

2023 IFRS® interim reporting disclosure checklist

2023 version

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This disclosure checklist outlines the minimum disclosures required by IAS 34 'Interim financial reporting' and other IFRS Accounting Standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) effective as of 1 January 2023 insofar as they affect interim reports. It is intended for the use of existing preparers of IFRS financial statements. First-time adopters of IFRS Accounting Standards 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 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 Accounting Standards, depending on the circumstances.

This disclosure checklist does not deal with the measurement requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards; 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 the 2022 interim periods are highlighted in orange.

The following standards, interpretations and amendments are effective as of 1 January 2023:

- Amended IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts;
- Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates;
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies; and
- Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

This checklist does not incorporate any issued standards or amendments that become effective in the period on or after 1 January 2024. If an entity has adopted any of these standards early, additional disclosures may be required.

In April 2023, the IASB decided to issue amendments to IAS 12 relating to the International Tax Reform (Pillar Two model rules) in the course of the second quarter of 2023. As per publication of this document, the amendments were not yet issued. It is however expected that the amendments will introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in IAS 12 for an entity to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments will become effective immediately upon issuance and need to be applied retrospectively as of 1 January 2023. In their April meeting, the IASB have tentatively decided to not require application of the additional disclosure requirements in interim financial reports for interim reporting periods ending on or before 31 December 2023. It is however expected that the amendments will stipulate that entities need to disclose in the interim report that the entity has applied the exception.

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.1/2023, SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) announced the areas of focus for the review of 2023 annual and interim financial statements. SER intends to focus in particular on compliance with the requirements in IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' and IAS 2 'Inventories' for all registrants and the initial application of IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' for insurance entities. Areas of particular focus of the regulator in 2023 are marked with the label 'SER Focus'.

Users of this disclosure checklist should take note that 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.

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

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General

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IAS 34.4 IAS 34.5 IAS 34.4	Has the entity published in its interim report either: (a) a complete set of financial statements (described in IAS 1); or (b) a set of condensed financial statements (described in IAS 34)?				
<p><i>The Amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies amended paragraph 5(e) of IAS 34. Effective from 1 January 2023, entities need to ensure that the notes include material accounting policy information in order to qualify as component of a complete set of financial statements. Prior to the amendment, entities were required to disclose significant accounting policies.</i></p>					
IAS 34.9	(a) <i>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.</i>				
IAS 34.10	(b) <i>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.</i>				
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	<i>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).</i> <i>Where a condensed statement of profit or loss is presented, this should be placed immediately before the statement of comprehensive income.</i>				
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?				

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	<i>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 34 paragraph 15B.</i>				
IAS 34.15	Does the interim report focus on new activities, events and circumstances 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?				
IAS 34.15B(a) SER Focus	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?				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IAS 4.15B(m)	Does the interim report contain details of changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets?				
IAS 34.16A	<p>IAS 34 requires the following information [paragraph 16A(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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
IAS 34.16A(a) IAS 34.43	<p>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?</p> <p>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.</p>				
IAS 34.16A(b) IAS 34.21	<p>Does the interim report contain explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclical nature of interim operations?</p> <p>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 paragraph 20.</p>				
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 4.16A(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 4.16A(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)?				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
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'?				
IFRS 12.9B	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that ceases to be consolidated;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph B101 of IFRS 10; and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately)</i></p>				
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(I) IFRS 15.114	<p>Did the entity present disaggregated revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors?</p> <p>An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.</p>				
IAS 34.16A(I) IFRS 15.115	<p>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'.</p>				

Segment information (IFRS 8)

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	Does the interim report contain:				
IAS 34.16A(g)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersegment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss provided to the chief operating decision-maker? 				
IAS 34.16A(g)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A measure of segment profit or loss? 				
IAS 34.16A(g)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p>				
IFRS 8.30	<p>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.</p>				

Financial instruments (IFRS 7 / IFRS 13)

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IAS 34.16A(j)	<i>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.</i>				
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for recurring level 3 fair values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Has the entity determined and disclosed appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following:</p> <p>(a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset and liability; and</p> <p>(b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised</p> <p><i>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, an entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in this IFRS if that class meets the requirement of this paragraph.</i></p>				
IFRS 13.92	<p>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?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>				
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)?				
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?				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 7.28	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> where the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value; 				
IFRS 7.29(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for lease liabilities. 				
IFRS 7.30	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 				

