
  c. For assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, the amount of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, separately disclosing transfers into each level from transfers out of each level, and the reasons for those transfers  
  d. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the hierarchy:
     ▶ A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement  
     ▶ If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it  
     ▶ For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement  

  e. For 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:
     ▶ Total gains and losses recognised during the period in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognized  
     ▶ Total gains and losses recognised during the period in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised  
     ▶ Purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each disclosed separately)  
     ▶ The amounts of any transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, separately disclosing transfers into Level 3 from transfers out of Level 3, and the reasons for those transfers  

  f. For total gains and losses recognised during the period in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 13.93(e)(f) (see e. above), the amount that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised
Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 13.93(g)  g. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period)

IFRS 13.93(h)  h. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:
► A narrative description of the sensitivity if a change in an unobservable input (including, at a minimum, those unobservable inputs disclosed in accordance with IFRS 13.93(d), see d. above) to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement
► If there are inter-relationships between significant unobservable inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, a narrative description of those interrelationships and how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement
► 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, that fact, the effect of those changes and how the effect of a change was calculated

For the sensitivity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities, 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.

Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

IFRS 13.93(a)  Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (e.g., when an entity measures an asset held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations because the asset's fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount).

IFRS 13.93 Does the entity disclose for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:

IFRS 13.93(a)  a. The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period
IFRS 13.93(a)  b. The reasons for the fair value measurement
IFRS 13.93(b)  c. The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3)
IFRS 13.93(d)  d. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the hierarchy:
► A description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the measurement
► If there has been a change in valuation technique, that change and the reason(s) for making it
► For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement

An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with these disclosure requirements if significant unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (e.g., when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.

IFRS 13.93(d)  An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with these disclosure requirements if significant unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (e.g., when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.

IFRS 13.93(g)  e. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period)
IFRS 7 disclosures

The entity is not required to disclose fair value:

a. If the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables

b. For an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted 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 cannot otherwise be measured reliably

Or

c. For a contract containing a discretionary participation feature, if the fair values of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

483 IFRS 7.25
Does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount (except for those noted in IFRS 7.29)?

484 IFRS 7.26
In disclosing fair values, does the entity 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?

485 IFRS 7.28
If an 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., Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see IAS 39.AG76), then the entity must disclose by class of financial asset or liability:

- a. Its accounting policy for recognising the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability

- b. The aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference

- c. Why the entity has concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value

486 IFRS 7.30
In the cases described in IFRS 7.29(b) and (c), does the entity disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including:

- a. The fact that the entity does not disclose fair value for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably

- b. A description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably

- c. The market for the instruments

- d. Whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments

- 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
  - The amount of gain or loss recognised

487 IAS 34.16A(k)
When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, as defined in IFRS 10, does the entity disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change?

When, an entity becomes an investment entity, does the entity disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:

- a. The total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated
b. The total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.B101

c. The line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately)

First-time adoption requirements

IFRS 1.IG63

IFRS 1.IG63 provides an example of the level of detail required in the reconciliations from previous GAAP to IFRS.

488

IFRS 1.32

If the entity presents an interim financial report for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, does the entity:

a. Reconcile:

► Its equity under previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under IFRS at that date

► Its current total comprehensive income (or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss) under previous GAAP for that comparable interim period to its total comprehensive income under IFRS for that period

► Its year-to-date total comprehensive income (or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss) under previous GAAP for that comparable interim period to its total comprehensive income under IFRS for that period

b. Disclose the following information or cross-reference to another published document that contains this information:

► Reconciliations of its equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRS for:

► The date of transition to IFRS

► The end of the latest period presented in the entity’s most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP

► A reconciliation of the profit or loss reported under previous GAAP for the latest period in the entity’s most recent annual financial statements to its profit or loss under IFRS for the same period

► If the entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, explanation of the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows

► In the reconciliations of equity, any errors made under previous GAAP and any changes in accounting policies

► In the reconciliation of profit or loss, any errors made under previous GAAP and any changes in accounting policies

489

IFRS 1.33

If the entity does not, in its most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, does it disclose in its interim financial report that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it

New pronouncements

490

IAS 8.30

Does the entity disclose items required by recent accounting pronouncements issued subsequent to the date of this checklist

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, disclosures for financial instruments IFRS 9 (2010), IFRS 7 and IAS 32

Items required by IFRS 9.7.1.1, 7.2.3 and 7.3.2 below set out the disclosure requirements if an entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010), i.e., for financial assets and financial liabilities. If an entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009), i.e., for financial assets only, refer to the previous version of IFRS 9.

The IASB decided that, once the complete version of IFRS 9 is published, including the revised classification and measurement model, the expected loss impairment model and the general hedge accounting model, entities adopting IFRS 9 would no longer be permitted to take a phased approach to adopting it.
Entities that had already adopted a previous version of IFRS 9 (prior to publication of the complete version) would be able to continue applying that version and they would not be required to apply the final requirements until the mandatory effective date. Such entities may not 'upgrade' to another interim version of the standard before the complete version is effective.

In December 2011, the Board issued an amendment to IFRS 9 modifying the implementation date from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

At its February 2014 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 will be annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

If the entity adopts IFRS 9 (2010) for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2015, does the entity disclose that fact?

If an entity elects to apply IFRS 9 (2010) early and has not already applied IFRS 9 (2009), it must apply all of the requirements in IFRS 9 (2010) at the same time (but see IFRS 9.7.3.2). If an entity applies IFRS 9 (2010) in its financial statements for a period beginning before 1 January 2015, it must disclose that fact and at the same time apply the amendments in Appendix C of IFRS 9 (2010).

If the entity does not adopt IFRS 9 (2010) from the beginning of a reporting period, does the entity disclose this fact and the reasons for using that date of initial application?

However, for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2015, an entity may apply IFRS 9 (2009) instead of applying IFRS 9 (2010).

**First-time application of IFRS 9 (2010)**

Items in this section set out the disclosure requirements if the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010), i.e., for financial assets and financial liabilities when the entity is a first-time adopter. If the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009), i.e., for financial assets only, refer to the previous version of IFRS 9. If the entity does not adopt IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, but continues to apply IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, refer to the ‘Financial Instruments’ section in this checklist.

An entity shall apply this IFRS retrospectively, in accordance with IFRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, except as specified in IFRS 9.7.2.4 - 7.2.15. Despite the requirements under IFRS 9.7.2.1, an entity that adopts the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 (2010) for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 shall provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.445 - W. The entity need not restate prior periods. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. However, if an entity restates prior periods, the restated financial statements must reflect all of the requirements in IFRS 9 (2010).

If an entity prepares interim financial reports in accordance with IAS 34, the entity need not apply the requirements in IFRS 9 (2010) to interim periods prior to the date of initial application if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8).

**Financial instruments**

Items in this section set out the disclosure requirements for all financial instruments if the entity adopts IFRS 9 (2010), i.e., for financial assets and financial liabilities. If the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009), i.e., for financial assets only, refer to the previous version of IFRS 9. If the entity does not adopt IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, but rather applies IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, refer to the Financial instruments section in this checklist.

If disclosures are required by class of financial instrument, does the entity:

a. 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

b. Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the relevant items in the statement of financial position
IFRS 7.6 requires the entity to 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. These classes are determined by the entity and as such, are distinct from the categories of financial instruments specified in IFRS 9 (2010).

In determining classes of financial instruments, an entity, at minimum:

a. Distinguishes between instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value

b. Treats as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of this IFRS

The entity decides how much detail it provides to satisfy the requirements, how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements, and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics, in the light of its circumstances. It is necessary to balance between excessive detail and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation. For example, an entity must not obscure important information by including it among a large amount of insignificant detail. Similarly, an entity must not aggregate information so that it obscures important differences between individual transactions or associated risks.

### New 494 IFRS 7.7

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to its financial position and performance?

### New 495 IFRS 7.8

Does the entity disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, the carrying amounts of each of the following:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Those designated as such upon initial recognition
  - Those mandatorily measured at fair value

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Those designated as such upon initial recognition
  - Those that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9 (2010)

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

### New 496 IFRS 7.9

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

- The maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period
- The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk
- The 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 asset determined either:
  - As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk
  - Or
  - Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset
- Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.
- The amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that occurred during the reporting period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 9.5.7.7</th>
<th>An entity presents a gain or loss on a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss, as follows:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If these requirements would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, an entity presents all gains and losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 9.5.7.8</th>
<th>If the entity (a) designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 and (b) 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 9.5.7.7-8) does it disclose:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 items IFRS 9.5.7.7(a) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The reasons for reaching this conclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The factors the entity believes are relevant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk in profit or loss (to comply with c. above), the disclosure must include a detailed description of the economic relationship described in IFRS 9.5.7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When an entity designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, it must determine whether presenting in other comprehensive income the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. An accounting mismatch would be created or enlarged if presenting the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would result in a greater mismatch in profit or loss than if those amounts were presented in profit or loss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To make that determination, an entity must assess whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such an expectation must be based on an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of the other financial instrument.

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

If an entity designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, does it disclose:

a. Which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

b. The reasons for using this presentation alternative

c. The fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period

d. Dividends recognised during the period, showing separately:
   - Those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period
   - Those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period

e. Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period and the reason for such transfers

If an entity derecognises investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, does it disclose:

a. The reasons for disposing of the investments

b. The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition

c. The cumulative gain or loss on disposal

**Reclassification**

If the entity, in the current or previous reporting periods, has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9 (issued in 2010), does the entity disclose:

a. The date of reclassification

b. A detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements

c. The amount reclassified into and out of each category

d. For any financial assets reclassified so they are 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

For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition for assets reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9.4.4.1, does the entity disclose:

a. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification

b. The interest income or expense recognised

c. The fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period

d. 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

**Transfers of financial assets**

Does the entity present the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H in a single note in its financial statements

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:

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

b. To evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets

The disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H relating to transferred financial assets supplement the other disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. The entity provides these disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset,
existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred.

For these disclosures, an entity transfers all or part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset), if it either:

a. Transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset

Or

b. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement (commonly referred to as a ‘pass-through arrangement’)

Note: the meaning of ‘transfer’ in IFRS 7 differs from that in IFRS 9 with respect to ‘pass-through arrangements’. In particular, for pass-through arrangements to qualify as transfers under IFRS 9, all three conditions in IFRS 9.3.2.5 (commonly referred to as the ‘pass通过 conditions’) need to be met. In contrast, pass-through conditions need not be met for pass-through arrangements to be within the scope of IFRS 7. Accordingly, an arrangement whereby a reporting entity (including any consolidated special purpose entity) issues notes payable to investors that are contractually referenced to specified assets, and are non-recourse to the group, falls within the scope of these disclosure requirements, irrespective of whether such an arrangement meets all the IFRS 9 ‘pass-through’ conditions.

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

To meet the objectives in item IFRS 7.42B(a) above, does the entity disclose for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:

- The nature of the transferred assets
- The nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed
- A description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including any restrictions arising from the transfer on the entity’s use of the transferred assets
- When the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out:
  - The fair value of the transferred assets
  - The fair value of the associated liabilities
  - The net position
- When the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities
- When the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement:
  - The total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer
  - The carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise
  - The carrying amount of the associated liabilities

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

To meet the objectives IFRS 7.42B(b), when the entity derecognises financial assets, but has continuing involvement in them, does the entity disclose for each type of continuing involvement at the reporting date:

- The carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity’s statement of financial position and represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which those assets and liabilities are recognised
- The fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets
- The amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and how the maximum exposure to loss is determined
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. The undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee for the transferred assets</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</table>

Examples of cash outflows to repurchase the derecognised financial assets include the strike price in an option agreement or the repurchase price in a repurchase agreement. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amounts disclosed are based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maturity analysis should distinguish cash flows that are required to be paid (e.g., forward contracts), cash flows that the entity may be required to pay (e.g., written put options) and cash flows that the entity might choose to pay (e.g., purchased call options).

An entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands in preparing the maturity analysis. If there is a range of possible maturities, the cash flows are included on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can be required or is permitted to pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.B37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. Qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures in (a)–(e), that includes a description of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The derecognised financial assets and the nature and purpose of the continuing involvement retained after transferring those assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► The risks to which an entity is exposed, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► A description of how the entity manages the risk inherent in its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Whether the entity is required to bear losses before other parties, and the ranking and amounts of losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity’s interest in the asset (i.e., its continuing involvement in the asset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► A description of any triggers associated with obligations to provide financial support or to repurchase a transferred financial asset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRS 7.42F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An entity may aggregate the information required by IFRS 7.42E above for a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New 509 |
| IFRS 7.42G |
| Does the entity disclose, for each reporting period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented, for each type of continuing involvement: |
| a. The gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including: |
| ► 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 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ► If that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole, whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. Income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity’s continuing involvement (for example, fair value changes in derivative instruments) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 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 (for example, if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period): |
| ► When the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (for example, the last five days before the end of the reporting period) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ► The amount recognised (for example, related gains or losses) from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| ► The total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
Supplementary information

Does the entity disclose any additional information that it considers necessary to meet the disclosure objectives in IFRS 7.42B above

For the disclosure requirements by IFRS 7.42E-42H an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. However, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:

a. Normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action
b. Forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset
c. An arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions in IFRS 9.3.2.5(a)-(c) are met

The assessment of continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset for the purpose of the disclosure requirements for IFRS 7.42E-42H is made at the level of the reporting entity.

IFRS 7.42E-42H requires qualitative and quantitative disclosures for each type of continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

An entity aggregates its continuing involvement into types that are representative of the entity's exposure to risks. For example, by type of financial instrument (e.g., guarantees or call options) or by type of transfer (e.g., factoring of receivables, securitisations and secured lending).

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle, issued in September 2014, amended IFRS 7.B30 and added IFRS 7.B30A to clarify how the guidance in IFRS 7.42C is applied to arrangements such as servicing contracts. An entity must apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except that an entity need not apply the amendments to paragraphs B30 and B30A for any period presented that begins before the annual period for which the entity first applies those amendments. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period it must disclose that fact.

Collateral

Does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9.2.3.23(a)
b. The terms and conditions relating to the pledge

If a transferor provides non-cash collateral (such as debt or equity instruments) to the transferee, the accounting for the collateral by the transferor and the transferee depends on whether the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the collateral and on whether the transferor has defaulted. If the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, then the transferor reclassifies that asset in its statement of financial position (for example, as a loaned asset, pledged equity instrument or repurchase receivable) separately from other assets.

Some transactions involving the provision of non-cash financial collateral may be considered transfers that fall within the scope of IFRS 7.42D (e.g., non-cash collateral transferred in a repo). This would normally be the case when (a) the transferee's rights to control the asset are not conditional on the transferor's default. This is often evidenced by the transfer of legal ownership and/or the transferee's ability to re-sell or re-pledge the financial asset; or (b) when the arrangement is considered a 'pass-through' arrangement. Collateral pledged or received subject to a netting arrangement would also fall within the scope of the offsetting disclosures irrespective of whether or not the collateral met the offsetting criteria.
If the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and may sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, does the entity disclose:

a. The fair value of the collateral held

b. The fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it

c. The terms and conditions associated with its use of this collateral

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

**Disclosure made**

**IFRS 7.16**

If financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (for example, an allowance account or similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, does the entity reconcile changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets?

