Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 of 29 September 2003 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance) (repealed)

Article 1 Article 2	Signature	

ANNEX

INTERNASIONADA ACCIONISTING ISTANIDARD 1

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OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS

Fair Presentation and Compliance with IFRSs

Going Concern

Accrual Basis of Accounting

Consistency of Presentation

Materiality and Aggregation

Offsetting

Comparative Information

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Introduction

Identification of the Financial Statements

Reporting Period

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Current/Non-current Distinction

Current Assets

Current Liabilities

Information to be Presented on the Face of the Balance...

Information to be Presented either on the Face of the...

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Profit or Loss for the Period

Information to be Presented on the Face of the Income...

Information to be Presented either on the Face of the...

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Cash Flow Statement

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Disclosure of Accounting Policies

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INTERNIAMENOMIAS ACCOUNTING STANDARD 2 **OBJECTIVE SCOPE DEFINITIONS** MEASUREMENT OF INVENTORIES Cost of Inventories Costs of Purchase Costs of Conversion Other Costs Cost of Inventories of a Service Provider Cost of Agricultural Produce Harvested from Biological Techniques for the Measurement of Cost Cost Formulas Net Realisable Value RECOGNITION AS AN EXPENSE **DISCLOSURE** EFFECTIVE DATE WITHDRAWAL OF OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS

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INTERNMENUSIAL 1992 OUNTING STANDARD IAS 7 Cash flow statements **CONTENTS OBJECTIVE** SCOPE 1. 2. BENEFITS OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION 4. 5. **DEFINITIONS** The following terms are used in this Standard with the... Cash and cash equivalents 7. 8. PRESENTATION OF A CASH FLOW STATEMENT 10. 11. 12. Operating activities 13. Cash flows from operating activities are primarily 14. derived from the...

15.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Investing activities

The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from investing activities...

Financing activities

The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from 17. financing activities...

REPORTING CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

- An enterprise should report cash flows from operating activities using...
- 19. Enterprises are encouraged to report cash flows from operating activities...
- 20. Under the indirect method, the net cash flow from operating... REPORTING CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING FINANCING ACTIVITIES

REPORTING CASH FLOWS ON A NET BASIS

- Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or 22. financing...
- Examples of cash receipts and payments referred to in 23. paragraph...
- Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of... 24. FOREIGN CURRENCY CASH FLOWS 25. 26. 27. **EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS**

30.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS 31. 32. 33. 34. TAXES ON INCOME 35. 36.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

37. 38.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER BUSINESS UNITS

39.

40. An enterprise should disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both...

41.

NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

43.

Many investing and financing activities do not have a direct... COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

45.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

46.							
47.							
OTHE	R DISCLOSURES						
48.							
49.							
50.	Additional information understanding the	may	be	relevant	to	users	in
51.							
52.							
EFFEC	CTIVE DATE						
53.							

INTERNACEOUNIAL PACICION INTERNACEO STRANCE AURIDING Estimates and Errors

OBJECTIVE

SCOPE

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Selection and Application of Accounting Policies

Consistency of Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting Policies

Applying Changes in Accounting Policies

Retrospective application

Limitations on retrospective application

Disclosure

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Disclosure

ERRORS

Limitations on Retrospective Restatement

Disclosure of Prior Period Errors

IMPRACTICABILITY IN RESPECT OF RETROSPECTIVE

APPLICATION AND RETROSPECTIVE RESTATEMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE

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INTERNEATION A LE COMMENT LA COMMENTATION DE LA COM

OBJECTIVE

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DEFINITIONS

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Adjusting Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Non-adjusting Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Dividends

GOING CONCERN

DISCLOSURE

Date of Authorisation for Issue

Updating Disclosure about Conditions at the Balance Sheet Date

Non-adjusting Events after the Balance Sheet Date

EFFECTIVE DATE

WITHDRAWAL OF IAS 10 (REVISED 1999)

APPENIA Mendments to Other Pronouncements

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

INTERN ALENOSIAD. 14998	DUNTING STANDARD IAS 11
	on Contracts
(ONTENTS
	BJECTIVE
	COPE
]	EFINITIONS
3	The following terms are used in this Standard with the
2	<u> </u>
:	For the purposes of this Standard, construction contracts
	include:
	OMBINING AND SEGMENTING CONSTRUCTION
(ONTRACTS
•	
8	When a contract covers a number of assets, the construction
<u> </u>	A group of contracts, whether with a single customer or
	A contract may provide for the construction of an additional
(ONTRACT REVENUE
	. Contract revenue should comprise:
	Contract revenue is measured at the fair value of the
	. A variation is an instruction by the customer for a
	A claim is an amount that the contractor seeks to
	Incentive payments are additional amounts paid to the
	contractor if
(ONTRACT COSTS
	Contract costs should comprise:
	Costs that relate directly to a specific contract include:
	Costs that may be attributable to contract activity in general
2	Costs that cannot be attributed to contract activity or cannot
	ECOGNITION OF CONTRACT REVENUE AND EXPENSES
2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	In the case of a fixed price contract, the outcome
2	In the case of a cost plus contract, the outcome
	'
2	An enterprise is generally able to make reliable estimates
	after
	The stage of completion of a contract may be determined
	. When the stage of completion is determined by reference to
	When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be
	estimated
	Contract costs that are not probable of being recovered are
	ECOGNITION OF EXPECTED LOSSES
3	·).

The amount of such a loss is determined irrespective of:...

37.

CHA	NGES IN ESTIMATES
38.	
	LOSURE
39.	1
40.	An enterprise should disclose each of the following for contracts
41.	
42.	r r
43.	\mathcal{E}
44. 45.	The gross amount due to customers for contract work is
EFFE	CCTIVE DATE
46.	
INTERNAENISEAD 2000)OUR	NTING STANDARD IAS 12
Income taxes	ODUCTION
1N 1 K 1.	
2.	The original IAS 12 required an enterprise to account for
3.	The original IAS 12 required that:
4.	The original IAS 12 required that.
5.	The original IAS 12 required that taxes payable on
	undistributed
6.	
7. 8.	The tay consequences of recovering the corruins amount of
δ.	The tax consequences of recovering the carrying amount of certain
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	\mathcal{E}
13.	New disclosures required by IAS 12 (revised) include:
	TENTS
	ECTIVE
SCOI	'E
1.	
2. 3.	
3. 4.	
	NITIONS
5.	The following terms are used in this Standard with the
6.	The following terms are used in this Standard with the
0.	Tax base
	7. The tax base of an asset is the amount that Examples
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	8. The tax base of a liability is its carrying amount,
	Examples

		2
	9. 10.	
RECO	11. GNITIO	 N OF CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES AND
CURRI 12.	ENT TA	X ASSETS
13. 14.		
RECO	GNITIO	N OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES AND AX ASSETS
		e temporary differences
	15.	A deferred tax liability should be recognised for all
		taxable
	16.	It is inherent in the recognition of an asset that Example
	17.	Some temporary differences arise when income or
	18.	expense is included Temporary differences also arise when:
	10.	Business combinations
		19
		Assets carried at fair value
		20. International Accounting Standards permit
		certain assets to be carried at
		Goodwill
		21
		Initial recognition of an asset or liability
		22. A temporary difference may arise on initial recognition of an
		23. In accordance with IAS 32, financial
		instruments: disclosure and presentation, Example illustrating paragraph 22(c)
	Deduct	tible temporary differences
	24.	A deferred tax asset should be recognised for all
		deductible
	25.	It is inherent in the recognition of a liability that Example
	26.	The following are examples of deductible temporary differences which result
	27.	differences which result
	28.	It is probable that taxable profit will be available
	_0.	against
	29.	When there are insufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the
	30.	Tax planning opportunities are actions that the enterprise would take
	31.	enterprise would take
	J 1.	Negative goodwill
		32
		Initial recognition of an asset or liability

		33
	Unuse	d tax losses and unused tax credits
	34.	
	35.	
		An anterprise considers the following criterie in
	36.	An enterprise considers the following criteria in assessing the probability
	Reasse	essment of unrecognised deferred tax assets
	37.	bisinistic of anneoognised deferred an assets
		ments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and
		ets in joint
	38.	Temporary differences arise when the carrying amount of investments in
	39.	An enterprise should recognise a deferred tax liability for all
	40.	
	41.	
	42.	
	43.	
	43. 44.	An automoica abaseld mass cuies a defamed tour agest for
		An enterprise should recognise a deferred tax asset for all
	45.	
MEAS	SUREM	ENT
46.		
47.		
48.		
49.		
50.		
51.		
52.		
32.		me jurisdictions, the manner in which an enterprise
	recove	
		Example A
		Example B
		Example C
52A.		
52B.	In the tax	circumstances described in paragraph 52A, the income
		Example illustrating paragraphs 52A and 52B
53.		
54.		
55.		
56.		
	GNITIC	ON OF CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX
57.	OMITIC	of Coldert and blicked has
37.	Incom	a statement
		e statement
	58.	Current and deferred tax should be recognised as income or
	59.	Most deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets
	(0	arise where
	60.	The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and
	_	liabilities may
		credited or charged directly to equity
	61.	

