



IFRS News

Welcome to IFRS News – a quarterly update from the Grant Thornton International IFRS team. IFRS News offers a summary of the more significant developments in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) along with insights into topical issues and comments and views from the Grant Thornton International IFRS team.

Our last edition of 2011 is influenced by the recent change in the IASB Chairman, with articles looking at the IASB's public consultation on its future work programme and its plans to re-expose its proposals on both leasing and revenue.

Internally the last quarter has seen our working group of financial instruments experts considering the effects of the proposed restructuring of Greek Government debt. We report on this and other Grant Thornton IFRS-related news in the publication, before turning to a more general round-up of activities affecting the IASB. We conclude with an overview of the proposals that the IASB currently has out for comment, and the implementation dates of newer Standards that are not yet mandatory.



Accounting for sovereign debt

In recent months the financial press has been dominated by rather gloomy economic news concerning the ability (or potential inability) of some governments to service their debts. As many countries in the Eurozone struggle with tax shortfalls, weak growth and borrowings, accounting issues such as impairment may seem trivial in comparison. However, for banks and other entities holding sovereign debt, there is much at stake. Those companies' investors and lenders are critically in need of transparent information about risks and exposures.

In accounting terms, the spotlight has focused on Greek Government debt in particular – reflecting the acknowledged need for a restructuring of the country's debts and a private sector “haircut” if imminent default is to be avoided. The current Institute of International Finance restructuring plan, which may or may not be implemented, is complex, unusual and itself leads to many accounting questions. Areas of debate have included:

- whether impairment should be recognised and, if so, the amount of the losses
- measurement of fair values
- whether the post-restructuring bonds should be treated as new investments
- disclosure of risks, exposures and critical judgements and estimates.

Recommended disclosures for sovereign debt holdings

Issuing body	Title	Web link
The European Securities and Markets Authority	Statement on disclosures related to sovereign debt to be included in IFRS financial statements	http://www.esma.europa.eu/popup2.php?id=7685
The Federation of European Accountants	Sovereign debt exposures – Key issues for consideration in half-year financial reporting	http://www.fee.be/fileupload/upload/Alert%20Sovereign%20Debt%20Exposures%201107202072011461540.pdf

In a letter to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), the IASB drew the European regulator's attention to inconsistencies in how some EU banks recognised impairment at 30 June 2011. The IASB challenged whether the approach taken by some to estimating fair values was consistent with IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. The letter was notable as the IASB's most direct, and unprecedented, intervention in the enforcement of its own accounting rules.

our Financial Instruments Working Group has been working hard to achieve consistency on these issues

At Grant Thornton our first priority over this difficult period has been to serve the public interest by carrying out our professional duties responsibly. Our Financial Instruments Working Group (made up of experts from our member firms in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Greece, New Zealand and the Philippines) has been analysing the issues and providing guidance aimed at promoting consistency across our global network. We continue to monitor the ever-changing situation in Greece and beyond.

We stress in particular the importance of good disclosure. Entities holding Greek Government (and other sovereign) debt will need to make sure that the disclosures they provide regarding their holdings and accounting judgments are robust. In making such disclosures, it may be useful to refer to the bodies shown in the table opposite which have issued useful statements suggesting recommended disclosures for sovereign debt holdings.

Beyond the immediate accounting issues, there will undoubtedly be lessons and consequences for financial reporting going forward. Even as the IASB continues to strive to complete its new financial instruments standard, the current rules are once again being stress-tested. Perhaps the new IASB chairman's letter to ESMA also signals an intention to take a much closer interest in consistent application and enforcement going forward. And we can also expect renewed scrutiny as to the roles of the Standards, the audit firms, regulators and preparers in delivering consistent outcomes.

Away from the accounting, it is of course to be hoped that governments collectively can steer their economies through the current situation and avoid the worst outcomes.

