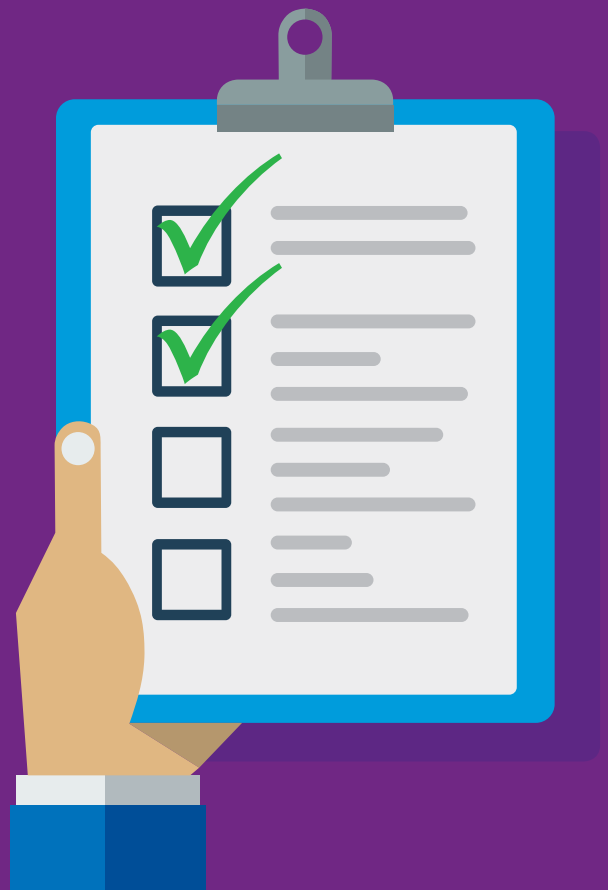




Disclosure checklist

Guide to condensed interim financial statements

IFRS® Standards



March 2018

kpmg.com/ifrs

Contents

About this guide	1
References and abbreviations	4
The checklist	5
Form and content	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of profit or loss and OCI	6
Statement of changes in equity	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the interim financial statements	7
General requirements	7
Significant events and transactions	8
Impact of standards issued but not yet effective	9
Segment information	9
Changes in composition of the entity	10
Seasonality	10
Estimates	11
Financial instruments	11
Disaggregation of revenue	14
Subsequent events	14
Other disclosures	14
Appendices	16
I New standards or amendments for 2018 and forthcoming requirements	16
II First-time adoption	18
Keeping in touch	20

About this guide

This guide has been produced by the KPMG International Standards Group (part of KPMG IFRG Limited).

The guide is intended to help entities to prepare and present condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS[®] 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* by identifying the potential disclosures required. In addition, it includes the minimum disclosures required in the condensed interim financial statements of a first-time adopter of IFRS.

Content

The disclosure requirements in IAS 34 assume that users of an entity's interim financial statements will have access to the last annual financial statements of that entity. Therefore, the notes to the condensed interim financial statements provide only significant updates to the information that was reported in the notes to the last annual financial statements.

However, the entity has to ensure that the interim financial statements include all information that is relevant to an understanding of its financial position and performance during the interim reporting period. This may result in the disclosure of information beyond the minimum requirements when it is necessary for such an understanding.

Standards covered

This guide is based on standards, amendments and interpretations (broadly referred to in this guide as 'standards') that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) as at 15 March 2018 and that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2018 ('currently effective requirements').

This guide contains disclosure requirements specified within IAS 34 that apply to the presentation of condensed interim financial statements. In addition, [Appendix II](#) contains relevant requirements of IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* that apply to condensed interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS financial statements of a first-time adopter. This guide does not specify the scope of the other standards referred to or their disclosure, recognition and measurement requirements, or explain the terms that are used in IFRS and contained in this guide.

In addition, IFRS and its interpretation change over time. Accordingly, this guide should not be used as a substitute for referring to the standards and other relevant interpretative guidance.

Preparers should also consider applicable local legal and regulatory requirements. This guide does not consider the requirements of any particular jurisdiction.

What's new in 2018?

