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International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments and interpretations (IFRICs) first mandatory applicable for periods beginning 1 August 2015

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 July 2014 (1 January 2015 for EU preparers)	Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011 – 2013 cycle	These improvements form part of the IASB's annual improvement process which is designed to make necessary, but not urgent, amendments to IFRSs. The amendments relate to: • IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – meaning of "effective IFRSs"; • IFRS 3 Business Combinations – scope exceptions for joint ventures; • IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement – scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exceptions); and • IAS 40 Investment Property – clarifying the interrelationship between IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.
1 July 2014 (1 February 2015 for EU preparers)	Amendments to IAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	The amendments provide a more straight-forward alternative for the accounting of contributions from employees and third parties to defined benefit plans when the contributions payable in a particular period are linked solely to the employee's service rendered in that period. The guidance would be applicable, for example, to accounting for employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.
1 July 2014 (1 February 2015 for EU preparers)	Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle	These improvements form part of the IASB's annual improvement process which is designed to make necessary, but not urgent, amendments to IFRSs. The amendments relate to: • IFRS 2 Share-based Payment - definition of vesting condition; • IFRS 3 Business Combinations – accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination; • IFRS 8 Operating Segments – aggregation of operating segments and reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets; • IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement – short-term receivables and payables; • IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - revaluation method – proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation; • IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures - key management personnel; and • IAS 38 Intangible Assets – revaluation method – proportionate restatement of accumulated amortisation.

International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments and interpretations (IFRICs) not yet mandatory but EU endorsed and available for early adoption for periods beginning 1 August 2015

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 January 2016	Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	The amendments ensure that preparers do not use revenue-based methods to calculate charges for the depreciation or amortisation of items of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. This is because a revenue-based method reflects a pattern of economic benefits being generated from the asset, rather than the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.
1 January 2016	Amendment to IFRS 11: Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation	The amendment has added guidance to IFRS 11 on accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendment states that acquirers of such interests shall apply the relevant principles on business combination accounting in IFRS 3 and other Standards, and disclose the relevant information specified in these Standards for business combinations.
1 January 2016	Bearer Plants: Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 41	Bearer plants are a class of biological assets that, once mature, are held by an entity solely to grow produce over their productive life. IAS 41 Agriculture requires all biological assets that are related to agricultural activity, including bearer plants, to be measured at fair value less costs to sell. This requirement is based on the principle that biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement. However, once mature, bearer plants no longer undergo significant biological transformation. Furthermore, their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendment states that bearer plants are accounted for by IAS 16 instead of IAS 41, thus permitting the use of either a cost model or a revaluation model. The produce growing on the bearer plants would remain under the fair value model in IAS 41.

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 January 2016	Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 cycle	These improvements form part of the IASB's annual improvement process which is designed to make necessary, but not urgent, amendments to IFRSs. The amendments relate to: • IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations -Changes in methods of disposal; • IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts and applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to condensed interim financial statements; • IAS 19 Employee Benefits - regional market issue; and • IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of information "elsewhere in the interim financial report".
1 January 2016	Amendments to IAS 27: Separate Financial Statements	The amendments to IAS 27 allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate (parent only) financial statements. The IASB expects the change to reduce compliance costs for many entities, while providing information helpful to an assessment of the investor's net assets and profit or loss.
1 January 2016	Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements	The amendments address some of the concerns expressed about existing presentation and disclosure requirements relating to the use of judgement when preparing their financial statements. The amendments ; • Clarify the materiality requirements in IAS 1; • Clarify that specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position can be disaggregated; • Add requirements for how an entity should present subtotals in the above statements; • Clarify that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes; and • Remove potentially unhelpful guidance in IAS 1 for identifying a significant accounting policy.

International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments and interpretations (IFRICs) not yet mandatory and not yet EU endorsed so not yet available for early adoption

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 January 2016 (not yet endorsed by EU)	Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	The amendments clarify three issues about the application of the requirement for investment entities to measure subsidiaries at fair value instead of consolidating them. The amendments are to: • Confirm that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements continues to apply to subsidiaries of an investment entity that are themselves parent entities; • Clarify when an investment entity parent should consolidate a subsidiary that provides investment-related services instead of measuring that subsidiary at fair value; and • Simplify the application of the equity method for an entity that is not itself an investment entity but that has an interest in an associate that is an investment entity.
1 January 2017 (not yet endorsed by EU)	Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	The amendments clarifies how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value and the requirement to consider if tax losses are restricted in their use (for example capital losses not available to offset trading profits) when considering the value of a deferred tax asset.
1 January 2017 (not yet endorsed by EU)	Amendments to IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows Disclosure Initiative	The amendments respond to requests from investors for improved disclosures about changes in liabilities arising from financing activities by introducing a reconciliation of debt balances (not quite the same as an old FRS 1 'net debt reconciliation' but pretty close).