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

**IFRS 7.17**

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

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

**IFRS 7.18**

For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, does the entity disclose:

a. Details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable

b. The carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period

c. Whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

**IFRS 7.19**

If, during the reporting period, there are breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, does the entity disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permit 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)

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

**Statement of comprehensive income**

**Items of income, expense, gains and losses**

Does the entity disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes:

Net gains or net losses on:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Those financial liabilities designated as such upon in initial recognition, showing separately the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and the amount recognised in profit or loss
  - Those that are mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 (2010) (for example, financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9 (2010))
  - Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
    - The amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income
    - The amount recognised in profit or loss
    - Financial assets measured at amortised cost
    - Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
    - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss:

a. Total interest income

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
b. Total interest expense

**IFRS 4.35(d)**
**IFRS 7.20(d)**
The entity discloses the total interest expense recognised in profit or loss, but does not need to calculate such interest expense using the effective interest method as required under IFRS 7.20(b) for financial instruments that contain a discretionary participation feature.

**Disclosure made**

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New 519 **IFRS 7.20(c)**

Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:

a. Financial assets measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss

b. 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

**Disclosure made**

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New 520 **IFRS 7.20(d)**
**IAS 39.AG93**

Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93

**Disclosure made**

<table>
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New 521 **IFRS 7.20(e)**

Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the impairment loss for each class of financial asset

**Disclosure made**

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New 522 **IFRS 7.20A**

If the entity derecognised a financial asset measured at amortised cost, does the entity disclose:

a. An analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of those financial assets, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition

b. The reasons for derecognising those financial assets

**Disclosure made**

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**Other disclosures**

**Accounting policies**

New 523 **IFRS 7.21**
**IAS 1.117**

Does the entity disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements in relation to financial instruments

**Disclosure made**

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New 524 **IFRS 7.85(a)**

Does the entity disclose, for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

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

b. The criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition

c. How the entity satisfied the conditions in IFRS 9.4.2.2 for such designation

**Disclosure made**

<table>
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New 525 **IFRS 7.85(aa)**

For financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss

b. How the entity has satisfied the criteria in paragraph 4.5 of IFRS 9 (2010) for such designation

c. Whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are encountered for at trade date or at settlement date (IFRS 9.3.1.2).

d. Whether an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:

▶ 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

▶ The criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (refer to IFRS 7.16)

e. How net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined, for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income

f. The criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred

g. If 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

**Disclosure made**

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March 2015 Disclosure Checklist 120
New 526 IFRS 7.85

Does the entity disclose management’s judgements for financial instruments that have the most significant effect on the financial statements

Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

New 527 IFRS 7.22

Does the entity disclose the following separately for each type of hedge in IAS 39 (that is, fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operations):

- A description of each type of hedge
- A description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments
- Their fair values at the end of the reporting period
- The nature of the risks being hedged

New 528 IFRS 7.23

For cash flow hedges, does the entity disclose:

- The reporting periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss
- Any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting was previously used, but which is no longer expected to occur
- The amount recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period
- The amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment for the reporting period, showing the amount included in each line item in the statement of comprehensive income
- The amount removed from equity during the reporting 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

New 529 IFRS 7.24

Does the entity separately disclose:

- In fair value hedges, gains or losses on the:
  - Hedging instrument
  - Hedged item attributable to the hedged risk
- The ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges
- The ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investment in foreign operations

Fair value

In limited circumstances, cost may be an approximate estimate of fair value for some investments in equity instruments. No fair value disclosures are required for these investments unless indicators included in IFRS 9.B5.4.15 indicate that cost might not be representative of fair value

The entity is not required to disclose fair value:

- If the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables
- Or
- For a contract containing a discretionary participation feature, if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably

New 530 IFRS 7.25

Does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount (except for those noted in IFRS 7.29)

Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

New 531 IFRS 7.26

In disclosing fair values, does the entity 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

Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

New 532 IFRS 7.28

In some cases, an 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A). In such cases, does the entity disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:
a. Its 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b))

b. The aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference

c. Why it has concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value

In the cases described in IFRS 7.29 (c), does the entity 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:

a. The fact that the entity does not disclose fair value information for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably

b. A description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably

c. Information about the market for the instruments

d. Information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments

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
   ▶ The gain or loss recognised

The disclosures required by IFRS 7.33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The disclosures are either given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

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

a. The exposures to risk and how they arise

b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk

c. Any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period

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

a. Summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period 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 and chief executive officer

b. The disclosures required by IFRS 7.36-42 below to the extent not provided in accordance with (a)
c. Concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b)

Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity (see IFRS 7.IG18).

For concentrations of risk, does the entity disclose:

a. How management determines concentrations

b. The shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, counterparty, geographical area, currency and/or market)

c. The amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic

In accordance with IFRS 7.B8, disclosures of concentrations of risk include the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration. For example, the shared characteristic may refer to geographical distribution of counterparties by groups of countries, individual countries or regions within countries.

If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to risk during the period, does the entity provide further information that is representative?

To meet this requirement, the entity might disclose the highest, lowest and average amount of risk to which it was exposed during the reporting period. For example, if an entity typically has a large exposure to a particular currency, but at the end of the reporting period unwinds the position, the entity might disclose a graph that shows the exposure at various times during the reporting period, or disclose the highest, lowest and average exposures.

Credit risk

IFRS 7.36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:

a. Any amounts offset in accordance with IAS 32

b. Any impairment losses recognised in accordance with IAS 39

Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:

a. Granting loans and receivables to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.

b. Entering into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. If the entity measures the resulting asset at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.

c. Granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

d. Making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

Does the entity disclose by class of financial instrument:

a. The amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (for example, netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32.42), if the carrying amount does not represent the maximum exposure to credit risk

b. A description of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (for example, a quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) for the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument)
c. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

**Financial assets that are either past due or impaired**

540 IFRS 7.37

Does the entity disclose by class of financial asset:

- a. An analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired
- 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

**Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained**

541 IFRS 7.38

If 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 (for example, guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other IFRS, does the entity disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:

- a. The nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained
- b. If the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations

**Liquidity risk**

542 IFRS 7.39

Does the entity disclose:

- a. A maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities

An entity discloses summary quantitative data about its exposure to liquidity risk on the basis of information provided internally to key management personnel. An entity explains how those data are determined.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity uses its judgement to determine appropriate time bands, which are consistent with how the entity manages risk.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity does not separate an embedded derivative from a hybrid (combined) financial instrument.

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

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

For issued guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

The amounts in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Some relevant examples may be gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges), prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash, net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged, and contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (e.g. a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged and gross loan commitments.

Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows. If the amount payable is not fixed, the entity discloses the amount based on the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, if the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the reporting period.

- b. A maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities, which 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:

- a. An interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability
- b. All loan commitments.
c. How it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b)

The entity discloses a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk (for example, financial assets that are readily saleable or expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities), if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

Other factors that the entity considers in IFRS 7.39(c) include, but are not limited to, whether the entity has the following:

a. Committed borrowing facilities (for example, commercial paper facilities) or other lines of credit (for example, stand-by credit facilities) that it can access to meet liquidity needs

b. Deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs

c. Very diverse funding sources

d. Significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources

e. Internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk

f. Instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (for example, upon the downgrade of the entity’s credit rating)

If the information is included in the contractual maturity analysis required by IFRS 7.39(a) or 39(b) above, does the entity state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk if the outflow of cash (or another financial asset) could either:

- Occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data

- Be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (for example, for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis, but for which, the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement)

Market risk

Sensitivity analysis

Unless the entity complies with IFRS 7.41, below does the entity disclose:

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 the end of the reporting period

b. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis

c. Changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used and reasons for such changes

In accordance with IFRS 7.B3, the entity decides how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with the different characteristics about exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments.

If the entity is exposed to only one type of market risk in only one economic environment, it does not show disaggregated information. For this purpose:

a. Entities disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity at the end of the reporting period, assuming that a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. For example, if an entity has a floating rate liability at the end of the year, the entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss (that is, interest expense) for the current year if interest rates had varied by reasonably possible amounts.
b. Entities are not required to disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity for each change within a range of reasonably possible changes of the relevant risk variable. Disclosure of the effects of the changes at the limits of the reasonably possible range would be sufficient.

In determining what a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable is, the entity considers the following:

a. The economic environments in which it operates. A reasonably possible change does not include remote or ‘worst case’ scenarios or ‘stress tests’. Moreover, if the rate of change in the underlying risk variable is stable, the entity need not alter the chosen reasonably possible change in the risk variable.

For example, assume that interest rates are 5% and an entity determines that a fluctuation in interest rates of ±50 basis points is reasonably possible. It would disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 4.5% or 5.5%. In the next period, interest rates have increased to 5.5%. The entity continues to believe that interest rates may fluctuate by ±50 basis points (i.e., that the rate of change in interest rates is stable). The entity discloses the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 5% or 6%. The entity is not required to revise its assessment that interest rates might reasonably fluctuate, unless there is evidence that interest rates have become significantly more volatile.

b. The time frame over which it is making the assessment. The sensitivity analysis shows the effects of changes that are considered reasonably possible over the period until the entity will next present these disclosures, which is usually its next annual reporting period.

An entity must provide sensitivity analyses for the whole of its business, but may provide different types of sensitivity analyses for different classes of financial instruments.

If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as a value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (for example, interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis in IFRS 7.40 above. If the entity uses such a sensitivity analysis does the entity also explain:

a. The method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data

b. The objective of the method used and limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved

This applies even if such methodology measures only the potential for loss and does not measure the potential for gain. Such an entity might comply with IFRS 7.41(a) by disclosing the type of value-at-risk model used (e.g., whether the model relies on Monte Carlo simulations), an explanation about how the model works and the main assumptions (e.g., the holding period and confidence level). Entities might also disclose the historical observation period and weightings applied to observations within that period, an explanation of how options are dealt with in the calculations, and which volatilities and correlations (or, alternatively, Monte Carlo probability distribution simulations) are used.

Currency risk

Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

An entity discloses a sensitivity analysis for each currency to which it has significant exposure.

Other price risk

Other price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. To comply with IFRS 7.40, the entity might disclose the effect of a decrease in a specified stock market index, commodity price, or other risk variable. For example, if an entity gives residual value guarantees that are financial instruments, the entity discloses an increase or decrease in the value of the assets to which the guarantee applies.
Two examples of financial instruments that give rise to equity price risk are a holding of equities in another entity and an investment in a trust, which in turn, holds investments in equity instruments. The fair values of such financial instruments are affected by changes in the market price of the underlying equity instruments.

Under IFRS 7.40(a), an entity discloses the sensitivity of profit or loss separately from the sensitivity of equity. For example, the sensitivity from instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed separately from the sensitivity of instruments whose changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments that the entity classifies as equity instruments are not remeasured. Neither profit or loss or equity will be affected by the equity price risk of those instruments. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is required.

Other market risk disclosures

545 IFRS 7.42
If the sensitivity analyses in IFRS 7.40-41 above are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the reporting period), does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative?

546 IAS 1.80A
If the entity reclassifies:

- ▶ A puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument
- Or
- ▶ 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, does it disclose:
  - a. The amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity)
  - b. The timing of the reclassification
  - c. The reason for the reclassification

547 IAS 1.136A
For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, does the entity disclose:

- a. Summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity
- b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments if required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period
- c. The expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments
- d. Information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined

548 IAS 1.138(d)
If the entity is a limited life entity, does it disclose the length of its life?
Offset financial assets and financial liabilities

When an entity has the right to receive or pay a single net amount and intends to do so, it has, in effect, only a single financial asset or financial liability. In other circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately from each other consistently with their characteristics as resources or obligations of the entity.

Disclosures below also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they qualify for off-setting in accordance with IAS 32.42.

Does the entity disclose, in a tabular format (unless another format is more appropriate), separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that have been set-off in accordance with IAS 32.42 or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, the following quantitative information:

a. The gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities
b. The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position
c. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position
d. The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in b. above (for each instrument limited to the amount included in c. above), including:
   ▶ Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32
   ▶ Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral)
e. The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above

Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments (IFRIC 19)

IFRIC 19 provides guidance for the accounting when an entity renegotiates terms of a liability, with the result that a debtor extinguishes a financial liability fully or partially by issuing equity instruments to the creditor.

Transition requirements

Transition requirements for adoption of IFRS 9 (2010) depend on the date of initial application:

a. If the first application is made in a reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and before 1 January 2013, does the entity either provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44W below or restate prior periods
b. If the first application is made in a reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2013, does the entity provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44W below and not restate prior periods

When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of initial application:

a. The original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39
b. The new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2010)
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 an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify.

IFRS 7.44I
An entity must present these quantitative disclosures in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.

New 555 IFRS 7.44J
When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2010), does the entity disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:

a. How it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2010) to those financial assets whose classification changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2010)

b. The reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss

IFRS 7.44T
Disclosures required in this section below are just required by IFRS 9.7.2.14 in the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied and are not required after that annual period.

New 556 IFRS 7.44T
At the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010) (if required by IFRS 9.7.2.14, see IFRS 9.7.2.14 above) does the entity disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:

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))

b. The changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2010)

New 557 IFRS 7.44U
Disclosures required in IFRS 7.44U below are just required in the reporting period of the initial application of IFRS 9 (issued in 2010). However if an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application, the disclosures in IFRS 7.44U(c) and 44U(d) shall be made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.

IFRS 7.44U
In the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2010) is initially applied, does the entity disclose 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:

a. The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period

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 and financial liabilities had not been reclassified

c. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification

d. The interest income or expense recognized

New 558 IFRS 7.44V
If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2010), do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, permit reconciliation between:

a. The measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010)

b. The line items presented in the statements of financial position

New 559 IFRS 7.44W
If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, do those disclosures, and the disclosures in items IFRS 7.25 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, permit reconciliation of:

a. The measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2010)

b. The class of financial instrument at the date of initial application
### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2013), disclosures for financial instruments IFRS 9 (2013), IFRS 7 and IAS 32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>560</th>
<th>IFRS 9.7.1.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>If an entity elects to apply IFRS 9 (2013), it must apply all of the requirements in IFRS 9 (2013) at the same time (but see also IFRS 9.7.1.2, 7.2.16 and 7.3.2).</td>
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<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>561</th>
<th>IFRS 9.7.1.2</th>
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<td>Notwithstanding the requirements in IFRS 9.7.1.1, an entity may elect to apply the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss in IFRS 9.5.7.1(c), 5.7.7-5.7.9, 7.2.12 and B5.7.5-B5.7.20 without applying the other requirements in this standard.</td>
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<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>562</th>
<th>IFRS 7.6</th>
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<td>If disclosures are required by class of financial instrument, does the entity:</td>
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<td>a. 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</td>
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b. Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the relevant items in the statement of financial position.

**IFRS 7.6** requires the entity to 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. These classes are determined by the entity and, as such, are distinct from the categories of financial instruments specified in IFRS 9.

In determining classes of financial instruments, an entity, at minimum:

- a. Distinguishes between instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value
- b. Treats as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of this IFRS

The entity decides how much detail it provides to satisfy the requirements, how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements, and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics, in the light of its circumstances. It is necessary to balance between excessive detail and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation. For example, an entity must not obscure important information by including it among a large amount of insignificant detail. Similarly, an entity must not aggregate information so that it obscures important differences between individual transactions or associated risks.

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<th>Disclosure made</th>
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**IFRS 7.7**

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to its financial position and performance?

- a. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1
  - Those mandatorily measured at fair value
- b. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1
  - Those that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9
- c. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- d. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- e. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

- a. The maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS 7.36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period
- b. The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk
- c. The 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:
  - As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk
  - Or
  - Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset

- a. The maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS 7.36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period
- b. The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk
- c. The 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:
  - As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk
  - Or
  - Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset

- a. The maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS 7.36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period
- b. The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk
- c. The 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:
  - As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk
  - Or
  - Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset
### Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.

d. The amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the reporting period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated

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<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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### An entity presents a gain or loss on a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss, as follows:

a. The change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income

b. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk described in (a) would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

If these requirements were to create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, an entity must present all gains and losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss.

