# ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK



The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa and the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee.

Tongaat Hulett has adopted all the new or revised accounting pronouncements as issued by the IASB which were effective for Tongaat Hulett for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards had no recognition and measurement impact on the financial results.

## BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and of its subsidiaries. The results of subsidiaries are included from the date effective control was acquired and up to the date effective control ceased. Investments in joint operations are accounted for on the proportionate consolidation method from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal. All material inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated. Special purpose entities which were established in a black economic empowerment transaction have been, and will continue to be, consolidated, while Tongaat Hulett carries a residual risk in these entities.

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from Tongaat Hulett's equity therein. The interests of minority shareholders is initially measured at the date of acquisition at the minority's proportion of the net fair value of the assets and liabilities consolidated and thereafter, the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of acquisition. Losses applicable to the minority in excess of the minority's interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of Tongaat Hulett, except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation and the financial ability to cover such losses.

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, including refurbishment, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the assets. Interest and other costs incurred on major capital projects are capitalised until all the activities necessary to prepare assets for their intended use are substantially complete.

Assets held under finance lease agreements are capitalised at fair value and the corresponding liabilities to the lessor are raised. Lease finance charges are charged to profit or loss over the term of the relevant lease using the effective interest rate method. Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. All other fixed assets, including major factory overhaul costs, are depreciated and charged to profit or loss over their expected useful lives to estimated residual values at rates appropriate to their use. Maintenance expenditure on the company's sugar mills, following the cessation of crushing for the season, is carried forward as a current asset and charged against the following season's income. Where significant parts of a fixed asset item have different useful lives to the item itself, these component parts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The methods of depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

During the year under review, property, plant and equipment were depreciated on the straight line basis, using the rates set out below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural land improvements | 50 to 99 years |
| Buildings | 30 to 50 years |
| Plant and equipment | 4 to 40 years |
| Vehicles | 4 to 12 years |
| Furniture and equipment | 3 to 10 years |

On the disposal or scrapping of property, plant and equipment, the gain or loss arising thereon is recognised in profit or loss.

## INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortised on the straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows: Software over four years, patents and licenses over four to twenty years and cane supply agreements over three to ten years. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment. When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

## GROWING CROPS

Growing crops comprise roots and standing cane. The carrying value is determined as follows:

- Roots at current replacement cost of planting and establishment amortised over the period of their productive life of between 6 and 12 years;
- Standing cane at the estimated cane price and sucrose content less harvesting, transport and over the weighbridge costs.

## GOODWILL

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain. On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

## ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Associates are those companies which are not subsidiaries or joint operations, over which Tongaat Hulett exercises significant influence. Results of associates are equity accounted. Any losses of associates are brought to account until the investment in, and loans to, such associates are written down to a nominal amount.

Thereafter, losses are accounted for only insofar as Tongaat Hulett is committed to providing financial support to such associates. The carrying value of investments in associates represents the cost of each investment including goodwill, the share of post acquisition retained income or losses and other movements in reserves.

## INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, determined in general on the first in, first out and average methods. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials, labour and appropriate overhead costs. Progress payments are deducted from work in progress where applicable. Development properties comprise land valued at cost and development expenditure attributable to unsold properties. Livestock and game are valued at fair value less costs to sell, in accordance with IAS 41. Obsolete and slow moving inventories are identified and suitable reductions in value are made where necessary.

## MAIZE PURCHASE CONSTRUCTIVE OBLIGATIONS

Certain maize purchase commitments are recognised as constructive obligations. Maize that relates to such a constructive obligation is recognised as inventory, the related liability is recognised as a current liability and, to the extent that the final purchase price includes a financing element, this is recognised as interest over the period of the obligation.

## DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available, against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill (or negative goodwill) or from the initial recognition (other than a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction, which does not affect either taxable profit or accounting profit.

A deferred tax asset is raised in respect of the unused tax losses of an entity and offset against the deferred tax liability of that entity, only where these losses may be utilised in the short term, or will not expire in terms of applicable tax legislation.