IFRS 9 and IFRS 15

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* are effective for the first time for entities with an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

In addition to the new disclosures that are explicitly required in condensed interim financial statements, entities will have to apply significant judgement in determining how much additional disclosure is necessary to meet the objectives of IAS 34 – i.e. ensuring that the interim financial statements include all information that is relevant to understanding any significant changes since the last annual reporting date, and an entity's financial position and performance during the interim period.

- **Disclosure of the nature and effect of changes in accounting policies:**
IAS 34 requires an entity to disclose the nature and effect of changes in accounting policies. However, it does not provide specific guidance on how an entity achieves this. Entities may therefore consider the transitional disclosure requirements specified in the new standards and disclosure requirements in paragraph 28 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, as appropriate. In particular, when providing disclosures about the nature and effect of changes in accounting policies as a result of the adoption of IFRS 15 in the condensed interim financial statements, an entity that applies the standard using the cumulative effect method considers the impact disclosures in paragraph C8 of IFRS 15 in order to meet the disclosure objectives of IAS 34.
- **Ongoing disclosures:** ‘Business as usual’ disclosures in IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (as introduced by IFRS 9) and IFRS 15 are not explicitly required in condensed interim financial statements (except for disclosure of disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers in paragraphs 114–115 of IFRS 15), so judgement is needed to determine what information is relevant to an understanding of an entity’s financial position and performance during the interim period.

The appropriate level of disclosure will ultimately depend on the entity’s facts and circumstances, the extent to which it is affected by the new standards and regulators’ expectations, if applicable.

Our publication [Guides to condensed interim financial statements – Illustrative disclosures](#) (March 2018) illustrates one possible way of providing transition disclosures in condensed interim financial statements to inform the users of the nature of the changes in accounting policies and their effects in the first year of application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.

Other new standards

A number of other standards are also effective for the first time in 2018 (see [Appendix I](#)). Although these standards do not contain specific disclosure requirements for interim financial statements, additional disclosures may be considered necessary in light of the objectives of IAS 34.

Forthcoming new standards

While two major standards become effective in 2018, other standards become effective in future periods. Specifically, users and regulators have shown a growing interest in the possible impact of IFRS 16 *Leases* on entities’ financial statements. Regulators are expecting that, as the implementation of the new standard progresses, more information about its impact should be reasonably estimable and so preparers should be able to provide progressively more entity-specific qualitative and quantitative information about the application of the new standard in their financial statements.

Therefore, although pre-transition impact disclosures are not specifically required by IAS 34, an entity may consider making them in its interim financial statements. The appropriate level of disclosure will ultimately depend on the status of the entity’s preparations to adopt IFRS 16, as well as the extent of disclosure in the last annual financial statements.

Our publication [Guides to condensed interim financial statements – Illustrative disclosures](#) (March 2018) illustrates one possible way of providing these disclosures.

Need for judgement

This guide is part of our suite of publications – [Guides to financial statements](#) – and specifically focuses on compliance with the disclosure requirements of IAS 34. The preparation and presentation of financial statements requires the preparer to exercise judgement in view of the objectives of IAS 34 – e.g. in terms of the choice of accounting policies, the ordering of notes to the financial statements, how the disclosures should be tailored to reflect the reporting entity's specific circumstances, and the relevance of disclosures considering the needs of the users.

Materiality

Specific guidance on materiality and its application to interim financial statements is included in paragraphs 23–25 of IAS 34.

Materiality is relevant to the presentation and disclosure of items in the interim financial statements and should be assessed based on interim period financial information, not the full annual reporting period. The overriding goal is to ensure that an interim financial report includes all information that is relevant to understanding an entity's financial position on the interim reporting date and its financial performance during the interim period.

Preparers also need to take care not to reduce the understandability of their financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material information that is different by nature or function. Individual disclosures that are not material to the financial statements do not have to be presented – even if they are a specific requirement of a standard. Preparers need to consider the appropriate level of disclosure based on materiality for the interim period.

Explaining the change

Financial reporting is not just about technical compliance, but also effective communication. Investors continue to ask for a step-up in the quality of business reporting, so preparers should be careful not to become buried in compliance to the exclusion of relevance. In preparing their financial statements, entities need to focus on improving their communication by reporting financial information in a meaningful way.

