

# IFRSs, IFRICs AND AMENDMENTS AVAILABLE FOR EARLY ADOPTION FOR 31 DECEMBER 2012 YEAR ENDS INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING BULLETIN 2013/04



## IFRSs, IFRICs and amendments available for early adoption for 31 December 2012 year ends

In order to comply with paragraph 30 in IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* entities need to disclose new IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective where the entity has decided not apply the IFRS at reporting date. Disclosures also need to include 'known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the entity's financial statement in the period of initial application'.

To comply with the requirements set out above an entity considers disclosing:

- (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 as at which it plans to apply the IFRS initially
- (e) Either:
  - (i) A discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements
  - (ii) Or if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

## STATUS

Final

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Various

## ACCOUNTING IMPACT

May be significant.

**The list below shows the IFRSs (and amendments to IFRSs) that have been issued but are not mandatory effective as at 31 December 2012**

1. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – (Amendments – Government Loans)
  2. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – (Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle))
  3. IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments – Transition Disclosures)
  4. IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities)
  5. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
  6. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Amendments)
  7. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Amendments – Mandatory Effective Date)
  8. IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
  9. IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendments – Investment Entities)
  10. IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
  11. IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
  12. Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12)
  13. IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
  14. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)
  15. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – (Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle))
  16. IAS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment – (Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle))
  17. IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Amendments)
  18. IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (Amendments)
  19. IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments)
  20. IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (Amendments)
  21. IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – (Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle))
  22. IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting – (Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle))
  23. IFRIC 20 Stripping cost in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine.
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IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>		
1. Amendments to IFRS 1 Issued: March 2012	<p><i>Government loans (Amendments to IFRS 1)</i></p> <p>The amendments relate to the treatment of government loans as defined in IAS 20 <i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i> when adopting IFRS for the first time.</p> <p>The amendments address the inconsistency that arose from the 2008 amendment to IAS 20, which required an entity to account prospectively for a government loan at a below-market rate of interest as a government grant received for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 – as opposed to the retrospective requirement of IFRS 1.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2012/05.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013</p>
2. Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle) Issued: May 2012	<p><i>Repeated application of IFRS 1</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies that an entity that has applied IFRSs in a previous reporting period, but whose most recent previous annual financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs, must either apply IFRS 1 or else apply IFRSs retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors</i> as if the entity had never stopped applying IFRSs.</p> <p><i>Borrowing costs</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies that an entity that capitalised borrowing costs in accordance with its previous generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) before the date of transition to IFRSs may carry forward, without adjustment, the amount previously capitalised in the opening statement of financial position at the date of transition.</p> <p>The improvement also states that borrowing costs incurred after the date of transition that relate to qualifying assets that are already under construction at the date of transition are accounted for (that is, capitalised or expensed) in accordance with IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i> and not in accordance with previous GAAP.</p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>		
3. Amendments to IFRS 7 Issued: December 2011	<p data-bbox="320 324 933 362"><i>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transition Disclosures</i></p> <p data-bbox="320 362 1125 488">The amendments to IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (see point 7) mean that entities applying IFRS 9 for the first time do not need to restate prior periods but are instead required to provide modified disclosures, some of which are set out in IFRS 7. The new disclosures in IFRS 7 include:</p> <p data-bbox="320 488 1109 555">Changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities, showing separately:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 555 1093 712" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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)</li> <li>– The changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute, such as from amortised cost to fair value, on transition to IFRS 9.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="320 723 1125 790">The following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 790 1125 1019" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– The effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification</li> <li>– The interest income or expense recognised.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1150 324 1501 392">Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015</p> <p data-bbox="1150 392 1396 430">Early adoption permitted</p> <p data-bbox="1150 430 1396 497">EU endorsement status: Endorsement postponed.</p> <p data-bbox="1150 497 1501 582">Unlikely to be confirmed before all the components of IFRS 9 are issued in their final form</p>
4. Amendments to IFRS 7 Issued: December 2011	<p data-bbox="320 1019 1109 1086"><i>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i></p> <p data-bbox="320 1086 1125 1211">The amendments require the disclosure of information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.</p> <p data-bbox="320 1211 1125 1310">This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities. To meet the objective, an entity is required to disclose in tabular form:</p> <ol data-bbox="320 1310 1125 1713" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities</li> <li>b) The amounts that are set off when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position</li> <li>c) The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position</li> <li>d) The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in paragraph b), including: <ol data-bbox="352 1556 1125 1646" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria</li> <li>ii) Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral).</li> </ol> </li> <li>e) The net amount after deducting the amounts in d) from the amounts in c) above.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="320 1724 1125 1816">The amendments are part of the IASB's offsetting project. As part of that project, the IASB also separately issued <i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)</i> that is discussed under point 20.</p>	<p data-bbox="1150 1019 1501 1144">Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods</p> <p data-bbox="1150 1144 1501 1211">EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</i>		