	62.	International Accounting Standards require or permit						
	63.	certain items to be						
	03.	In exceptional circumstances it may be difficult to determine the						
	64.							
	65.							
	65A.							
	Deferred tax arising from a business combination							
	66.							
	67.							
	68.	When an acquirer did not recognise a deferred tax						
	00.	asset						
DDECE	NITATIO	Example						
PRESE	NTATIO							
		ets and tax liabilities						
	69.							
	70.							
		Offset						
		71. An enterprise should offset current tax assets						
		and current tax						
		72						
		73						
		74. An enterprise should offset deferred tax assets						
		and deferred tax						
		75						
		76						
	Tax exp	pense						
		Tax expense (income) related to profit or loss from ordinary						
		77						
		Exchange differences on deferred foreign tax						
		liabilities or assets						
		70						
DICCL	OCLIDE							
	OSURE							
79.								
80.		nents of tax expense (income) may include:						
81.	The fol	lowing should also be disclosed separately:						
82.								
82A.								
83.								
84.								
85.								
86.								
87.								
87A.								
87B.								
87C.								
88.		erprise discloses any tax-related contingent liabilities						
	and cor	ntingent assets						
		Example illustrating paragraph 85						
EFFEC	TIVE D							
89.								
90.								
-								

91.	
INTERNATENOSIAD 14997OUT	NTING STANDARD IAS 14
Segment repo	
	ODUCTION
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
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8.	
9.	The original IAS 14 required four principal items of information
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11.	
12.	
13.	TENTO
	TENTS ECTIVE
SCOI	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
	NITIONS
	Definitions from other international accounting standards
	8. The following terms are used in this Standard with the
	Definitions of business segment and geographical segment
	9. The terms business segment and geographical
	segment are used in
	10
	11
	12
	13. The predominant sources of risks affect how most enterprises are
	14
	15
	Definitions of segment revenue, expense, result, assets, and
	liabilities
	16. The following additional terms are used in this Standard with
	17
	18
	19
	20
	21
	22

	23.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	24.	
	25.	
IDENT		REPORTABLE SEGMENTS
2221,1		and secondary segment reporting formats
	26.	and secondary segment reporting formats
		A
	27.	An enterprise's internal organisational and
		management structure and its system
	28.	
	29.	
	30.	
		s and geographical segments
	31.	
	32.	If an enterprise's internal organisational and
		management structure and its
	33.	
	Reporta	ble segments
	34.	Two or more internally reported business segments or
		geographical segments
	35.	A business segment or geographical segment should
	55.	be identified as
	26	
		If an internally reported segment is below all of the
	37.	
	38.	
	39.	
	40.	
	41.	
	42.	
	43.	
	ENT AC	COUNTING POLICIES
44.		
45.		
46.		
47.		
48.		
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	OSURE	
49.		
	Primary	reporting format
	50.	
	51.	
	52.	
	53.	
	54.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	55.	
	56.	
	57.	
	58.	
	59.	
	60.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	61.	
	62.	
	63.	
	64.	

	65.	
	66.	
	67.	
	Second	lary segment information
	68.	Paragraphs 50 to 67 identify the disclosure requirements to be
	69.	If an enterprise's primary format for reporting segmen information is
	70.	If an enterprise's primary format for reporting segment information is
	71.	information is
	72.	If an enterprise's primary format for reporting segmenting formation in
	TIIatma	information is
		tive segment disclosures
	73.	lisclosure matters
	74.	
	74. 75.	
	75. 76.	
	76. 77.	
	77. 78.	
	78. 79.	
	79. 80.	
	80. 81.	
	81. 82.	
	82. 83.	
1	ەە. EFFECTIVE D	ATT
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INTERNAERORALAATCE	EXOUS STAING ST	FANDARD IAS 15
		he effects of changing prices
	CONTENTS	no officers of changing prices
]		EMENT OCTOBER 1989
	1	
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]	EXPLANATIO	N
	6 -	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	7	
		G TO CHANGING PRICES
	8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	9	
		l purchasing power approach
	11.	
		t cost approach
	12.	
	13.	
	14.	
	15.	

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

16. 17. 18. Current status 19 20. MINIMUM DISCLOSURES 21. The items to be presented are: 22. 23. 24. 25. OTHER DISCLOSURES 26. EFFECTIVE DATE 27.

INTERPACIONALIA CADO ENTINO PORTANDARD 16

OBJECTIVE

SCOPE

DEFINITIONS

RECOGNITION

Initial Costs

Subsequent Costs

MEASUREMENT AT RECOGNITION

Elements of Cost

Measurement of Cost

MEASUREMENT AFTER RECOGNITION

Cost Model

Revaluation Model

Depreciation

Depreciable Amount and Depreciation Period

Depreciation Method

Impairment

Compensation for Impairment

DERECOGNITION

DISCLOSURE

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

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WITHDRAWAL OF OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS

APPENIA!Xendments to Other Pronouncements

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD 17

OBJECTIVE

SCOPE

DEFINITIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF LEASES

LEASES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LESSEES

Finance Leases

Initial Recognition

Subsequent Measurement

Operating Leases

LEASES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LESSORS

Finance Leases

Initial Recognition

Subsequent Measurement

Operating Leases

SALE AND LEASEBACK TRANSACTIONS

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE

WITHDRAWAL OF IAS 17 (REVISED 1997)

APPENIA Mendments to Other Pronouncements

Revenue

INTERNAL MOST 18

C	ONTENTS
	BJECTIVE
	COPE
1.	
2.	
3.	
3. 4.	
5.	J 2
6.	
	EFINITIONS TO A LOCAL
7.	\mathcal{E}
8.	
	IEASUREMENT OF REVENUE
9.	
10	
11	In most cases, the consideration is in the form of
12	2
II	DENTIFICATION OF THE TRANSACTION
13	3
S	ALE OF GOODS
	4. Revenue from the sale of goods should be recognised when
1.5	5
10	
1	transaction
17	
18	
	ENDERING OF SERVICES
20	of
2	
22	2
23	3. An enterprise is generally able to make reliable estimates
	after
24	4. The stage of completion of a transaction may be determined
25	
20	
2	7
2	<i>1.</i>

	28.			
	INTER	EST. RO	YALTII	ES AND DIVIDENDS
	29.			g from the use by others of enterprise assets
	30.			be recognised on the following bases:
	31.	100 v Cii u	c silouid	be reedfinised on the following ouses.
	32.			
	33.			
	34.			
	DISCL	OSURE		
	35.	An ente	rprise sł	nould disclose:
	36.			
	EFFEC	TIVE DA	ATE	
	37.			
INTERNALIONEM 200		TING ST.	ANDAF	RD IAS 19
	ee Bene			
Employ		DUCTIO	N	
	1.	DOCIA	<i>)</i> 11	
	2.	The Stee	ndord id	antified five actoraries of ampleyed handite
		The Stan	nuaru iu	entifies five categories of employee benefits:
	3.			
	4.			
	5.			
	6.	All other plans. D		employment benefit plans are defined benefit.
	7.			
	8.	Termina of	ition ber	nefits are employee benefits payable as a result
	9.			
	10.			
	11.			
	12.			
	13.			
	CONTI			
	OBJEC			
	SCOPE	L.		
	1.			
	2.			
	3.	This Sta		oplies to all employee benefits, including those
	4.			fits include:
	5.			ino include.
	6.			
		 ITIONS		
	7. SHORT	T-TERM	EMPLO	erms are used in this Standard with the DYEE BENEFITS
	8.	Short-te	rm emp	loyee benefits include items such as:
	9.			
		Recogni	ition and	d measurement
				rt-term employee benefits
			10.	When an employee has rendered service to an
			- •	enterprise during
			Short-te	erm compensated absences

