Swiss GAAP FER

Accounting and Reporting Recommendations

Disclosure Checklist for consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Version 3

Introduction

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

It covers all requirements of the currently applicable Swiss GAAP FER standards.

When preparing consolidated or stand-alone financial statements, management should carefully check whether the minimum disclosure requirements listed in this checklist are sufficient to inform about the financial position and results of operations as well as the cash flows during the current reporting period and the prior reporting period. If necessary, further disclosures should be made in order to provide appropriate information to the user of the financial statements.

Scope of application

This document is intended for all Swiss GAAP FER users, with the exception of:

- charitable non-profit organisations
- pension plans
- insurance entities
- real estate insurers and health insurers

For preparers that fall into the requirements of Swiss GAAP FER 40 "Consolidated financial statements of insurance entities" and Swiss GAAP FER 41 "Accounting for real estate insurers and for health insurers" separate checklists tailored to their specific requirements are available.

An additional checklist also exists for companies that need to prepare interim financial statements. All Swiss GAAP FER disclosure checklists are available at www.pwc.ch.

Application

The first column contains the references to the relevant guidance in Swiss GAAP FER. The references are presented as follows: Paragraph 3 in Swiss GAAP FER 5 is referred to as 5/3 and the Swiss GAAP FER framework is referred to as FW. In the Y-NA-NM column, the following indications may be entered to each item:

Y (yes) The disclosure has been made in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER

NA (not applicable) The paragraph does not apply to these stand-alone/consolidated financial statements.

NM (not material) The corresponding disclosure is not material and has therefore been omitted.

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

The disclosure requirements of Swiss GAAP FER 31 "Complementary Recommendation for listed entities" are highlighted in a different colour, since they do not apply to all users of Swiss GAAP FER.

According to Section 3 "Structure and Contents of the Recommendations", only the disclosure requirements included in the framework and Swiss GAAP FER 1-6 must be adhered to when applying the core FER.

SER Focus

In its Communiqué No.2/2025, SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) announced the areas of focus for the review of 2025 annual and interim financial statements. SER focuses on compliance with the requirements relating to revenue (FER 3 and FER 22) and the requirements on discontinued operations (FER 31).