5. IFRS 9 Issued: November 2009	<p>IFRS 9 applies to all assets within the scope of IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>. IFRS 9 will eventually replace IAS 39 in its entirety. However, the process has been divided into three main components: classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. As each phase is completed, the IASB is deleting the relevant portions of IAS 39 and creating new chapters in IFRS 9.</p> <p>IFRS 9 requires that on initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value (plus an adjustment for certain transaction costs if they are not measured as at fair value through profit or loss) and are classified into one of two subsequent measurement categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Amortised cost</li> <li>– Fair Value.</li> </ul> <p>IFRS 9 eliminates the Held to Maturity (HTM), Available for Sale (AFS) and Loans and Receivables categories. In addition, the exception under which equity instruments and related derivatives are measured at cost rather than fair value, where the fair value cannot be reliably determined, has been eliminated with fair value measurement being required for all of these instruments.</p> <p>A financial asset is measured after initial recognition at amortised cost only if it meets the following two conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The objective of an entity's business model is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows</li> <li>2. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</li> </ol> <p>All other instruments are required to be measured after initial recognition at fair value. IFRS 9 retains the current requirement for financial instruments that are held for trading to be recognised and measured at fair value through profit or loss, including all derivatives that are not designated in a hedging relationship.</p> <p>Hybrid contracts with a host that is within the scope of IFRS 9 (i.e. a financial host) must be classified in their entirety in accordance with the classification approach summarised above. This eliminates the existing IAS 39 requirement to account separately for a host contract and certain embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative requirements under IAS 39 continue to apply where the host contract is a non-financial asset and for financial liabilities.</p> <p>IFRS 9 includes an option which permits investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This is an irreversible election made, on an instrument by instrument basis, at the date of initial recognition. Where the election is made, no amounts are subsequently recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. Where this option is not taken, all equity instruments with the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Irrespective of the approach adopted for the equity instrument itself, dividends received on an equity instrument are always recognised in profit or loss (unless they represent a return of the cost of investment).</p> <p>Subsequent reclassification of financial assets between the amortised cost and fair value categories is prohibited, unless an entity changes its business model for managing its financial assets in which case reclassification is required. However, the guidance is restrictive and such changes are expected to be very infrequent. IFRS 9 states explicitly that the following are not changes in business model:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A change in intention relating to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)</li> <li>2. A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets</li> <li>3. A transfer of financial assets between parts of the entity with different business models.</li> </ol> <p>Accounting impact: Significant changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2010/02.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement postponed.</p> <p>Unlikely to be confirmed before all the components of IFRS 9 are issued in their final form</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
6. Amendments to IFRS 9 Issued: October 2010	<p><i>Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</i></p> <p>As noted above, IFRS 9 was published in November 2009 and contained requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Equivalent requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010, with most of them being carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. In consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A financial liability is measured as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if it is held for trading, or is designated as at FVTPL using the fair value option</li> <li>– Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.</li> </ul> <p>In contrast to the requirements for financial assets, the bifurcation requirements for embedded derivatives have been retained; similarly, equity conversion features will continue to be accounted for separately.</p> <p>However, some changes have been made, in particular to address the issue of where changes in the fair value of an entity's financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL using the fair value option, which arise from changes in the entity's own credit risk, should be recorded. This amendment is a result of consistent feedback received by the IASB from its constituents that changes in an entity's own credit risk should not affect profit or loss unless the financial liability is held for trading.</p> <p>IFRS 9 requires that changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL which relate to changes in an entity's own credit risk should be recognised directly in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, as an exception, where this would create an accounting mismatch (which would be where there is a matching asset position that is also measured as at FVTPL), an irrevocable decision can be taken to recognise the entire change in fair value of the financial liability in profit or loss.</p> <p>The other changes made to the accounting requirements for financial liabilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Guidance has been added to assist in differentiating between credit risk and asset specific performance risk</li> <li>– Consistent with the elimination of the potential, in very limited circumstances, for investments in unquoted equity instruments to be measured at cost, the exemption from fair value measurement for derivative liabilities that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, an unquoted equity instrument where the fair value of that equity instrument is not reliably measurable has been deleted.</li> </ul> <p>A number of related disclosure requirements have been added to IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>.</p> <p>Accounting impact: Changes in the fair value of liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, that relate to changes in an entity's own credit risk, are now required to be recorded in Other Comprehensive Income. The exemption from fair value measurement for derivatives linked to unquoted equity instruments that cannot be reliably measured has been removed.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/02.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement postponed.</p> <p>Unlikely to be confirmed before all the components of IFRS 9 are issued in their final form</p>
7. Amendments to IFRS 9 Issued: December 2011	<p><i>Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Mandatory Effective Date</i></p> <p>The amendment changes the effective date of IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 9 (2010) so that IFRS 9 is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Early application is permitted. The amendment also modifies the relief from restating prior periods.</p> <p>Entities that initially apply IFRS 9 in periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Beginning before 1 January 2012 need not restate prior periods and are not required to provide modified disclosures</li> <li>– Beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and before 1 January 2013 must elect either to provide the modified disclosures or to restate prior periods</li> <li>– Beginning on or after 1 January 2013 are required to provide modified disclosures. The entity need not restate prior periods.</li> </ul> <p><i>The modified disclosures are discussed under point 3.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement postponed.</p> <p>Unlikely to be confirmed before all the components of IFRS 9 are issued in their final form</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements</i>		
8. IFRS 10 Issued: May 2011	<p>IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> was issued jointly with IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>, IFRS 12 <i>Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities</i> and amendments to IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>.</p> <p>IFRS 10 introduces a single control model for all entities. It replaces the consolidation requirements in IAS 27 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> and SIC-12 <i>Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities</i>.</p> <p>Under the current IAS 27 and SIC-12 requirements, for non special purpose entities, an investor is required to consolidate an investee when it has the power to govern the investee's financial and operating policies to obtain benefits from the investee's activities. For SPEs, control is based on (different) risk and reward principles.</p> <p>Under IFRS 10, an investor is required to consolidate an investee when all three of the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The entity has power over the investee</li> <li>– The investor has exposure, or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee</li> <li>– The investor has the ability to use its power to affect returns.</li> </ul> <p>IFRS 10 includes guidance to be applied in circumstances where the assessment of control may be difficult, including where an entity has potential voting rights (such as share options) over another, agency relationships and cases where voting rights are not the principal indicator of control.</p> <p>The new standard is not expected to change the accounting requirements for the majority of investors. However, changes may arise where new guidance has been issued (in particular for agency relationships) and some SPEs that were consolidated under SIC-12 may not be consolidated with the new standard.</p> <p>The accounting requirements and consolidation procedures in the existing IAS 27 are carried forward unchanged.</p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>
<i>For more information see IFRB 2011/06.</i>		