		11.12.	An enterprise should recognise the expected cost of short-term employee An enterprise may compensate employees for absence for various reasons	
		13.		
		14.		
		15.	The method specified in the prayious	
		13.	The method specified in the previous paragraph measures the obligation Example illustrating paragraphs 14 and 15	
		16.	and 15	
			haring and bonus plans	
		170m s	An enterprise should recognise the expected	
			cost of profit-sharing and	
		18.	Under some profit-sharing plans, employees receive a share of the	
			Example illustrating paragraph 18	
		19.		
		20.	An enterprise can make a reliable estimate of its legal	
		21.		
		22.		
	Disclos	ure		
	23.			
			BENEFITS: DISTINCTION BETWEEN	
			TION PLANS AND DEFINED BENEFIT	
24.			ent benefits include, for example:	
25.			ent benefit plans are classified as either defined	
		ution pla		
26.	Example limited.	ples of cases where an enterprise's obligation is not d		
27. Under defined benefit plans		defined b	penefit plans:	
28			•	
	Multi-e	mployer	plans	
	29.	An ente	erprise should classify a multi-employer plan as	
	30.		sufficient information is not available to use	
			benefit	
	31.	One exa	ample of a defined benefit multi-employer plan	
	22	is one		
	32.		sufficient information is available about a mployer plan which	
	32A.		may be a contractual agreement between the	
			mployer plan	
	32B.		7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and ent assets requires an	
	33.	conting	on about requires an	
	55.	Defined	d benefit plans that share risks between various	
			under	
		34.		
		34A.		
		34B.	Participation in such a plan is a related party	
		-	transaction	

	35.		7, provisions, contingent ent assets, requires an	liabilities and	
	State pl	_	ent assets, requires an		
	37.				
	38.				
	Insured	benefits	3		
	39.		erprise may pay insurance pre-	miums to fund a	
	4.0	post-en	ployment		
	40.			.1	
	41.		an enterprise funds a post-emp	noyment benefit	
	42.	oongan	on by contributing		
POST-PLANS	EMPLO	YMENT	BENEFITS: DEFINED CO	ONTRIBUTION	
43.					
	_		d measurement		
	44.		an employee has rendered	service to an	
	45.	•	se during		
	Disclos	ure	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	46.				
	47.				
POST-1	EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS				
	Recogn	Recognition and measurement			
	49.				
	50.		ting by an enterprise for defin	ned benefit plans	
	51	involve	s the		
	51.			-4:	
		Account	ting for the constructive oblig	gation	
		52. 53.			
		Balance	sheet		
		54.	The amount recognised as a	defined benefit	
			liability should be		
		55.			
		56.			
		57.			
		58.	The amount determined und	er paragraph 54	
		50 A	may be negative (an	1 50 1 11 4	
		58A.	The application of paragraphresult in a	n 58 snould not	
		58B.	result in a		
		59.	An asset may arise where a	defined benefit	
		-	plan has		
		60.	The limit in paragraph 58(b) ride the delayed) does not over-	
			Example illustrating	paragraph 60	
Profit or loss		_			
		61.	An entity shall recognise the	e net total of the	
		62.	following		
		UZ.			

63.		ations and	a defined benefit plan may be
05.		arial valuation n	
	64.		
	65.		
	66.		e discounts the whole of a post-
	00.		benefit obligation,
			nple illustrating paragraph 65
	Attril		periods of service
	67.		ng the present value of its defined
		benefit oblig	
	68.		d unit credit method requires an
		enterprise to	
			nples illustrating paragraph 68
		1.	A defined benefit plan
			provides a lump-sum benefit
			of 100
		2.	A plan provides a monthly
			pension of 0,2 % of
	69.		ervice gives rise to an obligation
		under a defir	
		Exar	nples illustrating paragraph 69
		1.	A plan pays a benefit of 100
			for each year
		2.	A plan pays a benefit of 100
			for each year
	70.		on increases until the date when
		further servi	
			nples illustrating paragraph 70
		1.	A plan pays a lump-sum benefit of 1 000 that
		2	
		2.	A plan pays a lump-sum retirement benefit of 2 000
		3.	A post-employment medical
		٦.	plan reimburses 40 % of an
			employee's
		4.	A post-employment medical
		ч.	plan reimburses 10 % of an
			employee's
	71.	Where the a	mount of a benefit is a constant
	, 1.	proportion	inount of a benefit is a constant
			nple illustrating paragraph 71
	Actua	arial assumption	
	72.		
	73.	Actuarial ass	sumptions are an enterprise's best
			the variables
	74.		••
	75.		
	76.		
	77.		
	//.		••

Actuarial assumptions: discount rate

79.

	79.	
	80.	
	81.	
	82.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		al assumptions: salaries, banafits and madical
		al assumptions: salaries, benefits and medical
	costs	
	83.	Post-employment benefit obligations should
		be measured on a basis that
	84.	
	85.	If the formal terms of a plan (or a
	05.	constructive
	06	
	86.	Actuarial assumptions do not reflect future
		benefit changes that are
	87.	
	88.	
	89.	
	90.	
	91.	
		al gains and losses
	92.	In measuring its defined benefit liability in
		accordance with paragraph
	93.	
	93A.	If, as permitted by paragraph 93, an entity
		adopts a
	93B.	*
	93C.	
	93D.	
	94.	Actuarial gains and losses may result from
	94.	Actuarial gains and losses may result from
	0.5	increases or decreases
	95.	
		vice cost
	96.	
	97.	Past service cost arises when an enterprise
		introduces a defined
		Example illustrating paragraph 97
	98.	Past service cost excludes:
	99.	
	100.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
_	101.	
Recogn		d measurement: plan assets
		ue of plan assets
	102.	
	103.	
	104.	
	Reimbu	irsements
	104B.	
	104C.	When an insurance policy is not a qualifying
		insurance policy,
		Example illustrating paragraphs
		104A-C
	104D.	
	Return	on plan assets
		•

		105
		106
		107. In determining the expected and actual return
		on plan assets,
	ъ :	Example illustrating paragraph 106
		ss combinations
	108.	In a business combination that is an acquisition, an
	O4-:1.	enterprise
	109.	ments and settlements
		An enterprise should recognise gains or losses on the curtailment
	110.	A
	111. 112.	A curtailment occurs when an enterprise either:
	112.	
	113.	
	114.	Where a curtailment relates to only some of the
	113.	employees
		Example illustrating paragraph 115
	Present	
	1 1CSCIII	Offset
		116. An enterprise should offset an asset relating to
		one plan
		117
		Current/non-current distinction
		118
		Financial components of post-employment benefit
		costs
		119
	Disclos	ure
	120.	
	120A.	An entity shall disclose the following information about defined benefit
	121.	
	122.	When an enterprise has more than one defined benefit
		plan,
	123.	
	124.	Where required by IAS 24, related party disclosures,
		an enterprise
0.7717	125.	TERM ENGLOSIES DENERGE
		-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
126.		ong-term employee benefits include, for example:
127.	usually.	
		ition and measurement
	128.	The amount recognised as a liability for other long-
	100	term employee
	129.	For other long-term employee benefits, an enterprise should recognise the
	130.	
	Disclos	ure
	131.	
TERMI	NATIO]	N BENEFITS

	132.	
		Recognition
		133. An enterprise should recognise termination benefits as
		a liability and
		134. An enterprise is demonstrably committed to a
		termination when, and
		135. An enterprise may be committed, by legislation, by
		contractual or
		136
		137
		138
		Measurement
		139
		140
		Disclosure
		141
		142
		143
	EOLIT	Y COMPENSATION BENEFITS
	_	
	144.	Equity compensation benefits include benefits in such forms
		as:
		Recognition and measurement
		145
		Disclosure
		146. The disclosures required below are intended to enable
		users of
		147. An enterprise should disclose:
		148. An enterprise should also disclose:
		149
		150
		151. The disclosures required by paragraphs 147 and 148
		are intended
		152
	TRANS	SITIONAL PROVISIONS
	153.	
	154.	On first adopting this Standard, an enterprise should determine
	151.	its
	155.	If the transitional liability is more than the liability that
	156.	
	130.	On the initial adoption of the Standard, the effect of
	PPPPA	Example illustrating paragraphs 154 to 156
		TIVE DATE
	157.	
	158.	
	159.	The following become operative for annual financial
		statements covering periods
	159A.	
	159B.	
	159C.	
	160.	
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	Al.	
	Α1.	
	۸.2	96
	A2.	