### If the entity (a) designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 and (b) is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.5.7.7) does it disclose:

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

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

c. Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period, including the reason for such transfers

d. If a liability is derecognised during the reporting period, the amount (if any) presented in other comprehensive income that was realised at derecognition

### If the entity (a) designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 and (b) 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 9.5.7.7-8) does it disclose:

a. The amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability

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

### Does the entity disclose:

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) including an explanation of why the method is appropriate.

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) and 10A(a) or IFRS 9.5.7.7(a) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk:

   ▶ The reasons for reaching this conclusion
   ▶ The factors the entity believes are relevant

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

d. If the entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in profit or loss (to comply with c. above), the disclosure must include a detailed description of the economic relationship described in IFRS 9.85.7.6
When an entity designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, it must determine whether presenting in other comprehensive income the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. An accounting mismatch would be created or enlarged if presenting the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would result in a greater mismatch in profit or loss than if those amounts were presented in profit or loss.

To make that determination, an entity must assess whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such an expectation must be based on an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of the other financial instrument.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

If an entity designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as permitted by IFRS 9.5.7.5, does it disclose:

a. Which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
b. The reasons for using this presentation alternative
c. The fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period
d. Dividends recognised during the period, showing separately:
   ▶ Those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period
   ▶ Those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period
e. Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period and the reason for such transfers

If an entity derecognises investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, does it disclose:

a. The reasons for disposing of the investments
b. The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition
c. The cumulative gain or loss on disposal

Reclassification

If the entity, in the current or previous reporting periods, has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9 (2013), does the entity disclose:

a. The date of reclassification
b. A detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity’s financial statements
c. The amount reclassified into and out of each category

For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition for assets reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9.4.4.1, does the entity disclose:

a. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification
b. The interest income recognized

If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised cost since its last annual reporting date, does it disclose:

a. The fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period
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

If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application of IFRS (2013), the disclosures in IFRS 7.44U(c) and 44U(d) must be made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.

▶ The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification
▶ The interest income or expense recognized
Does the entity present the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H in a single note in its financial statements?
- Disclosure made: No

Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:
- a. To understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities
- b. To evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets
- Disclosure made: No

The disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H relating to transferred financial assets supplement the other disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. The entity provides these disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred.

For these disclosures, an entity transfers all or part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset), if it either:
- a. Transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset
- Or
- b. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement (commonly referred to as a ‘pass-through arrangement’)

Note: the meaning of ‘transfer’ in IFRS 7 differs from that in IFRS 9 with respect to pass-through arrangements. In particular, for pass-through arrangements to qualify as transfers under IFRS 9, all three conditions in IFRS 9.3.2.5 (commonly referred to as the pass-through conditions) need to be met. In contrast, pass-through conditions need not be met for pass-through arrangements to be within the scope of IFRS 7. Accordingly, an arrangement whereby a reporting entity (including any consolidated special purpose entity) issues notes payable to investors that are contractually referenced to specified assets, and are non-recourse to the group, falls within the scope of these disclosure requirements, irrespective of whether such an arrangement meets all the IFRS 9 pass-through conditions.

IFRS 7.42E-42H requires qualitative and quantitative disclosures for each type of continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

To meet the objectives in item IFRS 7.42B(a) above, does the entity disclose for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:
- a. The nature of the transferred assets
- b. The nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed
- c. A description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including any restrictions arising from the transfer on the entity’s use of the transferred assets
- d. When the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out:
  - The fair value of the transferred assets
  - The fair value of the associated liabilities
  - The net position
- e. When the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities
- f. When the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement:
  - The total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer
  - The carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise
  - The carrying amount of the associated liabilities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>New 575</th>
<th>IFRS 7.42A</th>
<th>Does the entity present the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H in a single note in its financial statements</th>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 576</td>
<td>IFRS 7.42B</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:</td>
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<td>a.</td>
<td>To understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>To evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets</td>
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<th>Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:</th>
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<td>a.</td>
<td>To understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>To evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets</td>
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<th>IFRS 7.42D</th>
<th>Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:</th>
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<td>a.</td>
<td>The nature of the transferred assets</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>A description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including any restrictions arising from the transfer on the entity’s use of the transferred assets</td>
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<td>The net position</td>
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<td>e.</td>
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<td>f.</td>
<td>When the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement:</td>
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<td>The total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer</td>
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<td>The carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise</td>
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<td>The carrying amount of the associated liabilities</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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Disclosure made
Yes  No  N/A

Those disclosures are required at each reporting date at which the entity continues to recognise the transferred financial asset, regardless of when the transfer occurred.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

To meet the objectives IFRS 7.42B(b), when the entity derecognises financial assets, but has continuing involvement in them, does the entity disclose for each type of continuing involvement at the reporting date:

a. The carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity’s statement of financial position and represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which those assets and liabilities are recognized

b. The fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets

c. The amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and how the maximum exposure to loss is determined

d. The undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee for the transferred assets

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

Examples of cash outflows to repurchase the derecognised financial assets include the strike price in an option agreement or the repurchase price in a repurchase agreement. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amounts disclosed are based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date.

An entity may aggregate the information required by IFRS 7.42E above for a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement.

Does the entity disclose, for each reporting period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented, for each type of continuing involvement:

a. The gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including:

   ▶ 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
If that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole, whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data

Disclosure made
Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

b. Income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity's continuing involvement (for example, fair value changes in derivative instruments)

Disclosure made
Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

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 (for example, if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period):

- When the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (for example, the last five days before the end of the reporting period)
  Disclosure made
  Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
- The amount recognised (for example, related gains or losses) from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period
  Disclosure made
  Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
- The total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period
  Disclosure made
  Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Supplementary Information

Does the entity disclose any additional information that it considers necessary to meet the disclosure objectives of IFRS 7.42B above

Disclosure made
Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

According to the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.42E-42H, an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. However, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:

a. Normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action

b. Forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset

c. An arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions in IFRS 9.3.2.5(a)-(c) are met

The assessment of continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset for the purpose of the disclosure requirements for IFRS 7.42E-42H is made at the level of the reporting entity.

An entity aggregates its continuing involvement into types that are representative of the entity's exposure to risks. For example, by type of financial instrument (e.g., guarantees or call options) or by type of transfer (e.g., factoring of receivables, securitisations and secured lending).

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle, issued in September 2014, amended IFRS 7.830 and added IFRS 7.830A to clarify how the guidance in IFRS 7.42C is applied to arrangements such as servicing contracts. An entity must apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except that an entity need not apply the amendments to paragraphs 830 and 830A for any period presented that begins before the annual period for which the entity first applies those amendments. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period it must disclose that fact.

Collateral

Does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9.2.3.23(a)

Disclosure made
Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
b. The terms and conditions relating to the pledge

**IFRS 9.3.2.23(a)**

If a transferor provides non-cash collateral (such as debt or equity instruments) to the transferee, the accounting for the collateral by the transferor and the transferee depends on whether the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the collateral and whether the transferor has defaulted. If the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, then the transferor reclassifies that asset in its statement of financial position (for example, as a loaned asset, pledged equity instrument or repurchase receivable) separately from other assets. Some transactions involving the provision of non-cash financial collateral may be considered transfers that fall within the scope of IFRS 7.42D (e.g., non-cash collateral transferred in a repo). This would normally be the case when: (a) the transferee’s rights to control the asset are not conditional on the transferor’s default. This is often evidenced by the transfer of legal ownership and/or the transferee’s ability to re-sell or re-pledge the financial asset; or (b) when the arrangement is considered a pass-through arrangement. Collateral pledged or received subject to a netting arrangement would also fall within the scope of the offsetting disclosures irrespective of whether or not the collateral meets the offsetting criteria.

New 582 **IFRS 7.15**

If the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and may sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, does the entity disclose:

- a. The fair value of the collateral held
- b. The fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it
- c. The terms and conditions associated with its use of this collateral

**Allowance account for credit losses**

New 583 **IFRS 7.16**

If financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (for example, an allowance account or similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, does the entity reconcile changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets?

**Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives**

New 584 **IFRS 7.17**

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

**Defaults and breaches**

New 585 **IFRS 7.18**

For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, does the entity disclose:

- a. Details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable
- b. The carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period
- c. Whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue

New 586 **IFRS 7.19**

If, during the reporting period, there are breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, does the entity disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permit 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)?

**Statement of comprehensive income**

**Items of income, expense, gains and losses**

New 587 **IFRS 7.20(a)**

Does the entity disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes:

Net gains or net losses on:

- Financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net gains or net losses on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gains or net losses on financial assets or financial liabilities that are mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 (e.g., financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please note that this applies only if the liability was designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>The amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of gain or loss recognised in profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 588 IFRS 7.20(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Total interest income</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Total interest expense</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 4.35(d) IFRS 7.20(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The entity discloses the total interest expense recognised in profit or loss, but does not need to calculate such interest expense using the effective interest method as required under IFRS 7.20(b) for financial instruments that contain a discretionary participation feature.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 589 IFRS 7.20(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Financial assets measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 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</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 590 IFRS 7.20(d) IAS 39.AG93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 591 IFRS 7.20(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the impairment loss for each class of financial asset</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 592 IFRS 7.20A IAS 1.82(aa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>If the entity derecognised a financial asset measured at amortised cost, does the entity disclose:</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. An analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of those financial assets, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The reasons for derecognising those financial assets</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other disclosures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounting policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 593 IFRS 7.21 IAS 1.117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements in relation to financial instruments</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>New 594 IFRS 7.85(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose, for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. The nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.4.2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. How the entity satisfied the conditions in IFRS 9.4.2.2 for such designation</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disclosure made

Yes No N/A

New 595  

IFRS 7.B5(aa)  
For financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, does the entity disclose:

a. The nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss  □  □  □

b. How the entity has satisfied the criteria in paragraph 4.5 of IFRS 9 for such designation  □  □  □

c. Whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are encountered for at trade date or at settlement date (IFRS 9.3.1.2).  □  □  □

d. Whether an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:
   ▶ 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  □  □  □
   ▶ The criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (refer to IFRS 7.16)  □  □  □

e. How net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined, for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income  □  □  □

f. The criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred  □  □  □

g. If 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  □  □  □

New 596  

IFRS 7.B5(e)  
IFRS 7.20(a)  
Does the entity disclose management’s judgements for financial instruments that have the most significant effect on the financial statements  □  □  □

Hedge accounting  

New 597  

IFRS 7.21A  
Does the entity apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.21B-24F for those risk exposures that an entity hedges and for which it elects to apply hedge accounting. Hedge accounting disclosures must provide information about:

a. An entity’s risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk (see IFRS 7.22A-C)  □  □  □

b. How the entity’s hedging activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows (see IFRS 7.23A-F)  □  □  □

c. The effect that hedge accounting has had on the entity’s statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity (see IFRS 7.24A-F)  □  □  □

An entity must present the required disclosures in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, an entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

To meet the objectives of paragraph 21A, an entity must (except as otherwise specified below) determine how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. However, an entity must use the same level of aggregation or disaggregation that it uses for the disclosure requirements of related information in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

When paragraphs 22A-24F require the entity to separate by risk category the information disclosed, the entity must determine each risk category on the basis of the risk exposures an entity decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. An entity must determine risk categories consistently for all hedge accounting disclosures.

An entity must explain its risk management strategy for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. This explanation should enable users of financial statements to evaluate (for example):

a. How each risk arises  □  □  □
b. How the entity manages each risk; this includes whether the entity hedges an item in its entirety for all risks or hedges a risk component (or components) of an item and why

c. The extent of risk exposures that the entity manages

598  IFRS 7.22B  To meet the requirements in IFRS 7.22A, does the entity provide information that includes (but is not limited to) a description of:

a. The hedging instruments that are used (and how they are used) to hedge risk exposures

b. How the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness

c. How the entity establishes the hedge ratio and what the sources of hedge ineffectiveness are

599  IFRS 7.22C  When an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see IFRS 9.6.3.7) does the entity provide, in addition to the disclosures required by IFRS 9.22A and 22B, qualitative or quantitative information about:

a. How the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole)

b. How the risk component relates to the item in its entirety (e.g., the designated risk component historically covered on average 80% of the changes in fair value of the item as a whole)

600  IFRS 7.23A  Unless exempted by IFRS 9.23C, does the entity disclose by risk category quantitative information to allow users of its financial statements to evaluate the terms and conditions of hedging instruments and how they affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of the entity

601  IFRS 7.23B  To meet the requirement in IFRS 9.23A, does the entity provide a breakdown that discloses:

a. A profile of the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument; and

b. If applicable, the average price or rate (e.g., strike or forward prices, etc.) of the hedging instrument.

602  IFRS 7.23C  In situations in which an entity frequently resets (i.e., discontinues and restarts) hedging relationships because both the hedging instrument and the hedged item frequently change (i.e., the entity uses a dynamic process in which both the exposure and the hedging instruments used to manage that exposure do not remain the same for long – such as in the example in IFRS 9.26.5.24(b)) the entity is exempt from providing the disclosures required by IFRS 7.23A and 23B. In such a situation, does the entity disclose:

a. Information about the ultimate risk management strategy in relation to those hedging relationships

b. A description of how it reflects its risk management strategy by using hedge accounting and designating those particular hedging relationships

c. An indication of how frequently the hedging relationships are discontinued and restarted as part of the entity’s process in relation to those hedging relationships

603  IFRS 7.23D  Does the entity disclose by risk category a description of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness that are expected to affect the hedging relationship during its term

604  IFRS 7.24A  Does the entity disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation):

a. The carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities)

b. The line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument
c. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period

Yes  No  N/A

d. The nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments

Yes  No  N/A

New 605  IFRS 7.24B(a) Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items by risk category for fair value hedges:

a. The carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities)

Yes  No  N/A

b. The accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities)

Yes  No  N/A

c. The line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item

Yes  No  N/A

d. The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 9.6.5.10  e. The accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.10

Yes  No  N/A

606  IFRS 7.24B(b) Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items by risk category for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:

a. The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (i.e., for cash flow hedges the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.11(c))

Yes  No  N/A

b. The balances in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve for continuing hedges that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.11 and 6.5.13(a)

Yes  No  N/A

c. The balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve from any hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 9.6.13(a)

607  IFRS 7.24C(a) Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts by risk category for fair value hedges:

a. Hedge ineffectiveness — i.e., the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item — recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5)

Yes  No  N/A

b. The line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 9.5.7.5

608  IFRS 7.24C(b) Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts by risk category for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:

a. Hedging gains or losses of the reporting period that were recognised in other comprehensive income

Yes  No  N/A

b. Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss

Yes  No  N/A

c. The line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness

Yes  No  N/A

IAS 1.92  d. The amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see IAS 1) (differentiating between amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, and amounts that have been transferred because the hedged item has affected profit or loss)

Yes  No  N/A

e. The line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the reclassification adjustment (see IAS 1)

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 9.6.6.4  f. For hedges of net positions, the hedging gains or losses recognised in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.6.6.4)

Yes  No  N/A

IFRS 9.6.6.4
609 IFRS 7.24D When the volume of hedging relationships to which the exemption in IFRS 7.23C applies is unrepresentative of normal volumes during the period (i.e., the volume at the reporting date does not reflect the volumes during the period) does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the volumes are unrepresentative.