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
9. Amendments to IFRS 10 Issued: October 2012	<p data-bbox="323 297 746 327"><i>Amendment to IFRS 10 – Investment Entities</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 331 1141 533">The amendments define an investment entity and require a parent that is an investment entity to measure its investments in particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidating them in its consolidated financial statements. Measurement at fair value through profit or loss must also be applied to an investment entity's separate financial statements. The amendments also introduce disclosure requirements for investment entities into IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> and amend IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="323 544 1066 600">An investment entity is an entity that meets all of the following criteria (the definition):</p> <ul data-bbox="323 611 1141 801" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– It obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services</li> <li>– It commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both</li> <li>– It measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="323 813 1066 869">In assessing whether it meets the definition an entity is required to consider whether it has the following typical characteristics of an investment entity:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 880 1005 1025" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– It has more than one investment</li> <li>– It has more than one investor</li> <li>– It has investors are not related parties of the entity</li> <li>– It has ownership interests in the form of equity or similar interests.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="323 1037 1141 1216">Not meeting one or more of the typical characteristics does not preclude an entity from being an investment entity. However, it does indicate that additional judgment is required in determining whether the entity meets the definition of an investment entity. Accordingly, an investment entity that does not meet one or more of the typical characteristics is required to disclose the reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity (see disclosures below).</p> <p data-bbox="323 1227 1101 1283">An entity will not be disqualified from qualifying as an investment entity simply because:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 1294 1141 1592" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– It provides investment-related services (e.g. investment advisory services, investment management, investment support and administrative services), either directly or through a subsidiary, to third parties as well as to its investors, even if those activities are substantial to the entity</li> <li>– If it provides management services, strategic advice and financial support to an investee, directly or through a subsidiary, but only if these activities are undertaken to maximise the investment return (capital appreciation or investment income) from its investees and do not represent a separate substantial business activity or a separate substantial source of income to the investment entity.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="323 1603 917 1626">The amendment also provides detailed application guidance.</p>	<p data-bbox="1149 297 1501 353">Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014</p> <p data-bbox="1149 365 1401 387">Early adoption permitted</p> <p data-bbox="1149 398 1401 488">EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<b>IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i></b>		
10. IFRS 11 Issued: May 2011	<p>IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> replaces IAS 31 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>. The project to replace existing requirements was undertaken for the following main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Under IAS 31, the structure of an arrangement is the principal factor in determining the accounting approach, meaning that the accounting might not reflect the rights and obligations of each of the parties involved in an arrangement</li> <li>– IAS 31 contains an option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using either proportionate consolidation or equity accounting. This option means parties to similar arrangements could account for them differently, and arrangements that give rise to different rights and obligations for each of the parties could be accounted for in a similar way.</li> </ul> <p>IFRS 11 is based on the principle that each party to a joint arrangement accounts for its rights and obligations that arise from that arrangement. In consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Where an entity has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to a joint arrangement, it is regarded as being a joint operator. Joint operators account for the assets and liabilities, and associated revenues and expenses, that arise from the joint arrangement</li> <li>– Where an entity has rights to the net assets relating to a joint arrangement, it is regarded as having an interest in a joint venture. Joint venturers account for the net assets arising from the joint arrangement by applying equity accounting.</li> </ul> <p>An entity that is party to a joint arrangement that is not structured through a separate vehicle is regarded as a joint operator.</p> <p>For arrangements that are structured through a separate vehicle it is necessary to analyse the legal form, the contractual terms and any other relevant facts and circumstances of the joint arrangements in order to determine whether the arrangement gives rise to a joint operation or a joint venture.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/06.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>
<b>IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i></b>		
11. IFRS 12 Issued: May 2011	<p>IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> combines, and makes consistent, certain existing disclosures that were previously included, in some cases with overlapping requirements, in IAS 27 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i>, IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates</i> and IAS 31 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>. In addition, it introduces certain new disclosure requirements, in particular those related to unconsolidated structured entities where a lack of transparency about entities' exposures to related risks was highlighted by the global financial crisis.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/06.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>
<b><i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance – Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12</i></b>		
12. Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 Issued: June 2012	<p><i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance – Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12</i></p> <p>The amendments clarify certain transitional requirements that apply when an entity transitions from IAS 27 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements/ SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities</i> to the new consolidation standards IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>, IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>, and IFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other entities</i> which become effective 1 January 2013.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2012/10.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption required if the new consolidation standards are early adopted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement</i>		