Completeness and accuracy of this checklist

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

Contents

1. General disclosures

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Full stand-alone or consolidated financial statements						
1	FW/4	Disclosure of whether the core FER are applied or Swiss GAAP FER as a whole.				
2	FW/7	The stand-alone or consolidated financial statements include as a minimum:				
		• Balance sheet				
		• Income statement				
		• Cash flow statement				
		• Statement of changes in equity				
		• Notes				
3	FW/33	The stand-alone or consolidated financial statements include cross-references to the notes from the:				
		• Balance sheet				
		• Income statement				
		• Cash flow statement				
		• Statement of changes in equity				
4	FW/31	Unless a recommendation does not allow for, or require different treatment, all quantitative comparative information is contained in the financial statements.				
5	FW/30 6/6	The impact of changes to the accounting policies and from corrections of errors are presented by adjusting the comparative information (restatement).				
		Changes to accounting policies				
		The notes disclose the following:				
		• why the accounting policies have been changed				
		• the nature of the change				
		• the financial impact of the change				
		Correction of errors				
		In the notes, the effects of the errors are:				
		• explained and				
		• quantitatively disclosed.				
		Changes in estimates				
		Changes in accounting estimates are disclosed in the notes.				
Accounting policies						
6	6/2	The notes disclose the following:				
		• accounting policies applied				
		• explanations relating to other components of the financial statements				
		• further disclosures which have not yet been provided in other parts of the financial statements				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
7	6/6 30/38 30/86	The accounting policies comprise the measurement principles. The relevant disclosures comprise, at least: • the meaurement basis • the measurement principles for the individual balance sheet items				
8	2/6	The measurement basis for the financial statements and the measurement principles for the financial statement items are disclosed in the notes, especially the measurement principles for: • Securities (as part of current assets) • Receivables • Inventories • Tangible fixed assets • Financial assets (incl. securities as part of fixed assets) • Intangible assets • Liabilities • Provisions • Other items which are material to the financial statements				
9	30/44	The method of measurement for investments in entities with a proportion of voting rights of less than 20 percent is disclosed in the notes.				
10	1/4	If a recommendation grants an option to choose the accounting policy, the policy applied is disclosed in the notes.				
11	2/3 6/6	Deviations from the measurement basis selected for a balance sheet item are disclosed in the notes. ***Note:*** *Deviations are only permitted in objectively justifiable cases.*				
12	30/38	The details about group entities disclosed in the notes include: • details of the scope of consolidation • consolidation principles				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
13	30/39 30/40	The details of the scope of consolidation contain:				
		• treatment of the entities in the consolidated financial statements (applied method)				
		• name and domicile of the entities (subsidiaries, joint ventures and investments in associates)				
		• share of capital of these entities; if the proportion of voting rights differs from the share capital, the proportion of voting rights is also disclosed				
		• changes in the scope of consolidation compared to the previous year as well as the date from which this change is considered				
		• deviations from the balance sheet date of the group				
		The details of the consolidation principles include:				
		• consolidation method, especially capital consolidation				
		• method used for the translation of foreign currencies as well as treatment of the exchange differences				
		• the treatment of investments in associates and joint ventures				
		• the treatment of inter-company profits				
Related parties and entities						
14	15/3 15/11	All significant transactions and the resulting receivables from or payables to related parties are disclosed in the financial statements. ***Note:*** *The identity of the related party must be disclosed if this is necessary for an understanding of the transaction. Similar transactions and receivables/payables (also with different related parties) can be summarised in categories, as long as their separate disclosure is not necessary for the understanding of the financial statements. The gross principle however still applies. If transactions and receivables/payables with a single related party are material, they are disclosed separately.*				
15	15/11	For this purpose, the following details are disclosed:				
		• description of the transaction				
		• volume of the transaction (normally an amount or a relative number)				
		• other significant conditions.				
16	30/45	The following is disclosed in the balance sheet or in the notes:				
		• receivables due from and liabilities due to investments in associates				
		• investments in non-consolidated entities				
		• receivables due from non-consolidated investments				
17	30/58	• Any recognised goodwill relating to an investment in associates is presented in the balance sheet line item “Investments in associates”.				
		• The amortisation of such goodwill is presented in the income statement line item “result from investments in associates”.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Other general disclosure requirements						
18	FW/20	Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes.				
19	FW/32	Items that cannot be recognised in the balance sheet due to the unreliability of the information must be disclosed in the notes (description of the fact and disclosure of the amount).				
20	5/3	Contingent liabilities and other non-recognised commitments and their measurement principles are disclosed in the notes.				
		The amounts reported are broken down into:				
		• debt guarantees, guarantee obligations and liens in favour of third parties				
		• other quantifiable commitments with a contingent character				
		• other non-recognised commitments				
		Note: *Short-term non-recognisable obligations with a duration of up to one year or obligations which can be cancelled within 12 months, assumed in the normal course of business, are exempted from being disclosed.*				
21	5/7	Entities whose business purpose is to grant credit must disclose credit and loan commitments only if the commitment period exceeds the legal notice period.				
22	6/3	Other non-recognised commitments include at minimum extraordinary pending deals and risks (e.g. legal cases).				
23	6/7	Following is disclosed in the notes:				
		• pledged assets and type of pledge				
		• disclosure of the long-term liabilities, including type and form of the securities provided				
24	FW/28	The date on which the financial statements were approved by the body responsible for preparing the balance sheet is disclosed in the notes.				
25	FW/28 6/3	• Events are recognised in the financial statements if the trigger of the event was, or the respective conditions have already existed at the balance sheet date.				
		• Developments after the balance sheet date are included in the notes.				
26	FW/28 6/3	For events which were not recognised in the financial statements because the trigger occurred after the balance sheet date, the following is disclosed in the notes:				
		• nature of event				
		• estimate of the financial impact				
		• if it is impossible to provide an estimate of the financial impact, the notes refer to this fact				

