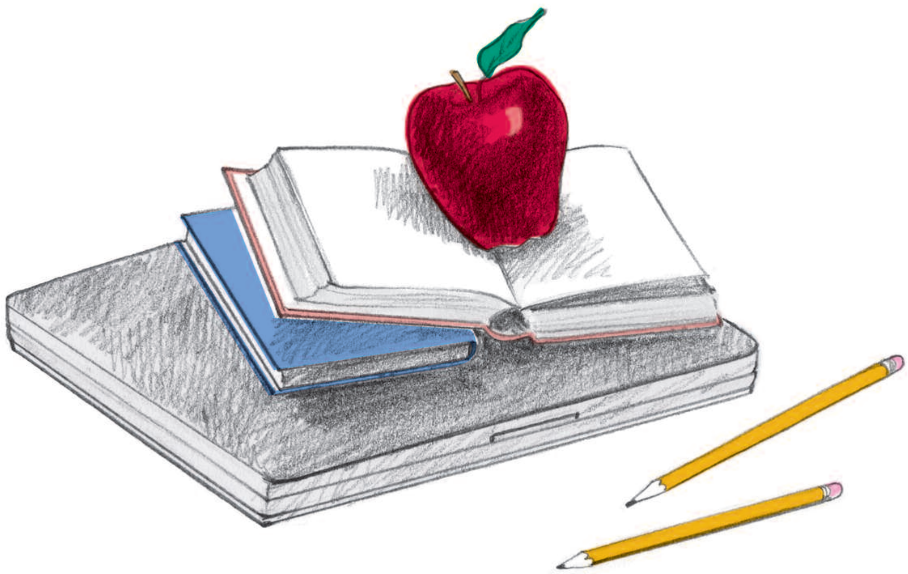
IFRS News

Quarter 2 2011

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 second edition of 2011 starts with a look at several new Standards that are due to be published imminently – indeed, by the time this newsletter reaches you, they may well already have been published. We go on to consider other recent developments at the IASB, including the IASB's latest thinking on the impairment of financial assets.

We then turn to IFRS-related news at Grant Thornton, as well as a more general round-up of activities affecting the IASB. We end 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.



New Standards on Consolidation

The IASB is planning to release the following five Standards dealing with various aspects of consolidation imminently:

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities
- IAS 27 (Revised) Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 28 (Revised) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The most significant of these Standards are IFRSs 10, 11 and 12. The changes to IASs 27 and 28 are largely consequential matters.

Grant Thornton International comment

Until now consolidation has been addressed by IAS 27 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements' and SIC-12 'Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities'. There is some tension between these pronouncements, with IAS 27 focusing mainly on control through powers such as voting rights, and SIC-12 focusing on exposure to risks and rewards of the investee. The IASB believes the use of these two models has led to inconsistent application and created structuring incentives.

The IASB hopes that a single model founded on a principle-based definition of control, combined with enhanced disclosure, will reduce structuring incentives, promote consistency and improve transparency. Traditional control assessments based on majority ownership of voting rights will very rarely be affected. However, "borderline" consolidation decisions will need to be reviewed and some will need to be changed – potentially with a substantial impact. We welcome the clarifications in IFRS 10, but doubt that it will achieve a clear outcome in every case. Management judgement will continue to play a critical role in borderline situations.

IFRS 10 and IFRS 12

The publication of IFRSs 10 and 12 is in part a response to the financial crisis. During the crisis, some commentators questioned whether the current requirements on consolidations resulted in the right things being brought onto companies' balance sheets. In particular there was a concern that financial statements sometimes failed to convey the full exposure to risks from special structures used by certain entities, especially banks, in managing securitisations and other arrangements.

the publication of IFRSs 10 and 12 is in part a response to the financial crisis

The new Standards aim to address these concerns with a new, principle-based, definition of control that will be applied to all types of investee (including special purpose entities and more conventional voting interest entities) to determine which are consolidated. The IASB hopes that a single model will make it more difficult to use special structuring to avoid consolidation of entities that are controlled in substance.

IFRS 10 also aims to promote clarity with new or amended guidance in areas such as:

- control as the result of a dominant minority shareholding (de facto control)
- the role of potential voting rights such as options and convertible bonds
- distinguishing control in an agency relationship.