Impairment of assets (IAS 36)

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	<p><i>Disclosures are required if the entity incurs a significant impairment loss, or reversal of an impairment loss [IAS 34 paragraph 15B(b)]. IAS 36 provides guidance regarding disclosures for impairments and reversal of impairments to meet the information requirements of IAS 34 paragraph 15C.</i></p> <p>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?</p> <p>The required disclosures are:</p>				
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an individual asset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a cash-generating unit; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<p>If the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the entity should disclose the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>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.</p>				

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the name and a description of the acquiree; 				
IFRS 3.B64(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the acquisition date; 				
IFRS 3.B64(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the percentage of voting equity interests acquired; 				
IFRS 3.B64(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the primary reasons for the business combination, and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree; and 				
IFRS 3.B64(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>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?</p> <p>This includes items such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>For each business combination that was effected during the period, for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets, does the entity disclose:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount recognised as of the acquisition date; 				
IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the arrangement, and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; 				
IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated; and if the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, does the acquirer disclose that fact? <p>For each business combination that was effected during the period, for acquired receivables, does the entity disclose:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(h)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the fair value of the receivables; 				
IFRS 3.B64(h)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the gross contractual amounts receivable; and 				
IFRS B64(h)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected? <p><i>The three disclosures above should be provided by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.</i></p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose:				
IFRS 3.B64(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;				
	<i>This would normally be expected to include disclosure of likely settlement period and discount rate (if used).</i>				
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 (except where the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote) the following information about each class of contingent liability:				
IFRS 3.B64(j) IAS 37.86	(a) brief description of the nature of the contingent liability; (b) where practicable: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an estimate of its financial effect, measured under IAS 37 paragraphs 36–52, an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of any outflow, and the possibility of any reimbursement; and 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of each transaction; 				
IFRS 3.B64(l)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how the acquirer accounted for each transaction; 				
IFRS 3.B64(l)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount? 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 3.B64(m)	<p>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?</p> <p>Has management disclosed the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense, and how they were recognised?</p> <p>For each business combination that was effected during the period, and which resulted in a bargain purchase, does the entity disclose:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(n)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with IFRS 3 paragraph 34, and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and 				
IFRS 3.B64(n)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain? <p>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:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fairvalue, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value? 				
	<p><i>A 'non-controlling interest' is defined as the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent.</i></p> <p>For each business combination that was effected during the period, for a business combination achieved in stages, does the entity disclose:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(p)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 				
	<p>For each business combination that was effected during the period, does the entity disclose:</p>				
IFRS 3.B64(q)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? <p><i>If obtaining any of the information required is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable.</i></p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 				
IFRS 3.B67(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits; <p><i>This is normally expected to include disclosure of likely settlement period and discount rate (if used).</i></p>				
IAS 37.85(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement? 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period; 				
IFRS 3.B67(d)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period in accordance with IFRS 3 paragraph 67; 				
IFRS 3.B67(d)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 				
IFRS 3.B67(d)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> net exchange rate differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 21; 				
IFRS 3.B67(d)(vii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period; and 				
IFRS 3.B67(d)(viii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period? 				
IFRS 3.B67(e)	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:				
IFRS 3.B67(e)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting period; and 				
IFRS 3.B67(e)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements? 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
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	<p>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?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>				

SER Focus for insurers Insurance contracts (IFRS 17)