## IMPAIRMENT

At the date of each statement of financial position, Tongaat Hulett reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss, or whether there should be a reversal of an impairment loss recognised in prior years. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of its net selling price and its value in use, is assessed in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss or reversal thereof, if any.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be greater than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is increased to its recoverable amount, which shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss as exceptional.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure on research is charged to profit or loss in the year in which it is incurred. Development costs are reviewed annually and are expensed if they do not qualify for capitalisation. The amount of development cost recognised as an asset is amortised over the estimated useful life of the related development, but not exceeding five years.

## REVENUE

Revenue comprises sales arising from normal trading activities excluding intra-group transactions and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of the goods are transferred to the buyer. In the determination of revenue, cash and settlement discounts, rebates and VAT are excluded. Land sales include the sale of township properties and large land sales. Large land sales are generally significant in extent and comprises of land that is at various stages of the land conversion process. In respect of the sale of township properties, sales are recognised when the relevant agreements are unconditional and binding on the purchaser, the purchaser has paid a meaningful deposit or has made arrangements to secure payment of the purchase price, zoning and final conditions of establishment have been obtained and servicing arrangements and costs are substantially finalised. Large land sales are recognised when the relevant agreements are unconditional and binding on the purchaser and the purchaser has paid a meaningful deposit or has made arrangements to secure payment of the purchase price, any costs to be incurred can be measured reliably and where applicable, the relevant planning approval stage has been achieved.

## FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The functional currency of each entity within Tongaat Hulett is determined based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are translated at the rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position.

Gains and losses arising on exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

The financial statements of entities whose functional currencies are different from Tongaat Hulett's presentation currency which, because of its primary operating activities, is South African Rand, are translated as follows:

- Assets, including goodwill, and liabilities at exchange rates ruling at the date of the statement of financial position;
- Income and expense items at the average exchange rates for the period; and
- Equity items at the exchange rate ruling when they arose.

Resulting exchange differences are classified as a foreign currency translation reserve and recognised in other comprehensive income.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

***Recognition***

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position for as long as Tongaat Hulett is a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases of derivatives are recognised on trade date and sales are recognised on settlement date. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets or liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

***Measurement***
Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as follows:

- Trade and other receivables originated by Tongaat Hulett are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, after deducting accumulated impairment losses. Receivables with no fixed maturity are held at cost.
- Held-to-maturity investments are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method after deducting accumulated impairment losses.
- Fair value through profit or loss financial assets, available-for-sale and cash equivalent investments are held at fair value.
- Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for held-for-trading financial liabilities and derivatives, which are held at fair value.
- Unlisted investments are recorded at cost.

***Gains or losses on subsequent measurement***
Gains or losses on subsequent measurement of financial instruments that are carried at fair value, and are not part of a hedging relationship, are accounted for as follows:

- Fair value through profit or loss financial assets are recognised in profit or loss for the year.
- Available for sale and cash equivalent investments are taken to other comprehensive income until the financial asset is disposed of, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is included in profit or loss for the year.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories:

- Fair value hedges, which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset, liability or firm commitment; and
- Cash flow hedges, which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.

In relation to fair value hedges, which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, any gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument to fair value is recognised in profit or loss for the year. Any gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in profit or loss for the year.

In relation to cash flow hedges, which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss for the period. For cash flow hedges affecting future transactions, the gains or losses, which are recognised in other comprehensive income, are transferred to profit or loss in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. Where the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income is included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

***Set-off***
Where the redemption of debt, raised for major capital projects, is provided for by sinking funds or financial instruments, which allow for the legal right of set-off against the debt on the repayment date, and it is expected that the debt will be settled in this way, the related income statement, statement of cash flows and statement of financial position items are set off.

***Financial guarantee contracts***
Where financial guarantee contracts are entered into, these are regarded as insurance contracts and accounted for as insurance arrangements.

