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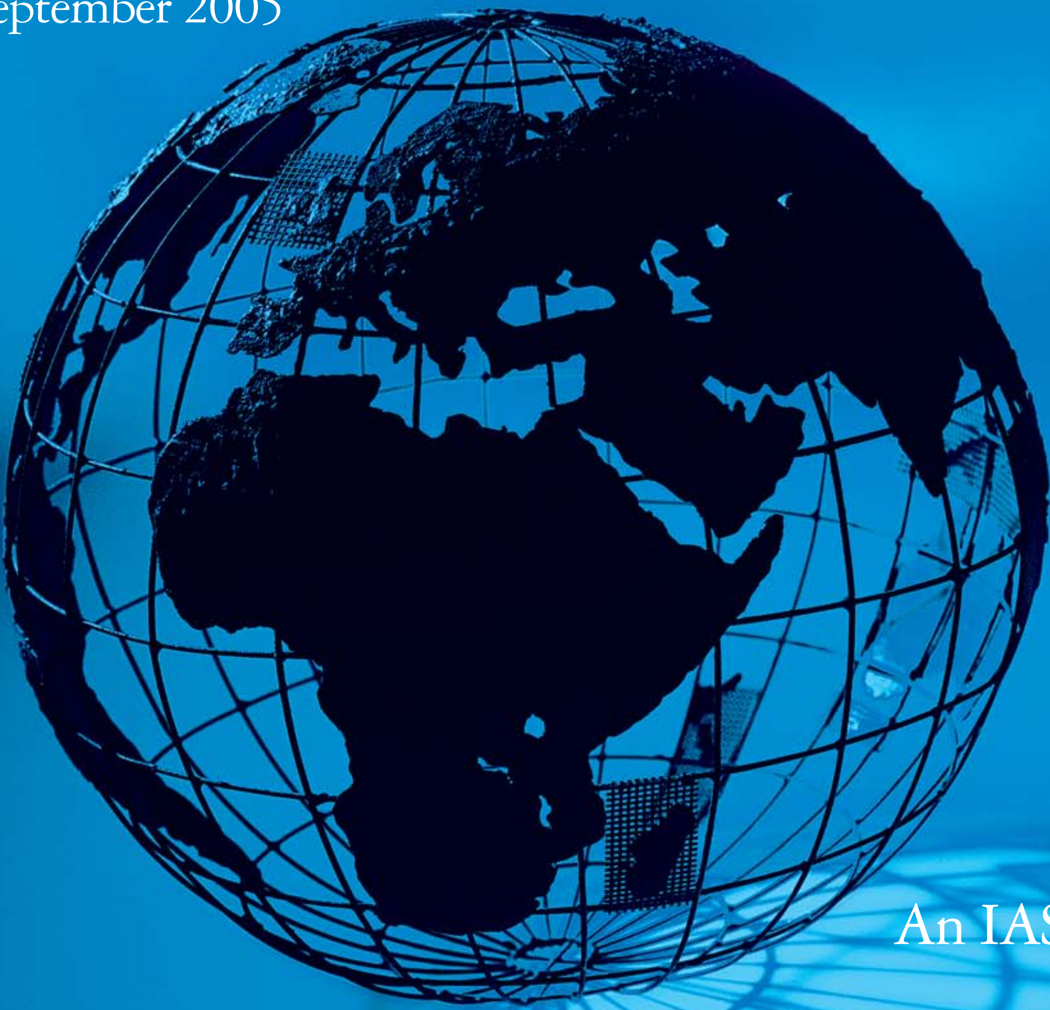
International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

A disclosure checklist

September 2005



An IAS Plus guide

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IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Source	Disclosure requirement
	This checklist addresses IFRS 7, which prescribes the disclosures in an entity's financial statements that enable users of those financial statements to evaluate: • *the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and* • *the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the reporting date, and how the entity manages those risks.* *Appendix B to the Standard contains application guidance that is issued as an integral part of the Standard. Additional Implementation Guidance (IG) accompanies IFRS 7, but is not part of the Standard. For users' convenience, references to the relevant paragraphs of Appendix B and the Implementation Guidance are noted below.* *IFRS 7 is effective for annual periods beinginning on or after 1 January 2007, with earlier application encouraged.*
	Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance
IFRS 7.7	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance.
	Balance sheet
	Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities
	The carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, shall be disclosed either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes:
IFRS 7.8(a)	a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
	i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
	ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39;
IFRS 7.8(b)	b) held-to-maturity investments;
IFRS 7.8(c)	c) loans and receivables;
IFRS 7.8(d)	d) available-for-sale financial assets;
IFRS 7.8(e)	e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:
	i) those designated as such upon initial recognition; and
	ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39; and
IFRS 7.8(f)	f) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
	Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
	If the entity has designated a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) as at fair value through profit or loss, it shall disclose:
IFRS 7.9(a)	a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the reporting date;
IFRS 7.36(a)	*Note: The maximum exposure to credit risk reported should not take account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation) (see also IFRS 7.B9 and B10).*
IFRS 7.9(b)	b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;