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A3.	
	20A
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	or government grants and disclosure of government assistance
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1.	
2.	This Standard does not deal with:
DEF.	INITIONS
3.	The following terms are used in this Standard with the
4.	
5.	
6.	
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7.	Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, should not
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
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14.	
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16.	
17. 18.	
18. 19.	
20.	
20. 21.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
22.	
22.	Non-monetary government grants
	23
	Presentation of grants related to assets
	24
	25
	26
	27
	28
	Presentation of grants related to income
	29
	30
	31
	Repayment of government grants
	32
	33
	ERNMENT ASSISTANCE
34.	
35.	
36.	
37.	

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

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Elaboration on the Definitions

Functional Currency

Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

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SUMMARY OF THE APPROACH REQUIRED BY THIS STANDARD REPORTING FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS IN THE FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

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USE OF A PRESENTATION CURRENCY OTHER THAN THE FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY...

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Identifying a business combination

Business combinations involving entities under common control

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

APPLICATION OF THE PURCHASE METHOD

Identifying the acquirer

Cost of a business combination

Adjustments to the cost of a business combination contingent on

Allocating the cost of a business combination to the assets...

Acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities

Acquiree's intangible assets

Acquiree's contingent liabilities

Goodwill

Excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of...

Business combination achieved in stages

Initial accounting determined provisionally

Adjustments after the initial accounting is complete

Recognition of deferred tax assets after the initial accounting

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Previously recognised goodwill

Previously recognised negative goodwill

Previously recognised intangible assets

Equity accounted investments

Limited retrospective application

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Reverse acquisitions

Cost of the business combination

Preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements

Minority interest

Earnings per share

Allocating the cost of a business combination

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Embedded derivatives

Unbundling of deposit components

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Temporary exemption from some other IFRSs

Liability adequacy test

Impairment of reinsurance assets

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Future investment margins

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	Examples of insu Significant insura	een insurance risk and other risks rance contracts
-	nents to other IFF Amendments to I Amendments to o	AS 32 and IAS 39
INTER NAEMOS I	END 1995)OUNTI Borrowing costs CONTEN OBJECT SCOPE 1 2 3 DEFINIT 4 5 BORRO BORRO TREATM	NG STANDARD IAS 23 NTS TIVE TIONS The following terms are used in this Standard with the Borrowing costs may include: WING COSTS — BENCHMARK TREATMENT Recognition 7 Disclosure 0. WING COSTS — ALLOWED ALTERNATIVE

		24
		Cessation of capitalisation
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		The financial statements should disclose:
		ISITIONAL PROVISIONS
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		nd reporting by retirement benefit plans
		TENTS
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	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
	7.	
	DEFI	NITIONS
	8.	The following terms are used in this Standard with the
	9.	
	10.	
	11.	
	12.	
	DEFI	NED CONTRIBUTION PLANS
	13.	
	14.	
	15.	
	16.	The objective of reporting by a defined contribution plan is
	DEFI	NED BENEFIT PLANS
	17.	The report of a defined benefit plan should contain either:
	18.	
	19.	
	20.	
	21.	
	22.	The objective of reporting by a defined benefit plan is
	•	J J J H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

22	Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits 23.					
24. The re	asons given for adopting a current salary					
25. Reason	s given for adopting a projected salary					
26.						
Frequency of ac	etuarial valuations					
27						
Report content	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
	ined benefit plans, information is presented in					
one of						
29						
30						
31	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
ALL PLANS						
Valuation of pla						
32						
33						
Disclosure	Disclosure					
	port of a retirement benefit plan, whether benefit					
	s provided by retirement benefit plans include owing, if					
	port of a retirement benefit plan contains a					
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SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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37
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39. The following disclosures should be made:
40.
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CLASSES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND LEVEL OF **DISCLOSURE**

SIGNIFICANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE

Balance sheet

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Reclassification

Derecognition

Collateral

Allowance account for credit losses

Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded

derivatives

Defaults and breaches

Income statement and equity

Items of income, expense, gains or losses

Other disclosures

Accounting policies Hedge accounting

Fair value

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL **INSTRUMENTS**

Qualitative disclosures

Quantitative disclosures

Credit risk

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

Liquidity risk

Market risk

Sensitivity analysis

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Forms of Joint Venture

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JOINTLY CONTROLLED ASSETS

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

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Proportionate Consolidation

Equity Method

Exceptions to Proportionate Consolidation and Equity Method

Separate Financial Statements of a Venturer

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A VENTURER AND A JOINT VENTURE REPORTING INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF...

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Contingent Settlement Provisions

Settlement Options

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Risk Management Policies and Hedging Activities

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Basic	Earnings per Share
	Earnings
	Shares
Dilute	ed Earnings per Share
	Earnings
	Shares
	Dilutive Potential Ordinary Shares
	Options, warrants and their equivalents
	Convertible instruments
	Contingently issuable shares
	Contracts that may be settled in ordinary shares or
	cash
	Purchased options
	Written put options
RETROSPEC	TIVE ADJUSTMENTS
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Rights Issues Control Numb Average Mark	Attributable to the Parent Entity per tet Price of Ordinary Shares rants and Their Equivalents
Instruments of	f Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures or Associates
Participating Ed	quity Instruments and Two-Class Ordinary Shares
	Partly Paid Shares
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Interim financ	CCOUNTING STANDARD IAS 34 cial reporting ODUCTION
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	This Standard:
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	

CONTI OBJEC SCOPE	TIVE			
1.		andard does not mandate which enterprises should be		
2.				
3.				
	ITIONS			
4.		lowing terms are used in this Standard with the		
		AN INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT		
5.		lefines a complete set of financial statements as		
5. 6.				
0. 7.				
1.	Minima			
	8.	am components of an interim financial report An interim financial report should include, at a minimum, the		
	Form a	nd content of interim financial statements		
	9.			
	10.			
	11.			
	12.			
	13.			
	13. 14.			
		d explanatory notes		
	15.			
	15. 16.			
		An enterprise should include the following information, as a minimum,		
	17.	Examples of the kinds of disclosures that are required by		
	18.			
		ure of compliance with IAS		
	19.			
		for which interim financial statements are required to		
	be			
	20.	Interim reports should include interim financial statements (condensed or complete)		
	21.			
	22.			
	Materia	ılity		
	23.			
	24.			
	25.			
DISCL	OSURE	IN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
26. 27.				
RECO	GNITIO	N AND MEASUREMENT		
	Same a	ccounting policies as annual		
	28.			
	29.			
	30.	To illustrate:		
	31.			
	32.			
	33.			
	JJ.			

	4				
	5				
	6				
	Revenues received seasonally, cyclically, or occasionally				
	7				
	8				
	Costs incurred unevenly during the financial year				
	9				
	Applying the recognition and measurement principles				
	0				
	Jse of estimates				
	1				
	2				
RESTA	EMENT OF PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INTERIM				
PERIO	S				
43.	A change in accounting policy, other than one for which				
44.					
45.					
EFFEC'	IVE DATE				
46.					

INTERNATION TENT EISEANICIA FOR ERORATION CONTINUED AS TO A STANDARD AS TO

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SCOPE

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR DISPOSAL GROUPS) AS HELD FOR...

Non-current assets that are to be abandoned

MEASUREMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR DISPOSAL GROUPS) CLASSIFIED AS HELD...

Measurement of a non-current asset(or disposal group)

Recognition of impairment losses and reversals

Changes to a plan of sale

PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Presenting discontinued operations

Gains or losses relating to continuing operations

Presentation of a non-current asset or disposal group classified as...