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

610 IFRS 7.24E Does the entity provide a reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 1 that, taken together:

a. Differentiates, at a minimum, between the amounts that relate to the disclosures in IFRS 7.24C(b)(i) and (b)(iv) as well as the amounts accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.11(d)(i) and (d)(iii)

b. Differentiates between:
   - The amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge transaction-related hedged items and
   - The amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for the time value of an option in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.15

c. Differentiates between the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge transaction-related hedged items, and the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for those amounts in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.16

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

611 IFRS 7.24F Does the entity separately disclose the information required IFRS 7.24E by risk category. This disaggregation by risk may be provided in the notes to the financial statements.

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

612 IFRS 7.24G If an entity designated a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss because it uses a credit derivative to manage the credit risk of that financial instrument, does the entity disclose:

a. For credit derivatives that have been used to manage the credit risk of financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1, a reconciliation of each of the nominal amount and the fair value at the beginning and at the end of the period

b. The gain or loss recognised in profit or loss on designation of a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1

c. On discontinuation of measuring a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, at fair value through profit or loss, that financial instrument’s fair value that has become the new carrying amount in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.4(b) and the related nominal or principal amount (except for providing comparative information in accordance with IAS 1, an entity does not need to continue this disclosure in subsequent periods)

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

**Fair value**

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

613 IFRS 7.25 IFRS 7.29 Does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount (except for those noted in IFRS 7.29)

| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |

614 IFRS 7.26 In disclosing fair values, does the entity 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

<p>| Disclosure made |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | N/A |
| No | No | N/A |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disclosure made</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IFRS 13.5-7</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Please note that for fair value measurements (whether recognised or only disclosed), the entity should provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New 615 IFRS 7.28</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>In some cases, an 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A). In such cases, does the entity disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Its 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b))</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. The aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Why it has concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New 616 IFRS 7.30</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>In the cases described in IFRS 7.29 (c), does the entity 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:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. The fact that the entity does not disclose fair value information for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. A description of the financial instruments, their carrying amounts and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Information about the market for the instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. If financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised:</td>
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<tr>
<td>► That fact</td>
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<tr>
<td>► Their carrying amount at the time of derecognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>► The gain or loss recognized</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments</strong></td>
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<td>The disclosures required by IFRS 7.33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The disclosures are either given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.</td>
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<td><strong>617 IFRS 7.31</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its 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</td>
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<td><strong>IFRS 7.32A</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Qualitative disclosures in combination with quantitative disclosures enable users to gain an understanding of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and evaluate the entity's exposure to risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qualitative disclosures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, does the entity disclose:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The exposures to risk and how they arise</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Quantitative disclosures

**IFRS 7.34**

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

- **a.** Summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period 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 and chief executive officer.

- **IFRS 7.B7**

  - **b.** If the entity uses several methods to manage a risk or an exposure, the entity discloses information using the method or methods that are most relevant and reliable. IAS 8.10 also discusses relevance and reliability.

  - **c.** Concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b).

**IFRS 7.B8**

Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity (see IFRS 7.IG18).

**New**

IFRS 7.B8

For concentrations of risk, does the entity disclose:

- **a.** How management determines concentrations

- **b.** The shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (e.g., counterparty, geographical area, currency and/or market)

- **c.** The amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic

- **IFRS 7.IG19**

  In accordance with IFRS 7.B8, disclosure of concentrations of risk includes the shared characteristic that identify each concentration. For example, the shared characteristic may refer to geographical distribution of counterparties by groups of countries, individual countries or regions within countries.

**IFRS 7.35**

If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity’s exposure to risk during the period, does the entity provide further information that is representative?

- **IFRS 7.B9-B10**

  IFRS 7.36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:

  - **a.** Any amounts offset in accordance with IAS 32

  - **b.** Any impairment losses recognised in accordance with IAS 39

  Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:

  - **a.** Granting loans and receivables to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.

  - **b.** Entering into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. If the entity measures the resulting asset at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.

  - **c.** Granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

  - **d.** Making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.
Does the entity disclose by class of financial instrument:

a. The amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g., netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32.42), if the carrying amount does not represent the maximum exposure to credit risk

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

c. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Does the entity disclose by class of financial asset:

a. An analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period, but not impaired

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

Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

If 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 IFRS, does the entity disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:

a. The nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained

b. If the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations

Liquidity risk

Does the entity disclose:

a. A maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities

An entity discloses summary quantitative data about its exposure to liquidity risk on the basis of information provided internally to key management personnel. An entity explains how those data are determined.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity uses its judgement to determine appropriate time bands, which are consistent with how the entity manages risk.

In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity does not separate an embedded derivative from a hybrid (combined) financial instrument.

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

If the entity is committed to making amounts available in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay. For example, an undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date on which it can be drawn down.

For issued guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

The amounts in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Some relevant examples may be gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges), prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash, net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged, and contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (e.g., a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged and gross loan commitments.
Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows. If the amount payable is not fixed, the entity discloses the amount based on the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, if the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the reporting period.

b. A maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities, which 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:

a. An interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability
b. All loan commitments
c. How it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b)

The entity discloses a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk (e.g., financial assets that are readily saleable or expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities), if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk. Other factors that the entity considers in IFRS 7.39(c) include, but are not limited to, whether the entity has the following:

a. Committed borrowing facilities (e.g., commercial paper facilities) or other lines of credit (for example, stand-by credit facilities) that it can access to meet liquidity needs
b. Deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs
c. Very diverse funding sources
d. Significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources
e. Internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk
f. Instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (e.g., upon the downgrade of the entity’s credit rating)
g. Instruments that could require the posting of collateral (e.g., margin calls for derivatives)
h. Instruments that allow the entity to choose whether it settles its financial liabilities by delivering cash (or another financial asset) or by delivering its own shares

Or

i. Instruments that are subject to master netting agreements
d. Unless the information is included in the contractual maturity analysis required by IFRS 7.39(a) or 39(b) above, does the entity state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk if the outflow of cash (or another financial asset) could either:

► Occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data

Or

► Be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (e.g., for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis, but for which, the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement)

Market risk

Sensitivity analysis

Unless the entity complies with IFRS 7.41 below, does the entity disclose:

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 the end of the reporting period
b. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis
In accordance with IFRS 7.B3, the entity decides how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with the different characteristics about exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments.

If the entity is exposed to only one type of market risk in only one economic environment, it does not show disaggregated information. For this purpose:

a. Entities disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity at the end of the reporting period, assuming that a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. For example, if an entity has a floating rate liability at the end of the year, the entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss (that is, interest expense) for the current year if interest rates had varied by reasonably possible amounts.

b. Entities are not required to disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity for each change within a range of reasonably possible changes of the relevant risk variable. Disclosure of the effects of the changes at the limits of the reasonably possible range are sufficient.

In determining what a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable is, the entity considers the following:

a. The economic environments in which it operates. A reasonably possible change does not include remote or worst case scenarios or stress tests. Moreover, if the rate of change in the underlying risk variable is stable, the entity need not alter the chosen reasonably possible change in the risk variable. For example, assume that interest rates are 5% and an entity determines that a fluctuation in interest rates of ±50 basis points is reasonably possible. It would disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 4.5% or 5.5%. In the next period, interest rates have increased to 5.5%. The entity continues to believe that interest rates may fluctuate by ±50 basis points (i.e., the rate of change in interest rates is stable). The entity discloses the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 5% or 6%. The entity is not required to revise its assessment that interest rates might reasonably fluctuate, unless there is evidence that interest rates have become significantly more volatile.

b. The time frame over which it is making the assessment. The sensitivity analysis shows the effects of changes that are considered reasonably possible over the period until the entity will next present these disclosures, which is usually its next annual reporting period.

An entity must provide sensitivity analyses for the whole of its business, but may provide different types of sensitivity analyses for different classes of financial instruments.

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

a. The method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data

b. The objective of the method used and limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved

This applies even if such methodology measures only the potential for loss and does not measure the potential for gain. Such an entity might comply with IFRS 7.41(a) by disclosing the type of value-at-risk model used (e.g., whether the model relies on Monte Carlo simulations), an explanation about how the model works and the main assumptions (e.g., the holding period and confidence level). Entities might also disclose the historical observation period and weightings applied to observations within that period, an explanation of how options are dealt with in the calculations, and which volatilities and correlations (or, alternatively, Monte Carlo probability distribution simulations) are used.
**Currency risk**

Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

An entity discloses a sensitivity analysis for each currency to which it has significant exposure.

**Other price risk**

Other price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. To comply with IFRS 7.40, the entity might disclose the effect of a decrease in a specified stock market index, commodity price, or other risk variable. For example, if an entity gives residual value guarantees that are financial instruments, the entity discloses an increase or decrease in the value of the assets to which the guarantee applies.

Two examples of financial instruments that give rise to equity price risk are a holding of equities in another entity and an investment in a trust, which, in turn, holds investments in equity instruments. The fair values of such financial instruments are affected by changes in the market price of the underlying equity instruments.

Under IFRS 7.40(a), an entity discloses the sensitivity of profit or loss separately from the sensitivity of equity. For example, the sensitivity from instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed separately from the sensitivity of instruments whose changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments that the entity classifies as equity instruments are not remeasured. Neither profit or loss or equity will be affected by the equity price risk of those instruments. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is required.

**Other market risk disclosures**

628 IFRS 7.42

If the sensitivity analyses in IFRS 7.40-41 above are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (e.g., because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the reporting period), does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative?

629 IAS 1.80A

If the entity reclassifies:

a. A puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument

Or

b. 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, does it disclose:

   ▶ The amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity)
   ▶ The timing of the reclassification
   ▶ The reason for the reclassification

630 IAS 1.136A

For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, does the entity disclose:

a. Summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity
b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments if required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period

c. The expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments

d. Information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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631 IAS 1.13B(d) If the entity is a limited life entity, does it disclose the length of its life

**Offset financial assets and financial liabilities**

| IAS 32.43 | When an entity has the right to receive or pay a single net amount and intends to do so, it has, in effect, only a single financial asset or financial liability. In other circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately from each other consistently with their characteristics as resources or obligations of the entity. |

| IFRS 7.13A | Disclosures below also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32. |

632 IFRS 7.13C Does the entity separately disclose, in a tabular format (unless another format is more appropriate), recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that have been set-off in accordance with IFRS 32.42 or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, the following quantitative information:

| a. The gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities |
| b. The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position |
| c. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position |
| d. The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in b. above (for each instrument limited to the amount included in c. above), including: |
| ► Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 |
| ► Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral) |
| e. The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above |

633 IFRS 7.13E Does the entity disclose a description of the rights of set-off associated with the entity’s 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) above, including the nature of those rights

634 IFRS 7.13F Does the entity cross-refer the information of IFRS 7.13B-13E above if it is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements

**Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments (IFRIC 19)**

| IFRIC 19.11 | Does the entity disclose a gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of IFRIC 19 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes |

| IFRIC 19.2 | IFRIC 19 provides guidance for the accounting when an entity renegotiates terms of a liability, with the result that a debtor extinguishes a financial liability fully or partially by issuing equity instruments to the creditor. |

**Transition requirements**

<p>| New 635 IFRS 7.44l | When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2013), does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of initial application: |
| a. The original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39 |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<tr>
<td>b. The new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2013)</td>
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<td>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 (2013) requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify</td>
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<td>An entity must present these quantitative disclosures in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.</td>
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**New 637** IFRS 7.44J

When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2013), does the entity disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:

a. How it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2013) to those financial assets whose classification changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2013)

b. The reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss

**New 638** IFRS 7.44T

Disclosures required in the section below are only required under IFRS 9.7.2.13 in the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2013) is initially applied and are not required after that annual period.

**IFRS 7.44T**

At the date of initial application of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 (2013), does the entity disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:

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 (2013))

b. The changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in a measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2013)

**Disclosures required in IFRS 7.44U below are only required in the reporting period of the initial application of IFRS 9 (2013). However, if an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application, the disclosures in IFRS 7.44U(c) and 44U(d) must be made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.**

**New 639** IFRS 7.44U

In the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2013) is initially applied, does the entity disclose 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:

a. The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period

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 and financial liabilities had not been reclassified

c. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification

d. The interest income or expense recognized

**New 640** IFRS 7.44V

If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2013), do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, permit reconciliation between:

a. The measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2013)

b. The line items presented in the statements of financial position

**New 641** IFRS 7.44W

If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2013), do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application, permit reconciliation of:

a. The measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2013)

b. The class of financial instrument at the date of initial application
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts was issued in January 2014. The scope of IFRS 14 is limited to first-time adopters that recognised regulatory deferral account balances in their financial statements in accordance with their previous GAAP, as defined in IFRS 1First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (i.e., the accounting basis used by a first-time adopter immediately before adopting IFRS). An entity must apply IFRS 14 if its first annual IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

New 642 IFRS 14.C1
If the entity applies IFRS 14 in its first annual IFRS financial statements for a period earlier than the period beginning on or after 1 January 2016, does the entity disclose that fact
☐ ☐ ☐

Presentation

New 643 IFRS 14.20
Does the entity present separate line items in the statement of financial position for
a. The total of all regulatory deferral account debit balances
☐ ☐ ☐
b. The total of all regulatory deferral account credit balances
☐ ☐ ☐

IFRS 14.21
When an entity presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position, it shall not classify the totals of regulatory deferral account balances as current or non-current. Instead, the separate line items required by IFRS 14.20 shall be distinguished from the assets and liabilities that are presented in accordance with other Standards by the use of sub-totals, which are drawn before the regulatory deferral account balances are presented.

New 644 IFRS 14.22
Does the entity present, in the other comprehensive income section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the net movement in all regulatory deferral account balances for the reporting period that relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income
☐ ☐ ☐

New 645 IFRS 14.22
Does the entity use separate line items for the net movement, in accordance with other Standards
a. Related to the items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss
☐ ☐ ☐
b. Related to the items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met
☐ ☐ ☐

New 646 IFRS 14.23
Does the entity present a separate line item in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the separate statement of profit or loss, for the remaining net movement in all regulatory deferral account balances for the reporting period, excluding movements that are not reflected in profit or loss, such as amounts acquired.
☐ ☐ ☐

This separate line item above shall be distinguished from the income and expenses that are presented in accordance with other Standards by the use of a sub-total, which is drawn before the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances.

New 647 IFRS 14.24
When an entity recognises a deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability as a result of recognising regulatory deferral account balances, does the entity present the resulting deferred tax asset (liability) and the related movement in that deferred tax asset (liability) with the related regulatory deferral account balances and movements in those balances, instead of within the total presented in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes for deferred tax assets (liabilities) and the tax expense (income) (see IFRS 14.B9–B12).