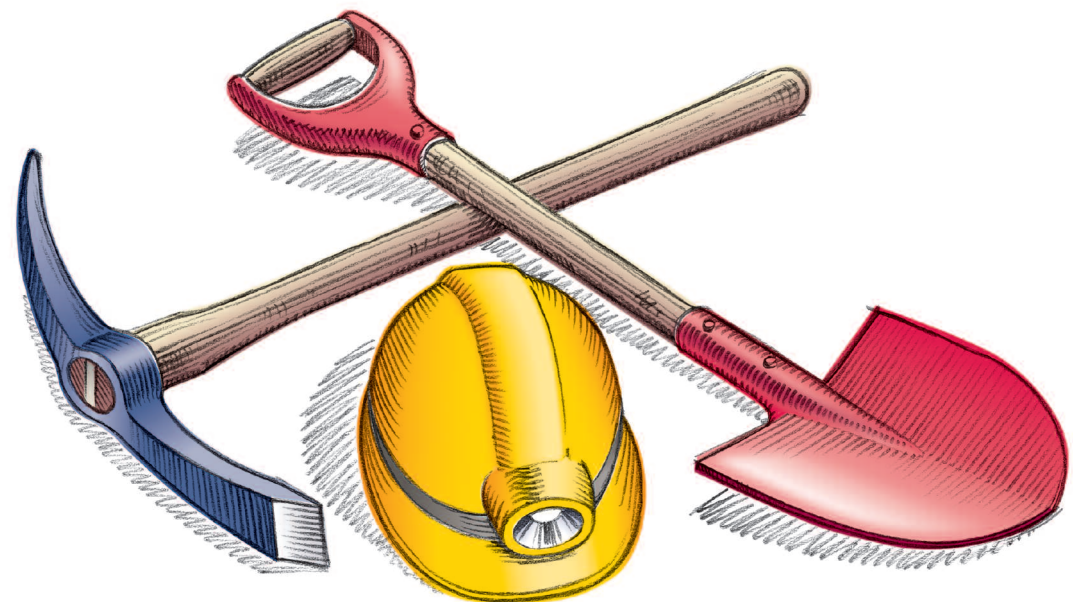
IFRIC publishes guidance on production stripping costs in the mining sector

The IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) has published IFRIC 20 'Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine'.

IFRIC 20 sets out authoritative guidance on accounting for costs incurred by mining companies in removing waste materials to gain access to mineral ore deposits ("stripping costs").

Grant Thornton International comment

IFRIC 20 should lead to greater consistency on one important but quite specific issue in the extractive industries sector. While we welcome its publication, we believe there is a need for a broader review of accounting practices in the extractive sector.



IASB publishes effects analyses on its new consolidations standards

The IASB has released analyses of the effects of both IFRS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’ and IFRS 11 ‘Joint Arrangements’. The two analyses, which also consider the related effects of IFRS 12 ‘Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities’, provide detailed insights into the potential impacts of the new requirements using case studies and other quantitative and qualitative material.

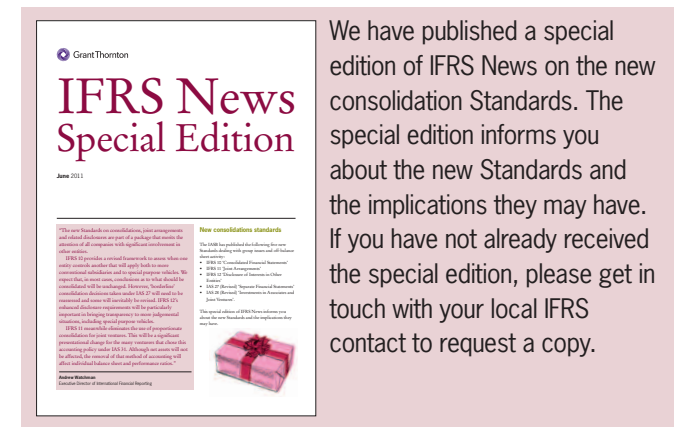
The ‘IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 effect analysis’ discusses the areas of the new Standards that the IASB believes will have the most impact on entities. It notes that at a very basic level, most consolidation decisions should be unaffected by the new consolidation model in IFRS 10, and that change is most likely to occur around the margins, in the case of more complex structures. It highlights the areas below where diversity in practice had previously existed, and how the requirements of IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 will provide more consistency:

- control without a majority of voting rights
- investees previously within the scope of SIC-12 ‘Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities’
- agency relationships
- potential voting rights.

The effect analysis also looks at the costs and benefits of the main changes introduced by IFRS 10 and IFRS 12, identifying the following areas as likely to be the most significant:

- improved disclosures
- the control assessment
- transition provisions.