13. IFRS 13 Issued: May 2011	<p>IFRS 13 <i>Fair value measurement</i> sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. IFRS 13 does not determine when an asset, a liability or an entity's own equity instrument is measured at fair value; this is dealt with in other applicable IFRSs.</p> <p>The standard applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurement or disclosures about fair value measurements except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 <i>Share-based Payment</i></li> <li>– Leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 <i>Leases</i></li> <li>– Measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 <i>Inventories</i> or value in use in IAS 36 <i>Impairment of Assets</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>
<i>IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements</i>		
14. Amendments to IAS 1 Issued: June 2011	<p><i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i></p> <p>The amendments made to IAS 1 focus on how entities present items of OCI. The amendments do not alter guidance on which items should or should not be included in OCI or whether these items might subsequently be reclassified through profit or loss.</p> <p>The main change requires entities to present line items for OCI amounts by nature and to group items presented in OCI into two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Those that could subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss (reclassification adjustments)</li> <li>– Those that that will not be reclassified.</li> </ul> <p>IAS 1 permits entities to present components of OCI either net of related tax effects or before tax with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those components. Entities will continue to have this choice of tax presentation. However, if an entity presents OCI items before related tax effects then tax is required to be allocated and disclosed separately for each of the two OCI groups.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/08.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 5 June 2012</p>
15. Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle) Issued: May 2012	<p><i>Clarification of requirements for comparative information</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Only one year of comparative information is required (i.e. for the preceding period). This means at least two statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity</li> <li>– Entities can voluntarily provide additional comparative information if prepared in accordance with IFRSs, e.g. a third statement of comprehensive income, without having to include a complete set of financial statements for this third period.</li> </ul> <p><i>Clarification of third statement of financial position</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies, with respect to the third statement of financial position required when an entity changes accounting policies, or makes retrospective restatements or reclassifications that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An opening statement of financial position is only required if impact of change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification is material</li> <li>– An opening statement of financial position should be presented as at the beginning of the immediately preceding comparative period required by IAS 1 (and not, as at present, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period). For example, if an entity has a reporting date of 31 December statement of financial position, this will be as at 1 January 2010</li> <li>– Notes for the third period only need to be included for the change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification as required by IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IAS 16 Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</i>		
16. Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle) Issued: May 2012	<p><i>Classification of servicing equipment</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies that items such as spare parts, stand-by or servicing equipment are required to be classified as property, plant and equipment (PPE) when they meet the definition of PPE, and are classified as inventory when the definition is not met.</p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013</p>
<i>IAS 19 Employee Benefits</i>		
17. Amendments to IAS 19 Issued: June 2011	<p><i>Amendments to IAS 19</i></p> <p>The most significant amendment requires entities to recognise all changes in the defined benefit obligations and in the fair value of related plan assets when those changes occur. This eliminates the 'corridor' approach which permitted entities to leave actuarial gains and losses unrecognised if they were within a corridor (being the greater of 10 per cent of the plan assets and 10 per cent of the plan liabilities) and to defer recognition of actuarial gains and losses outside of that corridor.</p> <p>The amendment requires entities to split the changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) into three components, to be presented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Service cost – presented in profit or loss</li> <li>ii) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – presented in profit or loss</li> <li>iii) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) – presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) and not recycled through profit or loss.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally enhanced disclosures are required with a focus on the following specified objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The characteristics of an entity's defined benefit plans and the amounts in the financial statements that result from those plans</li> <li>b) Risks arising from defined benefit plans, including a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption</li> <li>c) Participation in multi-employer plans.</li> </ul> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/09.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 5 June 2012</p>
<i>IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements</i>		
18. Amendments to IAS 27 Issued: May 2011	<p><i>IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements</i> was amended as part of the IASB's project to replace the existing guidance for consolidation, which resulted in the issue of IFRS 10 and IFRS 12. Most of the requirements of <i>IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> relating to separate financial statement have been carried forward unchanged, although the disclosure requirements of that standard have now been incorporated into IFRS 12.</p> <p>In order to locate all related guidance together, the requirements for separate financial statements previously included in <i>IAS 28 Investments in Associates</i> and <i>IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures</i> have been incorporated into the amended <i>IAS 27</i>.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/06.</i></p>	<p>Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013</p> <p>Early adoption permitted</p> <p>EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012</p>