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EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A SALE

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IDENTIFYING AN ASSET THAT MAY BE IMPAIRED

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

MEASURING RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

Measuring the Recoverable Amount of an Intangible Asset with an...

Fair Value less Costs to Sell

Value in Use

Basis for Estimates of Future Cash Flows

Composition of Estimates of Future Cash Flows

Foreign Currency Future Cash Flows

Discount Rate

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Recoverable Amount and Carrying Amount of a Cash-generating Unit Goodwill

Allocating Goodwill to Cash-generating Units

Testing Cash-generating Units with Goodwill for

Impairment

Minority Interest

Timing of Impairment Tests

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Impairment Loss for a Cash-generating Unit

REVERSING AN IMPAIRMENT LOSS

Reversing an Impairment Loss for an Individual Asset

Reversing an Impairment Loss for a Cash-generating Unit

Reversing an Impairment Loss for Goodwill

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Estimates used to Measure Recoverable Amounts of Cash-generating Units Containing...

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General Principles

Traditional and Expected Cash Flow Approaches to Present Value

Traditional Approach

Expected Cash Flow Approach

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INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD IAS 37

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

INTRODUCTION

1. IAS 37 prescribes the accounting and disclosure for all provisions,...

Provisions

- 2. The Standard defines provisions as liabilities of uncertain timing or...
- 3. The Standard defines a constructive obligation as an obligation that...

	6.	The Standard requires that an enterprise should, in		
	7	measuring a		
	7.	An enterprise may expect reimbursement of some or all of		
	8.			
	9.			
	Provision	ons — specific applications		
	10.			
	11.			
	12.			
	13.	The Standard defines a restructuring as a programme		
	10.	that is		
	14.	A provision for restructuring costs is recognised only		
	17.	when the		
	15.	A management or board decision to restructure does		
		not give		
	16.			
	17.	A restructuring provision should include only the		
		direct expenditures arising		
	Conting	gent liabilities		
	18.	The Standard supersedes the parts of IAS 10, contingencies and		
	19.	_		
		gent assets		
	20.			
	20.			
	22.			
	Effectiv			
CONTE	23.			
CONTI				
OBJEC				
SCOPE				
1.	This S account	tandard should be applied by all enterprises in ting		
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.	Where	another International Accounting Standard deals with		
	a specific type			
6.		* *		
7.				
8.				
9.				
DEFIN				
10.		lowing terms are used in this Standard with the		
10.		ons and other liabilities		
	11.	Provisions can be distinguished from other liabilities		
		such as trade		
	Relation	nship between provisions and contingent liabilities		
	12.	nomp between provisions and contingent natinities		
	13.	This Standard distinguishes between:		
DECO		This Standard distinguishes between:		
KECUC	SNITIOI Provini			
	Provision	J115		

	14.	A provision should be recognised when: Present obligation
		15
		16. In almost all cases it will be clear whether a Past event
		17. A past event that leads to a present obligation
		is
		18
		19
		20
		21
		22
		Probable outflow of resources embodying economic
		benefits
		23
		24
		Reliable estimate of the obligation
		25
		26
	Conting	gent liabilities
	27.	
	28.	
	29.	
	30.	
		gent assets
	31.	
	32.	
	33.	
	34.	
	35.	
MEAS	UREME	
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	36.	
	37.	
	38.	
	39.	
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	40.	*
	41.	
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	42.	
	43.	
	44.	
	Present	value
	45.	
	46.	
	47.	
	Future	events
	48.	
	49.	
	50.	
		ed disposal of assets
	51.	

	52.	
	BURSEN	MENTS
53.		
54.		
55.		
56.		
57.		
58.		
CHAN	GES IN	PROVISIONS
59.		
60.		
USE O		ISIONS
61.		
62.		
APPLI	CATION	OF THE RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT
RULES		onerating losses
		operating losses
	63.	
	64.	
	65.	
		s contracts
	66.	
	67.	
	68.	
	69.	
	Restruc	
	70.	The following are examples of events that may fall
		under
	71.	
	72.	A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an enterprise:
	73.	
	74.	
	75.	A management or board decision to restructure taker before the
	76.	
	77.	
	78.	
	79.	
	80.	A restructuring provision should include only the
		direct expenditures arising
	81.	A restructuring provision does not include such costs
		as:
	82.	
	83.	
DISCL	OSURE	
84.		h class of provision, an enterprise should disclose:
85.		exprise should disclose the following for each class of
86.		the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote,
80. 87.	Omess	the possibility of any outnow in settlement is felliote,
87. 88.		
	• • • • • •	
89.		
90.		

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

91.	
92.	
TRANS	SITIONAL PROVISIONS
93.	
94.	
EFFEC	ΓIVE DATE
95.	
96.	

INTERNIATIONAL ASSECTION TING STANDARD 38

OBJECTIVE

SCOPE

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Intangible Assets

Identifiability

Control

Future Economic Benefits

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Separate Acquisition

Acquisition as Part of a Business Combination

Measuring the Fair Value of an Intangible Asset Acquired in... Subsequent Expenditure on an Acquired In-process Research and Development Project...

Acquisition by way of a Government Grant

Exchanges of Assets

Internally Generated Goodwill

Internally Generated Intangible Assets

Research Phase

Development Phase

Cost of an Internally Generated Intangible Asset

RECOGNITION OF AN EXPENSE

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Revaluation Model

USEFUL LIFE

INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH FINITE USEFUL LIVES

Amortisation Period and Amortisation Method

Residual Value

Review of Amortisation Period and Amortisation Method

INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH INDEFINITE USEFUL LIVES

Review of Useful Life Assessment

RECOVERABILITY OF THE CARRYING AMOUNT - IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

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General

Intangible Assets Measured after Recognition using the Revaluation Model

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Other Information

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Early Application WITHDRAWAL OF IAS 38 (ISSUED 1998)

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SCOPE

DEFINITIONS

EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

RECOGNITION AND DERECOGNITION

Initial Recognition

Derecognition of a Financial Asset

Transferseleap Quartifyhf 20 (a) errod go) (i) on

Transferest drap a Dog Napth (2004 bit) for Derecognition

Continuingel pardyeapen 20 nc Triansferred Assets

All Transfers

Regular Way Purchase or Sale of a Financial Asset

Derecognition of a Financial Liability

MEASUREMENT

Initial Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Fair Value Measurement Considerations

Reclassifications

Gains and Losses

Impairment and Uncollectibility of Financial Assets

Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

Financial Assets Carried at Cost

Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

HEDGING

Hedging Instruments

Qualifying Instruments

Designation of Hedging Instruments

Hedged Items

Qualifying Items

Designation of Financial Items as Hedged Items

Designation of Non-Financial Items as Hedged Items

Designation of Groups of Items as Hedged Items

Hedge Accounting

Fair Value Hedges

Cash Flow Hedges

Hedges of a Net Investment

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Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Held for Trading

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Loans and Receivables

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

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Regular Way Purchase or Sale of a Financial Asset (paragraph...

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Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets (paragraphs 45 and 46)

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Active Market: Quoted Price

No Active Market: Valuation Technique

No Active Market: Equity Instruments

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Gains and Losses (paragraphs 55-57)

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Interest Income After Impairment Recognition

Hedging (paragraphs 71-102)

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Qualifying Items (paragraphs 78-80)

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Designation of Groups of Items as Hedged Items (paragraphs 83...

Hedge Accounting (paragraphs 85-102)

Assessing Hedge Effectiveness

Fair Value Hedge Accounting for a Portfolio Hedge of Interest...