With the application of the IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, the interim financial statements will be the first opportunity to communicate the nature and effect of the change after the date of initial application. Even if entities are not significantly impacted by the new accounting standards, new incremental disclosures will need to be provided – i.e. disaggregation of revenue. The quality and clarity of explanations of changes in accounting policies are key. Also, disclosure of key judgements and estimates will be useful to investors. Entities should embrace the opportunity to better explain the change.

Entities may also consider innovating their financial statement presentation and disclosure in the broader context of better business reporting. For more information, see our [Better business reporting](#) website.

References and abbreviations

References are included in the left-hand margin of this guide to identify their sources.

<i>IAS 34.15</i>	Paragraph 15 of IAS 34.
<i>[IAS 8.30]</i>	Paragraph 30 of IAS 8. The square brackets indicate that the paragraph relates to disclosure requirements in annual financial statements. Such disclosures are not specifically required in condensed interim financial statements, unless they are judged to be material to an understanding of the interim period.
<i>Insights 5.9.30.10</i>	Paragraph 5.9.30.10 of the 14th Edition 2017/18 of our publication Insights into IFRS .

The following markings in the left-hand margins indicate the following.

|| Major change since the previous edition of this guide.

The following abbreviations are used often in this guide.

NCI	Non-controlling interests
OCI	Other comprehensive income

The checklist

Form and content

IAS 34.8, 8A

Include, at a minimum, the following components:

- a. a condensed statement of financial position;
- b. a condensed statement or statements of profit or loss and OCI, presented as either:
 - i. a condensed single statement; or
 - ii. a separate condensed statement of profit or loss and a condensed statement of comprehensive income;
- c. a condensed statement of changes in equity;
- d. a condensed statement of cash flows; and
- e. selected explanatory notes.

IAS 34.7.9

If an entity publishes a complete set of financial statements in its interim financial report, then the form and content of those statements conform to the requirements of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* for a complete set of financial statements. The recognition and measurement guidance in IAS 34 also applies to complete financial statements for an interim reporting period, and such statements would include all of the disclosures required by IAS 34 (particularly the selected note disclosures in IAS 34.16A) as well as those required by other IFRSs.

IAS 34.10

If an entity publishes a set of condensed financial statements in its interim financial report, then those condensed statements include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in its last annual financial statements and the selected explanatory notes as required by IAS 34.

IAS 34.10

Include additional line items or notes if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading.

Insights 5.9.30.10

In our view, the interim financial statements should focus on changes since the last annual financial statements. However, an entity should consider whether information disclosed in the last annual financial statements remains relevant. If changes in circumstances have made significant disclosures in the last annual financial statements less relevant, then in our view an entity should consider whether additional supplementary interim disclosures should be provided.

IAS 34.14

A set of interim financial statements is prepared on a consolidated basis if the entity's last annual financial statements were consolidated statements. If an entity's annual financial report included the parent's separate financial statements in addition to consolidated financial statements, then IAS 34 neither requires nor prohibits the inclusion of the parent's separate statements in the entity's interim financial statements.

Insights 5.9.10.40

In our view, this approach is not required if an entity disposes of its last subsidiary during the interim period. In this case, because the entity no longer is a parent at the interim reporting date, consolidated financial statements are no longer required unless otherwise prescribed – e.g. by a local regulator (see Insights 2.1.100.100). In such cases, we believe that interim financial statements – including the comparatives – should be presented as unconsolidated financial statements and identified as such. Disclosure of the previously reported consolidated information as supplementary information may be useful.

Statement of financial position

IAS 34.20(a)

Include a statement of financial position as at the end of the current interim reporting period and a comparative statement of financial position as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year.

Statement of profit or loss and OCI

IAS 34.20(b)

Include statements of profit or loss and OCI:

- a. for the current interim reporting period;
- b. cumulatively for the current financial year to date; and
- c. comparative information for the comparable interim reporting periods (current and year-to-date) of the immediately preceding financial year.