The effect analysis on IFRS 11 is structured in a similar fashion, highlighting the areas where the IASB expects the most significant effect from applying the Standard and the associated IFRS 12 disclosures. In particular, it looks at the impact of the new Standard on various industries including banking, energy and construction, discussing the costs and benefits for various different types of preparer. More generally, it



We have published a special edition of IFRS News on the new consolidation Standards. The special edition informs you about the new Standards and the implications they may have. If you have not already received the special edition, please get in touch with your local IFRS contact to request a copy.

notes that the most significant costs for preparers will occur at transition, when they will be required to assess the classification of their joint arrangements. Costs will also be incurred by preparers in explaining the changes to users.

IASB consults on its future work programme

The IASB has launched a public consultation to seek broad public input on the strategic direction and overall balance of its future work programme.

Since the IASB's creation ten years ago, the IFRS community has become more diverse and financial markets have become increasingly complex. In response, the IASB introduced a three-yearly agenda consultation last year in an effort to take account of stakeholders' views on how the strategic direction of the IASB should develop.

The timing of the launch of 'Agenda Consultation 2011' coincided with the change of Chairman and several of the Board members at the IASB, providing a natural moment for reflection on the IASB's priorities. The consultation asks deliberately open questions to gather views on the IASB's future work programme from all those involved in, or affected by, financial reporting.

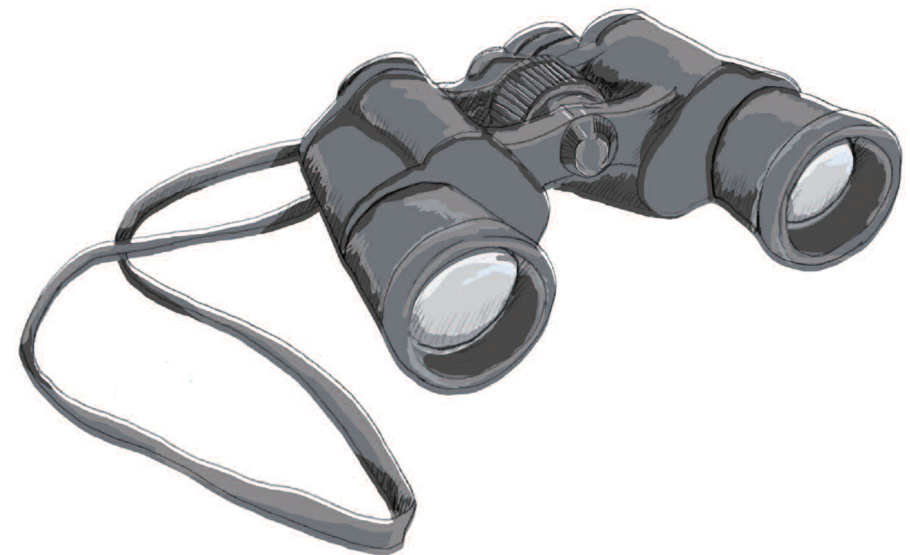
In particular the agenda consultation seeks feedback on:

- how the IASB should balance the development of financial reporting with the maintenance of IFRSs
- which areas of financial reporting should be given the highest priority for further improvement.

The Agenda Consultation notes a number of projects that have been deferred, asking for views on what level of priority should be given to them. It also underlines the IASB's intention to continue giving the highest priority to the following key projects that the new leadership had probably hoped would already be finished when they took over:

- revenue from contracts with customers
- leases
- insurance contracts
- financial instruments.

Whatever new projects the IASB decides to take on, it seems likely that companies will need a period of calm to implement these major changes. In addition, the new leadership will want to set more realistic goals on developing new Standards given the consistent pattern of delays and project suspensions seen in recent years.



Investment entities

IASB's proposals would exempt investment entities from consolidating investments where they have a controlling interest

The IASB has published an Exposure Draft entitled 'Investment Entities'. The Exposure Draft proposes an exemption from the current requirement to consolidate portfolio holdings held by a parent where that parent qualifies as an investment entity.

Of all the accounting issues which investment entities currently have to contend with under IFRS, this has been one of the most contentious. Preparers and other commentators have voiced concerns over the usefulness of accounts which allow information on the trading activity of a small number of investees over which a controlling interest is held, to distort the reported investment performance of an investment entity.