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	<p>IFRS 17 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 IFRS 17, this means that additional disclosures might be required in the interim financial statements to explain the transition.</p> <p>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.</p>				
Presentation in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income					
IFRS 17.78 IFRS 17.79	<p>Does the entity separately present in the statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) insurance contracts issued that are assets; (b) insurance contracts issued that are liabilities; (c) reinsurance contracts held that are assets; and (d) reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities? <p>An entity shall include any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised applying in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued, and any assets or liabilities for cash flows related to portfolios of reinsurance contracts held (see IFRS 17.65(b)) in the carrying amount of the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held.</p>				
IFRS 17.80 IFRS 17.81	<p>With regard to income and expenses for changes in the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (IFRS 17.41-42), does the entity disaggregate the amounts recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (hereafter referred to as the statement(s) of financial performance) into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an insurance service result (IFRS 17.83-86), comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses (IFRS 17.87-92)? <p>An entity is not required to disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. If an entity does not make such a disaggregation, it shall include the entire change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as part of the insurance service result.</p>				
IFRS 17.82	<p>Does the entity present income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held separately from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued?</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.86	<p>An entity may present the income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held (see IFRS 17.60–70A), other than insurance finance income or expenses, as a single amount; or the entity may present separately the amounts recovered from the reinsurer and an allocation of the premiums paid that together give a net amount equal to that single amount. If an entity presents separately the amounts recovered from the reinsurer and an allocation of the premiums paid, does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) treat reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held; (b) treat amounts from the reinsurer that it expects to receive that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts (for example, some types of ceding commissions) as a reduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer; (ba) treat amounts recognised relating to recovery of losses applying paragraphs 66(c)(i)–(ii) and 66A–66B as amounts recovered from the reinsurer; and (c) not present the allocation of premiums paid as a reduction in revenue? 				
Disclosures					
IFRS 17.93 IFRS 17.94 IFRS 17.95 IFRS 17.96	<p><i>The objective of the disclosure requirements is for an entity to disclose information in the notes that, together with the information provided in the statement of financial position, statement(s) of financial performance and statement of cash flows, gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.</i></p> <p>To achieve that objective, does the entity disclose qualitative and quantitative information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amounts recognised in its financial statements for contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 (IFRS 17.97–116); (b) the significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, made when applying IFRS 17 (IFRS 17.117–120); and (c) the nature and extent of the risks from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 (IFRS 17.121–132)? <p>An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements. If the disclosures provided, applying IFRS 17.97–132 are not enough to meet the objective in IFRS 17.93, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet that objective.</p> <p>An entity shall aggregate or disaggregate information so that useful information is not obscured either by the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or by the aggregation of items that have different characteristics.</p> <p>IAS 1.29–31 set out requirements relating to materiality and aggregation of information. Examples of aggregation bases that might be appropriate for information disclosed about insurance contracts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) type of contract (for example, major product lines); (b) geographical area (for example, country or region); or (c) reportable segment, as defined in IFRS 8 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.97	<p>Of the disclosures required by IFRS 17.98–109A, only those in paragraphs 98–100, 102–103, 105–105B and 109A apply to contracts to which the premium allocation approach has been applied. If the entity uses the premium allocation approach, does it disclose the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) which of the criteria in IFRS 17.53 and 69 it has satisfied; (b) whether it makes an adjustment for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk (IFRS 17.56, 57(b) and 59(b)); and (c) the method it has chosen to recognise insurance acquisition cash flows (IFRS 17.59(a))? 				
IFRS 17.98	<p>Does the entity disclose reconciliations that show how the net carrying amounts of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 changed during the period because of cash flows and income and expenses recognised in the statement(s) of financial performance?</p> <p>Separate reconciliations shall be disclosed for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. An entity shall adapt the requirements of to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued; for example, the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.</p>				
IFRS 17.99	<p>Does the entity provide enough information in the reconciliations to enable users of financial statements to identify changes from cash flows and amounts that are recognised in the statement(s) of financial performance?</p> <p>To comply with this requirement, an entity shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) disclose, in a table, the reconciliation set out in IFRS 17.100–105B; and (b) for each reconciliation, present the net carrying amounts at the beginning and at the end of the period, disaggregated into a total for portfolios of contracts that are assets and a total for portfolios of contracts that are liabilities, that equal the amounts presented in the statement of financial position applying IFRS 17.78. 				