2. Special disclosures

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
First-time adoption						
1	FW/8	An entity adopting core FER or Swiss GAAP FER as a whole for the first time or converting from core FER to Swiss GAAP FER as a whole is required to present the comparative information in compliance with the new regulations.				
2	31/2	At the time of the conversion to Swiss GAAP FER, the comparative information must be presented in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER besides the current period in the financial statements.				
3	31/2	The following reconciliations from the previously applied accounting standard to Swiss GAAP FER are presented and explained:				
		• equity as per the opening and end date of the prior period				
		• profit/loss for the prior period				
Continuation as a going concern						
4	FW/9	It is disclosed if there are significant doubts about the going concern status of an entity.				
5	FW/9	If there is an intention or necessity to liquidate the entity, the financial statements must be prepared on the basis of liquidation values. The measurement basis is disclosed and explained in the notes.				
Business combinations and disposal of consolidated entities						
6	30/47	• For acquisitions and disposals of fully and proportionally consolidated entities, the most important positions of the balance sheets of the entities acquired and disposed are disclosed in the notes as per acquisition date or disposal date.				
		• The impact of the first consolidation or deconsolidation on net sales is disclosed (including net sales since the acquisition date as well as net sales of the current financial year up to the acquisition date).				
		• If net sales until the acquisition date cannot be determined, the net sales according to the last available financial statements are disclosed.				
		• In the case of a disposal the disclosures encompass the net sales until the date of the deconsolidation included in the consolidated income statement as well as the net sales from the previous financial year.				
7	30/23	Purchase price components – both those recognised in the balance sheet and those not recognised – are disclosed in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Government grants						
8		***Note:*** *The additional presentation requirements for presenting government grants in the cash flow statement are included in the section* *"Cash flow statement".*				
9	28/4	Government grants related to assets are either offset against the asset or allocated to deferred income.				
		In the year of initial recognition, government grants related to assets are presented separately in the statement of changes in fixed assets or elsewhere in the notes if they are offset (net method).				
10	28/5	Government grants related to income are either recognised in the income statement separately, under "other operating income", or the government grants are deducted from the respective expenses.				
11	28/8	The accounting policies applied for government grants are explained in the notes.				
		The following details are disclosed:				
		• nature and extent of government grants recognised				
		• the fair value of non-monetary government grants related to income, where such value can be measured				
		• notes on government grants related to assets or related to income whose value cannot be measured				
		• information about other forms of government grants which provide a benefit to the entity, such as guarantees or the interest component of subsidised loans				
		• information about conditions that are yet to be fulfilled, other contingencies, and repayment obligations in connection with government grants				
12	28/17	When measuring the fair value of non-monetary grants, explanations regarding the basis used to determine the fair values are explained and disclosed in the notes.				
13	28/20	Where government grants are presented as net amounts in the income statement, the gross amounts are disclosed in the notes.				
14	28/22	Explanations regarding non-monetary government grants in the form of goods, services or volunteer work are provided in the notes and the value of the received benefits is disclosed.				
15	28/23	The determination of the value as well as the measurement method applied and key assumptions made in regard to non-monetary government grants are disclosed.				

3. Income statement (incl. explanations in the notes)

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
General presentation and format						
1	3/7	The income statement by nature of expense is presented as follows:				
		• Net sales from goods and services				
		• Other operating income				
		• Changes in inventory of finished and unfinished goods as well as unbilled goods and services				
		• Material expense				
		• Personnel expense				
		• Other operating expense				
		• Depreciation of fixed assets				
		• Amortisation of intangible assets				
		= Operating result				
		• Financial result				
		= Ordinary result				
		• Non-operating result				
		• Extraordinary result				
		= Profit/loss before income taxes				
		• Income taxes				
		= Profit/loss				
2	3/8	The income statement by function of expense is presented as follows:				
		• Net sales from goods and services				
		• Cost of goods or services sold				
		• Administrative expense				
		• Selling expenses				
		• Other operating income				
		• Other operating expenses				
		= Operating result				
		• Financial result				
		= Ordinary result				
		• Non-operating result				
		• Extraordinary result				
		= Profit/loss before income taxes				
		• Income taxes				
		= Profit/loss				
3	30/11	In the income statement, the share of the minority interest in the profit/loss is disclosed separately.				
4	30/12	The result from investments in associates is disclosed separately in the income statement.				
5	3/20	The (sub-) totals are designated appropriately.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