New 648 IFRS 14.B11
Instead of IAS 12, does the entity present the deferred tax asset (liability) that arises as a result of recognising regulatory deferral account balances either
a. With the line items that are presented for the regulatory deferral account debit balances and credit balances or
☐ ☐ ☐
b. As a separate line item alongside the related regulatory deferral account debit balances and credit balances
☐ ☐ ☐

Instead of IAS 12, does the entity present the movement in the deferred tax asset (liability) that arises as a result of recognising regulatory deferral account balances either:

a. With the line items that are presented in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the movements in regulatory deferral account balances or
☐ ☐ ☐
b. As a separate line item alongside the related line items that are presented in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the movements in regulatory deferral account balances

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>New 650 IFRS 14.25</td>
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When an entity presents a discontinued operation or a disposal group in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, does the entity present any related regulatory deferral account balances and the net movement in those balances, as applicable, with the regulatory deferral account balances and movements in those balances, instead of within the disposal groups or discontinued operations (see IFRS 14.B19–B22)

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tr>
<td>New 651 IFRS 14.26</td>
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</table>

Instead of applying IFRS 5.33, does the entity present the movement in regulatory deferral account balances that arose from the rate-regulated activities of the discontinued operation either

a. Within the line item that is presented for movements in the regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or loss; or

b. As a separate line item alongside the related line item that is presented for movements in the regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or loss

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>New 652 IFRS 14.27</td>
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</table>

Instead of applying IFRS 5.38, does the entity present the total of the regulatory deferral account debit balances and credit balances that are part of the disposal group either

a. Within the line items that are presented for the regulatory deferral account debit balances and credit balances; or

b. As separate line items alongside the other regulatory deferral account debit balances and credit balances

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
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<tr>
<td>New 653 IFRS 14.28</td>
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If the entity chooses to include the regulatory deferral account balances and movements in those balances that are related to the disposal group or discontinued operation within the related regulated deferral account line items, does the entity disclose them separately as part of the analysis of the regulatory deferral account line items described IFRS 14.33

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 654 IFRS 14.29</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When an entity presents earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33 Earnings per Share, does entity present additional basic and diluted earnings per share, which are calculated using the earnings amounts required by IAS 33 but excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances (IFRS 14.B13–B14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 655 IFRS 14.30</td>
<td>☑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For each earnings per share amount presented in accordance with IAS 33, does the entity applying IFRS 14 present additional basic and diluted earnings per share amounts that are calculated in the same way, except that those amounts shall exclude the net movement in the regulatory deferral account balances. Consistent with the requirement in IAS 33.73, does an entity present the earnings per share required by IFRS 14.26 with equal prominence to the earnings per share required by IAS 33 for all periods presented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 656 IFRS 14.31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If the entity elects to apply IFRS 14, does it disclose information that enables users to assess:

a. The nature of, and the risks associated with, the rate regulation that establishes the price(s) that the entity can charge customers for the goods or services it provides

b. The effects of that rate regulation on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 657 IFRS 14.32</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To meet the disclosure objective IFRS 14.27, the entity shall consider all of the following:

a. The level of detail that is necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;

b. How much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;

c. How much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and

d. Whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 658 IFRS 14.33</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of activities subject to rate regulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 659 IFRS 14.34</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any of the disclosures set out in IFRS 14.30–36 are not considered relevant to meet the objective in IFRS 14.27, they may be omitted from the financial statements.
New 656 IFRS 14.28 If the disclosures provided in accordance with IFRS 14.30–36 are insufficient to meet the objective in IFRS 14.27, does the entity disclose additional information that is necessary to meet that objective

Disclosure made

Yes No N/A

New 657 IFRS 14.30 To help a user of the financial statements assess the nature of, and the risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulated activities, does the entity disclose for each type of rate-regulated activity

a. A brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process

b. The identity of the rate regulator(s)

► If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures), does the entity disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how it is related

c. How the future recovery of each class (i.e., each type of cost or income) of regulatory deferral account debit balance or reversal of each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance is affected by risks and uncertainty, for example:

► Demand risk (e.g., changes in consumer attitudes, the availability of alternative sources of supply or the level of competition)

► Regulatory risk (e.g., the submission or approval of a rate-setting application or the entity’s assessment of the expected future regulatory actions)

► Other risks (e.g., currency or other market risks)

IFRS 14.31 The disclosures required by IFRS 14.30 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

Explanation of recognised amounts

New 658 IFRS 14.32 Does the entity disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised and derecognised, and how they are measured initially and subsequently, including how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability and how any impairment loss is allocated

New 659 IFRS 14.33 For each type of rate-regulated activity, does the entity disclose the following information for each class of regulatory deferral account balance

a. A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, in a table unless another format is more appropriate. The entity shall apply judgement in deciding the level of detail necessary (see IFRS 14.28–29), but the following components would usually be relevant:

► The amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the statement of financial position as regulatory deferral account balances

► The amounts that have been recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period

► Other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates

b. The rate of return or discount rate (including a zero rate or a range of rates, when applicable) used to reflect the time value of money that is applicable to each class of regulatory deferral account balance

c. The remaining periods over which the entity expects to recover (or amortise) the carrying amount of each class of regulatory deferral account debit balance or to reverse each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance.

New 660 IFRS 14.34 When rate regulation affects the amount and timing of an entity’s income tax expense (income), does the entity disclose the impact of the rate regulation on the amounts of current and deferred tax recognised

New 661 IFRS 14.34 Does the entity separately disclose any regulatory deferral account balance that relates to taxation and the related movement in that balance
Disclosure made
Yes No N/A

New 662 IFRS 14.35 When an entity provides disclosures in accordance with IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities for an interest in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture that has rate-regulated activities and for which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised in accordance with this Standard, does the entity disclose
a. The amounts that are included for the regulatory deferral account debit and credit balances
b. The net movement in those balances for the interests disclosed (see IFRS 14.B25-B28)

New 663 IFRS 14.B25 Does the entity that recognises regulatory deferral account balances in accordance with IFRS 14 disclose the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances that is included within the amounts that are required to be disclosed by IFRS 12.12(e)

New 664 IFRS 14.B27 In addition to the information specified IFRS 12.12, 21, B10, B12-B13 and B16, does the entity that recognises regulatory deferral account balances in accordance with IFRS 14 also disclose
a. The total regulatory deferral account debit balance
b. The total regulatory deferral account credit balance
c. The net movements in those balances above, split between amounts recognised in profit or loss and amounts recognised in other comprehensive income, for each entity for which those IFRS 12 disclosures are required

New 665 IFRS 14.B28 In addition to the information required by IFRS 12.19 (listed in the section Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities), does the entity that elects to apply IFRS 14 disclose the portion of that gain or loss that is attributable to derecognising regulatory deferral account balances in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost

New 666 IFRS 14.36 When an entity concludes that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, does the entity disclose
a. That fact
b. The reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued in May 2014. It applies to all contracts with customers, with limited exceptions. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Earlier application is permitted.

Transition to IFRS 15

IFRS 15.C3 An entity adopts IFRS 15 using one of the following two methods:
a. Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, subject to the expedients in IFRS 15.C5
Or

IFRS 15.C2 b. Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 recognised at the date of initial application in accordance with IFRS 15.C7-C8
For the purposes of the transition requirements:
a. The date of initial application is the start of the reporting period in which an entity first applies IFRS 15
b. A completed contract is a contract for which the entity has transferred all of the goods or services identified in accordance with IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations

New 667 IFRS 15.C1 If the entity applies IFRS 15 in its first annual IFRS financial statements for a period earlier than the beginning on or after 1 January 2017, does the entity disclose that fact

IFRS 15.C3(a)

Full retrospective approach

New 668 IAS 8.22 If IFRS 15 is applied retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 15.C3(a), does the entity disclose the adjustment to the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts for each prior period presented as if the entity had always applied the new accounting policy
If the initial application of IFRS 15 has an effect on the current period or any prior period presented or might have an effect on future periods, unless it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, does the entity disclose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title of the IFRS</th>
<th>That the change in accounting policy is in accordance with its transitional provisions, if applicable</th>
<th>The nature of the change in accounting policy</th>
<th>The description of transitional provisions, if applicable</th>
<th>The transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods, if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IAS 33.2

f. The amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected and the basic and diluted earnings per share for the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period for which IFRS 15 is applied, to the extent practicable (if IAS 33 applies to the entity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Yes</th>
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</table>

If IFRS 15 is first applied, an entity need only present the quantitative information required by IAS 8.28(f) for the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period for which IFRS 15 is applied (the ‘immediately preceding period’) and only if the entity applies IFRS 15 retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 15.C3(a). An entity may also present this information for the current period or for earlier comparative periods, but is not required to do so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

Does the entity disclose all of the following for any of the practical expedients in IFRS 15.C5 that it uses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expedients that have been used</th>
<th>To the extent reasonably possible, a qualitative assessment of the estimated effect of applying each of those expedients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An entity may use one or more of the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 15 retrospectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Completed contracts</th>
<th>Variable consideration</th>
<th>Remaining performance obligations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For completed contracts, an entity need not restate contracts that begin and end within the same annual reporting period.</td>
<td>For completed contracts that have variable consideration, an entity may use the transaction price at the date the contract was completed rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods.</td>
<td>An entity need not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise that amount as revenue. (see IFRS 15.120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modified retrospective approach

If IFRS 15 is applied retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 15.C3(b), for reporting periods that include the date of initial application does the entity provide both of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of IFRS 15 as compared to IAS 11, IAS 18 and related Interpretations that were in effect before the change</th>
<th>An explanation of the reasons for significant changes identified in IFRS 15.C8(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an entity elects to apply IFRS 15 retrospectively in accordance with IFRS 15.C3(b), the entity must recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. Under this transition method, an entity must apply IFRS 15 retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application (for example, 1 January 2017 for an entity with a 31 December year-end).
Disclosure made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>672</td>
<td>IFRS 15.105</td>
<td>Does the entity present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>IFRS 15.108</td>
<td>A receivable is an entity’s right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, an entity would recognise a receivable if it has a present right to payment even though that amount may be subject to refund in the future. An entity must account for a receivable in accordance with IFRS 9 or IAS 39, as applicable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>IFRS 15.107</td>
<td>Upon initial recognition of a receivable from a contract with a customer, does the entity present any difference between the measurement of the receivable in accordance with IFRS 9 or IAS 39, as applicable, and the corresponding amount of revenue as an expense (for example, as an impairment loss)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>IFRS 15.106</td>
<td>If the entity performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, does the entity present the contract as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>676</td>
<td>IFRS 15.109</td>
<td>If the entity uses an alternative description for a contract asset, does the entity provide sufficient information for a user of the financial statements to distinguish between receivables and contract assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>IFRS 15.65</td>
<td>Does the entity present the effects of financing (interest revenue or interest expense) separately from revenue from contracts with customers in the statement of comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>IFRS 15.B25</td>
<td>Does the entity present the asset for an entity’s right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability separately from the refund liability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>IFRS 15.110</td>
<td>The objective of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 15 is for an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Presentation**

**The existence of a significant financing component in the contract**

Does the entity present the effects of financing (interest revenue or interest expense) separately from revenue from contracts with customers in the statement of comprehensive income?

Interest revenue or interest expense is recognised only to the extent that a contract asset (or receivable) or a contract liability is recognised in accounting for a contract with a customer.

**Sale with a right of return**

Does the entity present the asset for an entity’s right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability separately from the refund liability?

An asset recognised for an entity’s right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability shall initially be measured by reference to the former carrying amount of the product (for example, inventory) less any expected costs to recover those products (including potential decreases in the value to the entity of returned products). At the end of each reporting period, an entity must update the measurement of the asset arising from changes in expectations about products to be returned.

**Disclosures**

The objective of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 15 is for an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

To achieve the disclosure objective stated in IFRS 15.110, does the entity disclose qualitative and quantitative information about all of the following:
Disclosure made

Yes  No  N/A

a. Its contracts with customers (see IFRS 15.113-122)☐ ☐ ☐
b. The significant judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying IFRS 15 to those contracts (see IFRS 15.123-126)☐ ☐ ☐
c. Any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer in accordance with paragraph IFRS 15.91 or IFRS 15.95 (see IFRS 15.127-128)☐ ☐ ☐

New 680  IFRS 15.111

Does the entity consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements☐ ☐ ☐

New 681  IFRS 15.111

Does the entity 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 substantially different characteristics☐ ☐ ☐

 IFRS 15.112

An entity need not disclose information in accordance with IFRS 15 if it has provided the information in accordance with another standard.

Contracts with customers

New 682  IFRS 15.113

Does an entity disclose all of the following amounts for the reporting period unless those amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with other standards:

a. Revenue recognised from contracts with customers, which the entity must disclose separately from its other sources of revenue☐ ☐ ☐
b. Any impairment losses recognised (in accordance with IFRS 9 or IAS 39, as applicable) on any receivables or contract assets arising from the entity’s contracts with customers, which the entity must disclose separately from impairment losses from other contracts☐ ☐ ☐

Disaggregation of revenue

New 683  IFRS 15.114

Does an entity disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors☐ ☐ ☐

 IFRS 15.114

IFRS 15.114 requires an entity to disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Consequently, the extent to which an entity’s revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances that pertain to the entity’s contracts with customers. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the objective in IFRS 15.114 for disaggregating revenue. Other entities may meet the objective by using only one type of category to disaggregate revenue. When selecting the type of category (or categories) to use to disaggregate revenue, an entity must consider how information about the entity’s revenue has been presented for other purposes, including all of the following:

a. Disclosures presented outside the financial statements (for example, in earnings releases, annual reports or investor presentations)☐ ☐ ☐
b. Information regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker for evaluating the financial performance of operating segments☐ ☐ ☐
c. Other information that is similar to the types of information identified in IFRS 15.B88(a) and (b) and that is used by the entity or users of the entity’s financial statements to evaluate the entity’s financial performance or make resource allocation decisions☐ ☐ ☐

Examples of categories that might be appropriate include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

➢ Type of good or service (for example, major product lines)
➢ Geographical region (for example, country or region)
➢ Market or type of customer (for example, government and non-government customers)
➢ Type of contract (for example, fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts)
➢ Contract duration (for example, short-term and long-term contracts)
➢ Timing of transfer of goods or services (for example, revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time and revenue from goods or services transferred over time)
➢ Sales channels (for example, goods sold directly to consumers and goods sold through intermediaries)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New 684</th>
<th>IFRS 15.115</th>
<th>If the entity applies IFRS 8 Operating Segments, does the entity disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with IFRS 15.114) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 685</td>
<td>IFRS 15.116</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose all of the following: a. The opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed b. Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period c. Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 686</td>
<td>IFRS 15.117, IFRS 15.119</td>
<td>Does the entity explain how the timing of satisfaction of its performance obligations (see IFRS 15.119(a)) relates to the typical timing of payment (see IFRS 15.119(b)) and the effect that those factors have on the contract asset and contract liability balances; the explanation provided may use qualitative information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 687</td>
<td>IFRS 15.118</td>
<td>Does the entity provide an explanation (with both qualitative and quantitative information) of the significant changes in the contract asset and the contract liability balances during the reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 15.118</td>
<td>Examples of changes in the entity’s balances of contract assets and contract liabilities include any of the following: a. Changes due to business combinations b. Cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue that affect the corresponding contract asset or contract liability, including adjustments arising from a change in the measure of progress, a change in an estimate of the transaction price (including any changes in the assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) or a contract modification c. Impairment of a contract asset d. A change in the time frame for a right to consideration to become unconditional (i.e., for a contract asset to be reclassified to a receivable) e. A change in the time frame for a performance obligation to be satisfied (i.e., for the recognition of revenue arising from a contract liability)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 688</td>
<td>IFRS 15.119</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of all of the following: a. When the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations (for example, upon shipment, upon delivery, as services are rendered or upon completion of service), including when performance obligations are satisfied in a bill-and-hold arrangement b. The significant payment terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For example, when payment is typically due, whether the contract has a significant financing component, whether the consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained in accordance with IFRS 15.56–58.</td>
<td>a. The nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, highlighting any performance obligations to arrange for another party to transfer goods or services (i.e., if the entity is acting as an agent) b. Obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations c. Types of warranties and related obligations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 689</td>
<td>IFRS 15.120</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose all of the following information about its remaining performance obligations: a. The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Disclosure made**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. An explanation of when the entity expects to recognise as revenue the amount disclosed in accordance with IFRS 15.120(a), which the entity discloses in either of the following ways:

- On a quantitative basis using the time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations
- By using qualitative information

New 690  
**IFRS 15.122**

Does the entity explain qualitatively whether it is applying the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 and whether any consideration from contracts with customers is not included in the transaction price and, therefore, not included in the information disclosed in accordance with IFRS 15.120

*IFRS 15.121*

As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose the information in IFRS 15.120 for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met:

a. The performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less.

b. The entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with IFRS 15.816. That is, if an entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity’s performance completed to date (for example, a service contract in which an entity bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided), as a practical expedient, the entity may recognise revenue in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.