IFRS 17.100 IFRS 17.102	<p>Does the entity disclose reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances separately for each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the net liabilities (or assets) for the remaining coverage component, excluding any loss component. (b) any loss component (see IFRS 17.47–52 and 57–58). (c) the liabilities for incurred claims? <p>For insurance contracts to which the premium allocation approach described in IFRS 17.53–59 or 69–70A) has been applied, an entity shall disclose separate reconciliations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows; and (ii) the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. <p>The objective of the reconciliations is to provide different types of information about the insurance service result.</p>				
IFRS 17.101 IFRS 17.102	<p>For insurance contracts other than those to which the premium allocation approach described in IFRS 17.53–59 or 69–70A has been applied, does the entity also disclose reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances separately for each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows; (b) the risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (c) the contractual service margin? <p>The objective of the reconciliations is to provide different types of information about the insurance service result.</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.103	<p>Does the entity separately disclose in the reconciliations required in IFRS 17.100 each of the following amounts related to services, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) insurance revenue. (b) insurance service expenses, showing separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) incurred claims (excluding investment components) and other incurred insurance service expenses; (ii) amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows; (iii) changes that relate to past service, i.e. changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims; and (iv) changes that relate to future service, i.e. losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses. (c) investment components excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses (combined with refunds of premiums unless refunds of premiums are presented as part of the cash flows in the period described in IFRS 17.105(a)(i))? 				
IFRS 17.104	<p>Does the entity separately disclose in the reconciliations required in IFRS 17.101 each of the following amounts related to services, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) changes that relate to future service, applying IFRS 17.B96–B11, showing separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin; (ii) changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin, i.e. losses on groups of onerous contracts and reversals of such losses; and (iii) the effects of contracts initially recognised in the period. (b) changes that relate to current service, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the amount of the contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss to reflect the transfer of services; (ii) the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that does not relate to future service or past service; and (iii) experience adjustments (see IFRS 17.B97(c) and B113(a)), excluding amounts relating to the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk included in (ii). (c) changes that relate to past service, i.e. changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims (see IFRS 17.B97(b) and B113(a))? 				
IFRS 17.105	<p>To complete the reconciliations (IFRS 17.100-101), does the entity also disclose separately each of the following amounts not related to services provided in the period, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cash flows in the period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) premiums received for insurance contracts issued (or paid for reinsurance contracts held); (ii) insurance acquisition cash flows; and (iii) incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid for insurance contracts issued (or recovered under reinsurance contracts held), excluding insurance acquisition cash flows. (b) the effect of changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of reinsurance contracts held; (c) insurance finance income or expenses; and 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	(d) any additional line items that may be necessary to understand the change in the net carrying amount of the insurance contracts?				
IFRS 17.105A	Does the entity disclose a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised applying IFRS 17.28B? Does the entity aggregate information for the reconciliation at a level that is consistent with that for the reconciliation of insurance contracts, applying IFRS 17.98?				
IFRS 17.105B	Does the entity separately disclose in the reconciliation required by IFRS 17.105A any impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses recognised applying IFRS 17.28E–28F?				
IFRS 17.106	For insurance contracts issued other than those to which the premium allocation approach described in IFRS 17.53–59 has been applied, does the entity disclose an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period comprising: (a) the amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage, separately disclosing: (i) the insurance service expenses incurred during the period (IFRS 17.B124(a)); (ii) the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (IFRS 17.B124(b)); and (iii) the amount of the contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss because of the transfer of services in the period (IFRS 17.B124(c)). (iv) other amounts, if any, for example, experience adjustments for premium receipts other than those that relate to future service as specified in IFRS 17.B124(d). (b) the allocation of the portion of the premiums that relate to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows (see IFRS 17.B125)?				
IFRS 17.107	For insurance contracts other than those to which the premium allocation approach described in IFRS 17.53–59 or 69–70A of has been applied, does the entity disclose the effect on the statement of financial position separately for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are initially recognised in the period, showing their effect at initial recognition on: (a) the estimates of the present value of future cash outflows, showing separately the amount of the insurance acquisition cash flows; (b) the estimates of the present value of future cash inflows; (c) the risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (d) the contractual service margin?				
