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2020 IFRS Interim Reporting Disclosure Checklist

Version 2020

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This disclosure checklist outlines the minimum disclosures required by IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting', and other IFRSs published by the IASB effective January 1, 2020 insofar as they affect interim reports. It is intended for the use of existing preparers of IFRS financial statements. First-time adopters of IFRS should, in addition to the disclosure requirements set out in IAS 34, also present the required disclosures outlined in IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'.

When preparing interim reports, management should consider whether disclosure of the minimum information required by IAS 34 is sufficient for communicating with investors. Additional IFRS-compliant information should be included where the information is necessary to help explain the current interim period's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

This checklist is intended for general reference purposes only; it is not a substitute for reading the standards and interpretations themselves, or for professional judgement as to the fairness of presentation. Further specific information might be required in order to ensure fair presentation under IFRS, depending on the circumstances.

This disclosure checklist does not deal with the measurement requirements of IFRS; a thorough understanding of the standards and interpretations that are relevant to the reporting entity's circumstances will be necessary.

This checklist is presented in a format designed to facilitate the collection and review of disclosures for each component of the interim report. All disclosures have been grouped by subject, where appropriate. The references in the left-hand margin of the checklist refer to the paragraphs of the standards in which the disclosure requirements appear. Additional notes and explanations in the checklist are shown in italics. Requirements that are new since 2019 interim periods are highlighted in orange.

The following standards, interpretations and amendments are effective from 1 January 2020:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 – Definition of a business;
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of material
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised 2018)

This checklist does not incorporate any issued standards or amendments that become effective in the period on or after January 1, 2021. If an entity has adopted any of these standards early, additional disclosures may be required.

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

Y (Yes)	the appropriate disclosure has been made;
NA (Not applicable)	the item does not apply to the reporting entity; or
NM (Not material)	the item is regarded as not material to the interim report of the reporting entity.

Materiality is defined in IAS 1 paragraph 7, and in paragraph 2.11 in the chapter 'Qualitative characteristics of useful financial information' of the IASB's 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised 2018)'. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of the financial reports make on the basis of those reports. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the item. IAS 1 paragraph 31 states that a specific disclosure requirement in a standard or an interpretation need not be satisfied if the information is not material. IAS 34 paragraph 23 requires that materiality, for the purpose of preparing the interim financial report, is assessed in relation to the results of the interim period and not in relation to the annual results.

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

SER Focus

In its Communiqué No.1/2020, SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) announced the areas of focus for the review of 2020 annual and interim financial statements. SER intends to focus in particular on compliance with the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 12 Income Taxes. Areas of particular focus of the regulator in 2020 are marked with 'SER Focus'.

The COVID-19 pandemic will likely affect the 2020 interim reporting of preparers. IAS 34 paragraph 15 requires that significant events and transactions since the last annual reporting period need to be reported in the interim financial report. Information to be presented may include, but is not limited to, the following: write-down of inventories; recognition of impairment charges; litigations and settlements; corrections of prior period errors; changes in economic circumstances affecting fair value of financial assets and liabilities; transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy; loan defaults; changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets. Depending on the individual facts and circumstances, disclosure requirements in other standards not included in this checklist should be considered to meet the disclosure objective of IAS 34 paragraph 15.

Moreover, as of the publication date of this document, the IASB is seeking feedback on the Exposure Draft 'Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions'. The Exposure Draft sets out a proposal to permit lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular COVID-19-related rent concessions are a lease modification and, instead, account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. If the proposed amendment comes into force and preparers opt to adopt it for the interim period, paragraph 16A(a) of IAS 34 requires that this fact, along with a description of the change as compared to the most recent annual period, is disclosed in the interim financial report.

The below overview per subject area can assist you in tailoring this disclosure checklist to your organization's facts and circumstances. While certain areas are mandatory according to IAS 34, others might only be relevant to certain types of organizations, or in a particular period.