IFRS 12 specifies enhanced disclosure requirements for both consolidated and unconsolidated entities where an investor or sponsor has significant involvement. These disclosures will help investors to assess the extent to which a reporting entity has been involved in setting up special structures and the risks to which it is exposed as a result.

IFRS 11

IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' – which replaces IAS 31 'Interests in Joint Ventures' – aims to enhance the accounting for, and the quality of information being reported about, joint arrangements. It does this by establishing a principle-based approach that requires an entity to recognise its contractual rights and obligations from its joint arrangements.

IFRS 11 removes the ability to use proportionate consolidation for joint ventures

Many arrangements described in IAS 31 as jointly controlled entities will now be referred to as joint ventures. IFRS 11 removes the accounting policy option to use proportionate consolidation for these, as the IASB believes that equity accounting provides a more representative portrayal of the assets the reporting entity controls. Although the project has not been undertaken with the US Financial Accounting Standards Board, this decision eliminates the biggest difference between IFRS and US GAAP in accounting for joint arrangements.

IFRS 11 also removes IAS 31's current terminology of "jointly controlled operations" and "jointly controlled assets". Most such arrangements will fall into the newly defined category of "joint operation".

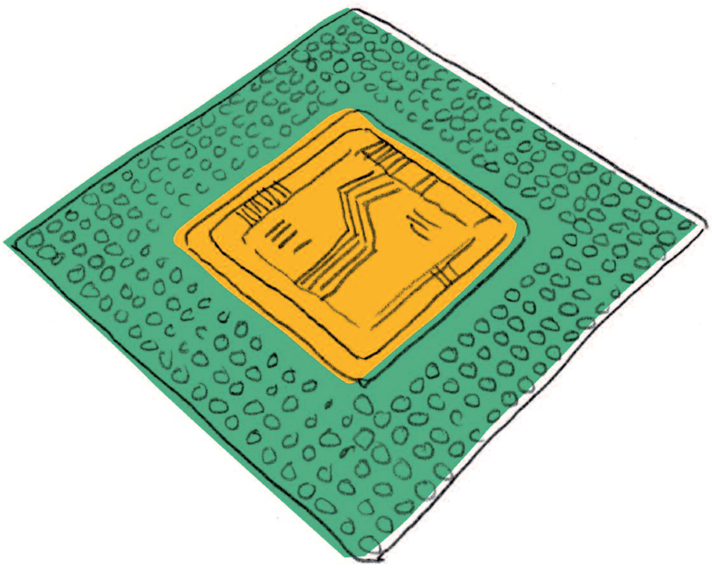
Grant Thornton International comment

IFRS 11 is likely to have little effect on arrangements that involve jointly controlled operations or jointly controlled assets. The elimination of proportionate consolidation of venturers' interests in a joint venture will however have a significant impact on the many companies that have selected this accounting policy in preference to equity accounting.

Although net assets will not be affected by the elimination of proportionate consolidation, the removal of this method of accounting will affect the process of preparing the financial statements and will change balance sheet and performance ratios.

IFRS News Special Edition

In recognition of the significance of the new Standards on consolidation, we plan to issue a Special Edition of IFRS News on them. The Special Edition will consider the contents of the new Standards, the changes made by them, and the practical impact that those changes will have upon preparers.



IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to be published soon

New Standard will achieve a common approach to fair value measurement requirements under IFRS and US GAAP

The IASB is expected to publish a Standard on fair value measurement imminently. Indeed, it is possible that the Standard will have been published by the time you read this. The new IFRS will not affect which items are required to be 'fair-valued', but will specify how an entity should measure fair value and disclose fair value information.

Currently, guidance on measuring fair value is distributed across many IFRSs. Some Standards contain limited guidance and others quite extensive guidance that is not always consistent.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' has been developed to remedy this problem, by:

- establishing a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements
- clarifying the definition of fair value and related guidance
- enhancing disclosures about fair value measurements.

Grant Thornton International comment

For financial assets we expect the guidance to be appropriate and consistent with existing practice. The guidance will however also apply to the measurement of fair value for non-financial assets and will make a significant change to existing guidance in the applicable standards. Preparers will need to pay careful attention to the requirements in the new Standard then.

The fair value measurement framework would be based on a core principle that defines fair value as an exit price, while retaining the exchange price notion contained in the existing definition of fair value in IFRSs.