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>		
19. Amendments to IAS 28 Issued: May 2011	<p>IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> was amended as part of the IASB's project to replace the existing guidance for joint ventures, which resulted in the issue of IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. Most of the requirements of IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates</i> have been carried forward unchanged, with the exception of the incorporation of accounting for joint ventures.</p> <p>In some cases, an entity may have an investment in an associate, part of which is held indirectly by a venture capital or other organisation that qualifies, and elects, to measure that part at fair value through profit or loss. It has been clarified that the entity may elect to measure that part at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated or individual financial statements, with the other part being accounted for in accordance with the equity method.</p> <p>It should be noted that individual financial statements are required to be prepared by an entity which does not have any subsidiaries, but does have interests in associates and/or joint arrangements. Individual financial statements are different from separate financial statements which are not mandatory and in which investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.</p> <p>IFRS 5 <i>Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i> applies to an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Any portion to be retained continues to be accounted for on the basis of the combined holdings, with a reassessment of the applicable accounting guidance being carried out at the point at which the portion to be sold is disposed of. If, after a partial disposal, a reassessment shows that the retained interest falls within the scope of IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (or IAS 39 if IFRS 9 has not yet been adopted), the retained interest is then accounted for in accordance with that standard. This includes initial recognition at fair value.</p> <p>It has been clarified that a change in the status of an investment from an interest in a joint venture (joint control) to an interest in an associate (significant influence) is not viewed as changing the nature of the investment. Consequently, equity accounting is maintained with no remeasurement to fair value. This is because the composition of the group (being a parent and its subsidiaries) has not changed, with the loss of joint control and retention of significant influence not being regarded as being sufficient to warrant remeasurement of the retained interest at fair value. This is in contrast to the approach required on loss of control of a subsidiary, where a partial interest is to be retained; that retained interest is remeasured to fair value with any adjustment to the carrying amount being recorded in profit or loss.</p> <p><i>For more information see IFRB 2011/06.</i></p>	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 Early adoption permitted EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012
<i>IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>		
20. Amendments to IAS 32 Issued: December 2011	<p>The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria. They clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'</li> <li>– That some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.</li> </ul> <p>The amendments are part of the IASB's offsetting project. As part of that project, the IASB also separately issued <i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7) that is discussed under Point 4.</p>	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 Early adoption permitted EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 13 December 2012
21. Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle) Issued: May 2012	<p><i>Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments</i></p> <p>The improvement clarifies that income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument, and income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction, are required to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i>. As a result, depending on the circumstances, these items of income tax might be recognised in equity or in profit or loss.</p>	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 Early adoption permitted EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013