Source	Disclosure requirement
IFRS 7.9(c)	c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either: i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and
IFRS 7.9(c)	*Note: Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.*
IFRS 7.9(d)	d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the loan or receivable was designated.
	If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 9 of IAS 39, it shall disclose:
IFRS 7.10(a)	a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability determined either: i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk (see also IFRS 7.B4); or ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability; and
IFRS 7.10(a)	*Note: Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in a benchmark interest rate, the price of another entity's financial instrument, a commodity price, a foreign exchange rate or an index of prices or rates. For contracts that include a unit-linking feature, changes in market conditions include changes in the performance of the related internal or external investment fund.*
IFRS 7.10(b)	b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.
	The entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.11(a)	a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in paragraphs 9(c) and 10(a) of IFRS 7 (see above); and
IFRS 7.11(b)	b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in paragraphs 9(c) or 10(a) of IFRS 7 does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant.
	<u>Reclassification</u>
	If the entity has reclassified a financial asset as one measured:
IFRS 7.12(a)	a) at cost or amortised cost, rather than at fair value; or
IFRS 7.12(b)	b) at fair value, rather than at cost or amortised cost,
	it shall disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification (see paragraphs 51 to 54 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*).

Source	Disclosure requirement
	Derecognition
	An entity may have transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition (see paragraphs 15 to 37 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*). The entity shall disclose for each class of such financial assets:
IFRS 7.13(a)	a) the nature of the assets;
IFRS 7.13(b)	b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed;
IFRS 7.13(c)	c) when the entity continues to recognise all of the assets, the carrying amounts of the assets and of the associated liabilities; and
IFRS 7.13(d)	d) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement, the total carrying amount of the original assets, the amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.
IFRS 7.6	Note: *For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 13 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial assets into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial assets. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*
	Collateral
	An entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.14(a)	a) the carrying amount of financial assets it has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with paragraph 37(a) of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; and
IFRS 7.14(b)	b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.
	When an entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, it shall disclose:
IFRS 7.15(a)	a) the fair value of the collateral held;
IFRS 7.15(b)	b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and
IFRS 7.15(c)	c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral.
	Allowance account for credit losses
IFRS 7.16	When financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (e.g. an allowance account used to record individual impairments or a similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, it shall disclose a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets.
IFRS 7.6	Note: *For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 16 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial assets into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial assets. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*
	Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives
IFRS 7.17	If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (see paragraph 28 of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), it shall disclose the existence of those features.

Source	Disclosure requirement
	Defaults and breaches
	For loans payable recognised at the reporting date, an entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.18(a)	a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable;
IFRS 7.18(b)	b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the reporting date; and
IFRS 7.18(c)	c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.
IFRS 7.19	If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in paragraph 18 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall disclose the same information as required by paragraph 18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the reporting date).
	Income statement and equity
	Items of income, expense, gains or losses
	An entity shall disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes:
IFRS 7.20(a)	a) net gains or net losses on:
	i) financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*;
	ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised directly in equity during the period and the amount removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss for the period;
	iii) held-to-maturity investments;
	iv) loans and receivables; and
	v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
IFRS 7.20(b)	b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss;
IFRS 7.20(c)	c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:
	i) financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and
	ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions;
IFRS 7.20(d)	d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with paragraph AG93 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement;* and
IFRS 7.20(e)	e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.
IFRS 7.6	*Note: For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 20(e) of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial assets into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial assets. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*