Insights 5.9.30.40

In our view, an interim period means the period between the end of the last reporting period and the end of the current reporting period when an entity reports more than once during the financial year. An entity may not, for example, define an interim period as a year-to-date period to the current reporting date, and on that basis prepare a condensed statement of profit or loss and OCI for the year-to-date period only. For example, we believe that an entity reporting quarterly and claiming compliance with IAS 34 should present in its half-year interim report a statement of profit or loss and OCI for each of the three months and the six months ending on the current reporting date, as well as for the comparable periods of the immediately preceding financial year.

IAS 34.8A

If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate statement of profit or loss as described in IAS 1.10A, then present interim condensed information from that separate statement.

IAS 34.11, 11A

If an entity is within the scope of IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*, then present basic and diluted earnings per share in the statement that presents the components of profit or loss for the interim reporting period. If an entity presents the components of profit or loss in a separate statement of profit or loss, then present basic and diluted earnings per share in that separate statement.

Insights 5.9.50.10

Although not required explicitly by IAS 34, EPS for continuing operations may be material to an understanding of the interim period, in which case it would be disclosed in addition to the EPS for total operations in the condensed financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

IAS 34.20(c)

Include a statement of changes in equity cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year.

Statement of cash flows

IAS 34.20(d)

Include a statement of cash flows cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year.

Notes to the interim financial statements

General requirements

IAS 34.19

If an entity's interim financial statements are in compliance with IAS 34, then disclose that fact. A set of interim financial statements is not described as complying with IFRS unless it complies with all the requirements of IFRS.

IAS 34.16A(a)

Include a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the last annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, then a description of the nature and effect of the change.

IAS 34.43

A change in accounting policy, other than one for which the transition is specified by a new IFRS, is reflected by:

- a. restating the financial statements of prior interim reporting periods of the current financial year and the comparable interim reporting periods of any prior financial years that will be restated in the annual financial statements in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*; or
 - b. when it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect at the beginning of the financial year of applying a new accounting policy to all prior periods, adjusting the financial statements of prior interim reporting periods of the current financial year, and comparable interim reporting periods of prior financial years to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.
-

Insights 5.9.60.25

Unlike in a complete set of financial statements, for condensed interim financial statements there is no explicit requirement to disclose the date on which the condensed interim financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave such authorisation. However, it may be helpful to disclose the date of authorisation because any event that occurs after that date is not disclosed or adjusted in the condensed financial statements of the current interim period.

Insights 5.9.70.30

IAS 34 is less specific in respect of the comparative information (both quantitative and narrative) that should be included in the selected explanatory notes. In our experience, entities generally include both quantitative and narrative information in the selected explanatory notes because the disclosure is of continuing relevance to the current interim period. In our view, management should exercise judgement to decide what comparative information should be included in the explanatory notes.

Insights 5.9.220.35

The presentation and disclosure requirements of any new standards and interpretations are not directly applicable to the preparation of condensed financial statements unless those new requirements amend IAS 34 itself. However, an entity is required to describe the nature and effect of any change, which may result in further disclosure, even in condensed financial statements.

Significant events and transactions

IAS 34.15, 15A

Include an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. Information disclosed in relation to those events and transactions updates the relevant information presented in the last annual financial report. It is unnecessary for the notes to an interim financial report to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information that was reported in the notes in the last annual financial report.

IAS 34.15B–15C

Examples of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they are significant include, but are not limited to the following. Individual IFRSs provide guidance regarding disclosures for many of these items:

- a. write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down;
- b. 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 [emphasis added];
- c. reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;
- d. acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;
- e. commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment;
- f. litigation settlements;
- g. corrections of prior-period errors;
- h. 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;
- i. any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the interim reporting period;
- j. related party transactions;
- k. transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments;
- l. changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets; and
- m. changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

Insights 5.9.60.60

In our view, an entity does not generally have to update the disclosure of related party relationships unless there has been a significant change, such as a change in the controlling investor.