The proposals (see box on following page) would require an investment entity to measure its investments in controlled entities at fair value rather than by consolidating them, thereby offering a potential solution to this issue, which has caused some investment companies financial reporting difficulties over many years.

Proposed definition of an investment entity

The definition of an investment entity will be key to the operation of any exemption from consolidation. The Exposure Draft proposes six detailed criteria which would need to be met in order for an entity to qualify as an investment entity and so be entitled to the exemption. In summary an entity would need to demonstrate that:

- its only substantive activities are investing in multiple investments for capital appreciation, investment income, or both
- an explicit commitment has been made to its investors that the purpose of the entity is investing to earn capital appreciation, investment income, or both
- ownership in the entity is represented by units of investments to which proportionate shares of net assets are attributed
- funds are pooled so that the investors in the entity can benefit from professional investment management. Those investors must be unrelated to the parent (if any), and in aggregate hold a significant ownership interest in the entity
- substantially all of the investments of the entity are managed, and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis
- the entity provides financial information about its investment activities to its investors.

Investment company technical release

September 2011
Proposed exemption from consolidation for investment entities

The consolidation exemption
IFRS 10 requires entities to consolidate all subsidiaries unless they are controlled by the parent solely for the purpose of earning returns for the parent. The exemption from consolidation for investment entities is a key feature of the new consolidation requirements. Investment companies that are set up to earn returns for the parent are exempt from consolidation. The exemption is available to entities that are controlled by the parent solely for the purpose of earning returns for the parent. The exemption is available to entities that are controlled by the parent solely for the purpose of earning returns for the parent. The exemption is available to entities that are controlled by the parent solely for the purpose of earning returns for the parent.

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UK firm issues investment company technical release

Our UK member firm has published a technical release summarising the IASB's recently published plans for a consolidation exemption, and discussing the proposed qualifying criteria with which investment companies would need to comply.

The technical release, which can be downloaded from the UK firm's website, highlights some of the practical issues that may arise from the proposals. For instance, how the proposed criteria for determining eligibility for the exemption from consolidation will apply to master/feeder fund structures.

Summary of the proposals

Under the proposals in the Exposure Draft an investment entity would be required to:

- measure its investments in controlled entities at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'
- provide additional disclosures to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of its investment activities.

The Exposure Draft also proposes that a parent of an investment entity would not retain the fair value accounting that is applied by its investment entity subsidiary to controlled entities in its own consolidated financial statements, unless the parent qualifies as an investment entity itself.

As a consequence, a parent of an investment entity would consolidate all entities it controls, including those that are controlled by an investment entity subsidiary, unless the parent itself is an investment entity. When consolidating, a parent of an investment entity would, however, retain the fair value accounting applied by the investment entity to investments in associates and joint ventures and other non-controlled entities.

IASB proposes delaying the date for adoption of IFRS 9

Proposals would delay mandatory adoption of the Standard until 2015

As anticipated in last quarter's edition of IFRS News, the IASB has issued an Exposure Draft which proposes to delay the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.

The publication of the Exposure Draft is a reaction to delays in the completion of IFRS 9 itself. The phased completion of the different stages of the project has taken longer than expected, with the chapters on impairment and hedging still to be published. Many external commentators have commented that having a single effective date for all phases of the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' (and also for the IASB's projects on insurance contracts, revenue recognition and leases) would be the most cost-effective option.

As a result, the Exposure Draft proposes changing IFRS 9's mandatory effective date to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

many have commented that having a single effective date for all phases of the project would be the most cost-effective option

The Exposure Draft also considers whether there should be any change to IFRS 9's requirement for comparatives to be presented for entities that initially apply IFRS 9 for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The Exposure Draft proposes not to change this requirement, but nevertheless opens the issue to public debate.

Grant Thornton International comment

We believe that entities should be able to apply all the phases of the IAS 39 replacement project at the same time. An adequate transition period for all these new requirements is of course essential. We therefore support the proposal to defer IFRS 9's mandatory effective date.

With regard to the Exposure Draft's second question, we agree that relief from restating comparatives should be unnecessary if entities are given an adequate transition period.