General

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
	Has the entity published in its interim report either:		
IAS 34.4 IAS 34.5	(a) a complete set of financial statements (described in IAS 1); or	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.4	(b) a set of condensed financial statements (described in IAS 34)?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.9	*(a) If a complete set of financial statements is published in the interim report, the form and content of those statements should conform to the requirements of IAS 1 for a complete set of financial statements. All disclosures required by IAS 34 (as well as all those required by other standards) should be included.*		
IAS 34.10	*(b) If a condensed set of financial information is published in the interim report, as a minimum, disclosures required by IAS 34 should be included. Disclosures required by other IFRSs are not required for condensed interim financial information, except where they are material to an understanding of the current interim period.*		
IAS 34.14	If the most recent annual financial statements were consolidated financial statements, is the interim report also prepared on a consolidated basis?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Statement of comprehensive income

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.8 IAS 34.20	Does the interim report include a condensed statement of comprehensive income prepared for the interim period and cumulatively for the current financial year to date presented as either:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.8(b)	(a) a condensed single statement; or	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.8(b)	(b) separate condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.8A	*The same format should be followed in the interim statement of comprehensive income as was followed in the most recent annual financial statements (that is, either as a single statement or a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income).* *Where a condensed statement of profit or loss is presented, this should be immediately before the statement of comprehensive income.*		
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of comprehensive income include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of comprehensive income include additional line items, without which the interim report would be misleading?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 1.82A	Does the condensed statement of comprehensive income group items into those that: • will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and • will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.20(b)	Does the condensed statement of comprehensive income contain comparative information for the comparable interim periods (current period and financial year to date, if different) of the immediately preceding year?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.11	If IAS 33 is applicable, are basic and diluted earnings per share presented in the statement that presents the components of profit or loss?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.11A	If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate income statement, it should present basic and diluted earnings per share in that separate statement.	☐ ☐ ☐	

Balance sheet

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.8(a) IAS 34.20	Does the interim report include a condensed balance sheet prepared as at the end of the interim period?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed balance sheet include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed balance sheet include additional line items, without which the interim report would be misleading?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.20(a)	Does the condensed balance sheet contain comparative information as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Statement of changes in equity

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.8(c)	Does the interim report include a condensed statement of changes in equity showing all changes in equity?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of changes in equity include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of changes in equity include additional line items, without which the interim report would be misleading?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.20(c)	Is the condensed statement of changes in equity prepared cumulatively for the financial year to date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.20(c)	Is a comparative statement of changes in equity for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year included in the interim report?	☐ ☐ ☐	

SER Focus

Statement of cash flows

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.8(d) IAS 34.20	Does the interim report include a condensed statement of cash flows prepared cumulatively for the current financial year to date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of cash flows include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.10	Does the condensed statement of cash flows include additional line items, without which the interim report would be misleading?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.20(d)	Does the condensed statement of cash flows show comparative information for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Explanatory notes