## GOVERNMENT GRANTS
Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance, with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. When the conditions attaching to government grants have been complied with, they are recognised in profit or loss. When they are for expenses or losses already incurred, they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
***Retirement funds***
The assets of the defined contribution schemes are held separately from those of Tongaat Hulett and are administered and controlled by trustees. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

There was previously a defined benefit arrangement which was converted in the 2012/13 financial year to a defined contribution arrangement with the outsourcing of existing pensioner liabilities to an insurer. The Tongaat Hulett Employer Surplus Account recognised in Tongaat Hulett's financial statements relates to the allocations previously made in the defined benefit fund. The employer surplus account is being utilised for a contribution holiday and, within the regulatory framework, there is a "loan" from the pension fund to the company in respect of the employer surplus account.

***Post-retirement medical aid benefits and retirement gratuities***
Provision is made for post-retirement medical aid benefits and gratuities payable on retirement and is based on the present value of those liabilities for services rendered to date, as determined by independent actuaries. Service costs and the net interest expense or income is recognised in profit or loss. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

## SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS
The company enters into share-based payment transactions in terms of the employee share incentive schemes. The charge to profit or loss required by IFRS 2 Share-based Payment is accounted for in terms of the scheme, on the basis that the instruments are equity-settled. The total amount to be expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period is determined with reference to the fair value of the awards determined at the grant date. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of awards that are expected to become due, including taking into account the forfeiture of instruments due to resignation and these assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis. The fair value of the share-based payment is measured using a binomial tree model and/or a Monte Carlo Simulation model, as is appropriate for the various schemes.

## CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS CONCLUDED IN 2007 - 25% BEE EQUITY PARTICIPATION TRANSACTIONS

***Broad-based 18% interest held by strategic partners, cane and infrastructure communities***

In 2007, Tongaat Hulett entered into a broad-based BEE equity participation transaction which, inter-alia, included an 18% participation structure for two strategic groupings - a cane growing communities trust (Masithuthukisane Trust) together with Sangena and a land conversion communities trust (Mphakathi Trust), together with Ayavuna, through two BEE SPVs (special purpose vehicles) - the TH Infrastructure SPV (10%) and the yoMoba SPV (8%).

This was detailed in a circular to shareholders dated 18 May 2007 and approved by shareholders in June 2007. The original terms and conditions of the transaction agreements have remained in place and have not been altered since their conclusion and approval in 2007. The cost related to this 18% broad-based BEE equity participation was measured and recognised at the grant date in June 2007, resulting in a once-off IFRS 2 cost of R320 million being recognised in profit or loss in 2007.

This BEE participation structure involved the issuance of 25,1 million A preferred ordinary shares in Tongaat Hulett, which were funded by the BEE SPVs through external funding, BEE participants' funding and notional vendor finance in 2007. In accordance with the original agreements and approvals, these shares had a 7-year term, within the overall 10-year transaction period contemplated in the agreements.

In accordance with the various agreements for the 2007 BEE transaction, on the 7-year anniversary of the transaction (i.e. beginning of July 2014), the A preferred ordinary shares held by the BEE SPVs in Tongaat Hulett Limited were automatically converted to ordinary shares. The A preferred ordinary shares thus ceased to exist and the A preferred ordinary dividends of some R112 million per annum are no longer payable. These ordinary shares are held by the BEE SPVs for the time being, rank pari passu with other ordinary shares and were listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on 4 July 2014.