IAS 34.15,
Insights 5.9.60.70

Include additional notes if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading. Although not specified in IAS 34, some examples of items that may be material to an understanding of the interim reporting period include:

- a. changes in significant judgements and assumptions made by management, as well as areas of estimation uncertainty;
- b. disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, if changes in the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies or in the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments occur during the interim reporting period;
- c. disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, if the entity's annual impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives occurs during an interim reporting period;
- d. significant changes in the effective income tax rate;

- e. significant changes in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- f. disclosures required by IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, if the entity grants a share-based payment award during the current interim reporting period;
- g. disclosures required by IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, if the entity has operations that are discontinued at the end of the interim reporting period or are disposed of during the interim reporting period, or non-current assets or a disposal group classified as held-for-sale at the end of the interim reporting period;
- h. acquisitions, disposals and commitments for the purchase of significant categories of non-current assets, in addition to property, plant and equipment; and
- i. material movements in provisions during the interim reporting period.

Insights 5.9.10.34–36 If management determines that a material uncertainty, relative to an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, exists at the date at which interim financial statements are authorised for issue, then such uncertainty is disclosed in those interim financial statements, whether or not it was disclosed in the most recent annual financial statements.

An entity may also disclose the absence of a material uncertainty and the significant judgement involved in reaching this conclusion (e.g. a material uncertainty existed at the date of authorisation for issue of its most recent annual financial statements but no material uncertainty is identified at the date of authorisation for issue of subsequent interim financial statements).

Insights 5.9.40.20 In our view if an entity has operations that are discontinued at the interim reporting date or are disposed of during the interim period, then these operations should be presented separately in the condensed statement of profit or loss and OCI following IFRS 5 (see *Insights 5.4.220*). In addition, in our view if an entity has non-current assets or a disposal group classified as held-for-sale or held-for-distribution at the interim reporting date, then we believe that these should be presented separately from other assets and liabilities in the condensed statement of financial position (see *Insights 5.4.110*).

Impact of standards issued but not yet effective

IAS 1.17(c), [IAS 8.30–31] Consider disclosing updates of known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that the application of standards issued but not yet effective will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Segment information

IAS 34.16A(g) If an entity is within the scope of IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, then it discloses the following segment information in its interim financial statements:

- IAS 34.16A(g)(i)* a. revenues from external customers, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker;
- IAS 34.16A(g)(ii)* b. intersegment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker;
- IAS 34.16A(g)(iii)* c. a measure of segment profit or loss;

- IAS 34.16A(g)(iv) d. a measure of total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment, if 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) e. a description of differences from the last annual financial statements in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss; and _____
- IAS 34.16A(g)(vi) f. a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax expense (tax income) and discontinued operations. However, if the entity allocates to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), then the entity may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to profit or loss after those items. Material reconciling items are separately identified and described in that reconciliation. _____

IFRS 8.29 If an entity changes the structure of its internal organisation in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change, then the corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim reporting periods, is restated unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. The determination of whether the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive is made for each individual item of disclosure. Following a change in the composition of its reportable segments, the entity discloses whether it has restated the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods. _____

IFRS 8.30 If an entity has changed the structure of its internal organisation in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change and if segment information for earlier periods, including interim reporting periods, is not restated to reflect the change, then the entity discloses in the year in which the change occurs segment information for the current period on both the old basis and the new basis of segmentation, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. _____

Changes in composition of the entity

- IAS 34.16A(i) Disclose the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim reporting period, including:
 - a. business combinations; _____
 - b. obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries and long-term investments; _____
 - c. restructurings; and _____
 - d. discontinued operations. _____

In the case of business combinations, disclose the information required by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. These required disclosures are included in our [Guide to annual financial statements – Disclosure checklist](#) (September 2017 edition). _____

Seasonality

- IAS 34.16A(b) Provide explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations. _____

IAS 34.21

For an entity whose business is highly seasonal, financial information for the 12 months up to the end of the interim reporting period and comparative information for the prior 12-month period may be useful. Accordingly, entities whose business is highly seasonal are encouraged to consider reporting such information, in addition to the statements of profit or loss and OCI, changes in equity and cash flows for the current interim reporting period and cumulatively for the current financial year to date.

Estimates

IAS 34.16A(d)

Disclose the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim reporting periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.

Financial instruments

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.91

Disclose information that helps users of the interim financial statements assess both of the following:

- a. for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements; and
 - b. for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or OCI for the interim reporting period.
-
-

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.92

To meet the objectives of the disclosure mentioned above, an entity considers all of the following:

- a. the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;
 - b. how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;
 - c. how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and
 - d. whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.
-
-
-

If the specific disclosures above are insufficient to meet the objectives in IFRS 13.91, then disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.99

Present the quantitative disclosures required by IFRS 13 in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.93(a)–(h)

Disclose, at a minimum, the following information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (see IFRS 13.94 for information on determining appropriate classes) measured at fair value in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:

- a. the fair value measurement at the end of the interim reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement;
 - b. the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3);
 - c. for assets and liabilities held at the end of the interim reporting period that are measured at fair value, the amounts of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level;
-

- d. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique, then disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement. It is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value. However, when providing this disclosure the entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity; _____
- e. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the interim reporting period attributable to the following:
- i. total gains or losses for the interim reporting period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised; _____
 - ii. total gains or losses for the period recognised in OCI, and the line item(s) in OCI in which those gains or losses are recognised; _____
 - iii. purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of these types of changes disclosed separately); and _____
 - iv. the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred. Transfers into Level 3 are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3; _____
- f. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the interim reporting period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the interim reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised; _____
- g. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how the entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period); and _____
- h. for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:
- i. a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are inter-relationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, then the entity also provides a description of those inter-relationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with this disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs includes, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with (d); and _____

- ii. if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, then state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. Disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in OCI, total equity.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.94

When disclosing information by classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, provide information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.95

Disclose and consistently follow the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with IFRS 13.93(c) and (e)(iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers is the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following:

- a. the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer;
- b. the beginning of the interim reporting period; and
- c. the end of the interim reporting period.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.96

If the entity makes an accounting policy choice to use the exception as set out in IFRS 13.48 in respect of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk, then disclose that fact.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 13.98

For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 7.25

Except as set out in IFRS 7.29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 7.26

In disclosing fair values, financial assets and financial liabilities are grouped into classes; financial assets and financial liabilities are offset only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the statement of financial position.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 7.28

In some cases, an entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see IFRS 9.B5.1.2A). In such cases, disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:

- a. the entity's accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see IFRS 9.B5.1.2A(b));
- b. the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the interim reporting period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference; and
- c. why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 7.29

Disclosures of fair value are not required:

- a. when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value – e.g. for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables;
- b. for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

IAS 34.16A(j),
IFRS 7.29(c), 30

For a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4) whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, disclose information to help users of the interim financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including:

- a. the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;
- b. a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;
- c. information about the market for the instruments;
- d. information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and
- e. 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 gain or loss recognised.

Disaggregation of revenue

IAS 34.16A(l),
IFRS 15.114

Disaggregate 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 (see IFRS 15.B87–B89).

IAS 34.16A(l),
IFRS 15.115

Disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with IFRS 15.114) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, if the entity applies IFRS 8.

Subsequent events

IAS 34.16A(h)

Disclose events after the interim reporting period that have not been reflected in the financial information for the interim reporting period.

Other disclosures

IAS 34.16A(c)

Disclose the nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence.

IAS 34.16A(e)

Disclose issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities.

IAS 34.16A(f)

Disclose dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares.

IAS 34.16A(k),
IFRS 12.9B

For entities becoming, or ceasing to be, investment entities, as defined in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, disclose:

- a. the change of investment entity status; and
- b. the reasons for the change.

IFRS 12.9B

If the entity becomes an investment entity then disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:

IFRS 12.9B(a)

a. the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated;

IFRS 12.9B(b)

b. the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with IFRS 10.B101; and

IFRS 12.9B(c)

c. the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).

IAS 34.16A

If the disclosures required by IAS 34.16A have not been disclosed in the notes to the interim financial statements but elsewhere in the interim financial report, then include a cross-reference to that statement (e.g. management commentary or risk report) and make it available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time.

Appendix I

New standards or amendments for 2018 and forthcoming requirements

Since the March 2017 edition of this guide, a number of standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued. This Appendix lists those new requirements that have been issued by the Board as at 15 March 2018, and contains two tables, as follows.

