

# IAS 34 compliance checklist

## Warning

This checklist summarises the requirements set out in IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. This checklist may be used to assist in considering compliance with that Standard. It is not a substitute for your understanding of the Standard and the exercise of your judgment.

You are presumed to have a thorough understanding of IAS 34 and should refer to the text of the Standard (and related Interpretations and Standards), as necessary, in considering particular items in this checklist. The items in this checklist are referenced to the applicable sections of the actual pronouncements as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

This checklist addresses the requirements of IAS 34 at 31 May 2007.

## Use of this checklist

This checklist is provided solely for your intended use and should not be provided to any other person or entity.

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Please note that while every effort has been made to ensure that this checklist is complete in terms of IAS 34 requirements, users will inevitably be required to exercise professional judgment based on specific circumstances. This checklist is merely an enabling tool that does not address such judgmental issues. Users of this checklist are advised to consult IFRS specialists in that regard.

The detailed points in the checklist generally require a "Yes", "No" or "N/A" response. Depending on the response, you may need to take further action. A "Yes" response does not necessarily result in compliance with IAS 34.

**IFRSs ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF USERS OF THIS CHECKLIST TO MAINTAIN CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF IFRSs WHICH MAY IMPACT THE CONTENT OF THIS CHECKLIST.**

## IAS 34 compliance checklist

Reference	Requirement	Yes/ No/ N/A
	<p><i>This checklist addresses the requirements of IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, includes additional disclosure requirements for interim periods covered by the entity's first IFRS financial statements. These requirements are also included in this checklist.</i></p> <p><i>Where an entity elects to present a complete set of financial statements at the interim reporting date, IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, will apply to those financial statements. Even where a condensed interim financial report is prepared, certain requirements of IAS 1 apply. The sections applicable to condensed interim financial reports, as set out in IAS 1.3, deal with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>fair presentation and compliance with IFRSs;</i></li> <li>• <i>going concern;</i></li> <li>• <i>accrual basis of accounting;</i></li> <li>• <i>consistency of presentation;</i></li> <li>• <i>materiality and aggregation;</i></li> <li>• <i>offsetting; and</i></li> <li>• <i>comparative information.</i></li> </ul>	
	<b>Minimum components of an interim financial report</b>	
IAS 34.6	<p><i>Note: IAS 34 defines the minimum content of an interim financial report as including condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes. The interim financial report is intended to provide an update on the latest complete set of annual financial statements. Accordingly, it focuses on new activities, events and circumstances and does not duplicate information previously reported.</i></p>	
	An interim financial report shall include, at a minimum, the following components:	
IAS 34.8(a)	a) condensed balance sheet;	
IAS 34.8(b)	b) condensed income statement;	
IAS 34.8(c)	c) condensed statement showing either:	
	i) all changes in equity; or	
	ii) changes in equity other than those arising from capital transactions with owners and distributions to owners.	
IAS 34.8(d)	d) condensed cash flow statement; and	
IAS 34.8(e)	e) selected explanatory notes.	
	<b>Form and content of interim financial statements</b>	
IAS 34.9	If an entity publishes a complete set of financial statements in its interim financial report, the form and content of those statements shall conform to the requirements of IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> for a complete set of financial statements.	
IAS 34.10	If an entity publishes a set of condensed financial statements in its interim financial report, those condensed statements shall include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the entity's most recent annual financial statements and the selected explanatory notes as required by IAS 34.	
IAS 34.10	Additional line items or notes shall be included if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading.	
IAS 34.7	<p><i>Note: Where the entity has opted to publish a complete set of financial statements for the interim period, the recognition and measurement guidance in IAS 34 applies to those financial statements, and such statements should include all of the disclosures required by IAS 34 (particularly the selected note disclosures in paragraph 16 of IAS 34) as well as those required by other Standards.</i></p>	