The BEE Infrastructure SPV participation interest, concluded in 2007, of R1,289 billion, was funded through a combination of notional vendor financing (R821 million), preference share funding (R458 million), equity (R5 million) and shareholders' loans (R5 million). The BEE yoMoba SPV participation interest of R1,031 billion was funded through a combination of notional vendor financing (R657 million), preference share funding (R367 million), equity (R4 million) and shareholders' loans (R4 million). The SPV's participation interests were initially in the form of A preferred ordinary shares, which were entitled to receive a fixed coupon every year for a period of seven years, within the overall ten year transaction period contemplated in the various agreements, until the 7-year anniversary of the transaction (i.e. beginning of July 2014), at which point the A preferred ordinary shares converted to ordinary shares which were then listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Tongaat Hulett had committed to pay a fixed coupon of R112 million in aggregate on an annual basis on the A preferred ordinary shares and the A preferred ordinary shares would not receive any ordinary dividends for the duration of the seven year period. In terms of the notional vendor finance arrangement between the respective SPVs and Tongaat Hulett (R821 million in respect of the BEE TH Infrastructure SPV and R657 million in respect of the BEE yoMoba SPV), Tongaat Hulett will be entitled to repurchase, at a price of R0,01 per share, such number of shares as determined in accordance with a repurchase formula. A calculation has been performed which determines the number of these converted shares that Tongaat Hulett is entitled to a buy-back. The number of shares to be repurchased is a function of the value of the shares subscribed for at par, the notional return required by Tongaat Hulett, the success of the earn-in initiatives by the respective BEE partners and divided by the 30-day volume weighted average price of Tongaat Hulett ordinary shares to 1 July 2014. This buy-back right is subordinated in favour of the repayment of the external funding and the BEE shareholder loans, which have no recourse to Tongaat Hulett and are well covered by the assets in the BEE SPVs. This means that the buy-back by Tongaat Hulett can only occur after the repayment, in due course, of the external funding in the BEE SPVs – i.e. sometime after the initial 7-year period and prior to the ultimate 10 year duration. At the closing share price at 31 March 2014, approximately 4,9 million shares held by the BEE SPVs are required to settle the external funding, which amounted to some R654 million in the two BEE SPVs. Simultaneously, in accordance with the original agreements and formulae, at the current share price, Tongaat Hulett is entitled to buy-back the approximately 20,2 million remaining shares for a consideration of R0,01 per share, in due course in this process. In compliance with IFRS, the two BEE SPVs are consolidated by Tongaat Hulett and consequently the ordinary shares to be repurchased by Tongaat Hulett are not taken into account when calculating earnings per share and headline earnings per share. The external net debt of the SPVs, amounting to R654 million in aggregate at 31 March 2015 (2014: R691 million), is thus reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position and the funding charge incurred by the SPVs is reflected in the consolidated income statement. This BEE debt does not have recourse to Tongaat Hulett and will ultimately effectively be equity-settled.

Tongaat Hulett will use the next period to assess how best to take the 2007 BEE participation structure forward, both within the context of the original intent of a transaction structure that spans 10 years and the context of the strategic importance to Tongaat Hulett of meaningful black economic empowerment. Shareholders will continue to be kept updated on the progression of these 2007 transaction structures and, should any material changes be required, then these would be brought to shareholders for consideration and approval in due course.

***Vesting of the BEE 7% employee interest***

The 7% BEE employee transaction of 2007, which comprises the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) and the Management Share Ownership Plan (MSOP), reached a point in August 2012 where vesting in the trusts took place.

The ESOP scheme consisted of a share appreciation right scheme and participants shared in 50% of the dividend payable to ordinary shareholders. The MSOP scheme consisted of two components, namely a share appreciation right scheme and a share grant scheme. The ESOP Trust and MSOP Trust were established to acquire and hold Tongaat Hulett Limited shares for the benefit of designated employees. These shares had specific repurchase terms at maturity on 1 August 2012. They were a separate class of restricted shares which, other than for the repurchase terms, rank pari passu with ordinary shares and became ordinary shares on maturity.

The IFRS 2 costs relating to the 7% BEE employee transaction is amortised over five years from date of grant. The initial grant of awards occurred on 1 August 2007 and the amortisation of the IFRS 2 cost relating to this award commenced in the second half of 2007. These initial awards vested on 1 August 2012.

The BEE employee equity participation trusts' subscription consideration for the original issue in 2007 of 9 740 908 B ordinary shares was funded through contributions by the respective operating entities in Tongaat Hulett. The notional vendor finance provided to the employees was recovered at the maturity of the scheme through the repurchase by Tongaat Hulett of 6 383 283 B ordinary shares (as determined in accordance with predetermined repurchase formulae) on the fifth anniversary of the effective date, at R0,01 per B share. These B ordinary shares were repurchased by Tongaat Hulett for a consideration of R63 833 and immediately cancelled. The remaining 3 357 625 B ordinary shares were converted to listed ordinary shares in Tongaat Hulett Limited. Of these listed ordinary shares, 1 880 431 shares were delivered to beneficiaries who had participated in the initial award on 1 August 2007. Of the MSOP participants whose shares vested, 70% elected to hold their shares in Tongaat Hulett. During the year ended 31 March 2015, a further 152 283 ordinary shares became available for delivery to employees. The remaining 928 655 listed ordinary shares are still time constrained for up to five years.