IFRS 17.108	In the disclosures required by IFRS 17.107 for insurance contracts other than those to which the premium allocation approach has been applied, does the entity separately disclose amounts resulting from: (a) contracts acquired from other entities in transfers of insurance contracts or business combinations; and (b) groups of contracts that are onerous?				
IFRS 17.109	For insurance contracts other than those to which the premium allocation approach described in IFRS 17.53–59 or 69–70A has been applied, does the entity disclose when it expects to recognise the contractual service margin remaining at the end of the reporting period in profit or loss, quantitatively, in appropriate time bands? Such information shall be provided separately for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.109A	Does the entity disclose quantitatively, in appropriate time bands, when it expects to derecognise an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows applying IFRS 17.28C?				
IFRS 17.110	<p>Does the entity disclose and explain the total amount of insurance finance income or expenses in the reporting period?</p> <p>In particular, an entity shall explain the relationship between insurance finance income or expenses and the investment return on its assets, to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the sources of finance income or expenses recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.</p>				
IFRS 17.111	For contracts with direct participation features, does the entity describe the composition of the underlying items and disclosed their fair value?				
IFRS 17.112	For contracts with direct participation features, if an entity chose not to adjust the contractual service margin for some changes in the fulfilment cash flows, applying IFRS 17.B115, does it disclose the effect of that choice on the adjustment to the contractual service margin in the current period?				
IFRS 17.113	<p>For contracts with direct participation features, if an entity changed the basis of disaggregation of insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and other comprehensive income, applying IFRS 17.B135, does it disclose, in the period when the change in approach occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the reason why the entity was required to change the basis of disaggregation; (b) the amount of any adjustment for each financial statement line item affected; and (c) the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts to which the change applied at the date of the change? 				
IFRS 17.117	<p>Does the entity disclose the significant judgements and changes in judgements made in applying IFRS 17? Specifically, an entity shall disclose the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the methods used to measure insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 and the processes for estimating the inputs to those methods. Unless impracticable, an entity shall also provide quantitative information about those inputs. (b) any changes in the methods and processes for estimating inputs used to measure contracts, the reason for each change, and the type of contracts affected. (c) to the extent not covered in (a), the approach used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to distinguish changes in estimates of future cash flows arising from the exercise of discretion from other changes in estimates of future cash flows for contracts without direct participation features (see IFRS 17.B98); (ii) to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, including whether changes in the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk are disaggregated into an insurance service component and an insurance finance component or are presented in full in the insurance service result; (iii) to determine discount rates; (iv) to determine investment components; and (v) to determine the relative weighting of the benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment-return service or by insurance coverage and investment-related service (see IFRS 17.B119–B119B). 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.118	If, applying IFRS 17.88(b) or 89(b), an entity chooses to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses into amounts presented in profit or loss and amounts presented in other comprehensive income, does the entity disclose an explanation of the methods used to determine the insurance finance income or expenses recognised in profit or loss?				
IFRS 17.119 IFRS 17.B92	Does the entity disclose the confidence level used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk? If the entity uses a technique other than the confidence level technique for determining the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk, it shall disclose the technique used and the confidence level corresponding to the results of that technique. An entity shall apply judgement when determining an appropriate estimation technique for the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. When applying that judgement, an entity shall also consider whether the technique provides concise and informative disclosure so that users of financial statements can benchmark the entity's performance against the performance of other entities.				
IFRS 17.120	Does the entity disclose the yield curve (or range of yield curves) used to discount cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items, applying IFRS 17.36? When an entity provides this disclosure in aggregate for a number of groups of insurance contracts, it shall provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages, or relatively narrow ranges.				
IFRS 17.121 IFRS 17.122	Does the entity disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows that arise from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17? IFRS 17.122–132 (see below) contain requirements for disclosures that would normally be necessary to meet this requirement. These disclosures focus on the insurance and financial risks that arise from insurance contracts and how they have been managed. Financial risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.				
IFRS 17.123	If the information disclosed about an entity's exposure to risk at the end of the reporting period is not representative of its exposure to risk during the period, does the entity disclose that fact, the reason why the period-end exposure is not representative, and further information that is representative of its risk exposure during the period?				
IFRS 17.124	For each type of risk arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, does the entity disclose: (a) the exposures to risks and how they arise; (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks and the methods used to measure the risks; and (c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period?				