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.15 IAS 34.15A	*IAS 34 assumes that a reader of the interim report will also have access to the most recent annual financial statements. It is not necessary for the notes to duplicate information already given in the most recent annual financial statements. Instead, an explanation of material events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position (balance sheet) and performance since the last annual financial statements should be given. A non-exhaustive list of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required is provided in IAS 34p15B.*		
IAS 34.15	Does the interim report focus on new activities, events and circum-stances and provide explanations of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the balance sheet and performance of the entity since the last annual reporting date? *Is the impact of COVID-19 pandemic appropriately reflected in the interim report?*	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(a)	Does the interim report contain details of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(b)	Does the interim report contain the recognition of a loss from the impairment of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, assets arising from contracts with customers, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(c)	Does the interim report contain the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(d)	Does the interim report contain details of any property, plant and equipment acquired or disposed of during the financial year to date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(e)	Does the interim report contain details of any commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment after the end of the interim period?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(f)	Does the interim report contain details of litigation settlements since the last annual balance sheet date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(g)	Does the interim report contain details of the correction of prior- period errors (as defined in IAS 8)?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(h)	Does the interim report contain details of changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognised at fair value or amortised cost?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(i)	Does the interim report contain details of any loan default or breach of a loan agreement since the last annual balance sheet date that has not been remedied on or before the end of the interim period?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(j)	Does the interim report contain details of related-party transactions (as defined in IAS 24) for the financial period to date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(k)	Does the interim report contain details of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(l)	Does the interim report contain details of changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.15B(m)	Does the interim report contain details of changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.16A	*IAS 34 requires the following information [34p16A(a)-(l)] to be included in the notes to the interim financial statements, or incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to some other statements (such as a management commentary or risk report) that are available on the same terms and conditions as the interim financial statements and at the same time.* *If users of the financial statements do not have access to the information incorporated by cross-reference on the same terms and conditions and at the same time, the interim financial report is incomplete.*		
IAS 34.16A(a) IAS 34.43	Does the interim report contain a statement that the same accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation have been followed in its preparation as were applied in the most recent annual financial statements; or, if those policies, methods or presentation have been changed, does it include a description of the nature and effect of the change? If there has been a change in accounting policy, other than one for which the transition is specified by a new standard or interpretation, management should restate the comparative information presented in the interim report in accordance with IAS 8.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(b) IAS 34.21	Does the interim report contain explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations? Financial information for the 12 months ending on the interim reporting date and comparative information for the prior 12- month period might be useful for an entity whose business is highly seasonal. Such entities are encouraged to consider reporting such information in addition to the information required by IAS 34 para 20.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(c)	Does the interim report contain the nature and amount of items occurring in the financial year-to-date affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(d)	Does the interim report contain the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current year, or in prior years, if those changes have a material effect in the current interim period (for example, changes in estimates relating to inventory write-downs, impairment losses or provision re-estimates)?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(e)	Does the interim report contain details of issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities since the last annual balance sheet date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(f)	Does the interim report contain details of dividends paid (aggregate or per share), separately for ordinary shares and other shares during the financial year to date?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(h)	Does the interim report contain details of material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the interim financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(i)	Does the interim report detail the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period (for example, business combinations, acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations)?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(k)	If the reporting entity has become, or ceased to be, an investment entity as defined in IFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements', has the entity disclosed the information in paragraph 9B of IFRS 12, 'Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities'?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 12.9B	*When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it shall disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity shall disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented including:* *(a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that ceases to be consolidated;* *(b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with para B101 of IFRS 10; and* *(c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately)*		
IAS 34.16A	Does the interim report contain details of any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.19	Does the interim report contain a basis of preparation paragraph that states clearly whether the interim report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.19	An interim report should not be described as complying with IFRS unless it complies with all the requirements of each applicable standard and each applicable IFRIC interpretation.	☐ ☐ ☐	

Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.16A(l) **IFRS 15.114**	Did the entity present disaggregated revenue recognized from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors? An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87 – B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 15.B87	*Paragraph 114 requires an entity to disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Consequently, the extent to which an entity's revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances that pertain to the entity's contracts with customers. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the objective in paragraph 114 for disaggregating revenue. Other entities may meet the objective by using only one type of category to disaggregate revenue.*		
IFRS 15.B88	*When selecting the type of category (or categories) to use to disaggregate revenue, an entity shall consider how information about the entity's revenue has been presented for other purposes, including all of the following:* *(a) disclosures presented outside the financial statements (for example, in earnings releases, annual reports or investor presentations);* *(b) information regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker for evaluating the financial performance of operating segments; and* *other information that is similar to the types of information identified in paragraph B88(a) and (b) and that is used by the entity or users of the entity's financial statements to evaluate the entity's financial performance or make resource allocation decisions.*		
IFRS 15.B89	*Examples of categories that might be appropriate include, but are not limited to, all of the following:* *(a) type of good or service (for example, major product lines);* *(b) geographical region (for example, country or region);* *(c) market or type of customer (for example, government and non government customers);* *(d) type of contract (for example, fixed-price and time-and- materials contracts);* *(e) contract duration (for example, short-term and long-term contracts);* *(f) timing of transfer of goods or services (for example, revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time and revenue from goods or services transferred over time); and* *(g) sales channels (for example, goods sold directly to consumers and goods sold through intermediaries).*		
IAS 34.16A(l) **IFRS 15.115**	Did the entity disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with paragraph 114) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, If the entity applies IFRS 8 Operating Segments.	☐ ☐ ☐	