Regardless of any changes which may be made to IFRS 9's effective date as a result of the Exposure Draft, it will still be possible for entities to early adopt IFRS 9 if they so wish.



IASB announces intention to re-expose proposals on revenue recognition and leasing

The IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board have announced their intention to re-expose their revised proposals for common Standards on revenue recognition and leasing.

An Exposure Draft containing the revised leasing proposals is expected to be published in the first quarter of 2012. While the Exposure Draft is expected to reaffirm the major change proposed last year – to report lease obligations and the related right-to-use of the asset on the balance sheet – it will contain many other changes. The IASB has decided that these other changes are sufficiently different from 2010's Exposure Draft as to merit re-exposure.

The decision to issue a new Exposure Draft follows the IASB's decision to re-expose its proposals on revenue recognition (reported in the last edition of IFRS News). The move to issue these new Exposure Drafts can be attributed in part to the change of leadership at the IASB and a natural desire for the new Board to take stock of its existing projects before moving to issue final Standards.



Grant Thornton global business survey finds 54% not aware of pending lease accounting changes

A Grant Thornton International survey of global businesses has found that 54% of global businesses are not aware of, and are therefore unprepared for, the proposed move of all but short-term leases onto the balance sheet despite it being one of the most potentially impactful global accounting changes in the past decade.

The survey of 4,000 global businesses, which was completed in early September 2011, also found that, of those who were aware of the proposed change, 33% thought it would increase cost and complexity but only 15% thought it would increase transparency. 12% of businesses indicated they would alter the way they structure leases in the future should the change be implemented.

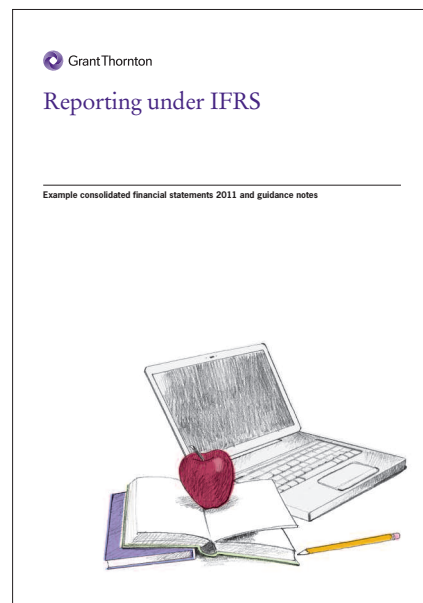
Welcoming the IASB's decision to consult publicly on its latest proposals, Grant Thornton International CEO Edward Nusbaum commented "There is no question that a global review of lease accounting is long overdue. The lack of transparency with regard to leases has festered for years, but a major change to lease accounting is a once-in-a-generation event and the IASB and FASB need to be patient to get things right. Our survey findings should give the Boards pause for thought as businesses are seeing costs and complexity in the proposals but are questioning whether there is any improvement in transparency. Some of the proposals we've seen could create a different set of incentives to structure leases to achieve desired accounting outcomes. Change for the sake of change is not the goal, and a rush to a new Standard could actually make things worse."

New Grant Thornton International Example IFRS Financial Statements released

The Grant Thornton International IFRS team has published an updated version of its IFRS 'Example Consolidated Financial Statements'.

The new version of the publication has been reviewed and updated to reflect changes in IFRSs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. In particular, it reflects amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' included in 'Improvements to IFRSs 2010'.

To obtain a copy of the '2011 Example Consolidated Financial Statements', please get in touch with the IFRS contact in your local Grant Thornton office.



Training

The Grant Thornton International IFRS Team continues to deliver our 2011 IFRS regional training updates for our firms around the world. We recently ran programmes in Vietnam and Kazakhstan, with a further programme planned in Panama.



Our programmes focus on newer developments and the practical application of IFRS principles in complex situations. We operate a 'train-the-trainer' model, aimed at IFRS Champions and technical staff so that those member staff can cascade their learning within their own individual member firms.



UK Partner appointed to CIPFA

Sarah Howard, an assurance partner in our UK member firm, has been elected to the UK Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Council. Sarah was elected to one of only two places for representatives of statutory external audit.