6	3/9 3/22	The following items are disclosed separately in the income statement or in the notes and are explained in the notes: • financial expense and financial income • non-operating expense and income • extraordinary expense and income ***Note:*** *The SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) has clarified in its Circular No. 2 that in order to qualify as extraordinary as per Swiss GAAP FER 3/22, expenses and income must arise extremely rarely and must not have been predictable. These requirements need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis in relation to the reporting entity. For the criterion "extremely rare", the period since the last comparable event can be assessed as an indication of fulfilment of the criterion. The criterion "not predictable" refers to the trigger event and not to the time of the booking entry. A low probability of occurrence of the trigger event (e.g. less than 50%) or the fact that an event was not included in the budget does not necessarily mean that the event was "not predictable". Furthermore, a decision taken by the entity can only qualify as "not predictable" in rare circumstances where a recognisable causality exists between a non-predictable external event and the decision that causes the extraordinary recognition of expenses/income. It is important that the period between the external event and the decision is not unreasonably long in relation to the nature of the event.*				
7	3/10	The following items are disclosed separately in the notes if the income statement is presented by function of expense: • personnel expense • depreciation of tangible fixed assets • amortisation of intangible assets				
Net sales from goods and services						
8	6/8 SER Focus	The most important sources of revenue and how they are recognised are explained.				
9	22/8 SER Focus	The amount of revenue recognised in the period from long-term contracts accounted for applying the percentage of completion (POC) method is disclosed in the notes unless it is separately presented in the income statement.				
10	30/46 30/87	If there is no segment reporting pursuant to Swiss GAAP FER 31, the details in the notes on the income statement contain the breakdown of net sales from goods and services according to: • geographic markets • business areas ***Note:*** *Net sales from goods and services by segments is only necessary when business sectors differ significantly. Geographical markets may comprise more than one country.*				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Long-term contracts						
11	22/8 SER Focus	The following details and amounts are disclosed in the notes if they are not disclosed in the balance sheet or in the income statement:				
		• Accounting policies applied to long-term contracts				
		• Method used to determine the degree of completion of long-term contracts accounted for applying the POC method				
		• Amount of revenue recognised in the period from long-term contracts accounted for applying the POC method				
		• Capitalised borrowing costs, if any, and how they were determined				
		• Specific balance sheet items related to long-term contracts				
		• Prepayments received for long-term contracts				
12	22/28 SER Focus	It is disclosed which method is applied to the long-term contracts (POC method or completed contract method).				
13	22/6 SER Focus	Prepayments received are disclosed either as a separate line item in the balance sheet or in the notes. If a right of clawback exists, prepayments received are classified as liabilities.				
Segment reporting						
14	31/8 31/15	The segment reporting used to steer the business by senior management is presented for segment revenues and segment results and is reconciled to the income statement. ***Note:*** *The profit measure used by senior management to steer the business must be disclosed as segment result. Such measure can be classified below the operating result. In well-founded cases, the disclosure of segment results can be waived. The justification thereof, e.g. competitive disadvantage compared to non-listed or larger-sized listed competitors, clients or suppliers, is disclosed in the notes.*				
Impairment						
15	20/20	Significant impairment losses and partial or full reversals of impairments are disclosed on a one-to-one basis in the income statement or in the notes.				
		Events and circumstances leading to an impairment, or a partial or full reversal of the impairment are explained.				
16	3/5	Value adjustments to items in current assets and financial assets are disclosed separately in the notes.				
17	2/24	Assumptions for the calculation of flat rate allowances are disclosed in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Share-based compensation						
18	31/3	Following is disclosed for share-based payments:				
		• the general conditions of the contract (e.g. conditions regarding exercise, number of equity instruments granted, way of settlement)				
		• the basis of the calculation of the current value				
		• the expense recognised in the result of the period				
Discontinued operations						
19	31/4 SER Focus	After the announcement, net sales from goods and services and the operating result of discontinued business areas (operations) are disclosed separately in the notes.				
		An explanation is provided as to which geographical markets, business areas or subsidiaries are affected by the decision.				
Earnings per ownership right						
20	31/5	Diluted and non-diluted earnings per share is presented below the income statement.				
		The calculation method for non-diluted earnings per share is disclosed, including the time-weighted average number of outstanding shares.				
		A reconciliation of non-diluted to diluted earnings per share is disclosed.				
		Potentially dilutive effects (e.g. future exercise of options, conversion of convertible bonds) are explained.				
Income taxes						
21	11/3	Current tax expenses are recognised in the financial statements.				
22	11/10	Deferred tax expenses (income) are recognised in the financial statements.				
23	31/6	The average tax rate calculated on the basis of the ordinary result is disclosed in the notes.				
		The impact of changes in tax loss carry forwards on income taxes (e.g. origination, utilisation, reassessment, expiry) is quantified and explained.				