Segment information (IFRS 8)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
	Does the interim report contain:		
IAS 34.16A(g)(i)	• Revenues from external customers, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss provided to the chief operating decision-maker?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(g)(ii)	• Intersegment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss provided to the chief operating decision-maker?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(g)(iii)	• A measure of segment profit or loss?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(g)(iv)	• Total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment, if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker and if there has been a material change from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(g)(v)	• A description of the differences from the last annual financial statements in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 34.16A(g)(vi)	• A reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax and discontinued operations, with material reconciling items separately identified and described?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 8.29	If an entity changes the structure of its internal organisation such that the composition of its reportable segments changes, the corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim periods, should be restated, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 8.30	Following a change in reportable segments, an entity should disclose whether it has restated the corresponding amounts. If corresponding amounts are not restated, the entity should disclose current period segment information on both the old and new bases, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.	☐ ☐ ☐	

Financial Instruments (IFRS 7 / IFRS 13)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.16A(j)	*For financial instruments, an entity should make in its interim report the disclosures about fair value required by paragraphs 91-93(h), 94-96, 98 and 99 of IFRS 13 and paragraphs 25, 26 and 28-30 of IFRS 7.*		
IFRS 13.91	Has the entity disclosed information that helps financial statement users to assess both the following: (a) the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop both recurring and non-recurring measurements of assets and liabilities carried at fair value after initial recognition; and (b) the effect on profit or loss or other comprehensive income of recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs in IFRS 13's fair value hierarchy)?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93 IFRS 13.99	Does the interim report contain, for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value after initial recognition, the following quantitative disclosures in tabular format (unless another format is more appropriate):	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(a)	• the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(a)	• for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reason for the measurement;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(b)	• for recurring and non-recurring measurements, the level in which they are categorised in the fair value hierarchy (that is, level 1, 2 or 3);	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(c) IFRS 13.95	• for assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis, the amounts of any transfers between level 1 and 2, reasons for the transfers and the policy for determining when those transfers occur (transfers in and out should be discussed separately);	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(d)	• for recurring and non-recurring level 2 and 3 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation techniques and inputs used;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(d)	• changes in valuation technique (for example, changing from market to income approach or using additional valuation techniques), and reasons for the change;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(d)	• quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair values, unless those inputs are not developed by the reporting entity when measuring fair value and are not reasonably available to the reporting entity;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(e) IFRS 13.95	• for recurring level 3 fair values, a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances, disclosing separately the following changes in the period: I. total gains/losses in profit or loss, and the line items in which they are recognised; II. total gains/losses in other comprehensive income, and the line items in which they are recognised; III. purchases, sales and settlements (each disclosed separately); and IV. amounts of any transfers into and out of (separately disclosed) level 3, reasons for the transfers, and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred;	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 13.93(f)	• for recurring level 3 fair values, the amount of unrealised gains/ losses in profit or loss, and the line items in which those unrealised gains/losses are recognised;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(g)	• for recurring and non-recurring level 3 fair values, a description of valuation processes (including how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses periodic changes in fair value measurement); and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.93(h)	• for recurring level 3 fair values: I. a narrative description of the sensitivity to unobservable inputs that significantly affect the fair value; II. a description of interrelationships between observable inputs and how these affect the sensitivity; and III. if changing unobservable inputs to reasonably possible alternatives would significantly change the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, disclose: • that fact; • the effect of those changes; and • how the effect of the change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.94	Has the entity determined and disclosed appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following: (a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset and liability; and (b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized *A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the balance sheet. However, an entity shall provide information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet. If another IFRS specifies the class of an asset or a liability, and entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in this IFRS if that class meets the requirement of this paragraph.*	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.92	Has the entity provided additional disclosures beyond the minimum requirements disclosed above, where this might be required to enable users to assess valuation techniques and inputs used and their impact on profit or loss or other comprehensive income? *Significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, where changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.*	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.96	Where the entity makes an accounting policy decision to fair value financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions on a net basis, does it disclose that fact?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 13.98	Does the entity disclose, where there is a liability at fair value that is issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value of the liability?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.25	Has the entity, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, disclosed the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared to its carrying amount (except as set out in paragraph 29 below)?	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 7.26	Are financial assets and financial liabilities only offset to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the balance sheet when disclosing fair values?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.28	If the market for a financial instrument is not active and a difference exists between the fair value at initial recognition (estimated by reference to the transaction price) and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique, does the entity disclose: • the accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss; • the aggregate differences yet to be recognised in profit and loss and a reconciliation of changes between the beginning and end of the period; and • why it concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports fair value.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.29	Has the entity taken advantage of the exemption from disclosure of fair values in the following circumstances:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.29(a)	• where the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.29(c)	• where, for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4), the fair value of the feature cannot be measured reliably?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.29(d)	• for lease liabilities.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 7.30	Where the disclosure exemption in respect of items in paragraph 29(c) of IFRS 7 is taken, has the entity provided information to help users to make their own judgements about possible differences between the carrying amount of the financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including: • the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed because fair value cannot be measured reliably; • a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; • information about the market for the instruments; • information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and • if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of the gain or loss recognised	☐ ☐ ☐	