The UK Public Sector has moved to adopt IFRS based financial reporting, in the belief that it represents best practice and will allow better international comparisons to be made.



IFRS client seminar in Montreal

More than 100 clients and business contacts attend client seminar

On 22 September 2011, the Risk Management and Research in Accounting teams of Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, one of our Canadian member firms, hosted a client seminar on IFRS for more than 100 clients and business contacts as well as 50 Partners and Senior Managers from the firm.

The presentation, entitled “IFRS – Findings, Expectations and Overview of the future”, looked at some of the issues seen in the first sets of interim financial statements published since Canada’s transition to IFRS. It also considered expectations surrounding Canadian companies’ first annual IFRS financial statements, many of which are to be prepared in the near future.

The seminar was facilitated jointly by representatives of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (the financial regulator for the province of Quebec) and experts from the Accounting Research Group of Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton. The focus was on the critical lessons learned and changes to be expected as Canadian companies continue to work through the transition to IFRS.



Special edition of IFRS News on IFRS 13

The Grant Thornton International IFRS team has published a special edition of IFRS News on IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'.

The special edition takes readers through the main issues in the new Standard and gives practical insights into how its requirements may affect entities. It notes that valuation techniques and assumptions that management have previously used in making fair value estimates will need to be carefully benchmarked against the new principles and guidance in the Standard.

To obtain a copy of the special edition, please get in touch with the IFRS contact in your local Grant Thornton office.



US firm wins two awards

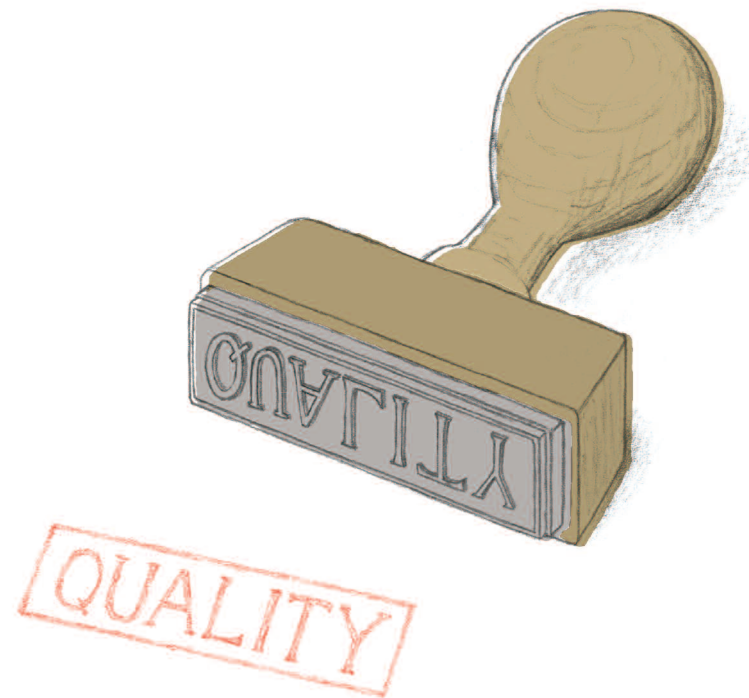
Congratulations to Grant Thornton US who have won two new awards. They have been named as the best accounting firm to work for in a survey by Vault and, for the sixth year in succession, appeared in Working Mother magazine, "100 Best Companies" list for 2011.



Grant Thornton Russia wins awards

Congratulations to Grant Thornton Russia who continue to win awards in their market. In June they won the Business Initiative Directions international platinum award for quality for the second year running.

This award was followed by further success in August when they were given a rating as the top firm in Russia for evaluation services by Economic Strategies magazine. The rating was based on the firm's growth rate, capitalisation index, risk index, rotation index, index of innovative industries, index of information class and employment index.



Spotlight on our IFRS Interpretations Group

Grant Thornton International's IFRS Interpretations Group (IIG) consists of a representative from each of our member firms in the United States, Canada, Singapore, Australia, South Africa, India, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Germany as well as members of the Grant Thornton International IFRS team. It meets in person three times a year to discuss technical matters which are related to IFRS.