Reference	Requirement	Yes/ No/ N/A
IAS 34.11	Basic and diluted earnings per share shall be presented on the face of the income statement, complete or condensed, for the interim period.	
IAS 34.13	An entity follows the same format in its interim statement of changes in equity as it did in the entity's most recent annual financial statements.	
IAS 34.13	<i>Note: IAS 1 requires a statement of changes in equity to be presented as a separate component of an entity's financial statements, and permits information about changes in equity arising from transactions with equity holders acting in their capacity as equity holders (including distributions to equity holders) to be shown either on the face of that statement or in the notes</i>	
IAS 34.14	An interim report is prepared on a consolidated basis if the entity's most recent annual financial statements were consolidated statements.	
IAS 34.14	<i>Note: The parent's separate financial statements are not consistent or comparable with the consolidated statements in the most recent annual financial report. If an entity's annual financial report included the parent's separate financial statements in addition to consolidated financial statements, IAS 34 neither requires nor prohibits the inclusion of the parent's separate statements in the entity's interim financial report.</i>	
	<b>Selected explanatory notes</b>	
IAS 34.15	<i>Note: A user of an entity's interim financial report will also have access to the most recent annual financial report of that entity. It is unnecessary, therefore, for the notes to an interim financial report to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information that was already reported in the notes in the most recent annual report. At an interim date, 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 last annual reporting date is more useful.</i>	
	An entity shall include the following information, as a minimum, in the notes to its interim financial statements, if material and if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report:	
IAS 34.16(a)	a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change;	
IAS 34.16(b)	b) explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations;	
IAS 34.16(c)	c) 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 34.16(d)	d) the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years, if those changes have a material effect in the current interim period;	
IAS 34.16(e)	e) issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities;	
IAS 34.16(f)	f) dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares;	
IAS 34.16(g)	g) for entities required by IFRS 8 <i>Operating Segments</i> (see note below) to disclose segment information in their annual financial statements, the following segment information:	
	i) 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;	
	ii) 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;	
	iii) a measure of segment profit or loss;	
	iv) total assets for which there has been a material change from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements;	

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	v) 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 34.16(g)	vi) 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 an entity allocates to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), the entity may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to profit or loss after those items. Material reconciling items shall be separately identified and described in that reconciliation;	
	<p><i>Note: IFRS 8 is generally effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted.</i></p> <p><i>For entities that are required to report segment information and that have not yet adopted IFRS 8, IAS 14, Segment Reporting, continues to apply. In their interim financial reports, such entities are required to disclose segment revenue and segment result for business segments or geographical segments, whichever is the entity's primary basis of segment reporting under IAS 14.</i></p>	
IAS 34.16(h)	h) material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period;	
IAS 34.16(i)	i) the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinued operations; and	
IAS 34.16(i)	<p><i>Note: In the case of business combinations, the entity shall disclose the information required to be disclosed under paragraphs 66 to 73 of IFRS 3, Business Combinations (see items 34029 to 34037 below).</i></p>	
IAS 34.16(j)	j) changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.	
IAS 34.16	The explanatory notes outlined above (paragraph 16 of IAS 34) shall normally be reported on a financial year-to-date basis.	
IAS 34.16	Notwithstanding that the explanatory notes outlined above (paragraph 16 of IAS 34) are normally reported on a financial year-to-date basis, the entity shall also disclose any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the <u>current</u> interim period.	
IAS 34.17	<p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>1) <i>Examples of the kinds of disclosures that are required by paragraph 16 of IAS 34 are set out below. Individual Standards and Interpretations provide guidance regarding disclosures for many of these items:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down;</i></li> <li>• <i>recognition of a loss from the impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss;</i></li> <li>• <i>the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;</i></li> <li>• <i>acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant, and equipment;</i></li> <li>• <i>commitments for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment;</i></li> <li>• <i>litigation settlements;</i></li> <li>• <i>corrections of prior period errors;</i></li> <li>• <i>any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the balance sheet date; and</i></li> <li>• <i>related party transactions.</i></li> </ul>	
IAS 34.18	2) <i>Other Standards specify disclosures that should be made in financial statements. In that context, financial statements means complete sets of financial statements of the type normally included in an annual financial report and sometimes included in other reports. Except as required by paragraph 16(i) (business combinations - see item 34008(i) above), the disclosures required by those other Standards are not required if an entity's interim financial report includes only condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes rather than a complete set of financial statements.</i>	