4. Balance sheet (incl. explanations in the notes)

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
General presentation and format						
1	3/2 3/11 3/12 3/13 24/7	In the balance sheet, the following items are disclosed separately:				
		Assets				
		Current assets				
		• cash and cash equivalents				
		• securities				
		• receivables from goods and services				
		• other short-term receivables				
		• inventories				
		• prepaid expenses and accrued income				
		Non-current assets				
		• tangible fixed assets				
		• financial assets				
		• intangible assets				
		Liabilities and equity				
		Current liabilities				
		• short-term financial liabilities				
		• payables for goods and services				
		• other short-term liabilities				
		• short-term provisions				
		• accrued expenses and deferred income				
		Non-current liabilities				
		• long-term financial liabilities				
		• other long-term liabilities				
		• long-term provisions				
		Equity				
		• capital of the entity				
		• capital of the entity not paid in (negative amount)				
		• capital reserves				
		• own shares/own units of the capital of the entity (negative amount)				
		• retained earnings or accumulated losses				
		Note: *Industry-specific terms generally used may be presented in the financial statements if they are more meaningful. Further breakdowns are acceptable.* *The presentation format may be by account or in the vertical report form. It is unimportant whether current assets or non-current assets or whether liabilities or equity is presented first.* *Only reserves paid in (agio, grants from shareholders etc.) are reported as capital reserves. Retained earnings are composed of retained profit and revaluation reserves.*				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
2	30/10	Minority interests are disclosed separately in equity.				
3	3/3	The following items are disclosed separately in the balance sheet or in the notes:				
		Within receivables				
		• amounts due from related parties				
		Within tangible fixed assets				
		• undeveloped property				
		• land and buildings				
		• equipment and facilities				
		• tangible fixed assets under construction				
		• other tangible fixed assets				
		Within financial assets				
		• securities				
		• deferred tax assets				
		• investments				
		• amounts due from related parties				
		• other financial assets				
		Within intangible assets				
		• acquired intangible assets				
		• intangible assets generated internally (specifically, capitalised development expenses)				
		Within liabilities				
		• amounts due to related parties				
		Within provisions				
		• tax provisions (for deferred taxes)				
		• provisions for employee benefit obligations				
		• restructuring provisions				
		• other provisions				
		Within equity				
		• amounts of each category of the capital of the entity				
		Other material positions are disclosed separately.				
Inventories						
4	17/6	Following is disclosed in the balance sheet or the notes with regard to inventories:				
		• a breakdown of the carrying amount into further categories that are material to the business activities				
		• measurement principles and methods applied				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
5	17/28	The classification in the balance sheet or in the notes reflects the most important inventory positions for the business activities of the entity, such as: • raw material • supplies • semi-finished goods • work (orders) in progress • finished goods • sales goods ***Note:*** *The terms used reflect the practice of the industry sector.*				
6	17/2 17/29	Prepayments to suppliers are either allocated to the different categories of inventories or disclosed as one amount. Alternatively, they may be disclosed separately in current assets.				
7	17/18	It is disclosed in the notes whether settlement discounts (in the sense of a deduction for quick payment) are presented as a reduction of the purchase price or as financial income.				
8	17/8	If the carrying amount of supplies only indirectly consumed in the production process of inventories is significant, they are disclosed separately in the balance sheet or in the notes.				
9	17/11	The amount of any prepayment from customers netted with inventories is disclosed in the balance sheet (using a separate column for the respective position) or in the notes.				
Tangible fixed assets						
10	3/5	If the indirect method is applied, the accumulated depreciation of positions of tangible fixed assets is reported separately, either under the corresponding assets or in the notes.				
11	2/22 2/31 18/20	Depreciation methods applied and the ranges used for the expected useful lives for each category are disclosed in the notes.				
		In case of wide ranges, the useful lives are explained in the notes for each category of tangible fixed assets.				
		It is disclosed in the notes, if a previously applied depreciation method has been replaced with another.				
		The impact of the change in the depreciation method on the results of the period is quantified for each category.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
12	18/2	At least the following categories of tangible fixed assets are recognised in the balance sheet or in the notes:				
		• undeveloped property				
		• land and buildings				
		• equipment and facilities				
		• tangible fixed assets under construction				
		• other tangible fixed assets				
		Equipment and facilities as well as other tangible fixed assets are broken down further if the additional asset categories are significant.				
		Significant prepayments on tangible fixed assets under construction should be disclosed separately.				
13	18/15	The statement of changes in tangible fixed assets is presented in the notes.				
		It is presented as a table.				
14	18/16	In case of measurement at acquisition or production cost, the statement of changes in tangible fixed assets includes at least the following information for each category:				
		Acquisition cost				
		• gross values at the beginning of the period				
		• additions of tangible fixed assets				
		• disposals of tangible fixed assets				
		• reclassifications				
		• gross values at the end of the period				
		Accumulated depreciation				
		• accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the period				
		• systematic depreciation				
		• impairments				
		• disposals				
		• reclassifications				
		• accumulated depreciation at the end of the period				
		Net carrying amounts				
		• net carrying amounts at the beginning and the end of the period				
15	30/41	For accumulated cost and accumulated depreciation related to assets measured at acquisition or production cost, the following details are disclosed separately in the statement of changes in tangible fixed assets:				
		• changes in the scope of consolidation				
		• effects from changes in foreign currencies				
16	18/21	The following is also disclosed in the notes:				
		• capitalised borrowing cost				
		• basis and policies applied for their capitalisation				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
17	18/17	Tangible fixed assets held exclusively for investment purposes (and not for use) are disclosed separately in the notes. ***Note:** Tangible fixed assets held exclusively for investment purposes can also be classified as financial assets but must also be disclosed separately.*				
18	18/18	If fair values are used as the basis for measurement, the statement of changes in tangible fixed assets includes the following information for each asset category: • value increase and value decrease of the period • difference between fair values as at the balance sheet date and original production or acquisition cost				
19	18/19	If fair values are used as the basis for measurement, the measurement basis and principles applied are disclosed in the notes for each category.				
Leases						
20	13/4	The carrying amounts of assets under finance leases and the total amount of the related liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet or in the notes.				
21	18/22	Tangible fixed assets under a finance lease are classified as tangible fixed assets in the balance sheet of the lessee.				
22	13/5 13/11	Operating lease commitments which cannot be cancelled within a year are disclosed in the notes. The minimum disclosures include: • the total amount of future lease payments • the maturity pattern of future lease payments				
Intangible assets						
23	10/2	If they are significant, intangible assets are broken down into the following categories in the balance sheet or in the notes: • licences/franchises • patents and technical know-how • trademarks and publishing rights • software • development costs • other intangible assets If additional material categories exist, other intangible assets are broken down further.				
24	2/37 10/9	The following details about intangible assets are disclosed in the notes: • the method of amortisation • the estimated useful life				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