Each quarter we throw a spotlight on one of the members of the IIG. This quarter we focus on India's representative:



Sai Venkateshwaran

Sai is Grant Thornton India's IFRS Practice Leader and a partner in their Assurance practice. Sai joined our India member firm in 2004, and has over 15 years of experience in financial reporting. He was until recently a member of the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards, set up by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs of the Government of India and was closely involved in India's efforts towards convergence with IFRS. Sai closely works with the Indian standard setting and industry bodies on financial reporting related matters.

Round-up

International Valuation Standards

Following numerous inquests into the financial crisis of 2008, regulators and the Group of Twenty (G-20) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors have emphasised that proper valuation standards and effective regulation are necessary for improved financial stability. The new International Valuation Standards published by the International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) are part of that body's attempt to strengthen users' confidence in valuations.

The new standards are the result of a three year improvement project undertaken by the IVSC. They cover the valuation of a wide range of assets – financial instruments, real estate property, intangible assets, and business interests.

The IVSC's aim is to promote consistency and transparency throughout the valuation process and include explanations of common valuation methods and principles, as well as procedures that valuation professionals should follow during the conduct of an assignment. The new standards also reflect current developments in IFRS, which increasingly require valuations for assets and liabilities.

IASB Chairman makes welcoming address

Hans Hoogervorst has made a welcoming address following his appointment as the new IASB Chairman.

In his address, the new Chairman underlined his strong belief in the importance of transparency and openness in financial reporting. He also noted the need to complete the missing pieces of the IFRS jigsaw, including encouraging the United States to come on board.

SEC round table discussion on benefits and challenges of IFRS

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) held round table discussions in July on the benefits and challenges to potentially incorporating IFRS in the United States financial reporting system.

Feedback from those discussions suggested that investors support a single set of globally accepted accounting standards but have concerns on how the uniform application of principles-based accounting standards will be enforced. Preparers on the other hand noted the importance of the FASB and IASB's convergence projects being completed before any decision on the adoption of IFRS is taken.

The SEC is expected to shortly publish further studies on aspects of its work-plan designed to inform its decision on IFRS.

Reducing the volume of IFRS disclosure

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland and the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants have issued a report on how the volume of disclosure requirements in IFRS could be reduced. The report 'Losing the excess baggage – reducing disclosures in financial statements to what's important', was undertaken in response to a request from the IASB. It reviewed the levels of existing disclosure requirements and recommends deletions and changes to those requirements. The report concludes that:

- more focused information would bring a greater clarity and understanding to those seeking to assess the financial performance of leading companies
- companies' financial statements should be cut by 30%.

IASB establishes Emerging Economies Group

The Emerging Economies Group (EEG) of the IASB was established in Beijing, China on 26 July.

The establishment of the EEG is intended to enhance the involvement of emerging economies in the development process of IFRSs by providing them with a regular communication mechanism to shed light on issues which are specific to emerging economies. It is also a pragmatic move on the part of the IASB to respond to the recommendation of the Group of Twenty (G20) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to introduce more involvement from emerging economies in the IASB's processes.

IIRC publishes discussion paper on integrated reporting

The International Integrated Reporting Committee (IIRC) has published a Discussion Paper, entitled 'Towards Integrated Reporting – Communicating Value in the 21st Century'.

An Integrated Report is intended to be a single report which is the organisation's primary report (in most jurisdictions, the Annual Report or equivalent). Integrated Reporting aims to provide more comprehensive and meaningful information about all aspects of an organisation's performance and position, by reflecting the interconnected nature of economic, environmental, social and governance factors in annual reporting. The logic is that reinforcing these connections will help businesses take more sustainable decisions and enable investors and other stakeholders to understand how an organisation is really performing.

IFRS for SMEs

Developments relating to the IFRS for SMEs that have taken place in the last quarter include:

- adoption of the IFRS for SMEs by Mauritius
- publication of a new training module
- translations of existing training materials into Russian and Turkish
- new translations of the Standard itself into Polish and Macedonian

In total 73 countries have now adopted the IFRS for SMEs or announced plans to do so.

IFRS taxonomy updated

The IFRS Foundation, the oversight body of the IASB has completed the first part of its project to address requests by regulators and preparers for extensions to the full IFRS XBRL Taxonomy.