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1 January 2018 (not yet endorsed by EU)	IFRS 9: Financial Instruments	This is part of a project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. In November 2009, the IASB published IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which covered the classification and measurement of financial assets. In October 2010 the requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9. In November 2013 the IASB has issued hedge accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39 covering general hedge accounting requirements. The requirements use a principles-based model which will more closely align hedge accounting with an entity's risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures. The requirements also include enhanced presentation and new disclosure requirements. Further amendments have been issued relating to the introduction of a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) measurement category for debt instruments that would be based on an entity's business model and expected credit losses are to be recognised on all financial instruments within the scope of the amendment from when they are originated or purchased. Full lifetime expected credit losses are recognised when a financial instrument deteriorates significantly in credit quality.
1 January 2018 (not yet endorsed by EU)	IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The standard represents a single revenue recognition standard to be applied across various industries. The standard replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IAS 18 Revenue. The core principle of the Standard is for companies to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Standard also requires enhanced disclosures about revenue, provides guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improves guidance for multiple-element arrangements. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers; the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. On 22 July 2015, The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) confirmed a one-year deferral of the effective date of the revenue Standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to 1 January 2018.

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 January 2018 (not yet endorsed by EU)	Amendments to IFRS 2: Classification and measurement of share-based payments	The amendments clarify three issues arising in the accounting of share-based payment transactions. The clarifications and amendments deal with: • Accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition • Classification and disclosures of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations • Accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled
1 January 2018 (not yet endorsed by EU)	Clarifications to IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The amendments clarify how the principles in IFRS 15 should be applied and specifically cover how to: • Identify a performance obligation in a contract; • Determine whether the company is a principal or an agent; and • Determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognised at a point in time or over time. There are also two additional reliefs that have been introduced when first adopting IFRS 15.
1 January 2019 (not yet endorsed by EU)	IFRS 16: Leases	The standard replaces IAS 17 Leases and has the effect of bringing almost all leases onto the balance sheet in a manner similar to the current 'finance lease' treatment. Short term leases (with a term of no more than 12 months) and low value leases (not specifically defined so may vary by entity, as a rule of thumb $5k total payments) will remain consistent with current 'operating lease' treatment. Service contracts will also need to be accounted for separately from lease components of a contract. Early adoption only permitted if IFRS 15 also adopted.

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
1 January 2016 (EU will not endorse this interim standard and so this standard will not be available for adoption)	IFRS 14: Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Many jurisdictions applying IFRS have industry sectors that are subject to rate regulation, such as the transportation and the utilities sectors. Rate regulation can have a significant impact on the timing and amount of an entity's revenue. Existing IFRS does not provide any specific guidance for rate regulated activities. The IASB has issued this interim standard to allow entities that currently recognise regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities in accordance with their previous GAAP to continue to recognise the effects of rate regulation under IFRSs until the longer term rate-regulated activities project is completed. IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts is effective from 1 January 2016, with early application permitted.
Postponed pending wider review, will not be EU endorsed	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	The amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of a subsidiary. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised on the loss of control of a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not), including cases in which the investor retains joint control of, or significant influence over, the investee.
1 January 2017; Earlier application is permitted provided all amendments are applied at the same time (not expected to be endorsed)	Comprehensive review of the IFRS for small and medium-sized entities (SMEs)	The IASB has completed a comprehensive review and concluded that the IFRS for SMEs required little change. However, some areas were identified where targeted improvements could be made. The most significant changes, which relate to transactions commonly encountered by SMEs, are: • Permitting SMEs to revalue property, plant and equipment; and • Aligning the main recognition and measurement requirements for deferred income tax with IFRS. The majority of the amendments clarify existing requirements or add supporting guidance, rather than change the underlying requirements in the IFRS for SMEs. Consequently, for most SMEs and users of their financial statements, the amendments are expected to improve understanding of the existing requirements, without having a significant effect on an SMEs' financial reporting practices and financial statements.