- **New currently effective requirements:** This table lists the recent changes to IFRS that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2018.
- **Forthcoming requirements:** This table lists the recent changes to IFRS that are required to be applied for an annual period beginning after 1 January 2018 and that are available for early adoption in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2018. These requirements are not included in this guide.

The tables also include references to KPMG guidance, as appropriate.

New currently effective requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments	KPMG guidance
1 January 2018	IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (Chapter 4.2A), web article (with links to in-depth analysis)
	IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (Chapters 7A and 7B), web article (with links to in-depth analysis)
	<i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (4.5.935, 1355 and 2165), web article
	<i>Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (8.1.160), web article
	<i>Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (3.4.205), web article
	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28)</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (3.5.105, 205, 6.1.1525), web article
	IFRIC [®] 22 <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (2.7.97), web article

Forthcoming requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments	KPMG guidance
1 January 2019	IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (Chapter 5.1A), web article (with links to in-depth analysis)
	IFRIC 23 <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (3.13.665), web article
	<i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)</i>	Web article
	<i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)</i>	Web article
	<i>Plan Amendments, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)</i>	Web article
	<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23)</i>	Web article
1 January 2021	IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> ^a	<i>Insights into IFRS</i> (chapter 8.1A), web article
Available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely ^b	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)</i>	Web article

^{a.} Early application of IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* is permitted only for companies that also apply IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

^{b.} The effective date for these amendments was deferred indefinitely. Early adoption continues to be permitted.

Appendix II

First-time adoption

This appendix sets out the minimum disclosure requirements if a first-time adopter of IFRS presents a set of condensed interim financial statements for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements.

Form and content

Insights 6.1.1570.10

If a first-time adopter publishes a set of condensed interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS, then these financial statements contain, as a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in its most recent annual financial statements, together with selected notes required by IAS 34 (see Insights chapter 5.9). In our view, a first-time adopter should apply this requirement by including at least all of the headings and subtotals that are expected to be included in its first annual IFRS financial statements.

IFRS 1.33

IAS 34 requires minimum disclosures, which are based on the assumption that users of the interim financial report also have access to the last annual financial statements. However, IAS 34 also requires an entity to disclose ‘any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period’. Therefore, if a first-time adopter did not, in its last annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim reporting period, then disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.

Insights 6.1.1570.50

In our view, when a first-time adopter prepares interim financial statements that claim compliance with IAS 34, these first interim IFRS financial statements should include a complete set of significant accounting policies. Significant judgement is then required in determining other areas that may require additional disclosure; these may include, but are not limited to:

- a. significant judgements made in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty;*
 - b. operating segments;*
 - c. non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations;*
 - d. income tax expense;*
 - e. EPS;*
 - f. employee benefits; and*
 - g. financial instruments.*
-

Insights 6.1.1570.40

Unlike for the first IFRS financial statements, when a first-time adopter publishes its first condensed interim IFRS financial statements, IFRS is not explicit on whether to present the third statement of financial position as a primary financial statement or in the notes. Presentation of the third statement of financial position as a primary financial statement may be useful because this is consistent with how the first IFRS financial statements will be presented and it provides useful information to the readers of financial statements about the entity’s starting point for its accounting in accordance with IFRS.

Reconciliations

- IFRS 1.23* Explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS affected the entity's reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows. _____
- IFRS 1.32* A set of interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 for part of the period covered by a first-time adopter's first IFRS financial statements includes the following.
- IFRS 1.32(a)*
- a. In each such interim financial report, provided a set of interim financial statements for the comparable interim reporting period of the immediately preceding financial year was presented:
 - i. a reconciliation of equity in accordance with previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim reporting period to equity under IFRS at that date; and
 - ii. a reconciliation to total comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS for that comparable interim reporting period (current and year-to-date). The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for that period or, if a first-time adopter did not report such a total, then profit or loss in accordance with previous GAAP.
- IFRS 1.32(b)*
- b. In addition to the reconciliations required by (a), in the *first* interim financial statements, the following reconciliations or a cross-reference to another published document that includes:
 - reconciliations of equity reported under previous GAAP to equity under IFRS for both of the following dates:
 - i. the date of transition to IFRS; and
 - ii. the end of the latest period presented in the entity's last annual financial statements under previous GAAP; and
 - reconciliation to total comprehensive income under IFRS for the latest period in the entity's last annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income under previous GAAP for the same period, or if the entity did not report such a total, then profit or loss under previous GAAP.
- IFRS 1.24(a)*
- IFRS 1.24(a)(i)*
- IFRS 1.24(a)(ii)*
- IFRS 1.24(b)*
- IFRS 1.25–26* With respect to the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.24(a) and (b):
- a. give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income;
 - b. if an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows;
 - c. in the reconciliations distinguish between errors made under its previous GAAP and changes in accounting policies.