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	AG4B
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	Paragraph 9(b)(i): Designation eliminates or significantly reduces a
	measurement or
	AG4D
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	AG4H
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	AG4K
	Instruments containing Embedded Derivatives
	AG33A
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	Accounting Policy
	Fair Value Model
	Inability to Determine Fair Value Reliably
	Cost Model
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	Fair Value Model and Cost Model

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Fair Value Model Cost Model TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS Fair Value Model **EFF** WIT

INTERNATI

	TIVE D DRAWA	AL OF IAS 40 (2000)
		CCOUNTING STANDARD IAS 41
Agricul		DDUCTION
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
	7.	
	8.	
	9.	
	CONT	
	OBJEC	
	SCOPE	
	1.	This Standard should be applied to account for the following
	2.	This Standard does not apply to:
	3.	
	4.	HTIONG
	DEFIN	NITIONS
		Agriculture-related definitions
		5. The following terms are used in this Standard with
		the
		6. Agricultural activity covers a diverse range of
		activities; for example, 7. Biological transformation results in the following
		types of outcomes: General definitions
		8. The following terms are used in this Standard with
		the
		9
	RECO	GNITION AND MEASUREMENT
	10.	An enterprise should recognise a biological asset or
	10.	agricultural produce
	11.	
	12.	
	13.	
	14.	
	15.	
	16.	
	17.	
	18.	If an active market does not exist, an enterprise uses
	19.	
	20.	
	21.	

22.					
23.					
24.	Cost may	sometimes	approximate	fair value,	particularly
	when:				
25.					
	Gains and	losses			
	27				
	28				
	29				
	Inability to	o measure fa	ir value reliabl	У	
	30				
	31				
	2.2				
	33				
GOVE	RNMENT	GRANTS			
34.					
35.					
36.					
37.					
38.					
		AND DISC	LOSURE		
TRESE	Presentation		LOSCILL		
	20				
	Disclosure				
		eneral			
		`			
	4(
	41				
	42				
	43				
	44				
	45				
	46	6. If no	t disclosed ela	sewhere in	information
		publis	hed with the fi	nancial	
	47	7			
	48	3			
	49	. An en	terprise should	disclose:	
	50). An en	terprise should	l present a i	reconciliation
		of cha	nges in the	•	
	51				
	52				
	53				
			closures for bid	ological ass	ets where fair
		due cannot b		orogical ass.	ots where run
	54		enterprise meas	sures biolog	rical accets at
	3-		ost less	suics biolog	sicai assets at
	55			nt nariad	an anterprise
	33		ring the curre		an enterprise
	<i>E 1</i>		res biological		.ta mmavii aa1
	56		fair value of bio	nogical asse	ers previously
	_		ired at		
		overnment g			
	57	7. An er	terprise should	d disclose t	he following

related to agricultural activity...

5.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

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IIN I LIXI MATAINA	OBJECTIVE
	SCOPE
	RECOGNITION
	EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS
	Overview
	Transactions in which services are received
	Transactions measured by reference to the fair value of the
	Determining the fair value of equity instruments granted
	Treatment of vesting conditions
	Treatment of a reload feature
	After vesting date
	If the fair value of the equity instruments cannot be
	Modifications to the terms and conditions on which equity
	instruments
	CASH-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS
	SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS WITH CASH
	ALTERNATIVES
	Share-based payment transactions in which the terms of the
	arrangement
	Share-based payment transactions in which the terms of the
	arrangement
	DISCLOSURES TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS
	TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE DATE
ADDEN	NDEXinted terms
	NADARE terris
AITE	Estimating the fair value of equity instruments granted
	Shares
	Share options
	Inputs to option pricing models
	Expected early exercise
	Expected volatility
	Newly listed entities
	Unlisted entities
	Expected dividends
	Risk-free interest rate
	Capital structure effects
	Modifications to equity-settled share-based payment arrangements
APPEN	NAIXe6dments to other IFRSs
DIMEDATATES	NATEDIANGUAL REPORTEGEDANDA PO
INTERNEADIOTE	NAON FORMANIEVANIARE PORTINECA STESONIDEARD 6
	OBJECTIVE
	1
	1 , 1
	SCOPE
	3

An entity shall not apply the IFRS to expenditures incurred:...

1.

RECO	GNHTHONIOEXEMPLIORATHON SAMPATAYADHAMII ON ASSETS
	6
	7
	Measurement at recognition Measurement at recognition
	8
	Elements of cost of exploration and evaluation assets
	9. An entity shall determine a policy specifying which
	expenditures are
	10
	11
	Measurement after recognition
	Changes in accounting policies 13
	14
	PRESENTATION
	Classification of exploration and evaluation assets
	15
	16
	Reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets
	17
	IMPAIRMENT
	Recognition and measurement
	18
	19
	Specifying the level at which exploration and evaluation assets are
	21
	22.
	DISCLOSURE
	23
	24. To comply with paragraph 23, an entity shall disclose:
	25
	EFFECTIVE DATE
	26
	27
APPE	N DEX inted terms
	NAIMEd terms NAIMEBdments to other IFRSs
	B1
	Exemption from the requirement to provide comparative disclosures for IFRS
	36B
	B2
	3
	B3
	2
INTERNO PER	MASEIMENNCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS 8 CORE PRINCIPLE

SCOP	E
	This IFRS shall apply to:
2. 3.	
4.	
OPER	ATING SEGMENTS
5.	An operating segment is a component of an entity:
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
REPO	RTABLE SEGMENTS
11.	An entity shall report separately information about each operating
	segment
	Aggregation criteria
	12. Operating segments often exhibit similar long-term financial
	performance if they
	Quantitative thresholds
	13. An entity shall report separately information about an
	operating segment
	14
	15
	16
	17
	18
	19
DISCI	LOSURE
20.	
21.	To give effect to the principle in paragraph 20, an
	General information
	22. An entity shall disclose the following general information:
	Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities
	23. An entity shall report a measure of profit or loss
	24. An entity shall disclose the following about each reportable
	segment
MEAS	SUREMENT
25.	
26.	
27.	An entity shall provide an explanation of the measurements of
	Reconciliations
	28. An entity shall provide reconciliations of all of the following:
	Restatement of previously reported information
	29
	30
ENTI	TY-WIDE DISCLOSURES
31.	
J 1.	Information about products and services
	32
	Information about geographical areas
	33. An entity shall report the following geographical information,
	unless the
	Information about major customers
	34
	J 1

TRANSITION AND EFFECTIVE DATE
35
36
WITHDRAWAL OF IAS 14
37
APPEN De Xinted term
APPENIA HAVE Bedments to other IFRSs
B1 References to IAS 14 Segment Reporting are amended to IFRS
B2 In IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued
B3 In IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources,
B4 In IAS 2 Inventories, paragraphs 26 and 29 are amended
B5 In IAS 7 Cash Flow Statements, paragraph 50 is amended
B6 In IAS 19 Employee Benefits, the example illustrating paragraph 115
B7 In IAS 33 Earnings per Share, paragraph 2 is replaced
B8 In IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, paragraph 16 is amended
B9 IAS 36 Impairment of Assets is amended as described below
STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-1 Consistency — different cost formulas for inventories Issue
1
2
Consensus
3. An enterprise should use the same cost formula for all
STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-2 Consistency — capitalisation of borrowing costs Issue 1. IAS 23.07 and 23.11 allow the choice of either: 2
Consensus
3. Where an enterprise adopts the allowed alternative treatment, that treatment
STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-3 Elimination of unrealised profits and losses on transactions with associates
Issue
1
2
Consensus
3
4. Unrealised losses should not be eliminated to the extent that
STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-6 Costs of modifying existing software Issue
1
2. The issues are:
3
Consensus
4
Disclosure 5. A need for major software modifications may give rise to
5 A need for major software modifications may give rise to

STANDING INTERPR	ETATIONS CO	MMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-7
Introduction of		
Issue		
1.		
2.		
Consen	isus	
3.		
4.	This means tha	t, in particular:
		ON OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL
REPORTING STANDA		
INTRODUCTI		IEDC
IN1.	s for issuing the	aces SIC-8 First-time Application of IASs as
IIVI.	the	aces Sie-6 l'inst-time Application of IASS as
Main fo	eatures of the IF	RS
IN2.		
IN3.	In general, the	IFRS requires an entity to comply with
IN4.		
IN5.		
IN6.		
	es from previous	
IN7.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e IFRS requires retrospective application in
NITEDNIATION	most areas	AL DEDODEDIC CTANDADD 1
		AL REPORTING STANDARD 1
r irst-tii	OBJECTIVE	nternational Financial Reporting Standards
		jective of this IFRS is to ensure that an
	SCOPE SCOPE	jective of this if RS is to clisure that all
		ity shall apply this IFRS in:
		ity's first IFRS financial statements are the first
	annual	
	4. This II	FRS applies when an entity first adopts IFRSs.
	It	
		FRS does not apply to changes in accounting
	policie	
		N AND MEASUREMENT
	. •	ng IFRS balance sheet
	6.	
		nting policies
	7. 8.	
	0.	Example: Consistent application of
		latest version of IFRSs
		BACKGROUND
		APPLICATION OF
		REQUIREMENTS
	9.	
	10.	Except as described in paragraphs 13 to 34, an
		entity
	11.	The transfer of the transfer o
	12.	This IFRS establishes two categories of exceptions to the principle

