Swiss GAAP FER

Accounting and Reporting Recommendations

Disclosure Checklist for Interim Financial Statements

Version 2023



Introduction

In Switzerland, Swiss GAAP FER is a recognised financial reporting standard according to Art. 962 of the Code of Obligations. This checklist allows users to review the completeness of the disclosures in the financial statements prepared according to Swiss GAAP FER.

Scope of application

This disclosure checklist covers all requirements on interim financial statements included in Swiss GAAP FER 31 «Complementary Recommendation for listed entities». These requirements are applicable to entities whose equity rights are listed or who are preparing a prospectus for their listing. There is no mandatorily applicable guidance for the preparation of interim financial statements by non-listed entities. In our view, the guidance in FER 31/9-12 is also applicable for interim financial statements prepared by non-listed FER reporters. Therefore, this disclosure checklist is applicable to them as well.

Application

The first column contains the references to the relevant guidance in Swiss GAAP FER. The references are presented as follows: Paragraph 10 in Swiss GAAP FER 31 is referred to as 31/10. In the Y-NA-NM column, the following indications may be entered to each item:

- Y (yes) The disclosure has been made in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER
- **NA** (not applicable) The paragraph does not apply to these stand-alone/consolidated financial statements.
- NM (not material) The corresponding disclosure is not material and has therefore been omitted.

The REF column in the right-hand side may be used to refer to the corresponding parts of the consolidated or stand-alone financial statements.

SER Focus

In its Communiqué No.4/2023, SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) announced the areas of focus for the review of 2022 annual and interim financial statements. SER intends to focus in particular on compliance with the requirements in FER 16 'Pension benefit obligations' and FER 17 'inventories'.

Users of this disclosure checklist should take note that Swiss GAAP FER 31/12 requires that any facts and circumstances that significantly impact an entity's financial position, cash flows, or results of operation, must be described in the notes to the interim financial statements. We recommend using our disclosure checklists for annual financial statements to ensure all relevant disclosures on those specific facts and circumstances are included in the interim financial statements. All checklists are available on www.pwc.ch.

Completeness and accuracy of this checklist

We made every effort to ensure that all disclosure requirements in this checklist are reflected correctly and completely. However, inaccuracies cannot be completely ruled out. Only the official Swiss GAAP FER recommendations issued by the Foundation for Accounting and Reporting Recommendations are binding. Therefore, before taking critical decisions, we recommend consulting the Swiss GAAP FER publication as well as seeking professional advice. PwC does not accept any liability for damages arising in connection with the use of this checklist.

1

Interim Financial Statements

No.	Swiss GAAP	Regulation	Υ	NA	NM	REF
	FER					
1	31/10	The interim financial statements include as a minimum				
		a condensed income statement incl. earnings per share				
		a condensed cash flow statement a condensed statement of changes in equity				
		a condensed statement of changes in equity				
		for the reporting period and the comparative period.				
		A condensed balance sheet as per opening and end of the reporting period is presented.				
		Income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet contain at least all headings and subtotals that were presented in the most recent annual financial statements.				
2	31/12	The notes include following statements:				
		 that these are interim financial statements according to Swiss GAAP FER 31; and 				
		 that condensations in presentation and disclosures compared to annual financial statements are therefore permitted. 				
3	31/12	Changes in accounting policies and resulting effects are disclosed and explained.				
4	31/12	Corrections of errors in previous financial statements (restatement) and resulting effects are disclosed and explained.				
5	31/12	Factors that have had a significant impact on the financial position, the cash flows, and the results of operations of the entity during the reporting or the comparative period are explained.				
		Note: The standard mentions changes in the scope of				
		consolidation, liquidity constraints, and impairments as examples for such factors. Our publication 'Interim				
		Financial Reporting according to Swiss GAAP FER - Manual' include additional examples of factors to consider.				
6	31/12	Segment revenues and segment results according to the segment reporting used at the senior management level are disclosed.				
		Note: In well-founded cases, the disclosure of segment results do not need to be disclosed. Possible reasons for this may be: competitive disadvantage compared with non-listed or larger listed competitors, client, or suppliers				
7	31/12	If segment results are not disclosed, the respective reasons are described in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Υ	NA	NM	REF
8	31/12	Extraordinary income or expense disclosed.				
		Note: The SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) has clarified in its Circular No. 2 that in order to qualify as extraordinary as per Swiss GAAP FER 3/22, expenses and income must arise extremely rarely and must not have been predictable. These requirements need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis in relation to the reporting entity. For the criterion "extremely rare", the period since the last comparable event can be assessed as an indication of fulfilment of the criterion. The criterion "not predictable" refers to the trigger event and not to the time of the booking entry. A low probability of occurrence of the trigger event (e.g. less than 50%) or the fact that an event was not included in the budget does not necessarily mean that the event was "not predictable". Furthermore, a decision taken by the organisation can only qualify as "not predictable" in rare circumstances where a recognisable causality exists between a non-predictable external event and the decision that causes the extraordinary recognition of expenses/income. It is important that the period between the external event and the decision is not unreasonably long in relation to the nature of the event.				
9	31/12	Seasonality of income and expense is explained and, if possible, the impact on the financial statements is quantified				
10	31/12	Significant events after the interim reporting date are explained.				

Aarau

Bleichemattstrasse 43 5000 Aarau +41 58 792 61 00

Basel

St. Jakobs-Strasse 25 4052 Basel +41 58 792 51 00

Bern

Bahnhofplatz 10 3011 Bern +41 58 792 75 00

Chur

Gartenstrasse 3 7001 Chur +41 58 792 66 00

Genève

Avenue Giuseppe-Motta 50 1212 Genève +41 58 792 91 00

Lausanne

Avenue C.F. Ramuz 45 1009 Lausanne +41 58 792 81 00

Lugano

Piazza Indipendenza 1 6900 Lugano +41 58 792 65 00

Luzern

Robert-Zünd-Strasse 2 6002 Luzern +41 58 792 62 00

Neuchâtel

Rue des Epancheurs 6 2001 Neuchâtel +41 58 792 67 00

Rugell

Industriering 40 FL-9491 Ruggell +423 233 10 02

Sion

Place du Midi 40 1951 Sion +41 58 792 60 00

St. Gallen

Vadianstr. 25a/Neumarkt 5 9000 St. Gallen +41 58 792 72 00

Winterthur

Bahnhofplatz 17 8400 Winterthur +41 58 792 71 00

Zug

Dammstrasse 21 6300 Zug +41 58 792 68 00

Zürich

Birchstrasse 160 8050 Zürich +41 58 792 44 00

www.pwc.ch

Contacts



Patrick Balkanyi
Partner and Leader Swiss GAAP FER
+41 58 792 26 76
patrick.balkanyi@pwc.ch
linkedin.com/in/patrick-balkanyi-2b217aaa



David Baur
Leader Accounting Consulting Services
+41 58 792 26 54
david.baur@pwc.ch
linkedin.com/in/baurdavid



Andrea Zaugg
Manager Accounting Consulting Services
+41 58 792 14 78
andrea.zaugg@pwc.ch
linkedin.com/in/andrea-zaugg

For more information visit: www.pwc.ch