Changes in accounting policies or use of exemptions

- IFRS 1.32(c)* If an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, then explain the changes in the interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS 1.23 and update the reconciliations required by IFRS 1.32(a) and 32(b). _____

Non-IFRS comparative information and historical summaries

- IFRS 1.22* If an entity voluntarily includes historical summaries of selected data or comparative information in accordance with previous GAAP in addition to the comparative information required by IAS 1, then:
- a. label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared in accordance with IFRS; and
 - b. disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRS; quantitative information of those adjustments is not required.

Keeping in touch

Follow 'KPMG IFRS' on LinkedIn or visit kpmg.com/ifrs for the latest on IFRS.

Whether you are new to IFRS or a current user, you can find digestible summaries of recent developments, detailed guidance on complex requirements, and practical tools such as illustrative disclosures and checklists.

Delivering insight, analysis and practical guidance on IFRS



IFRS toolkit

Insights into IFRS

Helping you apply IFRS to real transactions and arrangements.



Guides to financial statements

Illustrative IFRS disclosures and checklists of currently effective requirements.



Newly effective standards



IFRS compared to US GAAP



Q&A: Fair value measurement



Combined and/or carve-out financial statements



Amendments to existing standards

Business combinations and consolidation



Presentation and disclosures



New requirements for 2018...

It's time for action

Practical guidance on the new standards



Are you good to go?

Sector-specific guidance



Revenue



Financial instruments



... and beyond


Leases



Insurance contracts



IFRS news



IFRS for banks




For access to an extensive range of accounting, auditing and financial reporting guidance and literature, visit KPMG's Accounting Research Online. This web-based subscription service is a valuable tool for anyone who wants to stay informed in today's dynamic environment. For a free 30-day trial, go to aro.kpmg.com and register today.

kpmg.com/ifrs

Publication name: *Guide to condensed interim financial statements – Disclosure checklist*

Publication number: 135417

Publication date: March 2018

© 2018 KPMG IFRG Limited, a UK company, limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

KPMG International Standards Group is part of KPMG IFRG Limited.

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.

KPMG International Cooperative (“KPMG International”) is a Swiss entity that serves as a coordinating entity for a network of independent firms operating under the KPMG name. KPMG International provides no audit or other client services. Such services are provided solely by member firms of KPMG International (including sublicensees and subsidiaries) in their respective geographic areas. KPMG International and its member firms are legally distinct and separate entities. They are not and nothing contained herein shall be construed to place these entities in the relationship of parents, subsidiaries, agents, partners, or joint venturers. No member firm has any authority (actual, apparent, implied or otherwise) to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm, in any manner whatsoever.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

‘IFRS’, ‘IFRIC’ and ‘IAS’ are registered trade marks of the IFRS Foundation and is used by KPMG IFRG Limited under licence subject to the terms and conditions contained therein. Please contact the IFRS Foundation for details of countries where its trade marks are in use and/or have been registered.

This publication contains copyright © material and trademarks of the IFRS Foundation®. All rights reserved. Reproduced by KPMG IFRG Limited with the permission of the IFRS Foundation. Reproduction and use rights are strictly limited. For more information about the IFRS Foundation and rights to use its material please visit www.ifrs.org

The International Accounting Standards Board, the IFRS Foundation, the authors and the publishers do not accept responsibility for any loss caused by acting or refraining from acting in reliance on the material in this publication, whether such loss is caused by negligence or otherwise.