IFRS 17.125	For each type of risk arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, does the entity disclose: (a) summary quantitative information about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure shall be based on the information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel. (b) the disclosures required by IFRS 17.127–132, to the extent not provided applying (a) of this paragraph?				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.126	<p>Does the entity disclose information about the effect of the regulatory frameworks in which it operates; for example, minimum capital requirements or required interest-rate guarantees?</p> <p>If the entity in determining the groups of insurance contracts to which it applies the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 includes contracts in the same group that would otherwise fall into different groups only because law or regulation (IFRS 17.20), it shall disclose that fact.</p>				
IFRS 17.127	<p>Does the entity disclose information about concentrations of risk arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, including a description of how the entity determines the concentrations, and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, the type of insured event, industry, geographical area, or currency)?</p> <p>Concentrations of financial risk might arise, for example, from interest-rate guarantees that come into effect at the same level for a large number of contracts. Concentrations of financial risk might also arise from concentrations of nonfinancial risk; for example, if an entity provides product liability protection to pharmaceutical companies and also holds investments in those companies.</p>				
IFRS 17.128	<p>Does the entity disclose information about sensitivities to changes in risk variables arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17?</p> <p>To comply with this requirement, an entity shall disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in risk variables that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for insurance risk—showing the effect for insurance contracts issued, before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held; and (ii) for each type of market risk—in a way that explains the relationship between the sensitivities to changes in risk variables arising from insurance contracts and those arising from financial assets held by the entity. (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis, and the reasons for such changes. 				
IFRS 17.129	<p>If an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis that shows how amounts - different from those specified in IFRS 17.128(a) - are affected by changes in risk variables and uses that sensitivity analysis to manage risks arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in IFRS 17.128(a).</p> <p>Does the entity also disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the information provided; and (b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of any limitations that may result in the information provided? 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.130	<p>Does the entity disclose actual claims compared with previous estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims (i.e. claims development)?</p> <p>The disclosure about claims development shall start with the period when the earliest material claim(s) arose and for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments at the end of the reporting period; but the disclosure is not required to start more than 10 years before the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>The entity is not required to disclose information about the development of claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments is typically resolved within one year. An entity shall reconcile the disclosure about claims development with the aggregate carrying amount of the groups of insurance contracts, which the entity discloses applying IFRS 17.100(c).</p>				
IFRS 17.131	<p>For credit risk that arises from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, does the entity disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, separately for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held; and</p> <p>(b) information about the credit quality of reinsurance contracts held that are assets?</p>				
IFRS 17.132	<p>For liquidity risk arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, does the entity disclose:</p> <p>(a) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk.</p> <p>(b) separate maturity analyses for portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities that show, as a minimum, net cash flows of the portfolios for each of the first five years after the reporting date and in aggregate beyond the first five years. An entity is not required to include in these analyses' liabilities for remaining coverage measured applying IFRS 17.55–59 and IFRS 17.69–70A. The analyses may take the form of:</p> <p>(i) an analysis, by estimated timing, of the remaining contractual undiscounted net cash flows; or</p> <p>(ii) an analysis, by estimated timing, of the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows.</p> <p>(c) the amounts that are payable on demand, explaining the relationship between such amounts and the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts, if not disclosed applying (b) of this paragraph?</p>				
IFRS 17.C25 IFRS 17.C26	<p><i>Notwithstanding the reference to the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application in IFRS 17.C2(b), an entity may also present adjusted comparative information applying IFRS 17 for any earlier periods presented, but is not required to do so.</i></p> <p><i>An entity is not required to provide the disclosures specified in IFRS 17.93–132 for any period presented before the beginning of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application.</i></p>				
IFRS 17.C27	<p>If an entity presents unadjusted comparative information and disclosures for any earlier periods, does it clearly identify the information that has not been adjusted, disclose that it has been prepared on a different basis, and explain that basis?</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 17.C28	An entity need not disclose previously unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the annual reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 17. However, if an entity does not disclose that information, it shall disclose that fact.				
IFRS 17.C28A	<i>An entity that first applies IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time is permitted to apply paragraphs C28B–C28E (classification overlay) for the purpose of presenting comparative information about a financial asset if the comparative information for that financial asset has not been restated for IFRS 9. Comparative information for a financial asset will not be restated for IFRS 9 if either the entity chooses not to restate prior periods (see IFRS 9.7.2.15), or the entity restates prior periods but the financial asset has been derecognised during those prior periods (see IFRS 9.7.2.1).</i>				