Source	Disclosure requirement
	Other disclosures
	Accounting policies
IFRS 7.21	In accordance with paragraph 108 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, an entity discloses, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements (see also IFRS 7.B5).
	Hedge accounting
	An entity shall disclose the following separately for each type of hedge described in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (i.e. fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, and hedges of net investments in foreign operations):
IFRS 7.22(a)	a) a description of each type of hedge;
IFRS 7.22(b)	b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the reporting date; and
IFRS 7.22(c)	c) the nature of the risks being hedged.
	For cash flow hedges, an entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.23(a)	a) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss;
IFRS 7.23(b)	b) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur;
IFRS 7.23(c)	c) the amount that was recognised in equity during the period;
IFRS 7.23(d)	d) the amount that was removed from equity and included in profit or loss for the period, showing the amount included in each line item in the income statement; and
IFRS 7.23(e)	e) the amount that was removed from equity during the period and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability whose acquisition or incurrence was a hedged highly probable forecast transaction.
	An entity shall disclose separately:
IFRS 7.24(a)	a) in fair value hedges, gains or losses:
	i) on the hedging instrument; and
	ii) on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk;
IFRS 7.24(b)	b) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges; and
IFRS 7.24(c)	c) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations.
	Fair value
IFRS 7.25	Except as set out in paragraph 29 of IFRS 7 (see below), for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, an entity shall disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.
	Notes:
IFRS 7.26	*1. In disclosing fair values, an entity shall group financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but shall offset them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the balance sheet.*
IFRS 7.6	*2. For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 25 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*

Source	Disclosure requirement
	An entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.27(a)	a) the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities;
	Note: For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates.
IFRS 7.27(b)	b) whether fair values are determined, in whole or in part, directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market or are estimated using a valuation technique (see paragraphs AG71–AG79 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*);
IFRS 7.27(c)	c) whether the fair values recognised or disclosed in the financial statements are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) and not based on available observable market data; and
IFRS 7.27(d)	d) if paragraph 27(c) of IFRS 7 applies (see above), the total amount of the change in fair value estimated using such a valuation technique that was recognised in profit or loss during the period.
IFRS 7.27(c)	In the circumstances described in paragraph 27(c) of IFRS 7 (see above), for fair values that are recognised in the financial statements, if changing one or more of those assumptions to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, the entity shall state this fact and disclose the effect of those changes.
IFRS 7.27(c)	*Note: For this purpose, significance shall be judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in equity, total equity.*
	If a difference exists between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using a valuation technique (see note below), an entity shall disclose, by class of financial instrument:
IFRS 7.28(a)	a) its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see paragraph AG76A of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*); and
IFRS 7.28(b)	b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference.
	Notes:
IFRS 7.28	*1. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, an entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see paragraphs AG74–AG79 of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in paragraph AG76 of IAS 39 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique.*
IFRS 7.6	*2. For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*
	Disclosures of fair value are not required:
IFRS 7.29(a)	a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables;
IFRS 7.29(b)	b) for an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, or derivatives linked to such equity instruments, that is measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* because its fair value cannot be measured reliably; or
IFRS 7.29(c)	c) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

Source	Disclosure requirement
	In the cases described in paragraphs 29(b) and (c) of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall disclose information to help users of the 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:
IFRS 7.30(a)	a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;
IFRS 7.30(b)	b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;
IFRS 7.30(c)	c) information about the market for the instruments;
IFRS 7.30(d)	d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and
IFRS 7.30(e)	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.
	Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments
IFRS 7.31	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date (see also IFRS 7.B6).
IFRS 7.32	*Note: The disclosures required by paragraphs 33 to 42 of IFRS 7 (see below) focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.*
	Qualitative disclosures
	For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.33(a)	a) the exposures to risk and how they arise;
IFRS 7.33(b)	b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and
IFRS 7.33(c)	c) any changes in 33(a) or (b) (see above) from the previous period.
	Quantitative disclosures
	For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.34(a)	a) summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the reporting date. This disclosure shall be based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), for example the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer (see also IFRS 7.B7);
IFRS 7.34(b)	b) the disclosures required by paragraphs 36 to 42 of IFRS 7 (see below), to the extent not provided in paragraph 34(a) (see above), unless the risk is not material; and
IFRS 7.34(b)	*Note: See paragraphs 29 to 31 of IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, for a discussion of materiality.*
IFRS 7.34(c)	c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from 34(a) and (b) (see above) (see also IFRS 7.B8).
IFRS 7.35	If the quantitative data disclosed as at the reporting date are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to risk during the period, an entity shall provide further information that is representative.

Source	Disclosure requirement
	Credit risk
	An entity shall disclose by class of financial instrument:
IFRS 7.36(a)	a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) (see also IFRS 7.B9 and B10);
IFRS 7.36(b)	b) in respect of the amount disclosed in 36(a) (see above), a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements;
IFRS 7.36(c)	c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired; and
IFRS 7.36(d)	d) the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated.
IFRS 7.6	*Note: For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 36 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*
	An entity shall disclose by class of financial asset:
IFRS 7.37(a)	a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the reporting date but not impaired;
IFRS 7.37(b)	b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the reporting date, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired; and
IFRS 7.37(c)	c) for the amounts disclosed in 37(a) and (b) (see above), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value.
IFRS 7.6	*Note: For the purpose of disclosures under paragraph 37 of IFRS 7 (see above), an entity shall group financial assets into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial assets. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet (see also IFRS 7.B1 to B3).*
	When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other Standards, an entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.38(a)	a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and
IFRS 7.38(b)	b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.
	Liquidity risk
	An entity shall disclose:
IFRS 7.39(a)	a) a maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities (see also IFRS 7.B11 to B16); and
IFRS 7.39(b)	b) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in 39(a) (see above).

Source	Disclosure requirement
	Market risk
	Unless an entity complies with paragraph 41 of IFRS 7 (see below), it shall disclose:
IFRS 7.40(a)	a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date;
IFRS 7.40(a)	b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and
IFRS 7.40(a)	c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.
	Note: See IFRS 7.B17 to B28 for further discussion of sensitivity analysis disclosures.
IFRS 7.41	If an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (e.g. interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in paragraph 40 of IFRS 7 (see above).
	The entity shall also disclose:
IFRS 7.41(a)	a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and
IFRS 7.41(b)	b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.
IFRS 7.42	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with paragraph 40 or 41 of IFRS 7 (see above) are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), the entity shall disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.
	Adoption of Standard before effective date
IFRS 7.43	If the entity has applied IFRS 7 for a period beginning before 1 January 2007, it shall disclose that fact.
	Exemption in the first period of adoption before 1 January 2006 from presenting certain comparative information
IFRS 7.44	If an entity applies IFRS 7 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2006, it need not present comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraphs 31 to 42 of the Standard about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (see above).

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosures

Reference	Presentation/disclosure requirement
	The following disclosures have been added to IAS 1. These amendments are also effective from 1 January 2007, with early application encouraged. Illustrative examples of these new disclosures have also been added to the Guidance on Implementing IAS 1 which is issued with that Standard.
	Capital
IAS 1.124A	An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
	To comply with paragraph 124A, the entity discloses the following:
IAS 1.124B(a)	a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including (but not limited to):
	i) a description of what it manages as capital;
	ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and
	iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital;
IAS 1.124B(b)	b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital;
IAS 1.124B(b)	*Note: Some entities regard some financial liabilities (e.g. some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (e.g. components arising from cash flow hedges).*
IAS 1.124B(c)	c) any changes in 124B(a) and 124B(b) (see above) from the previous period;
IAS 1.124B(d)	d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject; and
IAS 1.124B(e)	e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.
	Note: These disclosures shall be based on the information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel.
IAS 1.124C	When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user's understanding of an entity's capital resources, the entity shall disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.
	Note: An entity may manage capital in a number of ways and be subject to a number of different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities, and those entities may also operate in several jurisdictions.

Deloitte IFRS resources

In addition to this publication, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has a range of tools and publications to assist companies in implementing and reporting under IFRSs. These include:

www.iasplus.com	Updated daily, iasplus.com is your one-stop shop for information related to IFRSs.
Deloitte's IFRS e-Learning Modules	e-Learning IFRS training materials, one module for each IAS and IFRS and the Framework, with self-tests, available without charge at www.iasplus.com.
IAS Plus Newsletter	A quarterly newsletter on recent developments in International Financial Reporting Standards and accounting updates for individual countries. To subscribe, visit www.iasplus.com.
IFRSs in your Pocket	Published in English, French, Spanish, Polish, Danish, Finnish, Chinese, and other languages, this pocket-sized guide includes summaries of all IASB Standards and Interpretations, updates on agenda projects, and other IASB-related information.
Presentation and disclosure checklist 2005	Checklist incorporating all of the presentation and disclosure requirements of Standards effective in 2005.
Model financial statements	Model financial statements illustrating the presentation and disclosure requirements of IFRSs.
IFRSs and US GAAP: A Pocket Comparison	Includes a status report on what is being done about each difference.
iGAAP 2005 Financial Instruments: IAS 32 and IAS 39 Explained	Guidance on how to apply both of these complex Standards, including illustrative examples and interpretations.
First-time Adoption: A Guide to IFRS 1	Application guidance for the "stable platform" Standards effective in 2005.
Share-based Payment: A Guide to IFRS 2	Guidance on applying IFRS 2 to many common share-based payment transactions.
Business Combinations: A Guide to IFRS 3	Supplements the IASB's own guidance for applying this Standard.

Designed and produced by The Creative Studio at Deloitte, London.

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