Reference	Requirement	Yes/ No/ N/A
	<b>Disclosure of compliance with IFRSs</b>	
IAS 34.19	If an entity's interim financial report is in compliance with IAS 34, that fact shall be disclosed.	
IAS 34.19	<i>Note: An interim financial report shall not be described as complying with Standards unless it complies with all of the requirements IFRSs.</i>	
	<b>Periods for which interim financial statements are required to be presented</b>	
	Interim reports shall include interim financial statements (condensed or complete) for periods as follows:	
IAS 34.20(a)	a) balance sheet as of the end of the current interim period and a comparative balance sheet as of the end of the immediately preceding financial year;	
IAS 34.20(b)	b) income statements for the current interim period and cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with comparative income statements for the comparable interim periods (current and year-to-date) of the immediately preceding financial year;	
IAS 34.20(c)	c) statement showing 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; and	
IAS 34.20(d)	d) cash flow statement 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.	
	<i>Note: Appendix A to IAS 34 illustrates the periods required to be presented by an entity that reports half-yearly and an entity that reports quarterly.</i>	
IAS 34.21	Entities whose business is highly seasonal are encouraged (but not required) to report financial information for the twelve months ending on the interim reporting date, and comparative information for the prior twelve-month period.	
IAS 34.21	<i>Note: If such information is reported, on the basis that it may be useful to users of the interim financial report, it is in addition to the information required by paragraph 20 of IAS 34 (see above).</i>	
IAS 34.23	<b>Materiality</b>	
	In deciding how to recognise, measure, classify, or disclose an item for interim financial reporting purposes, materiality shall be assessed in relation to the interim period financial data.	
	<i>Notes:</i>	
IAS 34.23	1) <i>In making assessments of materiality, it should be recognised that interim measurements may rely on estimates to a greater extent than measurements of annual financial data.</i>	
IAS 34.24	2) <i>IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, define an item as material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements. IAS 1 requires separate disclosure of material items, including (for example) discontinued operations, and IAS 8 requires disclosure of changes in accounting estimates, errors and changes in accounting policies. Neither Standard contains quantified guidance as to materiality.</i>	
IAS 34.25	3) <i>While judgement is always required in assessing materiality, IAS 34 bases the recognition and disclosure decision on data for the interim period by itself for reasons of understandability of the interim figures. Thus, for example, unusual items, changes in accounting policies or estimates, and errors are recognised and disclosed on the basis of materiality in relation to interim period data to avoid misleading inferences that might result from non-disclosure. The overriding goal is to ensure that an interim financial report includes all information that is relevant to understanding an entity's financial position and performance during the interim period.</i>	

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	<b>Disclosure in annual financial statements</b>	
IAS 34.26	If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year, but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, the nature and amount of that change in estimate shall be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year.	
IAS 34.27	<i>Note: IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, requires disclosure of the nature and (if practicable) the amount of a change in estimate that either has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods. Paragraph 16(d) of IAS 34 requires similar disclosure in an interim financial report. Examples include changes in estimate in the final interim period relating to inventory write-downs, restructurings, or impairment losses that were reported in an earlier interim period of the financial year. The disclosure required by paragraph 26 of IAS 34 is consistent with the IAS 8 requirement and is intended to be narrow in scope - relating only to the change in estimate. An entity is not generally required to include additional interim period financial information in its annual financial statements.</i>	
	<b>Recognition and measurement</b>	
	<i>Note: Appendix B to IAS 34 provides examples of applying the general recognition and measurement principles set out in paragraphs 28 to 39 of IAS 34.</i>	
	<b>Same accounting policies as annual</b>	
IAS 34.28	An entity shall apply the same accounting policies in its interim financial statements as are applied in its annual financial statements, except for accounting policy changes made after the date of the most recent annual financial statements that are to be reflected in the next annual financial statements.	
IAS 34.28	However, the frequency of an entity's reporting (annual, half-yearly, or quarterly) shall not affect the measurement of its annual results. To achieve that objective, measurements for interim reporting purposes shall be made on a year-to-date basis.	
	<i>Note: Paragraphs 29 to 36 of IAS 34 provide more guidance on the application of the principles set out in paragraph 28 (see above).</i>	
	<b>Revenues received seasonally, cyclically or occasionally</b>	
IAS 34.37	Revenues that are received seasonally, cyclically or occasionally within a financial year shall not be anticipated or deferred as of an interim date if anticipation or deferral would not be appropriate at the end of the entity's financial year.	
IAS 34.38	<i>Note: Examples include dividend revenue, royalties, and government grants. Additionally, some entities consistently earn more revenues in certain interim periods of a financial year than in other interim periods, for example, seasonal revenues of retailers. Such revenues are recognised when they occur.</i>	
	<b>Costs incurred unevenly during the financial year</b>	
IAS 34.39	Costs that are incurred unevenly during an entity's financial year shall be anticipated or deferred for interim reporting purposes if, and only if, it is also appropriate to anticipate or defer that type of cost at the end of the financial year.	
	<b>Use of estimates</b>	
IAS 34.41	The measurement procedures to be followed in an interim financial report shall be designed to ensure that the resulting information is reliable and that all material financial information that is relevant to an understanding of the financial position or performance of the entity is appropriately disclosed.	

Reference	Requirement	Yes/ No/ N/A
	<p>Notes:</p> <p>1) While measurements in both annual and interim financial reports are often based on reasonable estimates, the preparation of interim financial reports generally will require a greater use of estimation methods than annual financial reports.</p> <p>2) Appendix C to IAS 34 provides examples of the use of estimates in interim periods.</p>	
	<b>Restatement of previously reported interim periods</b>	
IAS 34.43	A change in accounting policy (other than one for which the transition is specified by a new Standard or Interpretation) shall be reflected by:	
	a) restating the financial statements of prior interim periods of the current financial year and the comparable interim periods of any prior financial years that will be restated in the annual financial statements in accordance with IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ; 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 periods of the current financial year and comparable interim periods of prior financial years to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.	
IAS 34.44	<p>Note: One objective of the preceding principle is to ensure that a single accounting policy is applied to a particular class of transactions throughout an entire financial year. Under IAS 8, a change in accounting policy is reflected by retrospective application, with restatement of prior period financial data as far back as is practicable. However, if the cumulative amount of the adjustment relating to prior financial years is impracticable to determine, then under IAS 8 the new policy is applied prospectively from the earliest date practicable. The effect of the principle in paragraph 43 of IAS 34 (see above) is to require that within the current financial year any change in accounting policy is applied either retrospectively or, if that is not practicable, prospectively, from no later than the beginning of the financial year.</p>	
	<b>Requirements for interim periods covered by the entity's first IFRS financial statements</b>	
IFRS 1.45	<p>Note: The requirements below refer to interim reports prepared under IAS 34 for interim periods covered by the entity's first IFRS financial statements. They supplement the requirements of IAS 34 for such interim periods. See Example 10 in the Implementation Guidance issued with IFRS 1 for an illustration of the various reconciliations required.</p>	
IFRS 1.45(a)	Where an entity presents an interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, and it presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, each such interim financial report shall include reconciliations of:	
	a) its equity under previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under IFRSs at that date; and	
	b) its profit or loss under previous GAAP for that comparable interim period (current and year-to-date) to its profit or loss under IFRSs for that period.	
IFRS 1.45(b)	In addition to the reconciliations required by paragraph 45(a) of IFRS 1 (as listed above), the entity's first interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements shall include the reconciliations described in paragraphs 39(a) and 39(b) of IFRS 1 (supplemented by the details required by paragraphs 40 and 41 of IFRS 1) (see below) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes those reconciliations.	
IFRS 1.46	If a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.	

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IFRS 1.39(a)	The entity's <u>first</u> interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements shall include reconciliations of its equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRSs (unless this disclosure requirement is met by a cross-reference to another published document that includes those reconciliations) for both of the following dates:	
	a) the date of transition to IFRSs; and	
	b) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP.	
IFRS 1.39(b)	The entity's <u>first</u> interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements shall include a reconciliation of the profit or loss reported under previous GAAP (unless this disclosure requirement is met by a cross-reference to another published document that includes those reconciliations) for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements to its profit or loss under IFRSs for the same period.	
IFRS 1.40	<i>Note: The reconciliations required by paragraphs 39(a) and 39(b) of IFRS 1 (as outlined above) are required to give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the balance sheet and income statement.</i>	
IFRS 1.40	If the entity presented a cash flow statement under its previous GAAP, it shall explain the material adjustments to the cash flow statement.	
IFRS 1.41	If the entity has become aware of errors made under previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by paragraphs 39(a) and 39(b) of IFRS 1 (as outlined above) shall distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies.	
	<b>Requirements for business combinations during the interim period</b>	
	<i>As noted at item 34008(i) above, in the case of business combinations, the entity is required to disclose the information set out in paragraphs 66 to 73 of IFRS 3, Business Combinations. The information required is set out below for users' convenience.</i>	
IFRS 3.66	The acquirer shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of business combinations that were effected:	
	a) during the period; and	
	b) after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.	
	<i>Note: Paragraphs 67 to 71 of IFRS 3, set out below, specify the minimum disclosures required to satisfy this requirement.</i>	
	<b>Business combinations effected during the period</b>	
IFRS 3.68	<i>Note: The information listed below should be disclosed in aggregate for business combinations effected during the period that are individually immaterial</i>	
	The acquirer shall disclose the following information for each business combination that was effected during the period:	
IFRS 3.67(a)	a) the names and descriptions of the combining entities or businesses;	
IFRS 3.67(b)	b) the acquisition date;	
IFRS 3.67(c)	c) the percentage of voting equity instruments acquired;	
IFRS 3.67(d)	d) the cost of the combination and a description of the components of that cost, including any costs directly attributable to the combination; and	