Hedge accounting (IFRS 7)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
	Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform does not introduce disclosure requirements to IAS 34. However, paragraph 16A(a) of IAS 34 requires a description of the nature and effect of any changes to accounting policies and methods since the most recent annual financial statements. In the first year of applying the amendment, this means that additional disclosures might be required in the interim financial statements to explain the transition. ***The level of detail provided will depend on the individual circumstances of the entity and the materiality of the amounts involved. Appropriate disclosures should be provided about aspects that are necessary for a user to understand the impacts at transition, the reasons for those impacts and the key judgements that will have an effect on the financial statements going forward.***		
IFRS 7.24H	*For hedging relationships to which an entity applies the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6.8.4-6.8.12 of IFRS 9 or paragraphs 102D-102N of IAS 39, an entity shall disclose:* • *the significant interest rate benchmarks to which the entity's hedging relationships are exposed;* • *the extent of the risk exposure the entity manages that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform;* • *how the entity is managing the process to transition to alternative benchmark rates;* • *a description of significant assumptions or judgements the entity made in applying these paragraphs (for example, assumptions or judgements about when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows); and* • *the nominal amount of the hedging instruments in those hedging relationships*		

Impairment of assets (IAS 36)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
	Disclosures are required if the entity incurs a significant impairment loss, or reversal of an impairment loss [IAS 34 par. 15B(b)]. IAS 36 provides guidance regarding disclosures for impairments and reversal of impairments to meet the information requirements of IAS 34 par. 15C. Has the entity disclosed the information required by IAS 36 paragraph 130 for an individual asset or cash-generating unit, for which impairment loss is recognised or reversed in the period? The required disclosures are:		
IAS 36.130(a)	the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(b)	• the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(c)	• for an individual asset: i. the nature of the asset; and ii. if the entity reports segment information, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(d)	• for a cash-generating unit; i. a description of the cash-generating unit; ii. the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and, if the entity reports segment information, by reportable segment; and iii. if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash- generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), a description of the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing how the cash-generating unit is identified;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(e)	• the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit); and • whether the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(f)	If the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the entity should disclose the following information: i. the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is categorised in its entirety (without taking into account whether the costs of disposal are observable); ii. for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 or 3, a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity should disclose that change and the reasons for making it; and iii. for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 or 3, each key assumption on which management based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal; and iv. the discount rate(s) used in the current measurement and previous measurement, if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using a present value technique.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 36.130(g)	If the recoverable amount is value in use, the entity should disclose the discount rate(s) used in the current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.	☐ ☐ ☐	

Business combinations (IFRS 3)

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IAS 34.16A	For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose:		
IFRS 3.B64(a)	• the name and a description of the acquiree;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(b)	• the acquisition date;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(c)	• the percentage of voting equity interests acquired;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(d)	• the primary reasons for the business combination, and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(e)	• a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factor?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(f)	For each business combination that was effected during the period (or after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue), does the entity disclose the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration? This includes items such as: a. cash; b. other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer; c. liabilities incurred – for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and d. equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests. For each business combination that was effected during the period, for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets, does the entity disclose:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)	• the amount recognised as of the acquisition date;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)	• the gross contractual amounts receivable; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii)	• the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected? *The three disclosures above should be provided by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.* For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(i)	• The amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed? For each business combination that was effected during the period, for each contingent liability recognised, does the entity disclose:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(j) IAS 37.85(a)	a. a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits; *This would normally be expected to include disclosure of likely settlement period and discount rate (if used).*	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 3.B64(j) IAS 37.85(b)	b. an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events); and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(j) IAS 37.85(c)	c. the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	Where a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably does the company disclose:		
IFRS 3.B64(j) IAS 37.85(c)	(except where the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote) the following information about each class of contingent liability: a. a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability; b. where practicable: i. an estimate of its financial effect, measured under IAS 37 paragraphs 36-52, ii. an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of any outflow, and iii. the possibility of any reimbursement; and c. where relevant, the fact that the information is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(k)	For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	For each business combination that was effected during the period, for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with IFRS 3 paragraph 51, does the entity disclose:		
IFRS 3.B64(l)(i)	a description of each transaction;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(l)(ii)	• how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)	• the amounts recognised for each transaction, and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(l)(iv)	• if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(m)	Does the disclosure of separately recognised transactions include the amount of acquisition-related costs and, separately, the amount of those costs recognised as an expense, and the line item or items in the statement of comprehensive income in which those expenses are recognised? Has management disclosed the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense, and how they were recognised?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	For each business combination that was effected during the period, and which resulted in a bargain purchase, does the entity disclose:		
IFRS 3.B64(n)(i)	• the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3 para 34, and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(n)(ii)	• a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	For each business combination that was effected during the period, for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, does the entity disclose:		