Other requirements and guidance

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
n/a	Reminders for half-yearly and annual financial reports following the EU referendum	On 12 July 2016 following the 'Brexit' vote the FRC issued a reminder to preparers of half year and annual financial reports over how disclosure could be impacted primarily in the business model (mandatory for full list companies only) and principal risks and uncertainties (mandatory for all non-small companies). Full details available: https://www.frc.org.uk/News-and-Events/FRC-Press/Press/2016/July/Reminders-for-half-yearly-and-annual-financial-rep.aspx
n/a, register required to be kept from 6 April 2016 and filed at Companies House with first 'annual return' filed after 30 June 2016	Register of Persons of Significant Control (PSC)	The PSC register is part of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 and requires all UK companies (other than publicly traded companies) and limited liability partnerships (LLPs) to identify and record relevant persons who ultimately have significant control of the company/LLP. In short a PSC holds either 25% of the shares/voting rights/surplus assets of an LLP on winding up, or has the right to, or actually does exercise significant influence, all directly or indirectly For further information – Please see the Intranet link below for the Summary and Detailed Guidance notes on this subject: http://intranet/smii/s00cont.asp?shid=5902
1 January 2016	Government legislation on accounting requirements for small entities	The statutory instrument, *The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015* (SI 2015/980) covers implementation of the EU Accounting Directive in respect of companies and 'qualifying partnerships'. The statutory instrument, *The Limited Liability Partnerships, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Audit) Regulations 2016* (SI 2016/575) covers the implementation of the EU Accounting Directive for LLPs. The regulations will change many aspects of small entity accounting including: • The small and medium entity size limits and definition of ineligible group such that subsidiaries of AIM listed groups will no longer automatically be excluded from small or medium company classifications • The number of mandatory notes in small entity financial statements • Give entities in the same group as a public company which is not a traded company access to the small or medium-sized entities regimes • The requirements in respect of abbreviated accounts Early adoption, with one exception covering audit exemptions, will be permitted for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2015.

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
Accounts approved on or after 1 July 2015	The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015- disclosure of related undertakings	For accounts approved on or after 1 July 2015, UK companies will no longer have the option to include reduced disclosures in relation to their related undertakings in the notes to their annual accounts with the full list of undertakings appended to the annual return. Regulation 5(13) repeals section 410 of the Act with the effect that it will no longer be possible for a company to disclose relevant information about related companies (for instance, its subsidiaries) in its annual return - such information (where required) will have to be disclosed in the annual accounts. Each company is required to disclose in its accounts **a full list of all its subsidiary undertakings**, regardless of the length of the list or the materiality of the subsidiaries and not just list the 'principal' subsidiaries in the accounts.
Various implementation dates from May 2015 to October 2016 *NB: Some dates now delayed*	The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015	The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act received Royal Assent in July 2015 and has a number of impacts on UK companies including the following: • Bearer shares have been abolished and any existing shares must be surrendered within 9 months of May 2015 • Changes in filing of statutory documentation with Companies House and published information (such as date of birth of directors) • Requirement for companies from April 2016 (was due to be January 2016) to maintain a register of 'people with significant control' to be filed with Companies House from June 2016 (was due to be April 2016) – see above • Annual returns to be replaced with a 'check and confirm' statement to be filed at least once every 12 months with effect from June 2016 (was due to be April 2016). Further details are available at this link
Financial periods on or after 17 June 2016	FRC Consultation: Enhancing Confidence in Audit	In September 2015, as part of FRC's ongoing work to enhance justifiable confidence in audit through implementation of the EU Audit Regulation and Directive, FRC has published a consultation on revisions to Ethical and Auditing Standards, the UK Corporate Governance Code, related Guidance on Audit Committees and provisions for Small Entities. In April 2016 the FRC published 'final draft' versions of updated UK Corporate Governance Code and the associated Guidance on Audit Committees, Ethical and Auditing Standards subject to UK legal implementation.
Not applicable	FRC letters: Year end advice	Two letters have been written to preparers of accounts, firstly aimed at smaller listed companies available here and secondly to larger listed companies available here. These letters have been followed up with a letter to audit committee chairs available here and to investors available here Both provide reminders to companies of recent FRC guidance and announcement such as relating to the 'clear and concise' initiative.

Effective for periods beginning on or after:	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
Non-mandatory, effective now	Guidance on the Going Concern Basis of Accounting and Reporting on Solvency and Liquidity Risks (for companies that do not apply the UK Corporate Governance Code)	The FRC issued in April 2016 guidance to help management to assess the going concern basis of accounting and solvency/liquidity risk. This best practice guidance (non-mandatory) is designed for all companies required to make disclosures on the going concern basis of accounting in their financial statements and on principal risks and uncertainties within their strategic report, except those that are required or choose voluntarily to apply the UK Corporate Governance Code. Although this guidance is not primarily directed to small and micro-companies there may be some aspects that are of relevance as their financial statements are still required to give true and fair view This guidance is intended to serve as a practical guide for directors including the factors to consider when assessing the going concern basis of accounting and principal risks; guidance on the assessment period and a summary of reporting requirements.