IFRS	Early IFRSs adoptions for 2012 – Standards and Amendments	Effective Date
<i>IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting</i>		
22. Improvements to IFRSs (2009 - 2011 Cycle) Issued: May 2012	<i>Segment information for total assets and liabilities</i> The improvement clarifies that total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment only need to be disclosed when the amounts are regularly reported to the chief operating decision maker and there has been a material change in the total assets and liabilities for that segment from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements. Currently there is no reference to the amounts being regularly reported to the chief operating decision maker.	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 Early adoption permitted EU endorsement status: Endorsement expected in 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013
<i>IFRIC 20 Stripping cost in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>		
23. IFRIC 20 Issued: October 2011	The IFRIC clarifies when and how to account for stripping costs. It applies to surface mining operations, where entities may find it necessary to remove mine waste materials ('overburden') to gain access to mineral ore deposits. This waste removal activity is known as 'stripping'.  IFRIC 20 clarifies that costs associated with the portion of the overburden that can be used to build up inventory is accounted for in accordance with the principles of IAS 2 <i>Inventories</i> . The cost associated with the portion that provides access to deeper levels of material is recognised as a non-current asset (referred to as "stripping activity asset") if the applicable criteria are met. The stripping activity asset is added to an existing asset and is accounted for as part of that asset. The nature of the existing asset determines whether the stripping activity asset is classified as tangible or intangible.  At initial recognition IFRIC 20 requires stripping activity assets to be measured at cost. Only costs that are directly incurred to perform the stripping activities, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs are capitalised. Stripping activity assets are subsequently measured in the same way as the asset it was added to. This maybe either at cost or revalued amount less depreciation or amortisation and any impairment losses.	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 Early adoption permitted EU endorsement status: Endorsed on 11 December 2012
<i>For more information see IFRB 2011/12.</i>		



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