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)	• the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date, and the measurement basis for that amount; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(o)(ii)	• for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	A 'non-controlling interest' is defined as the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. For each business combination that was effected during the period, for a business combination achieved in stages, does the entity disclose:		
IFRS 3.B64(p)(i)	the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(p)(ii)	• the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination, and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(q)(i)	For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose: • the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B64(q)(ii)	the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period, as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period? *If obtaining any of the information required is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable.*	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.61	For adjustments recognised in the current reporting period or previous reporting periods in relation to a business combination, does the acquirer disclose the following for each material business combination, or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(a)	• if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination have been determined only provisionally: i. the reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete; ii. the assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete; and iii. the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period; and	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 3.B67(b)	• for each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires: i. any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement; ii. any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted), and the reasons for those changes; and iii. the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(c)	Does the acquirer disclose (for each material business combination, or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively), for contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination, the following information for each class of provision:		
IAS 37.84(a)	a. the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.84(b)	b. additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.84(c)	c. amounts used (that is, incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.84(d)	d. unused amounts reversed during the period; and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.84(e)	e. the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.85(a)	• a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits; *This is normally expected to include disclosure of likely settlement period and discount rate (if used).*	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.85(b)	• an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events); and	☐ ☐ ☐	
IAS 37.85(c)	• the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement? For adjustments recognised in the current reporting period or previous reporting periods in relation to a business combination, and for each material business combination, or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively, does the acquirer disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing separately:	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(d)(i)	• the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(d)(ii)	• additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(d)(iii)	• adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3 para 67;	☐ ☐ ☐	

Guidance	Requirement	Y - NA - NM	REF
IFRS 3.B67(d)(iv) IFRS 3.B67(d)(v)	• goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale; • impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36;	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
	IAS 36 requires disclosure of information about the recoverable amount and impairment of goodwill in addition to this requirement.		
IAS 36.133	• if any portion of the goodwill recognised in a business combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of units) at the reporting date, the amount of the unallocated goodwill, together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated;	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(d)(vi) IFRS 3.B67(d)(vii) IFRS 3.B67(d)(viii)	• net exchange rate differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21; • any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period; and • the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period?	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B67(e) IFRS 3.B67(e)(i) IFRS 3.B67(e)(ii)	For adjustments recognised in the current reporting period or previous reporting periods in relation to a business combination, and for each material business combination or in the aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively, does the acquirer disclose the amount and an explanation of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both: i. relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting period; and ii. is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements?	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.B66	For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer should disclose in aggregate the information required by paragraph B64(e)-(q) of IFRS 3.	☐ ☐ ☐	
IFRS 3.63	If the specific disclosures required by this and other IFRSs do not enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations and of the impact of any adjustments arising from them, does the acquirer disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives?	☐ ☐ ☐	
	Where a business combination has an acquisition date after the end of the interim period but before the interim financial report is authorised for issue, IAS 34 does not require entities to disclose the information required by IFRS 3. The above disclosures are best practice only. The requirement in IAS 34 to provide IFRS 3 disclosures in condensed interim financial reports applies only to a business combination occurring during the interim period.		

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