Exposure drafts issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Status	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
Standard being drafted, expected 2017	Revised standard: Insurance contracts	The proposed standard is for all insurers, in all jurisdictions, should apply to all contract types on a consistent basis. The current proposals include: • Estimates updated to reflect current market-based information • Discount rate reflects characteristics of the cash flows of the contract • Measurement of insurance contract reflects time value where significant • Measurement reflects information about full range of possible outcomes
Project absorbed into IFRS 13 post implementation review	Exposure draft: Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements, IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and IAS 36 Impairment of Assets - Proposals for measuring quoted investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at fair value	The proposed amendments aim to address questions received on: • The unit of account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and on the fair value measurement when those investments are quoted in an active market (quoted investments); and • The measurement of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units (CGUs) on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal when they correspond to entities that are quoted in an active market (quoted CGUs). The proposed amendments clarify that an entity should measure the fair value of quoted investments and quoted CGUs as the product of the quoted price for the individual financial instruments that make up the investments held by the entity and the quantity of financial instruments. Following the research conducted this project has been absorbed into the IFRS 13 PIR and will only receive further work if this is considered a critical area.
Re-deliberations expected 2016	Exposure draft: amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities	The proposed amendments are designed to improve presentation in financial statements by clarifying the criteria for the classification of a liability as either current or non-current. The proposed amendments do this by: a. Clarifying that the classification of a liability as either current or non-current is based on the entity's rights at the end of the reporting period; and b. Making clear the link between the settlement of the liability and the outflow of resources from the entity.

Status	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
No proposed effective date*	Exposure draft: Re-measurement on a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement/availability of a refund from a defined Benefit Plan (Proposed amendments to IAS 19 and IFRIC 14)	The exposure draft is to clarify: • The calculation of current service cost and net interest when an entity re-measures the net defined benefit liability (asset) when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs; and • Whether a trustee's power to augment benefits or to wind up a plan affects the employer's unconditional right to a refund and thus, in accordance with IFRIC 14, restricts recognition of an asset The project direction is being considered by the IASB. *ED did not contain a proposed effective date. However, the ED proposes that the amendments would be applied retrospectively and that early application should be permitted.
1 January 2018	Exposure draft: Temporary measures relating to the effective dates for IFRS 9 and the new insurance contracts Standard	On 9 December 2015 the IASB issued an exposure draft covering temporary measures to address concerns about issues arising from implementing the financial instruments Standard (i.e. IFRS 9) before the new insurance contracts Standard (I.e. IFRS 4) comes into effect. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments has an effective date of 1 January 2018. The insurance contracts Standard IFRS 4 is currently being deliberated by the IASB and a final Standard is expected to be issued in 2017 however this Standard will likely not be effective before 2020. The amendments are expected to be issued in September 2016. The exposure draft • Proposes amending IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts to give companies whose business model is to predominantly issue insurance contracts the option to defer the effective date of IFRS 9 until 2021 (the 'deferral approach'). • Would also give insurers who implement IFRS 9 the option to remove from profit or loss some of the accounting mismatches and temporary volatility that could occur before the new insurance contracts Standard is implemented (the 'overlay approach').
No proposed effective date*	Exposure draft: Definition of a Business and Accounting for Previously Held Investments (proposed amendments to IFRS 3 and IFRS 11)	The exposure draft proposes amendments to provide: • Clearer application guidance to help distinguish between a business and a group of assets when applying IFRS 3; and • Clarification on how an entity should account for previously held interests in a business, if acquiring control, or joint control, of that business The exposure draft is open for comments until 31 October 2016. *ED does not contain a proposed effective date. However, the ED proposes that the amendments would be applied prospectively and that early application should be permitted.

Status	Pronouncement	Brief summary of requirements
TBC	Proposed interpretation: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (IAS 12 *Income Taxes)*	On 21 October 2015, IFRIC published a proposed interpretation regarding the guidance for how uncertainty about a tax treatment should be reflected in the accounting for income tax which was not specifically covered in IAS 12. The proposed interpretation proposes that: • An entity is required to determine its taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates based on whether it is probable that the tax authorities, which includes for the UK HMRC as well as relevant tribunals and courts, will accept the uncertain tax treatment and the entity will re-assess its judgement and estimation if facts or circumstances change; • An entity is required to use judgement to determine whether each uncertain tax treatment should be considered independently, or whether some uncertain tax treatments should be considered together; • Full retrospective application is permitted, if an entity can do that without using hindsight. This draft interpretation does not change any existing requirements or introduce new disclosure requirements in IAS 12. Comments received are now being considered.
TBC (proposed 1 January 2018)	Proposed interpretation: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations (IAS 21)	On 21 October 2015, IFRIC published a proposed interpretation regarding which exchange rate to use in circumstances in which consideration in foreign currency was received or paid in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income. Comments received are now being considered. The proposed interpretation: • Proposes that the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the spot exchange rate used to translate assets, income and expenses (or part of it) is the earlier of the date it is recognised in the financial statements or the date of prepayment for it; • On initial application, this interpretation can be used either retrospectively or prospectively; This interpretation does not apply to those related assets, income or expenses that are required to be recognised initially at its fair value. Comments received have been considered and the interpretation is expected to be ratified in Q4 2016.