The Standard is also expected to clarify that fair value is based on a transaction taking place in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. The principal market is presumed to be the market in which an entity normally enters into a transaction for the asset or liability.

the fair value measurement framework would be based on a core principle that defines fair value as an exit price

For liabilities, the Standard will provide extensive guidance to deal with the problematic issue of measuring the fair value of a liability in the absence of a quoted price in an active market to transfer an identical liability.

Proposed disclosures in the new Standard will increase transparency about fair value measurements, including the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value.

Publication of the Standard will also increase the convergence of IFRS and US GAAP. IFRS 13, when published, is expected to be the same as the US Standard on fair value measurement apart from some minor differences in wording and style.

IASB and FASB propose to align balance sheet netting requirements

The IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) have published a proposal to establish a common approach to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).

At present, the circumstances when financial assets and financial liabilities may be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a single net amount, or as two gross amounts, differs depending on whether the entity reports using IFRS or US GAAP.

The accounting differences result in the single largest quantitative difference in reported numbers in statements of financial position prepared in accordance with IFRS or US GAAP.

The Boards are proposing that offsetting should apply only when:

- the right of set-off is enforceable at all times (including in default and bankruptcy)
- the ability to exercise this right is unconditional (that is, it does not depend on a future event)
- the entities involved intend to settle the amounts due with a single payment or simultaneously.

Provided all of these requirements are met, offsetting would be required.

Investor survey

As part of the IASB's and FASB's efforts to engage constituents in providing feedback on the proposals, the Boards are asking investors for their views on the offsetting proposals and the information those investors use in reviewing financial statements. The survey can be accessed from the IASB website (www.ifrs.org) and is open until 28 April 2011.

Grant Thornton International comment

Offsetting is an important issue for banks and financial institutions, as it is common for such entities to enter into transactions with each other because there are few appropriate counterparties. As a result, banks often have a greater number of asset and liability balances with the same counterparty compared with trading companies.

The changes proposed in the Exposure Draft are unlikely to result in significant changes for entities who currently report under IFRS, other than additional disclosures. However, for entities that report under US GAAP, especially financial institutions, the proposed changes are likely to prohibit much of the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities that is currently permitted.

IASB and FASB propose common solution for impairment accounting

The IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) have published a Supplementary Document 'Financial Instruments: Impairment'.

At present, IFRS and US GAAP account for credit losses using an incurred loss model, which requires evidence of a loss (known as a trigger event) before financial assets can be written down. This approach was criticised during the financial crisis for resulting in impairment write-downs being recognised at too late a stage.

As a result, the IASB published an Exposure Draft in November 2009, which proposed that expected losses would instead be recognised throughout the life of the loan (or other financial asset measured at amortised cost) by building up a provision over the life of the asset. Separately, the FASB also published an Exposure Draft in May 2010. The FASB Exposure Draft contained its own proposals for accounting for credit impairment.

'Financial Instruments: Impairment' is published as a Supplementary Document to those original Exposure Drafts, and primarily addresses the timing of the recognition of expected credit losses. In doing so, it seeks to find a common solution which reconciles the original proposals of the two Boards.

Allocation of expected losses

The original ED proposed that entities should recognise interest revenue, less initial expected credit losses, over the life of a financial asset by adjusting the interest rate used to calculate interest revenue. Responses indicated that this was operationally difficult to implement.

To achieve a similar outcome more simply, the Supplementary Document proposes separating the calculation of interest rates from the recognition of expected losses. This is known as the 'decoupled approach'.

'Good book' – 'bad book'

The Supplementary Document makes a distinction between loans that are considered problematic (the 'bad book') and those that are not (the 'good book'). Many financial institutions adopt such an approach in practice.

The Supplementary Document proposes separate methods to recognise expected losses for these groups. For the 'good book', expected losses are recognised over time, using a 'time-proportional' approach. For the 'bad book', expected losses are recognised immediately.

Time-proportional approach

Using the 'time-proportional' approach, an allowance is calculated as a portion of the remaining lifetime expected losses on the portfolio. The portion is determined on the basis of the age of the portfolio.

Minimum 'good book' allowance

A potential consequence of recognising a time-proportional amount for the 'good book' is that actual losses occurring could exceed the allowance balance at the time of the loss. For example, this might occur if a portfolio has a concentration of loans that are expected to default early in their life.