IFRS 17.C28B	<p>If the entity is applying the classification overlay to a financial asset, does it present comparative information as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 had been applied to that financial asset?</p> <p>The entity shall use reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date (see IFRS 17.C2(b)) to determine how the entity expects the financial asset would be classified and measured on initial application of IFRS 9 (for example, an entity might use preliminary assessments performed to prepare for the initial application of IFRS 9).</p>				
IFRS 17.C28C	<p>In applying the classification overlay to a financial asset, an entity is not required to apply the impairment requirements in Section 5.5 of IFRS 9.</p> <p>If, based on the classification determined applying IFRS 17.C28B, the financial asset would be subject to the impairment requirements in Section 5.5 of IFRS 9 but the entity does not apply those requirements in applying the classification overlay, does the entity continue to present any amount recognised in respect of impairment in the prior period in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement? Otherwise, any such amounts shall be reversed.</p>				
IFRS 17.C28E(a)	<p>If the entity applies IFRS 17.C28B–C28D, does it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> disclose qualitative information that enables users of financial statements to understand: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the extent to which the classification overlay has been applied (for example, whether it has been applied to all financial assets derecognised in the comparative period); whether and to what extent the impairment requirements in Section 5.5 of IFRS 9 have been applied (see IFRS 17.C28C)? 				
IFRS 17.C32	<p>If the entity applies IFRS 17.C29, does it disclose in that annual reporting period for those financial assets by class:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if IFRS 17.C29(a) applies - its basis for determining eligible financial assets; if any of IFRS 17.C29(a)–C29(e) apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the measurement category and carrying amount of the affected financial assets determined immediately before the date of initial application of IFRS 17; and the new measurement category and carrying amount of the affected financial assets determined after applying IFRS 17.C29. 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
	(c) if IFRS 17.C29(b) applies - the carrying amount of financial assets in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9.4.1.5 that are no longer so designated?				
IFRS 17.C33	<p>If the entity applies IFRS 17.C29, does the entity disclose in that annual reporting period qualitative information that would enable users of financial statements to understand:</p> <p>(a) how it applied IFRS 17.C29 to financial assets the classification of which has changed on initially applying IFRS 17;</p> <p>(b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets as measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9.4.1.5; and</p> <p>(c) why the entity came to any different conclusions in the new assessment applying IFRS 9.4.1.2(a) or 4.1.2A(a)?</p>				
IFRS 17.114	<p>Does the entity provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to identify the effect of groups of insurance contracts measured at the transition date applying the modified retrospective approach (see IFRS 17.C6–C19A) or the fair value approach (see IFRS 17.C20–C24B) on the contractual service margin and insurance revenue in subsequent periods?</p> <p>In doing so, the entity shall disclose the reconciliation of the contractual service margin applying IFRS 17.101(c), and the amount of insurance revenue applying IFRS 17.103(a), separately for:</p> <p>(a) insurance contracts that existed at the transition date to which the entity has applied the modified retrospective approach;</p> <p>(b) insurance contracts that existed at the transition date to which the entity has applied the fair value approach; and</p> <p>(c) all other insurance contracts.</p>				
IFRS 17.115	For all periods in which disclosures are made applying IFRS 17.114(a) or 114(b), to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and significance of the methods used and judgements applied in determining the transition amounts, does the entity explain how it determined the measurement of insurance contracts at the transition date?				
IFRS 17.116	<p>An entity that chooses to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and other comprehensive income determines the cumulative difference between the insurance finance income or expenses that would have been recognised in profit or loss and the total insurance finance income or expenses at the transition date for the groups of insurance contracts to which the disaggregation applies (IFRS 17.C18(b), C19(b), C24(b) and C24(c)).</p> <p>For all periods in which amounts determined applying these paragraphs exist, does the entity disclose a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the cumulative amounts included in other comprehensive income for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income related to the groups of insurance contracts?</p> <p>The reconciliation shall include, for example, gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income in the period and gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in previous periods reclassified in the period to profit or loss.</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
Disclosures relating to the initial application of IFRS 9 when IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 are adopted at the same time					
	<i>For insurers that have used the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9, and who apply IFRS 9 for the first time when adopting IFRS 17, specific disclosure requirements relating to the initial adoption of IFRS 9 apply. Those are listed below.</i>				
IFRS 7.42I	<p>In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, does the entity disclose the following information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IAS 39 or in accordance with a previous version of IFRS 9 (if the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9 involves more than one date of initial application for different requirements); (b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with IFRS 9; (c) the amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that IFRS 9 requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify at the date of initial application? <p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.2, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore this paragraph may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application. An entity shall present these quantitative disclosures in a table unless another format is more appropriate.</p>				