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IFRS 3.67(d)	e) where equity instruments have been issued or become issuable as part of the cost of the combination, the following information:	
	i) the number of equity instruments issued or issuable;	
	ii) the fair value of the equity instruments issued or issuable; and	
	iii) the basis for determining that fair value;	
IFRS 3.67(d)	f) in disclosing the basis for determining the fair value of equity instruments issued or issuable as part of the cost of the combination, if a published price for the instruments did not exist at the date of exchange, the significant assumptions used to determine fair value;	
IFRS 3.67(d)	g) in disclosing the basis for determining the fair value of equity instruments issued or issuable as part of the cost of the combination, if a published price for the instruments existed at the date of exchange, but was not used as the basis for determining the cost of the combination:	
	i) that fact;	
	ii) the reasons the published price was not used;	
	iii) the method and significant assumptions used to attribute a value to the equity instruments; and	
	iv) the aggregate amount of the difference between the value attributed to, and the published price of, the equity instruments;	
IFRS 3.67(e)	h) details of any operations the entity has decided to dispose of as a result of the business combination;	
IFRS 3.67(f)	i) the amounts recognised at the acquisition date for each class of the acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities;	
IFRS 3.67(f)	j) unless disclosure would be impracticable, the carrying amounts of each class of the acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, determined in accordance with IFRSs, immediately before the combination;	
IFRS 3.67(f)	k) if disclosure of such IFRS carrying amounts immediately before combination is impracticable, that fact, together with an explanation of why this is the case;	
IFRS 3.67(g)	l) in respect of any excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost;	
	i) the amount of any such excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 56 of IFRS 3; and	
	ii) the line item in the income statement in which the excess is recognised;	
IFRS 3.67(h)	m) a description of the factors that contributed to a cost that results in the recognition of goodwill, including a description of each intangible asset that was not recognised separately from goodwill and an explanation of why the intangible asset's fair value could not be measured reliably;	
IFRS 3.67(h)	n) a description of the nature of any excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost, recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 56 of IFRS 3;	
IFRS 3.67(i)	o) unless impracticable, the amount of the acquiree's profit or loss since the acquisition date included in the acquirer's profit or loss for the period; and	
IFRS 3.67(i)	p) if it is impracticable to disclose the amount of the acquiree's profit or loss since the acquisition date included in the acquirer's profit or loss for the period:	
	i) that fact; and	
	ii) an explanation of why this is the case.	
IFRS 3.69	If the initial accounting for a business combination that was effected during the period has been determined only provisionally as described in paragraph 62 of IFRS 3, the entity shall disclose:	

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	a) that fact; and	
	b) an explanation of why this is the case.	
	Unless impracticable, the following information shall be disclosed:	
IFRS 3.70(a)	a) the revenue of the combined entity for the period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations effected during the period had been the beginning of the period; and	
IFRS 3.70(b)	b) the profit or loss of the combined entity for the period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations effected during the period had been the beginning of the period.	
IFRS 3.70	If disclosure of the information required by paragraphs 70(a) and 70(b) of IFRS 3 (see above) would be impracticable, the entity shall disclose:	
	a) that fact; and	
	b) an explanation of why this is the case.	
	<b><i>Business combinations effected after the balance sheet date</i></b>	
IFRS 3.71	Where practicable, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by paragraphs 67(a) to 67(i) of IFRS 3 (see above) for each business combination effected after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.	
IFRS 3.71	If disclosure of any of the information required by paragraph 71 of IFRS 3 (see above) in respect of business combinations effected after the balance sheet date would be impracticable, the entity shall disclose:	
	a) that fact; and	
	b) an explanation of why this is the case.	
	<b><i>The effect of adjustments recognised that relate to business combinations that were effected in the current or in previous periods</i></b>	
IFRS 3.72	The acquirer shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of gains, losses, error corrections and other adjustments recognised in the current period that relate to business combinations that were effected in the current or in previous periods.	
	<i>Note: Paragraph 73 of IFRS 3, set out below, specifies the minimum disclosures required to satisfy this requirement.</i>	
	The entity shall disclose:	
IFRS 3.73(a)	a) the amount, and an explanation, of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to an understanding of the combined entity's financial performance, and that relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities or contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in either the current or a previous period;	
IFRS 3.73(b)	b) if the initial accounting for a business combination that was effected in the immediately preceding period was determined only provisionally at the end of that period, the amounts, and explanations, of adjustments to the provisional values recognised during the current period; and	
IFRS 3.73(c)	c) the information about error corrections required to be disclosed by IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> for any of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities, or changes in values assigned to those items, that the acquirer recognises during the current period in accordance with paragraphs 63 and 64 of IFRS 3.	