To address this concern, the Supplementary Document proposes setting a minimum allowance balance (a floor). The allowance balance for the 'good book' will therefore be the greater of:

- the time-proportional amount, and
- the expected losses for the foreseeable future (the floor).

The Supplementary Document only addresses impairment in the context of open portfolios of financial assets, as this is held to be the most operationally complex area. The application of the proposals to individual instruments, trade receivables and closed portfolios will be considered at a later date.

The table on the opposite page summarises the main proposals in the Supplementary Document.

Grant Thornton International comment

While we support a converged solution to the issue of impairment accounting, we feel that the approach laid out in the Supplementary Document suffers from the lack of a cohesive concept and principle. Specifically we believe that the Boards must clearly define and agree on what the allowance for loan losses should represent or measure. For example, should the allowance represent all expected future losses that may occur, losses expected in the foreseeable future, or some other measure?

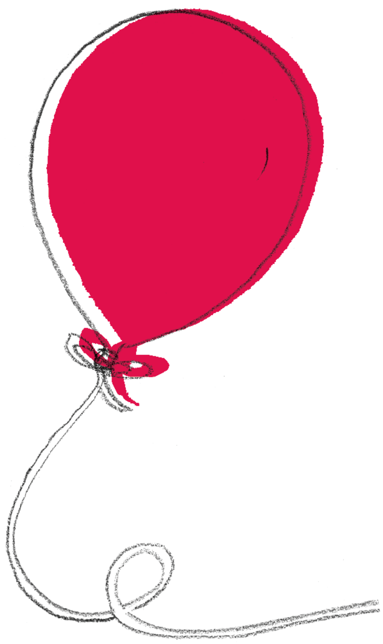
IASB to make changes to IAS 19 for defined benefit plans

The IASB is soon to issue an amended version of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'. The amendments are aimed at improving the recognition, presentation, and disclosure of defined benefit plans. They will not address the measurement of defined benefit plans however.

the amendments are expected to eliminate the 'corridor' method, under which it was possible to defer gains or losses on a defined benefit plan

The changes are expected to result in:

- immediate recognition of all estimated changes in the cost of providing defined benefits and all changes in the value of plan assets. This would eliminate the various methods currently in IAS 19, including the 'corridor' method, that allow deferral of some of those gains or losses
- a new presentation approach to distinguishing the different types of gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans.



SMEIG publishes its first draft guidance

The SME Implementation Group (SMEIG), responsible for assisting the IASB on matters related to the implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), has published for public comment its first draft guidance on the IFRS for SMEs.

The draft guidance considers whether a parent entity that itself does not have public accountability may present its separate financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs if it is part of a group that is required (or elects) to present consolidated financial statements in accordance with full IFRSs.

The draft guidance concludes that if a parent entity itself does not have public accountability, it may present its separate financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs.

IFRS Monitoring Board launches governance review

The IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board has released a document 'Consultative Report on the Review of the IFRS Foundation's Governance' for public comment.

The fundamental question of this review is whether the current governance structure effectively promotes the standard-setter's primary mission of setting high quality, globally accepted standards as set forth in the Constitution of the IFRS Foundation, and whether the standard-setter is appropriately independent yet accountable. The primary focus is on institutional aspects relating to governance, in particular the composition and the respective responsibilities and roles of the Monitoring Board, Trustees and the IASB.

Indian partner in Financier Worldwide round-table

Sai Venkateshwaran, the IFRS practice leader for Grant Thornton India, participated in a round-table organised by Financier Worldwide in February.

The round-table considered regional trends in IFRS over the last year as well as the challenges faced by countries that are currently rolling out IFRS. Venkateshwaran noted that the move to IFRS will involve a change of mindset for some, adding that "it will constantly make the preparer rethink whether the accounting reflects the substance of the transaction and whether the principles have been correctly applied".

US member firm's construction, real estate and hospitality practice sponsors convergence webcasts

The construction, real estate and hospitality practice of Grant Thornton LLP, our US member firm, presented webcasts on changes to lease accounting and revenue recognition in March.

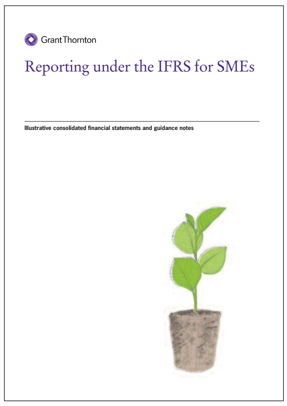
In the first webcast, companies that buy, sell, build or lease real estate were invited to listen to Gary Illiano, National Office Partner and Kirk Rogers, Partner, Southeast Regional Construction, Real Estate and Hospitality practice leader, who discussed 'Changes to Lease Accounting: Should you prepare for the end of off-balance sheet accounting?'.

In the second webcast, Lynne Triplett, National Office Partner and Kirk Rogers, Partner, Southeast Regional Construction, Real Estate and Hospitality practice leader spoke on 'Changes to Revenue Recognition Accounting: Understand the if, when and how'.

GTI IFRS team issues Reporting under the IFRS for SMEs

The Grant Thornton International IFRS team has issued a new publication entitled 'Reporting under the IFRS for SMEs'.

The publication sets out a realistic illustration of financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs, along with extensive guidance notes to explain the underlying requirements and alternative disclosure and presentation approaches available.



Appointments

France
Congratulations to Gilles Hengoat, Grant Thornton France, who has been elected vice-chair to the Département des Marches Financiers which focuses on the audit of public companies. Gilles will automatically become chairman in two year's time.

New Zealand
Simon Carey, a partner in the Christchurch office of our New Zealand member firm, has been appointed to the country's inaugural External Reporting Board (XRB). The XRB will be responsible for all aspect of financial reporting, and for accounting and auditing standards-setting in New Zealand.

South Africa
Frank Timmins, Head of Risk Management and Professional Standards at Grant Thornton South Africa, has been appointed as a Board member to the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors.

New Zealand firm hosts Hedge Accounting presentation

On 1 February 2011, the Auckland Office of Grant Thornton New Zealand hosted a presentation for its clients on the IASB Exposure Draft 'Hedge Accounting'. The keynote speaker was Martin Friedhoff, who is the Technical Principal leading this project for the IASB.

Martin explained that, in coming to New Zealand, his primary objective was to seek feedback on how the Exposure Draft could be improved so that he could recommend changes to the Board. He noted that a significant amount of economic hedging takes place in New Zealand, but many companies do not apply hedge accounting in their financial statements. This reflects the demands of complying with the rules-based approach in IAS 39.

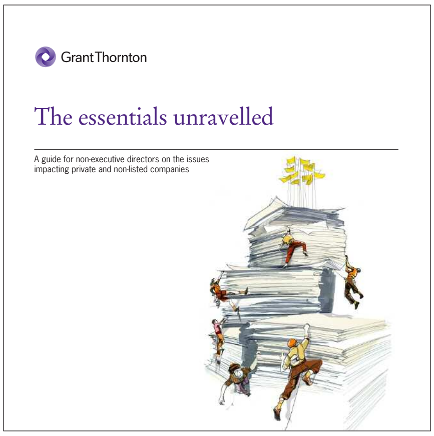
Mark Hucklesby, New Zealand's National Technical Director, said "Martin's visit highlighted the critical need for companies in New Zealand and throughout the Asia/Pacific region to provide submissions to the IASB. He also commented on the increasing influence this part of the world is likely to have on global standard setting, a comment that was echoed by Sir David Tweedie during his recent visit to Australia".

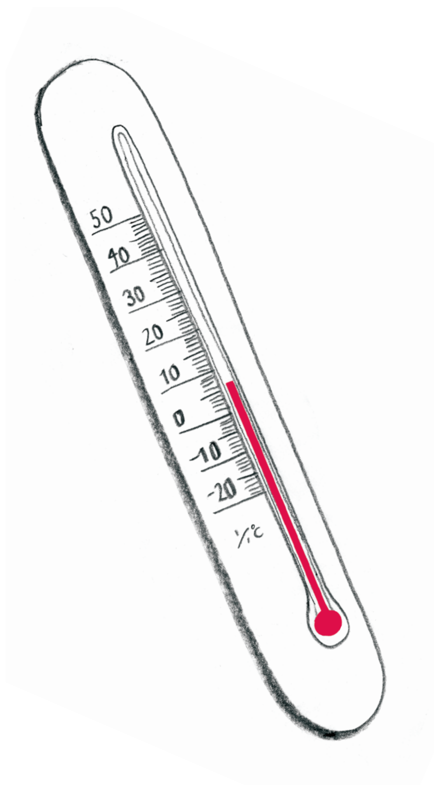
UK firm issues guide for non-executive directors

Our UK member firm has issued a guide entitled 'The essentials unravelled: A guide for non-executive directors on potential problem areas', which looks at aspects of annual reporting under IFRS.

The guide is intended to highlight some of the key issues that Grant Thornton clients are having to deal with currently and provides a reference for non-executive directors to help them focus on what they need to address.

The guide can be downloaded from Grant Thornton UK's website (www.grant-thornton.co.uk)





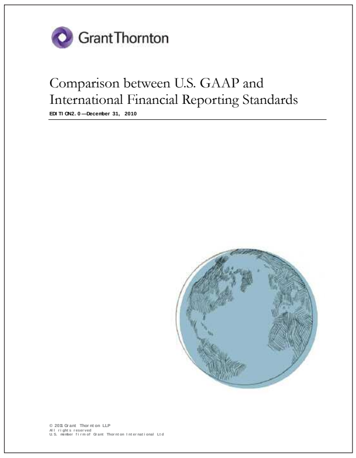
US GAAP versus IFRS comparison guide updated

Our US member firm has updated its publication ‘Comparison between US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards’.

The publication is intended to help readers identify the major areas of similarity and difference between current US GAAP and IFRS. It will also assist those new to either US GAAP or IFRS to gain an appreciation of their major requirements.

Edition 2.0 of the publication has been updated for standards issued through to 31 December 2010.

The guide can be downloaded from Grant Thornton LLP’s website (www.grantthornton.com).



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 Singapore’s representative:

Kon Yin Tong, Singapore

Kon Yin Tong is Grant Thornton Singapore’s partner in charge of professional standards. With 25 years of experience in public practice and retaining client facing responsibilities, Yin Tong tackles the multi-faceted issues in adopting financial reporting from many perspectives. He is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore’s Financial Reporting Committee and is a member of the corporate and accounting regulator in Singapore. He has championed the adoption of IFRS for SMEs locally for the last 5 years, with the Standard effective in Singapore in January 2011.

Round-up

Australia launches global questionnaire on the initial accounting for intangible assets acquired in a business combination

The Australian Accounting Standards Board in conjunction with the Australian Government has launched a global questionnaire for preparers, advisors, auditors and regulators of general purpose financial statements.

The questionnaire seeks to gather information for the purposes of a post-implementation review of the principles in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' with respect to the initial accounting for intangible assets acquired in a business combination. The objective is to:

(a) identify any improvements that could be made to these principles; and

(b) determine whether the principles would be appropriate for the initial accounting for internally generated intangible assets.

The questionnaire, which is expected to take about 20-30 minutes to complete, can be accessed via https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/XYH98C5. It is open to 17 June 2011.

Project to reduce the volume of IFRS disclosure is launched

In response to a request from the IASB, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland and the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants have started work on a project to reduce the volume of disclosure requirements in IFRS.

The project will review the levels of existing disclosure requirements and recommend deletions and changes to those requirements.

Sir David Tweedie addresses the US Chamber of Commerce on the future of financial reporting

On March 10, 2011, Sir David Tweedie, Chairman of the IASB, addressed the US Chamber of Commerce on 'The Future of Financial Reporting: Convergence or Not?'.

During his remarks, he noted that everyone knows that there cannot be a global system without US acceptance of IFRSs. He went on to reiterate the case on the pressing need for the United States to commit itself this year to a clear, defined, and workable timetable for the incorporation and use of IFRSs.

IFRS Foundation to establish Asia-Oceania liaison office in Tokyo

The IFRS Foundation, the oversight body of the IASB, has announced its intention to open an office in Tokyo for enhanced liaison in the Asia-Oceania region. While the IASB technical staff will remain based in London, the establishment of the Tokyo office will expand opportunities for direct contact between the IFRS Foundation and its stakeholders in the region.

IFRS Taxonomy 2011

The IFRS Foundation has published the IFRS Taxonomy 2011. The IFRS Taxonomy is a translation of IFRSs into XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language).