	Exempl	tions from other IFRSs
	13.	An entity may elect to use one or more of
	14.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		ss combinations
	15.	
		ue or revaluation as deemed cost
	16.	and of 14 (wilderford all december 4000)
	17.	A first-time adopter may elect to use a
		previous GAAP
	18.	The elections in paragraphs 16 and 17 are also
		available
	19.	
	Employ	vee benefits
	20.	
	20A.	
	Cumula	ative translation differences
	21.	IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign
		Exchange Rates
	22.	However, a first-time adopter need not
		comply with these requirements
		und financial instruments
	23.	
		and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and
	joint ve	
	24.	If a subsidiary becomes a first-time adopter
	2.5	later than its
	25.	
	LEASE	
		IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease
		250
	Evcenti	ons to retrospective application of other IFRSs
	26.	This IFRS prohibits retrospective application
	20.	of some aspects of other
	Dereco	gnition of financial assets and financial
	liabiliti	
	27.	A first-time adopter shall apply the
	27.	derecognition requirements in IAS
	Hedge :	accounting
	28.	As required by IAS 39 Financial Instruments:
		Recognition and Measurement,
	29.	,
	30.	
	Estimat	es
	31.	
	32.	
	33.	
	34.	
PRESE	NTATIO	ON AND DISCLOSURE
35.		
Comparative information		
	36.	

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

				comparative information for IFRS 36B
			37.	Some entities present historical summaries of selected data for periods
				nation of transition to IFRSs
			38.	
				nciliations
			39.	To comply with paragraph 38, an entity's first IFRS financial
			40.	
			41.	
			42.	
			43.	
			Use o 44.	f fair value as deemed cost If an entity uses fair value in its opening
			Ŧ.,	IFRS
				m financial reports
			45.	To comply with paragraph 38, if an entity presents an
			46.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			FECTIVE 1	DATE
		47		
APPE	N DE XinA	ed terms		
APPEI		ess combinations		
	B1.			
	B2.	If a first-time adop	ter does not	apply IAS 22 retrospectively
	B3.			
	B4.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
APPE		dments to other IFRS	Ss	
	C1		1 ,	170(1) (1) (20) (1)
	C2	This IFRS amends	paragraph	172(h) of IAS 39 Financial Instruments:
	STAN	DING INTERPRETA	ATIONS CO	DMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-9
				sification either as acquisitions or unitings of
		1		
		2. Th	e issues are	:
		3		
		Consensus		
		4		
				combinations under IAS 22 are either an
		'ac	equisition'	•
	OTARI	DIMO INTERPRETA	ATIONIC CO	NAME TO THE PROPERTY OF THE TABLE

STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-10 Government assistance — no specific relation to operating activities Issue

1.	In som aimed.	e countries government assistance to enterprises may be
2.		
Co	onsensus	
3.		nment assistance to enterprises meets the definition of ament grants
Foreign ex	kchange — c	ONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-11 apitalisation of losses resulting from severe currency
	sue	
1.		
2.		sues are:
_	onsensus	
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		nt' acquisitions of assets are acquisitions within 12 s prior
Consolida		ONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-12 al purpose entities
1.		
2.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
_	onsensus	
8.		
9.		
10). In add	ition to the situations described in IAS 27.12, the
11	. Predet	ermination of the ongoing activities of an SPE by an
Internati Bral C inar	ncial Reporti	ng Interpretations Committee DMENT TO SIC-12 Scope of SIC-12 Consolidation —
Sp	pecial Purpos	se Entities REFERENCESConsolidation — Special
Pi	arpose Entitie	es REFERENCES
	REFE	RENCES
		GROUND
	1.	. GRO 6112
	2.	IEDS 2 is affective for annual periods beginning on
		IFRS 2 is effective for annual periods beginning on or
	3. ISSUE	 S
	4.	
	5.	
		NDMENT
	6.	Paragraph 6 of SIC-12 is amended as follows.
	EFFE	CTIVE DATE
	7.	

•	
Issue	olled entities — non-monetary contributions by venturers
1.	
2.	The issues are:
3. 4.	
	ensus
5.	
6. 7.	Unrealised gains or losses on non-monetary assets contributed to JCEs
CTANDDIC DITEDE	
	PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-14 at and equipment — compensation for the impairment or
1.	
2.	Examples of such cases may include:
3.	The issue is how an enterprise should account for:
	ensus
4.	Impairments or losses of items of property, plant and equipment,
Discl	
5.	Monetary or non-monetary compensation recognised for the impairment or loss
Operating lea Issue 1. 2.	
	ensus
2	
3. 1	
4.	
3. 4. 5. 6.	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency -	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1.	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2.	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2.	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2. Cons 3. 4.	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2. Cons 3. 4. STANDING INTERF Reporting cur	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2. Cons 3. 4. STANDING INTERF Reporting curunder	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods ensus Once the appropriate initial policy has been selected under the PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-19 rency — measurement and presentation of financial statements
4. 5. 6. STANDING INTERF Consistency - Issue 1. 2. Cons 3. 4. STANDING INTERF Reporting cur	Costs incurred by the lessee, including costs in connection with PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-18 — alternative methods ensus Once the appropriate initial policy has been selected under the PRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-19 rency — measurement and presentation of financial statements

	۷.	
	3.	The issues are:
		The issues are.
	4.	
	Conse	isus
	5.	
	6.	
	7.	If the measurement currency, determined in accordance with
	, .	
		paragraph 5
	8.	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	9.	
	Disclo	sure
	10.	The following should be disclosed:
		•
~~		
STANDING IN	VTERPR	RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-20
Equity	account	ring method — recognition of losses
Equity		ang memod — recognition of losses
	Issue	
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	In applying the equity method, the issues are:
		in applying the equity method, the issues are.
	4.	
	Conse	
		ilsus
	5.	
	6.	
	7.	
	8.	
	9.	
	Disclo	gura
		SULE
	10.	
		If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses
	10.	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses
STANDING IN	10.	
	10. NTERPR	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21
	10. NTERPR e taxes –	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses
	10. NTERPR	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21
	10. NTERPR e taxes – Issue	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1.	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21
	10. NTERPR e taxes – Issue	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
	10. NTERPR e taxes – Issue 1. 2.	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3.	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
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	TERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Consei	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
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Income STANDING IN	TERPRE taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. WTERPRES comb Issue 1. 2. 3.	If an investor discontinues recognition of its share of losses RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21 — recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	TERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
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Income STANDING IN	TERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. WTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 4. Conser 4.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	TERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. WTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 4. Conser 4.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRESS comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. 6.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets The deferred tax liability or asset that arises from the ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-22 inations—subsequent adjustment of fair values and goodwill IAS 22.71 (revised 1998) indicates that in accounting for a The issues are, in making adjustments in the limited circumstances This interpretation does not apply to the following items as
Income STANDING IN	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. 6. 7.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRESS comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. 6.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets
Income STANDING IN	10. NTERPRe taxes – Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. NTERPRess comb Issue 1. 2. 3. 4. Conser 5. 6. 7.	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-21—recovery of revalued non-depreciable assets

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

8. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of identifiable assets or liabilities...

STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-23 Property, plant and equipment — major inspection or overhaul costs... Issue 1. 2. 3 4. Consensus The cost of a major inspection or overhaul of an... STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-24 Earnings per share — financial instruments and other contracts that... Issue 1. 2. 3. Consensus All financial instruments or other contracts that may result in... STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-25 Income taxes — changes in the tax status of an... Issue 1. 2 3. Consensus A change in the tax status of an enterprise or... STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-27 Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of... Issue 1. 2. When an arrangement with an investor involves the legal form... Consensus 3. 4. 5. IAS 17 applies when the substance of an arrangement includes... 6. The definitions and guidance in paragraphs 49 to 64 of... 7. The criteria in paragraph 20 of IAS 18 should be... 8. 9 Disclosure 10. All aspects of an arrangement that does not, in substance,... The disclosures required in accordance with paragraph 10 of 11 this...

STANDING INTERPRETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-28 Business combinations — 'date of exchange' and fair value of...

	Issue	
	1.	
,		
•	3.	The issues are:
	4. Canaan	
	Consens	
	6.	
	o. Disclosi	
		When a published price of an equity instrument issued as When an equity instrument issued as purchase consideration does not
STANDING INT	TERPRI	ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-29
		ervice concession arrangements
	Issue	C
	1.	
		A service concession arrangement generally involves the concession provider conveying
	3. 1	
	4. 5.	
	Consens	
		All aspects of a service concession arrangement should be
		considered
,		The disclosures required in accordance with paragraph 6 of this
		ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-30 ncy — translation from measurement currency to presentation
currency	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-	Issue	
	1.	
	2.	
	3. 4.	The issues are:
	1 . 5.	
	Consens	
	6.	When financial statements are presented in a currency other
		than
		When financial statements are presented in a currency other than
	Disclos	ure
	8. 9.	
	10.	When additional information not required by International Accounting Standards is
STANDING INT	repppi	CTATIONS COMMITTEE INTEDDDETATION SIC 21
		ETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-31 ter transactions involving advertising services
	: — ban Issue	to transactions involving advertising services
	1.	
	2.	

3.	
4.	
Conser 5.	Revenue from a barter transaction involving advertising
3.	cannot be measured
	RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-32 ets — web site costs
Issue	
1.	
2.	The stages of a web site's development can be described
3. 4.	When accounting for internal expenditure on the development and operation
5.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6.	
Consei	nsus
7.	
8.	Any internal expanditure on the development and ensertion of
9.	Any internal expenditure on the development and operation of an
10.	A web site that is recognised as an intangible asset
STANDING INTERPR	RETATIONS COMMITTEE INTERPRETATION SIC-33
Consolidation	and equity method — potential voting rights and allocation
Issue	
1.	
2. Consei	The issues are:
3.	iisus
3. 4.	
5.	
6.	When applying the consolidation and the equity method of accounting,
IFRIC DOTGERER FATAXISONE DE	ecommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities
REFERENCES	
BACKGROUN	
SCOPE	
ISSUE	
CONSENSUS	NATE
EFFECTIVE I TRANSITION	
TRANSITION	
	I First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting xisting decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities
TEDIO INMEGNADE TRATANTA Y A	congrative Entities and Similar Instruments
REFERENCES	ooperative Entities and Similar Instruments
BACKGROUN	
1	
2	

SCOPE	L				
3					
ISSUE					
4 CONSI	NICIIC				
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12 DISCL	OCLIDE				
DISCL	OSURE				
	TIVE D	ΔΤΕ			
14					
APPEN					
	EXAM	PLES O	F APPLI	CATIO	N OF THE CONSENSUS
		This ap	pendix is	an inte	gral part of the Interpretation.
		A1			
				NAL R	IGHT TO REFUSE REDEMPTION
		(paragr	. /	a 1	
			Exampl	Facts	
				A2	
				Classifi	cation
				A3	The entity has the unconditional right
					to refuse redemption and
			Exampl	e 2	1
			_	Facts	
				A4	
				Classifi	
				A5	The entity does not have the
		DD OIL	DITTO	a . a .	unconditional right to refuse
			BITION	S AGA	INST REDEMPTION (paragraphs 8
		and 9)	Evennel	~ 2	
			Exampl	Facts	
				A6	A cooperative entity has issued shares
				110	to its members at
				A7	
				Classifi	ication
					Before the governing charter is
					amended
					A8
					A9
					After the governing charter is
					amended
			ъ .		A10
			Exampl		
				Facts	
				A11	

	Classification
	A12 In this case, CU 750 000 would be classified as
	A13
	Example 5
	Facts
	A14
	Classification A15
	Example 6
	Facts
	A16
	Classification
	A17
	Example 7
	Facts
	A18
	Classification
	A19
IERIC IMPERADATA	Thethet an arrangement contains a lease
	RENCES
	GROUND
1.	An entity may enter into an arrangement, comprising a transaction
2.	
3.	
SCOP	
ISSUE	
	The issues addressed in this Interpretation are:
CONS	SENSUS Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease
	6. Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease
	shall
	Fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of
	7
	8
	Arrangement conveys a right to use the asset
	9. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if
	Assessing or reassessing whether an arrangement is, or contains, a
	10. The assessment of whether an arrangement contains a lease shall
	11. A reassessment of an arrangement shall be based on the
	Separating payments for the lease from other payments
	12
	13
	14
	15. If a purchaser concludes that it is impracticable to separate
	CTIVE DATE
16.	
	ISITION
17.	

APPENDE Mendments to IFRS 1 first-time adoption of International Financial Reporting
A1
LEASES
IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement
contains a lease
25F
IFRIC INTERIOR TAKETON Satistic programmer administration and environmental
rehabilitation
REFERENCES
BACKGROUND
1
2. Contributions to these funds may be voluntary or required by
3. Such funds generally have the following features:
SCOPE This Interpretation and lies to account in the Grandial attenuants
4. This Interpretation applies to accounting in the financial statements of
5
ISSUES
6. The issues addressed in this interpretation are:
CONSENSUS
Accounting for an interest in a fund
7
8
Accounting for obligations to make additional contributions
10
Disclosure
11
12
13
EFFECTIVE DATE 14
TRANSITION
15
APPENDE Mendment to IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement
A1
2
IFRIC INTABRIPASTAGING IN 6m Participating in a Specific Market — Waste
REFERENCES
BACKGROUND
SCOPE
ISSUE
CONSENSUS EFFECTIVE DATE
TRANSITION
INAMITION
IFRIC INTERPRETATION 7
Applying ithen Riest telepoeting inputs spenintlatibasing Economies
REFERENCES

BACKGROUND

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

	1
	ISSUES
	2 The questions addressed in this Interpretation are: CONSENSUS
	3
	4 At the closing balance sheet date, deferred tax items are
	5 EFFECTIVE DATE
	6
IFRIC INTERPREDICE	
REFER	
	GROUND
1.	
2.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
3.	
4.	
5. SCOPE	
· ·	
ISSUE	
CONSE	ENSUS
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
	TIVE DATE
13.	
TRANS	SITION
14.	
IFRIC I nte asresruheiatid	Characteristics
REFER	
BACKO	GROUND
1.	
2.	IAS 39 paragraph 11 requires an embedded derivative to be
SCOPE	
3.	
4.	
5.	
ISSUE	
6.	IAS 39 requires an entity, when it first becomes a
CONSE	NSUS
7.	
8.	
	TIVE DATE AND TRANSITION
9.	

IFRIC INTEGRATE RESEAUD Reporting and Impairment REFERENCES

BACKGROUND

	1.	
	2.	
	ISSUE	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
		The Interpretation addresses the following issue:
	CONSE	ENSUS
	8.	
	9.	
		TIVE DATE AND TRANSITION
	10.	
TED IC DUMENTO	D EGM EI	TONI 11/TD
IFRIC INFIRESCE	REGAOU	DANdITreasury Share Transactions
		ENCES
	ISSUES	
	1.	This Interpretation addresses two issues. The first is whether the
	2.	The second issue concerns share-based payment arrangements that
	2	involve two
	3.	Therefore, the second issue addresses the following share-based
	4	payment arrangements:
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	ZNIGNIG
	CONSE	
		Share-based payment arrangements involving an entity's own equity
		instruments (paragraph
		7. Share-based payment transactions in which an entity receives services as
		SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS INVOLVING
		EQUITY INSTRUMENTS OF THE PARENT
		A parent grants rights to its equity instruments to the
		8
		9
		10
		A subsidiary grants rights to equity instruments of its parent
		11
		TIVE DATE
	TRANS	SITION
	13.	

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Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (repealed).