25	10/10	Subsequent changes in the determined useful life are disclosed in the notes and the respective impact on the balance sheet and the income statement is quantified.				
26	10/12	The details about the statement of changes in intangible assets is disclosed as a table in the notes to the financial statements.				
27	10/13	The statement of changes in intangible assets contains the following details for each category:				
		Acquisition cost				
		• gross values at the beginning of the period				
		• additions				
		• disposals				
		• reclassifications				
		• gross values at the end of the period				
		Accumulated amortisation				
		• accumulated amortisation at the beginning of the period				
		• systematic amortisation				
		• impairments				
		• disposals				
		• reclassifications				
		• accumulated amortisation at the end of the period				
		Net carrying amount				
		• net carrying amount at the beginning and at the end of the period				
28	30/41	When assets are measured at acquisition or production cost, the following details are disclosed for accumulated cost and accumulated amortisation separately in the statement of changes of intangible assets:				
		• changes in the scope of consolidation				
		• effects from changes in foreign currencies				
Goodwill and negative goodwill						
29	30/42	Goodwill is presented separately in the balance sheet or in the notes.				
30	30/43	If goodwill or negative goodwill is offset against equity, all impacts on the balance sheet and the income statement from a theoretical capitalisation and scheduled amortisation or release over the expected useful life are disclosed in the notes for the current year as well as the comparative period (acquisition cost, accumulated amortisation, theoretical carrying amount, amortisation or release, impairment losses, additions, disposals, foreign currency differences).				
31	30/15	Negative goodwill is recorded as a liability and disclosed separately either in the balance sheet or in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Provisions						
32	23/10	The following details are disclosed in the balance sheet or the notes:				
		• provisions for taxes				
		• provisions for benefit obligations				
		• provisions for restructuring				
		• other provisions				
		Other provisions are further broken down if additional material categories exist.				
33	23/11	The statement of changes in provisions contains at least the following details:				
		• carrying amount at the beginning of the period				
		• creation of provisions				
		• utilisation of provisions				
		• release of provisions recognised in the income statement				
		• carrying amount at the end of the period				
		The notes also include an explanation for significant provisions disclosing the nature of the liability as well as degree of its uncertainty.				
		If a provision is discounted, the discount rate applied is disclosed.				
34	30/41	In the statement of changes in provisions, the following items are presented separately:				
		• changes in the scope of consolidation				
		• effects from changes in foreign currencies				
35	23/12	The carrying amount of short-term provisions is disclosed for each category of provisions in the notes to the financial statements.				
36	23/13	If provisions stipulated by specific legal requirements do not have the economic character as foreseen by Swiss GAAP FER 23, an explanation is included in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
Derivative financial instruments						
37	27/8 27/14	The amount of open derivatives is disclosed in the notes. The disclosure is structured according to the underlying basic values as follows:				
		• interest rates				
		• currencies				
		• equity instruments and corresponding indices				
		• other basic values				
		For each individual category, the totals recognised as assets and liabilities as well as the purpose of holding the derivatives are disclosed.				
		Note: *Assets and liabilities from derivatives are generally presented gross. Offsetting is only appropriate for the same counterparty and as part of legally enforceable netting agreements or legal netting rules.*				
38	27/20	Derivatives which are exceptionally not recognised at fair values are disclosed separately.				
		An explanation why the fair value cannot be determined is provided in the notes.				
39	27/21	The total of the fair values from derivatives disclosed in the notes is reconciled to the carrying amounts of the corresponding assets and liabilities as per the balance sheet by noting the impact of the netting.				
40	27/18	If cash flow hedges that are not yet recognised exist, hedging is either recognised in equity without affecting income or disclosed in the notes.				
Financial liabilities						
41	24/24	Loans from shareholders including an obligation of repayment are presented as liabilities, even if they were granted by the shareholder on an interest-free basis and without fixed maturity.				
42	31/7	The following is disclosed in the notes for financial liabilities, either separately or for groups of similar instruments:				
		• measurement principles as well as the conditions (e.g. interest rate, duration, currency)				
		• the recognition method regarding financial liabilities, comprising elements of both equity and liability				
Pension benefit obligations						
	16/14	***Note:*** *The disclosure requirements of Swiss GAAP FER 16 take precedence over those of Swiss GAAP FER 23 for "Provisions for benefit obligations".*				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
43	16/3	Economic benefits are recognised as long-term financial assets under the term “assets from pension institutions”.				
		Economic obligations are recognised as long-term liabilities.				
44	16/5	In the notes, separately for each of the following categories: a) patronage funds/patronage pension institutions b) pension institutions without surplus/deficit c) pension institutions with surplus d) pension institutions with deficit e) pension plans without own assets the details below are disclosed as a table:				
		• amount of the surplus or deficit at the balance sheet date				
		• economic benefit or economic obligations at the current and at the comparative balance sheet date				
		• change in the economic benefit and economic obligations as the difference between the two disclosed balance sheet dates				
		• the contributions relating to the period (including the result from employer contribution reserves) indicating extraordinary contributions in case of temporary measures taken to resolve coverage deficits				
		• the pension benefit expense and key parameters				
		The inclusion of economic benefits and economic obligations in the balance sheet is explained.				
45	16/7	If there are indications that significant developments (e.g. fluctuations in values, partial liquidations, etc.) have taken place since the last annual closing of the pension institution, their impact is considered and disclosed in the notes.				
46	16/8	If a pension institution does not bear the risk (e.g. in cases of full coverage as part of a group life insurance contract), this is disclosed in the notes.				
47	16/8	If, in connection with the affiliation to a collective plan, the information to be disclosed cannot be determined on the basis of the individual contract, this is disclosed in the notes together with the level of coverage of the collective plan taken as a whole.				
48	16/4	Employer contribution reserves are recognised as long-term financial assets under the term “assets from employer contribution reserves”.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
49	16/4	With regard to employer contribution reserves, where necessary, but specifically for a) patronage funds/patronage pension institutions; and b) pension institutions the following is disclosed in a table in the notes:				
		• nominal amount of the employer contribution reserves at the balance sheet date				
		• amount of any waiver of use at the balance sheet date				
		• accumulation of the employer contribution reserves				
		• amount of the asset at the balance sheet date				
		• The result included in personnel expense from the employer contribution reserves and the key parameters				
		If the result from the employer contribution reserve comprises interest income or expense, these can be presented separately in the financial result.				
Income taxes						
50	11/4	Liabilities from current income taxes are classified as accrued expenses or other short-term liabilities.				
51	11/9	Deferred tax liabilities are classified as tax provisions.				
		Deferred tax assets are classified as financial assets.				
52	11/11	The entitlement for deferred income taxes on tax losses carried forward and not yet used is disclosed in the notes.				
53	11/17	If deferred taxes are recognised on temporary differences from revaluations, those are recognised as deferred tax provisions directly in equity without affecting the result of the period and they are disclosed separately in the notes.				