**Significant judgements in the application of IFRS 15**

New 691  
**IFRS 15.123**

Does the entity disclose the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying IFRS 15 that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. In particular, does the entity explain the judgements, and changes in the judgements, used in determining both of the following:

a. The timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (see IFRS 15.124-125)

b. The transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations (see IFRS 15.126)

**Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations**

New 692  
**IFRS 15.124**

For performance obligations that the entity satisfies over time, does the entity disclose both of the following:

a. The methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied)

b. An explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services

New 693  
**IFRS 15.125**

For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, does the entity disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services

**Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations**

New 694  
**IFRS 15.126**

Does the entity disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for all of the following:

a. Determining the transaction price, which includes, but is not limited to, estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and measuring non-cash consideration

b. Assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained

c. Allocating the transaction price, including:
   - Estimating stand-alone selling prices of promised goods or services
   - Allocating discounts to a specific part of the contract (if applicable)
   - Allocating variable consideration to a specific part of the contract (if applicable)

d. Measuring obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations

**Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer**

New 695  
**IFRS 15.127**

Does the entity describe both of the following:

a. The judgements made in determining the amount of the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer
b. The method it uses to determine the amortisation for each reporting period
Does the entity disclose all of the following:

| a. The closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with IFRS 15.91 or 95), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup costs) |
| b. The amount of amortisation recognised in the reporting period |
| c. The amount of any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period |

**Practical expedients**

If the entity elects to use the practical expedient in IFRS15.63 regarding the existence of a significant financing component, does the entity disclose that fact?

As a practical expedient, an entity need not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

If the entity elects to use the practical expedient in IFRS15.94 regarding the incremental costs of obtaining a contract, does the entity disclose that fact?

As a practical expedient, an entity may recognise the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

**IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014), disclosures for financial instruments IFRS 9 (2014), IFRS 7 and IAS 32**

Items in this section set out the disclosure requirements if the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014), if the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009, or 2010 or 2013), refer to the section ‘Adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010 or 2013), disclosures for financial instruments IFRS 9 (2010 or 2013), IFRS 7 and IAS 32’ in this checklist. If the entity does not adopt IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, but continues to apply IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, refer to the ‘Financial instruments’ section in this checklist.

In December 2011, the Board issued an amendment to IFRS 9 modifying the implementation date from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

At its February 2014 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 will be annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

If an entity elects to apply IFRS 9 (2014), it must apply all of the requirements in IFRS 9 (2014) at the same time (but see also IFRS 9.7.1.2, 7.2.2116 and 7.3.2).

If an entity elects to apply only those paragraphs, does the entity disclose that fact and, at the same time, apply the amendments in IFRS 9, Appendix C

Notwithstanding the requirements in IFRS 9.7.1.1, an entity may elect to apply the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in IFRS 9.5.7.1(c), 5.7.7-5.7.9, 7.2.142 and B5.7.5-B5.7.20 without applying the other requirements in this standard.

If an entity elects to apply only those paragraphs, does the entity disclose that fact and provide on an ongoing basis the related disclosures set out in IFRS 7.10–11 (as amended by IFRS 9, issued in October 2010)

**First-time application of IFRS 9 (2014)**

An entity must apply this IFRS retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, except as specified in IFRS 9.7.2.4 - IFRS 9.7.2.26 and IFRS 9.7.2.28.

Despite the requirements of IFRS 9.7.2.1, an entity that adopts the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 (2014) must provide the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.42L - O. The entity need not restate prior periods. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight, if an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity must recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period.
that includes the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. However, if an entity restates prior periods, the restated financial statements must reflect all of the requirements in IFRS 9 (2014).

If an entity prepares interim financial reports in accordance with IAS 34, the entity need not apply the requirements in IFRS 9 (2014) to interim periods prior to the date of initial application if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8).

New 702  IFRS 7.42I
In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, does the entity disclose the following information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application:

a. The original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39 or in accordance with a previous version of IFRS 9 (if the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9 involves more than one date of initial application for different requirements)

b. The new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9

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 requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify at the date of initial application

Does the entity present these quantitative disclosures in a table unless another format is more appropriate

New 703  IFRS 7.42J
In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, does the entity disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:

a. How it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9

b. The reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss at the date of initial application

In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.2, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore, this paragraph may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application.

New 704  IFRS 7.42L
When required by IFRS 7.42K, does the entity disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, showing separately:

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)

b. The changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9

Please note that the disclosures in IFRS 7.42L-N need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9

New 705  IFRS 7.42M
When required by IFRS 7.42K, does the entity disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost and, in the case of financial assets, that have been reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss so that they are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:

a. The fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period

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
| New | 706 | IFRS 7.42N | When required by IFRS 7.42K, does the entity disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:

a. The effective interest rate determined on the date of initial application

b. The interest revenue or expense recognised

If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as the new gross carrying amount at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9.7.2.11), are the disclosures in this paragraph made for each reporting period until derecognition |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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</table>

| New | 707 | IFRS 7.42O | When an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.42K–42N, does the entity reconcile those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25, as at the date of initial application, permit reconciliation between:

a. The measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9

b. The class of financial instrument

On the date of initial application of section 5.5 of IFRS 9, 9.5.5, does the entity disclose information that would permit the reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with IAS 39 and the provisions in accordance with IAS 37 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with IFRS 9, which for financial assets:

a. Is the disclosure provided by the related financial assets’ measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9; and

b. Does the disclosure separately show the effect of the changes in the measurement category on the loss allowance at that date |

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<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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| New | 708 | IFRS 7.42P | In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.4, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 for an entity to assess a modified time value of money element in accordance with IFRS 9.84.1.9B–94.1.9D based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in IFRS 9.84.1.9B–94.1.9D. |

Does the entity disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in IFRS 9.84.1.9B–94.1.9D until those financial assets are derecognised. |

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| New | 709 | IFRS 7.42R | In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.5, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application for an entity to assess whether the fair value of a prepayment feature was insignificant in accordance with IFRS 9.84.1.12(d) based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.84.1.12. |

Does the entity disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.84.1.12 until those financial assets are derecognised. |

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<th>Disclosure made</th>
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Financial instruments

Items in this section set out the disclosure requirements if the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014). If the entity adopts IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009 or 2010 or 2013), refer to the ‘Adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010), disclosures for financial instruments IFRS 9 (2010) and IAS 32 section’ in this checklist. If the entity does not adopt IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, but continues to apply IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, refer to the Financial Instruments section in this checklist. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>711 IFRS 7.6</th>
<th>712 IFRS 7.7</th>
<th>New 713 IFRS 7.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If disclosures are required by class of financial instrument, does the entity:</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to its financial position and performance</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, the carrying amounts of each of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. 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</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the relevant items in the statement of financial position</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRS 7.81 - 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Those mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRS 7.6 requires the entity to 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. These classes are determined by the entity and, as such, are distinct from the categories of financial instruments specified in IFRS 9.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In determining classes of financial instruments, an entity, at minimum:</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Distinguishes between instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Treats as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of this IFRS</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Those that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The entity decides how much detail it provides to satisfy the requirements, how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements, and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics, in the light of its circumstances. It is necessary to balance between excessive detail and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation. For example, an entity must not obscure important information by including it among a large amount of insignificant detail. Similarly, an entity must not aggregate information so that it obscures important differences between individual transactions or associated risks.</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Financial assets measured at amortised cost</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New 714 IFRS 7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the entity designated a financial asset (or group of financial assets) as measured at fair value through profit or loss that would otherwise be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost, does it disclose:</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRS 7.36(a)(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS 7.36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period</td>
<td></td>
<td>► Investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRS 7.36(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk (see IFRS 7.36(b))</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. The 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:

- As the change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk

- Using an alternative method that the entity believes more faithfully represents the change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in credit risk of the asset

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.

d. The amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the reporting period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated

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An entity presents a gain or loss on a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss, as follows:

a. The change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income

b. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk described in (a) would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

If these requirements were to create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, an entity must present all gains and losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss.

New 715

If the entity (a) designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 and (b) is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.5.7.7) does it disclose:

- 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

- 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

- Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period, including the reason for such transfers

- If a liability is derecognised during the reporting period, the amount (if any) presented in other comprehensive income that was realised at derecognition

New 716

If the entity (a) designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.4.2.2 and (b) 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 9.5.7.7-8) does it disclose:

- 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

- 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

Does the entity disclose:

- 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), including an explanation of why the method is appropriate.

- 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) and 10A(a) or IFRS 9.5.7.7(a) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk:

  - The reasons for reaching this conclusion
The factors the entity believes are relevant

If the entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability’s credit risk in profit or loss (to comply with c. above), the disclosure must include a detailed description of the economic relationship described in IFRS 9.B5.7.6

When an entity designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, it must determine whether presenting in other comprehensive income the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. An accounting mismatch would be created or enlarged if presenting the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would result in a greater mismatch in profit or loss than if those amounts were presented in profit or loss.

To make that determination, an entity must assess whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such an expectation must be based on an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of the other financial instrument.

Financial assets investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

If an entity designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as permitted by IFRS 9.5.7.5, does it disclose:

a. Which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
b. The reasons for using this presentation alternative
c. The fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period
d. Dividends recognised during the period, showing separately:
   ▶ Those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period
   ▶ Those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period
e. Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period and the reason for such transfers

If an entity derecognises investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, does it disclose:

a. The reasons for disposing of the investments
b. The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition
c. The cumulative gain or loss on disposal

Reclassification

If the entity, in the current or previous reporting periods, has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9 (2014), does the entity disclose:

a. The date of reclassification
b. A detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements
c. The amount reclassified into and out of each category
d. For any financial assets reclassified out of the amortised cost measurement category so that they are measured at fair value through profit or loss, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortised cost of the financial asset carrying amount and its fair value at the reclassification date
e. For any financial asset reclassified out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income that is reclassified to profit or loss
### New 721 IFRS 7.12C
**IFRS 9.4.4.1**
For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition of assets reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.4.4.1, does the entity disclose:

- a. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification
- b. The interest income recognised

### New 722 IFRS 7.12D
If the entity has reclassified financial assets so that they are measured at amortised cost since its last annual reporting date, does it disclose: if, since its last annual reporting date, an entity has reclassified financial assets out of the fair value through other comprehensive income category so that they are measured at amortised cost or out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, does the entity disclose:

- a. The fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period
- 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

### New 723 IFRS 7.44 UT
If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2014), the disclosures in IFRS 7.44U(c) and 44U(d) must be made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.

- The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification
- The interest income or expense recognised

### Transfers of financial assets

### New 724 IFRS 7.42A
Does the entity present the disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H in a single note in its financial statements

### New 725 IFRS 7.42B
Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:

- a. To understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities
- b. To evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets

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**IFRS 7.42A**
The disclosures required by IFRS 7.42B-42H relating to transferred financial assets supplement the other disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. The entity provides these disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred.

For these disclosures, an entity transfers all or part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset), if it either:

- a. Transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset
- Or
- b. Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement (commonly referred to as a ‘pass-through arrangement’)

Note: the meaning of ‘transfer’ in IFRS 7 differs from that in IFRS 9 with respect to pass-through arrangements. In particular, for pass-through arrangements to qualify as transfers under IFRS 9, all three conditions in IFRS 9.3.2.5 (commonly referred to as the pass-through conditions) need to be met. In contrast, pass-through conditions need not be met for pass-through arrangements to be within the scope of IFRS 7. Accordingly, an arrangement whereby a reporting entity (including any consolidated special purpose entity) issues notes payable to investors that are contractually referenced to specified assets, and are non-recourse to the group, falls within the scope of these disclosure requirements, irrespective of whether such an arrangement meets all the IFRS 9 pass-through conditions.
Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

To meet the objectives in item IFRS 7.42B(a) above, does the entity disclose for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:

a. The nature of the transferred assets
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

b. The nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

c. A description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including any restrictions arising from the transfer on the entity’s use of the transferred assets
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

d. When the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out
   - [ ] The fair value of the transferred assets
   - [ ] The fair value of the associated liabilities
   - [ ] The net position
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

e. When the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

These disclosures are required at each reporting date at which the entity continues to recognise the transferred financial asset, regardless of when the transfer occurred.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

IFRS 7.B33

New 727

IFRS 7.42E

New 726

IFRS 9.3.2.6(c)(ii)

IFRS 7.B32

To meet the objectives IFRS 7.42B(b), when the entity derecognises financial assets, but has continuing involvement in them, does the entity disclose for each type of continuing involvement at the reporting date:

a. The carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity’s statement of financial position and represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which those assets and liabilities are recognised
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

b. The fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity’s continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

c. The amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and how the maximum exposure to loss is determined
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

d. The undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee for the transferred assets
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

Examples of cash outflows to repurchase the derecognised financial assets include the strike price in an option agreement or the repurchase price in a repurchase agreement. If the cash outflow is variable, then the amounts disclosed are based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date.

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
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] N/A

The maturity analysis should distinguish cash flows that are required to be paid (e.g., forward contracts), cash flows that the entity may be required to pay (e.g., written put options) and cash flows that the entity might choose to pay (e.g., purchased call options).

An entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands in preparing the maturity analysis. If there is a range of possible maturities, the cash flows are included on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can be required or is permitted to pay.
### Disclosure Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>f.</strong> Qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures in (a)–(e), that includes a description of: <strong>The derecognised financial assets and the nature and purpose of the continuing involvement retained after transferring those assets</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The risks to which an entity is exposed, including:</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>A description of how the entity manages the risk inherent in its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>Whether the entity is required to bear losses before other parties, and the ranking and amounts of losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity’s interest in the asset (i.e., its continuing involvement in the asset)</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>A description of any triggers associated with obligations to provide financial support or to repurchase a transferred financial asset</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>An entity may aggregate the information required by IFRS 7.42E above for a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement.</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New</strong></td>
<td><strong>728</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IFRS 7.42G</strong></td>
<td>Does the entity disclose, for each reporting period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented, for each type of continuing involvement:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets, including:</td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>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</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>If that gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole, whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity’s continuing involvement (for example, fair value changes in derivative instruments)</td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 (for example, if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period):</td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>When the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (for example, the last five days before the end of the reporting period)</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>The amount recognised (for example, related gains or losses) from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► <strong>The total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period</strong></td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplementary Information

Does the entity disclose any additional information that it considers necessary to meet the disclosure objectives of IFRS 7.42B above | Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ |

According to the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.42E-42H, an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. However, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:

a. Normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action

b. Forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset

c. An arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions
The assessment of continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset for the purpose of the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.42E-42H is made at the level of the reporting entity.

An entity aggregates its continuing involvement into types that are representative of the entity's exposure to risks. For example, by type of financial instrument (e.g., guarantees or call options) or by type of transfer (e.g., factoring of receivables, securitisations and secured lending).

The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle, issued in September 2014, amended IFRS 7.B30 and added IFRS 7.B30A to clarify how the guidance in IFRS 7.42C is applied to arrangements such as servicing contracts. An entity must apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except that an entity need not apply the amendments to paragraphs B30 and B30A for any period presented that begins before the annual period for which the entity first applies those amendments. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period it must disclose that fact.