The IFRS XBRL Taxonomy is used to help those filing IFRS financial statements electronically to 'tag' the information with identification tags (called 'concepts' in an XBRL taxonomy). Currently, the IFRS taxonomy includes all core concepts included in IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Preparers often need to provide more detailed financial information than is reflected by the core IFRS concepts however. To ensure preparers using electronic filings do not need to create their own extensions to the IFRS taxonomy, the IFRS Foundation has created an 'extension taxonomy' by analysing and drawing from common practice. Following completion of the first part of the project, about 350 extensions have been added for the most common concepts used in the financial statements.

Separately, the taxonomy has also been updated to reflect the release of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', the revised version of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' and amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

Effective dates of new standards and IFRIC interpretations

The table below lists new IFRS Standards and IFRIC Interpretations with an effective date on or after 1 July 2009. Companies are required to make certain disclosures in respect of new Standards and Interpretations under IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.

New IFRS Standards and IFRIC Interpretations with an effective date on or after 1 July 2009

Title	Full title of Standard or Interpretation	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after	Early adoption permitted?
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	1 January 2013	Yes
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013	Yes
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013	Yes
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013	Yes (but must apply IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 and IAS 28 at the same time)
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013	Yes (but must apply IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 and IAS 28 at the same time)
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013	Yes (but must apply IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 at the same time)
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013	Yes (but must apply IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 at the same time)
IFRS Practice Statement	Management Commentary: A framework for presentation	No effective date as non-mandatory guidance	Not applicable
IAS 19	Employee Benefits (Revised 2011)	1 January 2013	Yes
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2013	Yes (extensive transitional rules apply)
IAS 1	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 July 2012	Yes
IAS 12	Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amendments to IAS 12)	1 January 2012	Yes
IFRS 1	Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters (Amendments to IFRS 1)	1 July 2011	Yes

Effective dates of new standards and IFRIC interpretations

New IFRS Standards and IFRIC Interpretations with an effective date on or after 1 July 2009

Title	Full title of Standard or Interpretation	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after	Early adoption permitted?
IFRS 7	Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets (Amendments to IFRS 7)	1 July 2011	Yes
Various	Annual Improvements 2010	1 January 2011 unless otherwise stated (some are effective from 1 July 2010)	Yes
IFRIC 14	Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement – Amendments to IFRIC 14	1 January 2011	Yes
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2011	Yes (either of the whole Standard or of the partial exemption for government-related entities)
IFRS 1	Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters (Amendment to IFRS 1)	1 July 2010	Yes
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	1 July 2010	Yes
IAS 32	Classification of Rights Issues (Amendment to IAS 32)	1 February 2010	Yes
IFRS for SMEs	International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities	Immediately subject to approval within the individual jurisdiction	N/A
Various	Annual Improvements 2009	1 January 2010 unless otherwise stated (some are effective from 1 July 2009)	Yes
IFRS 1	Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters (Amendments to IFRS 1)	1 January 2010	Yes

Effective dates of new standards and IFRIC interpretations

New IFRS Standards and IFRIC Interpretations with an effective date on or after 1 July 2009

Title	Full title of Standard or Interpretation	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after	Early adoption permitted?
IFRS 2	Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)	1 January 2010	Yes
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (Revised 2008)	1 July 2009	Yes
IAS 39	Amendment to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Eligible Hedged Items	1 July 2009	Yes
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	1 July 2009	Yes (but must also apply IFRS 3 Revised 2008, IAS 27 Revised 2008 and IFRS 5 (as amended by IFRIC 17))
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Revised 2008)	1 July 2009	Yes (but only for periods beginning on or after 30 June 2007, and in conjunction with IAS 27 Revised 2008)
IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 July 2009	Yes (but must be applied in (Revised 2008) conjunction with IFRS 3 Revised 2008)
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	Transfers of assets on or after 1 July 2009	Yes provided the valuations and other information needed to apply the Interpretation to past transfers were obtained at the time those transfers occurred

Open for comment

This table lists the documents that the IASB currently has out to comment and the comment deadline. Grant Thornton International aims to respond to each of these publications.

Current IASB documents

Document type	Title	Comment deadline
Consultation document	Agenda consultation 2011 Request for views	30 November 2011
Exposure Draft	Investment Entities	5 January 2012
Exposure Draft	Government Loans (proposed amendments to IFRS 1)	5 January 2012

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