5. Cash flow statement (incl. explanations in the notes)

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
1	4/1	Changes in an entity's cash as a result of inflows and outflows during the reporting period from:				
		• operating activities				
		• investing activities and				
		• financing activities				
		are disclosed in the cash flow statement.				
2	4/9	Cash flow from operating activities determined applying the **direct method** is at least classified as follows:				
		+ inflows from clients for the sale of products, goods, and services				
		- outflows to providers				
		- outflows to staff				
		+ other inflows				
		- other outflows				
		= cash inflow/cash outflow from operating activities (operating cash flow)				
3	4/2	If the direct method is applied, a reconciliation of the result for the period (or, possibly, the operating result) with the cash flow from operating activities is presented in the notes.				
4	4/10	Cash flow from operating activities determined applying the **indirect method** is at least classified as follows:				
		+/ - profit/loss				
		+/- depreciation/write-up (revaluations resulting in profit) of tangible fixed assets				
		+/- loss from impairment/ (partial or full) reversal of impairment				
		+/- increase/decrease of provisions (including deferred income taxes) that do not affect the fund				
		+/- other expense/income that does not affect the fund				
		+/- loss/profit from the disposal of tangible fixed assets				
		+/- decrease/increase of receivables from goods and services				
		+/- decrease/increase of inventories				
		+/- decrease/increase of other receivables and prepaid expenses and accrued income				
		+/- increase/decrease of payables from goods and services				
		+/- increase/decrease of other short-term liabilities and accrued expenses and deferred income				
		= cash inflow/cash outflow from operating activities (operating cash flow)				
5	30/36	If the indirect method is applied, the following additional item is disclosed in the cash flow statement:				
		+/- share of loss (profits) from the application of the equity method				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
6	28/7	Government grants related to income are part of the cash flow from operating activities and must be presented separately in the cash flow statement or in the notes.				
7	4/11	Investing activities are at least classified as follows:				
		- outflows for investment in (purchase of) tangible fixed assets				
		+ inflows from the disposal (sale) of tangible fixed assets				
		- outflows for investment in (purchase of) financial assets (incl. loans, participations, securities, etc.)				
		+ inflows from the disposal (sale) of financial assets (incl. loans, participations, securities, etc.)				
		- outflows for investment in (purchase of) intangible assets				
		+ inflows from disposal (sale) of intangible assets				
		= cash outflow/inflow from investing activities				
8	30/34	In the cash flow statement, the following additional items are presented within investing activities:				
		- outflows for the acquisition of consolidated entities (less cash acquired)				
		+ inflows from the disposal of consolidated entities (less cash provided)				
		+/- inflows from the sale/outflow from the acquisition of minority interests				
9	28/7	Government grants related to assets and any related repayments are presented as gross amounts in the cash flow from investing activities.				
10	4/12	The minimum disclosure requirements of financing activities include the following:				
		+ inflows from capital increases (including agio)				
		- outflows for capital reductions with release of resources				
		- distribution of profits to holders of units of the capital				
		+/- disposal/purchase of own shares/own units of the capital of the entity				
		+ inflows from bond issuances				
		- outflows for bond repayments				
		+/- issuance/repayment of short-term financial liabilities				
		+/- issuance/repayment of long-term financial liabilities				
		= cash outflows/inflows from financing activities				
11	30/35	In the cash flow statement, the following additional items are presented within financing activities:				
		- dividend payments to minority shareholders (of subsidiaries)				
		+/- payments or repayments of capital from/to minority shareholders (of subsidiaries)				
12	4/6	Non-liquidity-related investing and financing activities are explained in the notes to the financial statements.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
13	4/3	The composition of the fund is presented. ***Note:*** *"Cash" or "net cash" funds are allowed.*				