Collateral

Does the entity disclose:

a. The carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9.2.3.23(a)

b. The terms and conditions relating to the pledge

If a transferor provides non-cash collateral (such as debt or equity instruments) to the transferee, the accounting for the collateral by the transferor and the transferee depends on whether the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the collateral and whether the transferor has defaulted. If the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, then the transferor reclassifies that asset in its statement of financial position (for example, as a loaned asset, pledged equity instrument or repurchase receivable) separately from other assets.

Some transactions involving the provision of non-cash financial collateral may be considered transfers that fall within the scope of IFRS 7.42D (e.g., non cash collateral transferred in a repo). This would normally be the case when: (a) the transferee's rights to control the asset are not conditional on the transferor's default. This is often evidenced by the transfer of legal ownership and/or the transferee's ability to re-sell or re-pledge the financial asset; or (b) when the arrangement is considered a pass-through arrangement. Collateral pledged or received subject to a netting arrangement would also fall within the scope of the offsetting disclosures irrespective of whether or not the collateral meets the offsetting criteria.

If the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and may sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, does the entity disclose:

a. The fair value of the collateral held

b. The fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it

c. The terms and conditions associated with its use of this collateral

Allowance account for credit losses

Does an entity disclose the loss allowance in the notes to the financial statements? If financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (for example, an allowance account or similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, does the entity reconcile changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets?

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.2A is not reduced by a loss allowance and an entity should not present the loss allowance separately in the statement of financial position as a reduction of the carrying amount of the financial asset.
Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

733  **IFRS 7.17**
If the entity issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), does the entity disclose the existence of those features

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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Defaults and breaches

734  **IFRS 7.18**
For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, does the entity disclose:

a. Details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable

b. The carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period

c. Whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue

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<td>Yes</td>
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735  **IFRS 7.19**
If, during the reporting period, there are breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in IFRS 7.18, does the entity disclose the same information as required by IFRS 7.18 if those breaches permit 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)

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Statement of comprehensive income

Items of income, expense, gains and losses

New 736  **IFRS 7.20(a)**
Does the entity disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes:

Net gains or net losses on:

- Financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
  - Net gains or net losses on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, or subsequently in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1
  - Net gains or net losses on financial assets or financial liabilities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 (e.g., financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9)
  - Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:

Please note that this applies only if the liability was designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option

- The amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income
- The amount of gain or loss recognised in profit or loss
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.2A, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period

New 737  **IFRS 7.20(b)**
Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.2A (showing these amounts separately) or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss:

a. Total interest revenue
b. Total interest expense

**IFRS 4.35(d)**
The entity discloses the total interest expense recognised in profit or loss, but does not need to calculate such interest expense using the effective interest method as required under IFRS 7.20(b) for financial instruments that contain a discretionary participation feature.
Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:

a. Financial assets and measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss

b. 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

Yes No N/A

Does the entity disclose either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, the interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with IAS 39.AG93

Yes No N/A

If the entity derecognised a financial asset measured at amortised cost, does the entity disclose:

New 741

a. An analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of those financial assets, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition

b. The reasons for derecognising those financial assets

Yes No N/A

Other disclosures

Accounting policies

Does the entity disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements in relation to financial instruments

Yes No N/A

Does the entity disclose, for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

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

b. The criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition

c. How the entity satisfied the conditions in IFRS 9.4.2.2 for such designation

Yes No N/A

For financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, does the entity disclose:

New 744

a. The nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss

b. How the entity has satisfied the criteria in paragraph 4.1.5 of IFRS 9 for such designation

c. Whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (IFRS 9.3.1.2).

d. Whether an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:

   ▶ 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
   ▶ The criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (refer to IFRS 7.16)

e. Does the entity disclose how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined, for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income

f. The criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred

g. If 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

Yes No N/A

Does the entity disclose management's judgements for financial instruments that have the most significant effect on the financial statements

Yes No N/A
Hedge accounting

Does the entity apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.21B-24F for those risk exposures that an entity hedges and for which it elects to apply hedge accounting. Hedge accounting disclosures must provide information about:

a. An entity’s risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk (see IFRS 7.22A-C)

b. How the entity’s hedging activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows (see IFRS 7.23A-F)

c. The effect that hedge accounting has had on the entity’s statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity (see IFRS 7.24A-F)

An entity must present the required disclosures in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, an entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

To meet the objectives of paragraph 21A, an entity must (except as otherwise specified below) determine how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. However, an entity must use the same level of aggregation or disaggregation that it uses for the disclosure requirements of related information in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

When paragraphs 22A-24F require the entity to separate by risk category the information disclosed, the entity must determine each risk category on the basis of the risk exposures an entity decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. An entity must determine risk categories consistently for all hedge accounting disclosures.

An entity must explain its risk management strategy for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. This explanation should enable users of financial statements to evaluate (for example):

a. How each risk arises

b. How the entity manages each risk; this includes whether the entity hedges an item in its entirety for all risks or hedges a risk component (or components) of an item and why

c. The extent of risk exposures that the entity manages

To meet the requirements in IFRS 7.22A, does the entity provide information that includes (but is not limited to) a description of:

a. The hedging instruments that are used (and how they are used) to hedge risk exposures

b. How the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness

c. How the entity establishes the hedge ratio and what the sources of hedge ineffectiveness are

When an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see IFRS 9.6.3.7) does the entity provide, in addition to the disclosures required by IFRS 9. 22A and 22B, qualitative or quantitative information about:

a. How the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole)

b. How the risk component relates to the item in its entirety (e.g., the designated risk component historically covered on average 80% of the changes in fair value of the item as a whole)
Unless exempted by IFRS 9.23C, does the entity disclose, by risk category, quantitative information to allow users of its financial statements to evaluate the terms and conditions of hedging instruments and how they affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of the entity?

To meet the requirement in IFRS 9.23A, does the entity provide a breakdown that discloses:

a. A profile of the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument

b. If applicable, the average price or rate (e.g., strike or forward prices, etc.) of the hedging instrument

In situations in which an entity frequently resets (i.e., discontinues and restarts) hedging relationships because both the hedging instrument and the hedged item frequently change (i.e., the entity uses a dynamic process in which both the exposure and the hedging instruments used to manage that exposure do not remain the same for long – such as in the example in IFRS 9.B6.5.24(b)) the entity is exempt from providing the disclosures required by IFRS 7.23A and 23B. In such a situation, does the entity disclose:

a. Information about the ultimate risk management strategy in relation to those hedging relationships

b. A description of how it reflects its risk management strategy by using hedge accounting and designating those particular hedging relationships

c. An indication of how frequently the hedging relationships are discontinued and restarted as part of the entity’s process in relation to those hedging relationships

Does the entity disclose by risk category a description of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness that are expected to affect the hedging relationship during its term?

If other sources of hedge ineffectiveness emerge in a hedging relationship, does the entity disclose those sources by risk category and explain the resulting hedge ineffectiveness?

For cash flow hedges, does the entity disclose a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had been used in the previous period, but which is no longer expected to occur?

Does the entity disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation):

a. The carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities)

b. The line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument

c. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period

d. The nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments

Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items by risk category for fair value hedges:

a. The carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities)

b. The accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities)

c. The line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item

d. The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period

e. The accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.10

Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items by risk category for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:
<p>| IFRS 9.6.5.11(c) | a. The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (i.e., for cash flow hedges the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.11(c)) | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.6.5.11 | b. The balances in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve for continuing hedges that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.11 and 6.5.13(a) | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.6.5.11 | c. The balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve from any hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied | Yes | No | N/A |
| New 757 IFRS 7.24C(a) | Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts by risk category for fair value hedges: | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.5.7.5 | a. Hedge ineffectiveness – i.e., the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item – recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5) | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.5.7.5 | b. The line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness | Yes | No | N/A |
| New 758 IFRS 7.24C(b) | Does the entity disclose separately, in tabular format, the following amounts by risk category for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation: | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.6.6.4 | f. For hedges of net positions, the hedging gains or losses recognised in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income (see IFRS 9.6.6.4) | Yes | No | N/A |
| New 759 IFRS 7.24D | When the volume of hedging relationships to which the exemption in IFRS 7.23C applies is unrepresentative of normal volumes during the period (i.e., the volume at the reporting date does not reflect the volumes during the period) does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the volumes are unrepresentative. | Yes | No | N/A |
| New 760 IFRS 7.24E | Does the entity provide a reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 1 that, taken together: | Yes | No | N/A |
| IFRS 9.6.5.16 | c. Differentiates between the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge transaction-related hedged items, and the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for those amounts in accordance with IFRS 9.6.5.16 | Yes | No | N/A |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New 761</th>
<th>IFRS 7.24F</th>
<th>Does the entity separately disclose the information required by IFRS 7.24E by risk category. This disaggregation by risk may be provided in the notes to the financial statements</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>New 762</td>
<td>IFRS 7.24G</td>
<td>If an entity designated a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss because it uses a credit derivative to manage the credit risk of that financial instrument, does the entity disclose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
<td>a. For credit derivatives that have been used to manage the credit risk of financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1, a reconciliation of each of the nominal amount and the fair value at the beginning and at the end of the period</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
<td>b. The gain or loss recognised in profit or loss on designation of a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.6.7.4(b)</td>
<td>c. On discontinuation of measuring a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, at fair value through profit or loss, that financial instrument's fair value that has become the new carrying amount in accordance with IFRS 9.6.7.4(b) and the related nominal or principal amount (except for providing comparative information in accordance with IAS 1, an entity does not need to continue this disclosure in subsequent periods)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 763</td>
<td>IFRS 7.25</td>
<td>Does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount (except for those noted in IFRS 7.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 764</td>
<td>IFRS 7.26</td>
<td>In disclosing fair values, does the entity 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 13.5-7</td>
<td>Please note that for fair value measurements (whether recognised or only disclosed), the entity should provide the disclosures required by IFRS 13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 765</td>
<td>IFRS 7.28</td>
<td>In some cases, an 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A). In such cases, does the entity disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b)</td>
<td>a. Its 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 IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b)</td>
<td>b. The aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b)</td>
<td>c. Why it has concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 766</td>
<td>IFRS 7.30</td>
<td>In the cases described in IFRS 7.29 (c), does the entity 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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 7.29(c)</td>
<td>a. The fact that the entity does not disclose fair value information for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. A description of the financial instruments, their carrying amounts and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably

c. Information about the market for the instruments
d. Information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments
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
   ▶ The gain or loss recognised

Nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments

The disclosures required by IFRS 7.33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The disclosures are either given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

767  IFRS 7.31
Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its 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

768  IFRS 7.32
Qualitative disclosures in combination with quantitative disclosures enable users to gain an understanding of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and evaluate the entity’s exposure to risk.

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

a. The exposures to risk and how they arise

b. Its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk

c. Any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period

Quantitative disclosures

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

a. Summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period 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 and chief executive officer

b. The disclosures required by IFRS 7.36-42 below to the extent they are not provided in accordance with (a)

c. Concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b)

Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity (see IFRS 7.A18).

For concentrations of risk, does the entity disclose:

a. How management determines concentrations

b. The shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (e.g., counterparty, geographical area, currency and/or market)

c. The amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic
### IFRS 7.IG19

In accordance with IFRS 7.BB, disclosure of concentrations of risk includes the shared characteristic that identify each concentration. For example, the shared characteristic may refer to geographical distribution of counterparties by groups of countries, individual countries or regions within countries.

### IFRS 7.35

If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of the entity’s exposure to risk during the period, does the entity provide further information that is representative?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IFRS 7.IG20

To meet this requirement, the entity might disclose the highest, lowest and average amount of risk to which it was exposed during the reporting period. For example, if an entity typically has a large exposure to a particular currency, but at the end of the reporting period unwinds the position, the entity might disclose a graph that shows the exposure at various times during the reporting period, or disclose the highest, lowest and average exposures.

### Credit risk

#### IFRS 7.35A

An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.35F–35N to financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are applied. However:

a. For trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, IFRS 7.35J applies to those trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables on which lifetime expected credit losses are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.15, if those financial assets are modified while more than 30 days past due;

b. IFRS 7.35K(b) does not apply to lease receivables

#### IFRS 7.35B

The credit risk disclosures made in accordance with paragraphs 35F–35N shall enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of credit risk on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. To achieve this objective, credit risk disclosures shall provide:

a. Information about an entity’s credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including the methods, assumptions and information used to measure expected credit losses

b. Quantitative and qualitative information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the amounts in the financial statements arising from expected credit losses, including changes in the amount of expected credit losses and the reasons for those changes

c. Information about an entity’s credit risk exposure (ie the credit risk inherent in an entity’s financial assets and commitments to extend credit) including significant credit risk concentrations

#### IFRS 7.35C

An entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to other statements, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete

#### IFRS 7.35D

To meet the objectives in paragraph 7.35B, an entity shall (except as otherwise specified) consider how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.

### New 772 IFRS 7.35E

If the disclosures provided in accordance with IFRS 7.35F–35N are insufficient to meet the objectives IFRS 7.35B, does the entity disclose additional information that is necessary to meet those objectives?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### The credit risk management practices

#### New 773 IFRS 7.35F

An entity must explain its credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses. To meet this objective, does the entity disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand and evaluate:

a. How an entity determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, including, if and how:

   - Financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.10, including the classes of financial instruments to which it applies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure made</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The presumption in IFRS 9.5.5.11, that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has been rebutted.

An entity’s definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions.

How the instruments were grouped if expected credit losses were measured on a collective basis.

How an entity determined that financial assets are credit-impaired financial assets.

An entity’s write-off policy, including the indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and information about the policy for financial assets that are written-off but are still subject to enforcement activity.

How the requirements in IFRS 9.5.5.12 for the modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets have been applied, including how an entity:

- Determines whether the credit risk on a financial asset that has been modified while the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, has improved to the extent that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.5.
- Monitors the extent to which the loss allowance on financial assets meeting the criteria in (i) is subsequently remeasured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.3.

IFRS 7.B8A

IFRS 7.B8A requires the disclosure of information about how an entity has defined default for different financial instruments and the reasons for selecting those definitions. In accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.9, the determination of whether lifetime expected credit losses should be recognised is based on the increase in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition. Information about an entity’s definitions of default that will assist users of financial statements in understanding how an entity has applied the expected credit loss requirements in IFRS 9 may include:

a. The qualitative and quantitative factors considered in defining default
b. Whether different definitions have been applied to different types of financial instruments
c. Assumptions about the cure rate (i.e., the number of financial assets that return to a performing status) after a default occurred on the financial asset

d. An entity’s definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions.

IFRS 7.B8B

To assist users of financial statements in evaluating an entity’s restructuring and modification policies, IFRS 7.35F(f)(ii) requires the disclosure of information about how an entity monitors the extent to which the loss allowance on financial assets previously disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.35F(f)(i) are subsequently measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.3. Quantitative information that will assist users in understanding the subsequent increase in credit risk of modified financial assets may include information about modified financial assets meeting the criteria in IFRS 7.35F(f)(xii) for which the loss allowance has reverted to being measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (i.e., a deterioration rate).

An entity must explain the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements of IFRS 9.5.5. For this purpose, does the entity disclose:

a. The basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to:
   - Measure the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses
   - Determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition
   - Determine whether a financial asset is a credit-impaired financial asset
b. How forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses, including the use of macroeconomic information
c. Changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes
IFRS 7.B8C

IFRS 7.35G(a) requires the disclosure of information about the basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to apply the impairment requirements in IFRS 9. An entity’s assumptions and inputs used to measure expected credit losses or determine the extent of increases in credit risk since initial recognition may include information obtained from internal historical information or rating reports and assumptions about the expected life of financial instruments and the timing of the sale of collateral.

Quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses

To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, does the entity provide, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, in a table, showing separately the changes during the period for:

a. The loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses
b. The loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:
   - Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets
   - Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired)
   - Trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.15
c. Financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. In addition to the reconciliation, an entity must disclose the total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on financial assets initially recognised during the reporting period.

In accordance with IFRS 7.35H, an entity is required to explain the reasons for the changes in the loss allowance during the period. In addition to the reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, it may be necessary to provide a narrative explanation of the changes. This narrative explanation may include an analysis of the reasons for changes in the loss allowance during the period, including:

a. The portfolio composition
b. The volume of financial instruments purchased or originated
c. The severity of the expected credit losses

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. The entity should disclose information about the changes in the loss allowance for financial assets separately from those for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. However, if a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e., a financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (i.e., a loan commitment) component and the entity cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment should be recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision.

To enable users of financial statements to understand the changes in the loss allowance disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7.35H, does the entity provide an explanation of how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments during the period contributed to changes in the loss allowance.
The information shall be provided separately for financial instruments that represent the loss allowance as listed in IFRS 7.35(a)-(c) and shall include relevant qualitative and quantitative information.

Examples of changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance may include:

a. Changes because of financial instruments originated or acquired during the reporting period
b. The modification of contractual cash flows on financial assets that do not result in a derecognition of those financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 (including those that were written-off) during the reporting period
c. Changes because of financial instruments that were derecognised
d. Changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses

To enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and effect of modifications of contractual cash flows on financial assets that have not resulted in derecognition and the effect of such modifications on the measurement of expected credit losses, does the entity disclose:

a. The amortised cost before the modification and the net modification gain or loss recognised for financial assets for which the contractual cash flows have been modified during the reporting period while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses
b. The gross carrying amount, at the end of the reporting period, of financial assets that have been modified since initial recognition at a time when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses

to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of collateral and other credit enhancements on the amounts arising from expected credit losses, does the entity disclose by class of financial instrument:

a. The amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g., netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32)
b. A narrative description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, including:
   - A description of the nature and quality of the collateral held
   - An explanation of any significant changes in the quality of that collateral or credit enhancements as a result of deterioration or changes in the collateral policies of the entity during the reporting period
   - Information about financial instruments for which an entity has not recognised a loss allowance because of the collateral
c. Quantitative information about the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements (for example, quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date.

IFRS 7.35K(a) and 36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:

a. Any amounts offset in accordance with IAS 32
b. Any loss allowance recognised in accordance with IFRS 9

Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:

a. Granting loans to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets
b. Entering into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. If the entity measures the resulting asset at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.
c. Granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to
credit risk is the maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the
guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount
recognised as a liability.

d. Making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or
is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer
cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial
instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the
commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any
undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be
significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

IFRS 7.35A(b)

Please note that IFRS 7.35K(b) does not apply to lease receivables

IFRS 7.35K requires the disclosure of information that will enable users of
financial statements to understand the effect of collateral and other credit
enhancements on the amount of expected credit losses. An entity is neither
required to disclose information about the fair value of collateral and other
credit enhancements nor is it required to quantify the exact value of the
collateral that was included in the calculation of expected credit losses (i.e.,
the loss given default).

IFRS 7.B8F

A narrative description of collateral and its effect on amounts of expected
credit losses might include information about:

a. The main types of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements
(examples of the latter being guarantees, credit derivatives and netting
agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32)
b. The volume of collateral held and other credit enhancements and its
significance in terms of the loss allowance
c. The policies and processes for valuing and managing collateral and other
credit enhancements
d. The main types of counterparties to collateral and other credit
enhancements and their creditworthiness
e. Information about risk concentrations within the collateral and other credit
enhancements

New 782 IFRS 7.35L

Does the entity disclose the contractual amount outstanding on financial
assets that were written off during the reporting period and are still subject
to enforcement activity

□ Yes □ No □ N/A

Credit risk exposure

New 783 IFRS 7.35M

To enable users of financial statements to assess an entity’s credit risk
exposure and understand its significant credit risk concentrations, does the
entity disclose, by credit risk rating grades:

► The gross carrying amount of financial assets
► The exposure to credit risk on loan commitments
► Financial guarantee contracts

This information must be provided separately for financial instruments:

a. For which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month
expected credit losses
b. For which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime
expected credit losses

► Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly
since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired financial assets
► Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but are
not purchased or originated credit-impaired)
► Trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss
allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9
c. That are purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets

IFRS 7.35N

For trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables to which an
entity applies IFRS 9.5.5.15, the information provided in accordance with
IFRS 7.35M may be based on a provision matrix (see IFRS 9.B5.5.35).

IFRS 7.35M requires the disclosure of information about an entity’s credit
risk exposure and significant concentrations of credit risk at the reporting
date. A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties
are located in a geographical region or are engaged in similar activities and
have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet
contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. An entity should provide information that enables users of financial statements to understand whether there are groups or portfolios of financial instruments with particular features that could affect a large portion of that group of financial instruments such as concentration to particular risks. This could include, for example, loan-to-value groupings, geographical, industry or issuer-type concentrations.

New 784 IFRS 7.B8I
The number of credit risk rating grades used to disclose the information in accordance with IFRS 7.35M must be consistent with the number that the entity reports to key management personnel for credit risk management purposes. If past due information is the only borrower-specific information available and an entity uses past due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9.5.5.10, does the entity provide an analysis by past due status for those financial assets?

New 785 IFRS 7.B8J
When an entity has measured expected credit losses on a collective basis, the entity may not be able to allocate the gross carrying amount of individual financial assets or the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts to the credit risk rating grades for which lifetime expected credit losses are recognised. In that case:

a. Does the entity apply the requirement in IFRS 7.35M to those financial instruments that can be directly allocated to a credit risk rating grade

b. Does the entity disclose separately the gross carrying amount of financial instruments for which lifetime expected credit losses have been measured on a collective basis?

IFRS 7.36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity’s maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:

a. Any amounts offset in accordance with IAS 32
b. Any impairment losses recognised in accordance with IFRS 9

Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:

a. Granting loans and receivables to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.

b. Entering into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. If the entity measures the resulting asset at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.

c. Granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

d. Making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

For all financial instruments within the scope of this IFRS 7, but to which the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are not applied, does the entity disclose by class of financial instrument:

a. The amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g., netting agreements that do not qualify for offsetting in accordance with IAS 32.42), if the carrying amount does not represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

b. A description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (e.g., quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).
### Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Does the entity disclose by class of financial asset:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New 787</th>
<th>IFRS 7.37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. An analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period, but not impaired</td>
<td>Yes No N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Yes No N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

If 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 IFRS, does the entity disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New 788</th>
<th>IFRS 7.38</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained</td>
<td>Yes No N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. If the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations</td>
<td>Yes No N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liquidity risk

Does the entity disclose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New 789</th>
<th>IFRS 7.39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. A maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An entity discloses summary quantitative data about its exposure to liquidity risk on the basis of information provided internally to key management personnel. An entity explains how those data are determined.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity uses its judgement to determine appropriate time bands, which are consistent with how the entity manages risk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In preparing the maturity analyses, the entity does not separate an embedded derivative from a hybrid (combined) financial instrument.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the earliest date on which the entity can be required to pay. For example, financial liabilities that an entity must repay on demand (such as demand deposits) are included in the earliest time band.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the entity is committed to making amounts available in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay. For example, an undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date on which it can be drawn down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For issued guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amounts in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Some relevant examples may be gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges), prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash, net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged, and contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (e.g., a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged and gross loan commitments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows. If the amount payable is not fixed, the entity discloses the amount based on the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, if the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the reporting period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities, which 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. An interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. All loan commitments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. How it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b)

The entity discloses a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk (e.g., financial assets that are readily saleable or expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities), if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

Other factors that the entity considers in IFRS 7.39(c) include, but are not limited to, whether the entity has the following:

- a. Committed borrowing facilities (e.g., commercial paper facilities) or other lines of credit (for example, stand-by credit facilities) that it can access to meet liquidity needs
- b. Deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs
- c. Very diverse funding sources
- d. Significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources
- e. Internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk
- f. Instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (e.g., upon the downgrade of the entity’s credit rating)
- g. Instruments that could require the posting of collateral (e.g., margin calls for derivatives)
- h. Instruments that allow the entity to choose whether it settles its financial liabilities by delivering cash (or another financial asset) or by delivering its own shares
  Or
- i. Instruments that are subject to master netting agreements

d. Unless the information is included in the contractual maturity analysis required by IFRS 7.39(a) or 39(b) above, does the entity state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk if the outflow of cash (or another financial asset) could either:

  ▶ Occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data
  Or

  ▶ Be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (e.g., for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis, but for which, the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement)

**Market risk**

**Sensitivity analysis**

Unless the entity complies with IFRS 7.41 below, does the entity disclose:

- 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 the end of the reporting period
- b. The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis
- c. Changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used and reasons for such changes

In accordance with IFRS 7.8.3, the entity decides how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with the different characteristics of exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments.

If the entity is exposed to only one type of market risk in only one economic environment, it does not show disaggregated information. For this purpose:

- a. Entities disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity at the end of the reporting period, assuming that a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. For example, if an entity has a floating rate liability at the end of the year, the entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss (i.e., interest expense) for the current year if interest rates had varied by reasonably possible amounts.
b. Entities are not required to disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity for each change within a range of reasonably possible changes of the relevant risk variable. Disclosure of the effects of the changes at the limits of the reasonably possible range are sufficient.

In determining what a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable is, the entity considers the following:

a. The economic environments in which it operates. A reasonably possible change does not include remote or worst case scenarios or stress tests. Moreover, if the rate of change in the underlying risk variable is stable, the entity need not alter the chosen reasonably possible change in the risk variable. For example, assume that interest rates are 5% and an entity determines that a fluctuation in interest rates of ±50 basis points is reasonably possible. It would disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 4.5% or 5.5%. In the next period, interest rates have increased to 5.5%. The entity continues to believe that interest rates may fluctuate by ±50 basis points (i.e., the rate of change in interest rates is stable). The entity discloses the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 5% or 6%. The entity is not required to revise its assessment that interest rates might reasonably fluctuate, unless there is evidence that interest rates have become significantly more volatile.

b. The time frame over which it is making the assessment. The sensitivity analysis shows the effects of changes that are considered reasonably possible over the period until the entity will next present these disclosures, which is usually its next annual reporting period.

An entity must provide sensitivity analyses for the whole of its business, but may provide different types of sensitivity analyses for different classes of financial instruments.

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

a. The method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data

b. The objective of the method used and limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved

This applies even if such methodology measures only the potential for loss and does not measure the potential for gain. Such an entity might comply with IFRS 7.41(a) by disclosing the type of value-at-risk model used (e.g., whether the model relies on Monte Carlo simulations), an explanation about how the model works and the main assumptions (e.g., the holding period and confidence level). Entities might also disclose the historical observation period and weightings applied to observations within that period, an explanation of how options are dealt with in the calculations, and which volatilities and correlations (or, alternatively, Monte Carlo probability distribution simulations) are used.

Currency risk

Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

An entity discloses a sensitivity analysis for each currency to which it has significant exposure.

Other price risk

Other price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. To comply with IFRS 7.40, the entity might disclose the effect of a decrease in a specified stock market index, commodity price, or other risk variable. For example, if an entity gives residual value guarantees that are financial instruments, the entity discloses an increase or decrease in the value of the assets to which the guarantee applies.
Two examples of financial instruments that give rise to equity price risk are a holding of equities in another entity and an investment in a trust, which, in turn, holds investments in equity instruments. The fair values of such financial instruments are affected by changes in the market price of the underlying equity instruments.

Under IFRS 7.40(a), an entity discloses the sensitivity of profit or loss separately from the sensitivity of equity. For example, the sensitivity of instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed separately from the sensitivity of instruments whose changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments that the entity classifies as equity instruments are not remeasured. Neither profit or loss or equity will be affected by the equity price risk of those instruments. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is required.

**Other market risk disclosures**

If the sensitivity analyses in IFRS 7.40-41 above are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (e.g., because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the reporting period), does the entity disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative?

The entity discloses additional information if the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument. This can occur if:

- A financial instrument contains terms and conditions whose effects are not apparent from the sensitivity analysis, e.g., options that remain out of (or in) the money for the chosen change in the risk variable.
- Financial assets are illiquid, e.g., if there is a low volume of transactions in similar assets and the entity finds it difficult to find a counterparty.
- The entity has a large holding of a financial asset that, if sold in its entirety, would be sold at a discount or premium to the quoted market price for a smaller holding.

**Puttable instruments and other similar instruments classified as equity**

If the entity reclassifies:

- A puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument.
- 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, does it disclose:
  - The amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity).
  - The timing of the reclassification.
  - The reason for the reclassification.

For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, does the entity disclose:

- Summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity.
- Its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments if required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period.
- The expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments.
- Information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.

If the entity is a limited life entity, does it disclose the length of its life?
Offset financial assets and financial liabilities

When an entity has the right to receive or pay a single net amount and intends to do so, it has, in effect, only a single financial asset or financial liability. In other circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately from each other consistently with their characteristics as resources or obligations of the entity.

Disclosures below also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32.

Does the entity separately disclose, in a tabular format (unless another format is more appropriate), recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that have been set off in accordance with IAS 32.42 or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, the following quantitative information:

a. The gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities

b. The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position

c. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position

d. The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in b. above (for each instrument limited to the amount included in c. above), including:
   ▶ Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32
   ▶ Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral)

e. The net amount after deducting the amounts in d. from the amounts in c. above

Does the entity disclose a description of the rights of set-off associated with the entity’s 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) above, including the nature of those rights?

Does the entity cross-refer the information of IFRS 7.13B-13E above if it is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements?

Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments (IFRIC 19)

IFRIC 19 provides guidance for the accounting when an entity renegotiates terms of a liability, with the result that a debtor extinguishes a financial liability fully or partially by issuing equity instruments to the creditor.

Transition requirements

When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2014), does the entity disclose for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of initial application:

a. The original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39

b. The new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (2014)

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 (2014) requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify

An entity must present these quantitative disclosures in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.

When an entity first applies IFRS 9 (2014), does the entity disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:

a. How it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 (2014) to those
Financial assets whose classification changed as a result of applying IFRS 9 (2014)

b. The reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss

Disclosures required in the section below are only required under IFRS 9.7.2.13 in the annual period in which IFRS 9 (2014) is initially applied and are not required after that annual period.

At the date of initial application of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 (2014), does the entity disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:

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 (2014))

b. The changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in a measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9 (2014)

Disclosures required in IFRS 7.44U below are only required in the reporting period of the initial application of IFRS 9 (2014). However, if an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability as its amortised cost at the date of initial application, the disclosures in IFRS 7.44U(c) and 44U(d) must be made for each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition.

In the reporting period in which IFRS 9 (2014) is initially applied, does the entity disclose 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:

a. The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period

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 and financial liabilities had not been reclassified

c. The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification

d. The interest income or expense recognised

If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2014), do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IAS 8.28 during the reporting period containing the date of initial application, permit reconciliation between:

a. The measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2014)

b. The line items presented in the statements of financial position

If an entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 7.44S-44U above at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (2014), do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 7.25 at the date of initial application, permit reconciliation of:

a. The measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 (2014)

b. The class of financial instrument at the date of initial application
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