XBRL is rapidly becoming the format of choice for the electronic filing of financial information. By providing the IFRS Taxonomy, the IFRS Foundation is seeking to address the demand for an electronic standard to transmit IFRS financial information.

The 2011 taxonomy is consistent with IFRSs as issued by the IASB at 1 January 2011, and contains XBRL tags for all IFRS disclosure requirements.

Call for listed IFRS filers to participate in a voluntary XBRL Detailed Tagging Task Force

The IFRS Foundation is establishing a task force to examine detailed XBRL tagging in IFRS financial statements, and is looking to work directly with preparers from listed companies from different industries and regions. The task force will be a means for the Foundation to engage with stakeholders and obtain feedback on the usability of the IFRS Taxonomy for filers and for users of filed XBRL content in the context of detailed note tagging.

Round-up: Convergence

Russia moves to adopt IFRS

The Russian Ministry of Finance has moved towards endorsing IFRS for use in Russia. While no official implementation dates have been announced, it is expected that the date of transition to IFRSs for Russian first-time adopters will be 1 January 2012. The use of IFRS will only be required for companies preparing consolidated financial statements which have publicly traded securities, or which are banks and insurance companies.

Chinese, Japanese and Korean standard setters sign Memorandum of Understanding

Following a meeting in January 2011, the standard setters of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea have signed a Memorandum of Understanding which seeks to strengthen and reinforce communication and cooperation between them over the next several years.

India issues converged accounting standards

The Indian Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued 35 Indian Accounting Standards that are converged with IFRS. The Indian standards are based on IFRSs, but include some changes which are noted in an appendix to each standard. A 'phased implementation' of the Standards is expected to be announced once certain tax and other issues have been resolved.

United States and Japan meet to discuss convergence

Representatives of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board met in February. The meeting was the latest in a series of discussions aimed at enhancing dialogue between the two Boards. The Boards discussed a number of IASB projects as they pursued a shared goal of globally converged accounting standards.

FASB consults on hedge accounting

The US Financial Accounting Standards Board has issued a Discussion Paper on how to improve, simplify, and converge its current financial reporting requirements for hedging activities.

Among other things, the FASB Discussion Paper asks stakeholders whether the proposals contained in the IASB Exposure Draft 'Hedge Accounting' would be a suitable starting point for this process.

EFRAG and UK Accounting Standards Board Discussion Paper: Considering the effects of accounting standards

The European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) and the UK Accounting Standards Board have published a Discussion Paper 'Considering the effects of accounting standards'.

The Discussion Paper includes recommendations aimed at improving the way in which accounting standard setters develop and implement standards. In particular, it looks at how an analysis of the anticipated effects of a new IFRS or a major amendment to an IFRS could be systematically implemented by the IASB when carrying out their due process.

The European Securities and Markets Authority issues summaries of IFRS decisions

The European Securities and Markets Authority, the successor body to the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR), has issued summaries of its IFRS decisions on the classification of financial liabilities, government grants, presentation of financial instruments, income tax, classification in the cash flow statement, intangible assets and share-based payments. The report is available on their website (www.esma.europa.eu).

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 January 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 January 2009

Title	Full title of Standard or Interpretation	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after	Early adoption permitted?
IFRS Practice Statement	Management Commentary: A framework for presentation	No effective date as non-mandatory guidance	Not applicable
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2013	Yes (extensive transitional rules apply)
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
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

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

Title	Full title of Standard or Interpretation	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after	Early adoption permitted?
IFRS 1	Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters (Amendments to IFRS 1)	1 January 2010	Yes
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 (Revised 2008)	1 July 2009	Yes (but must be applied in 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
IAS 32 and IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	1 January 2009	Yes (but must be applied in conjunction with related amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 7 and IFRIC 2)
IFRS 1 and IAS 27	Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2009	Yes
IFRS 7	Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	1 January 2009	Yes
IFRS 2	Amendment to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations	1 January 2009	Yes
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2009	Yes
IAS 23	Amendments to IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	1 January 2009	Yes
IFRS 8	Operating Segments	1 January 2009	Yes
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	1 January 2009	Yes
Various	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2008	1 January 2009 (unless otherwise stated)	Yes

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
Exposure Draft	Asset and Liability Offsetting	28 April 2011

Grant Thornton

www.gti.org