6. Statement of changes in equity (incl. explanations in the notes)

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
1	3/4 24/8 24/26	The statement of changes in equity is presented as a separate component of the financial statements. It is presented as a table and organised by components of equity and by changes in equity.				
		It presents the following for each significant category of equity for the current and the prior reporting period:				
		• the opening balance				
		• the closing balance				
		• a reconciliation of the opening with the closing balances				
		Note: *Each movement which is relevant for the assessment of the financial statements is presented separately.*				
2	24/2 24/27	The following components of equity are presented separately:				
		• Capital of the entity				
		• Capital of the entity not paid in (negative amount)				
		• Capital reserves				
		• Own shares (negative amount)				
		• Retained profits (part of retained earnings)				
		• Revaluation reserves (part of retained earnings)				
		• Currency translation differences recognised in equity without any impact on the income statement				
		• Any other significant components				
		• Total equity				
3	30/37	Following items are presented as separate components (columns):				
		• Goodwill or negative goodwill directly offset with equity				
		• Accumulated foreign currency differences				
4	24/28	The following changes in equity are presented separately for each component of equity as per FER 24/27:				
		• Capital increases and decreases				
		• Equity transaction costs				
		• Acquisition of own shares				
		• Disposal of own shares				
		• Net profit/loss				
		• Profit distributions/dividends				
		• Changes in revaluation reserves				
		• Effects of changes in accounting policies				
		• Effects of errors				
		• Any other significant items of profit or loss, insofar as another recommendation allows or requires their recognition in equity				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
5	24/9	The following details about the shares of the entity are disclosed in the notes:				
		• the number and nature of own shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
		• the number, nature, average transaction price and average net selling price (if different from the transaction price) of own shares acquired and disposed of during the reporting period, whereby own shares issued in connection with share-based compensation are disclosed separately				
		• any contingent liabilities in connection with own shares disposed of or acquired (e.g. obligations to repurchase or resell own shares)				
		• the number and nature of equity instruments of the entity that are held by subsidiaries, joint ventures, investments in associates, pension funds and foundations related to the entity				
		• the number, nature and conditions of own shares, and equity instruments of the entity held by related parties which are reserved for a specific purpose (e.g. for employee stock compensation plans or convertible and option bonds).				
		The same details are disclosed separately of any derivatives on own shares.				
6	24/29	If the number of shares held by subsidiaries, joint ventures, investments in associates, pension funds and other foundations related to the entity is not known, this fact is disclosed.				
7	24/30	It is disclosed if there is an obligation to repurchase own shares after their disposal if this transaction leads to the derecognition of own shares from the balance sheet.				
		Sale and repurchase obligations that have the nature of debt financing combined with the pledge of own shares are still recorded as negative amounts in equity, and the limited availability of these shares is disclosed.				
8	24/4 24/10	The following details about transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders are disclosed in the notes:				
		• description and amount of transactions with shareholders not settled in cash or offset against other transactions				
		• reasons for applying a different measurement basis and details of the basis used for transactions with shareholders that could not be recognised at net selling price				
		• description of transactions with shareholders not conducted at arm's length, including the difference between the net selling price and the contractual price of the transaction recognised in capital reserves				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
9	24/11	Following details about the components of equity are disclosed in the notes:				
		• Details about the individual components of the entity's capital:				
		- Number and nature of shares issued and paid in				
		- Nominal amounts				
		- Rights and restrictions attached to the shares				
		• Amount of any conditional and any authorised capital[1]				
		• Amount of statutory or legal reserves that may not be distributed				

[1] Effective 1.1.2023, the option for authorised capital was replaced by an option for a capital band in the Swiss Code of Obligations. In terms of FER 24/11, we recommend disclosing the width of the capital band.

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