IFRS 7.42J	<p>In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, does the entity disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) how it applied the classification requirements in IFRS 9 to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying IFRS 9; and (b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss at the date of initial application? <p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.2, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore this paragraph may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application.</p>				
IFRS 7.42K	<p>In the reporting period that an entity first applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9 (i.e. when the entity transitions from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 for financial assets), does it present the disclosures set out in paragraphs 42L–42O of this IFRS as required by IFRS 9.7.2.15?</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 7.42L	<p>Does the entity disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, showing separately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the changes in the carrying amounts on the basis of their measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 (i.e. not resulting from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9); and (b) the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to IFRS 9? <p>The disclosures in IFRS 7.42L need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.</p>				
IFRS 7.42M	<p>Does the entity disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost and, in the case of financial assets, that have been reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss so that they are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and (b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets or financial liabilities had not been reclassified? <p>The disclosures in IFRS 7.42M need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.</p>				
IFRS 7.42N	<p>Does the entity disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category as a result of the transition to IFRS 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of initial application; and (b) the interest revenue or expense recognised? <p>If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as the new gross carrying amount at the date of initial application (see IFRS 9.7.2.11), the disclosures in IFRS 7.42N shall be made for each reporting period until derecognition. Otherwise, the disclosures in this paragraph need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in IFRS 9.</p>				
IFRS 7.42O	<p>If the entity presents the disclosures set out in IFRS 9.42K–42N, do those disclosures, and the disclosures in IFRS 9.25, permit reconciliation between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the measurement categories presented in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9; and (b) the class of financial instrument as at the date of initial application? 				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
IFRS 7.42P	<p>On the date of initial application of Section 5.5 of IFRS 9, does the entity disclose information that would permit the reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with IAS 39 and the provisions in accordance with IAS 37 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with IFRS 9?</p> <p>For financial assets, this disclosure shall be provided by the related financial assets' measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9, and shall show separately the effect of the changes in the measurement category on the loss allowance at that date.</p>				
IFRS 7.42Q	<p>In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of IFRS 9, an entity is not required to disclose the line item amounts that would have been reported in accordance with the classification and measurement requirements (which includes the requirements related to amortised cost measurement of financial assets and impairment in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 of IFRS 9) of:</p> <p>(a) IFRS 9 for prior periods; and</p> <p>(b) IAS 39 for the current period.</p>				
IFRS 7.42R	<p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.4, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 for an entity to assess a modified time value of money element in accordance with IFRS 9.B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in IFRS 9.B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D.</p> <p>If the above applies, does the entity disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in paragraphs IFRS 9.B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D until those financial assets are derecognised?</p>				
IFRS 7.42S	<p>In accordance with IFRS 9.7.2.5, if it is impracticable (as defined in IAS 8) at the date of initial application for an entity to assess whether the fair value of a prepayment feature was insignificant in accordance with IFRS 9.B4.1.12(c) based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.B4.1.12.</p> <p>Does the entity disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in IFRS 9.B4.1.12 until those financial assets are derecognised?</p>				

Guidance	Requirement	Y	NA	NM	REF
Transition for IFRS 17 when an entity has already applied IFRS 9					
	<i>For entities that adopted IFRS 9 before the initial application of IFRS 17, the additional disclosures related to IFRS 9 that are required on initial application of IFRS 17 are listed below.</i>				
IFRS 9.7.2.41 IFRS 9.7.2.42	<p>IFRS 17 amended IFRS 9. 2.1 and 7.1.6 and added paragraphs 7.2.36-7.2.42. In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments, an entity is not required to present the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8.</p> <p>The entity shall disclose the following information as at that date of initial application for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that was affected by these amendments of IFRS 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the previous classification, including the previous measurement category when applicable, and carrying amount determined immediately before applying these amendments; (b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined after applying these amendments; (c) the carrying amount of any financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated; and (d) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss. <p>The date of initial application shall be read as referring to the beginning of the reporting period in which an entity first applies the referred amendments to IFRS 9.</p>				

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