In accordance with IFRS, the ESOP Share Trust and MSOP Share Trust are consolidated by Tongaat Hulett and, consequently, the remaining 928 655 listed ordinary shares are reflected in BEE held consolidation shares in the consolidated financial statements. These shares are taken into account for the purposes of the earnings per share and headline earnings per share calculations.

## JUDGEMENTS MADE BY MANAGEMENT

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Certain accounting policies have been identified as involving complex or subjective judgements or assessments. The items for consideration have been identified as follows:

***Growing crop valuation***

Growing crops are required to be measured at fair value less harvesting, transport and over the weighbridge costs. In determining fair value, an estimate is made of the yield of the standing cane, as well as the estimated cane price. These estimates can vary from the actuals when the cane is harvested.

***In Tongaat Hulett Developments, project cost of sales determination and cost allocation to sites includes a future development expenditure accrual***

Judgement is applied in determining total project costs, which are supported by estimates from professional consultants and consulting engineers for services infrastructure. These costs are reviewed by management three to four times a year during the forecasting process and if necessary, estimates are revised accordingly. At the outset, as well as during the life of a project, judgement is applied in determining the sales prices per saleable sites or bulk square metres, which is supported with input from estate agents, external property valuers and management on an ongoing basis, as well as during the forecasting process. For phased developments, judgement is applied to allocate common costs, including bulk infrastructure expenditure to development phases, taking into account factors such as expected sales values, land areas and development intensity. Thereafter, cost of sales allocation to sites is determined in proportion to sales values after making allowance for site and phase-specific infrastructural requirements.

***Asset lives and residual lives***

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives, taking into account residual values. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and are influenced by factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes. Residual value assessments consider issues such as market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

***Impairment of assets***

Ongoing assessments are made regarding any potential impairment of assets across Tongaat Hulett, using valuation models prescribed under IFRS.

***Decommissioning and rehabilitation obligations in respect of the environment***

Tongaat Hulett monitors and assesses its obligations arising from decommissioning of plant and rehabilitation of the environment on an ongoing basis.

***Post-retirement benefit obligations***

Post-retirement benefit obligations are provided for certain existing and former employees. Actuarial valuations are based on assumptions which include employee turnover, mortality rates, the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return of retirement plan assets, healthcare costs, inflation rates and salary increments.

***Valuation of financial instruments***

The value of the derivative instruments fluctuates on a daily basis and the actual amounts realised may differ materially from their value at the date of the statement of financial position.

## KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

There are no key assumptions, concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of the statement of financial position, that management has assessed as having a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## NEW OR REVISED IFRS STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO FUTURE PERIODS

The following relevant new and amended standards and interpretations were also in issue but not effective for the current year. Tongaat Hulett is in the process of evaluating the effects of these new and revised standards and interpretations, but they are not expected to have a significant impact on Tongaat Hulett's results and disclosures:

***Effective for the next financial year:***

IAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments: Hedge Accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2010 - 2012 Cycle):
IFRS 2: Share-based Payment
IFRS 3: Business Combinations
IFRS 8: Operating Segments
IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement
IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures
IAS 38: Intangible Assets

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2011 - 2013 Cycle):
IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of IFRS
IFRS 3: Business Combinations
IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement
IAS 40: Investment Property

***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016:***

IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative
IAS 16 and IAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants
IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
IFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
IFRS 14: Regulatory Deferral Accounts

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012 - 2014 Cycle):
IFRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures
IAS 19: Employee Benefits
IAS 34: Interim Reporting

***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017:***

IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018:***

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments