
Illustrative IFRS consolidated financial statements

for 2014 year ends

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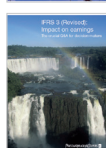
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Illustrative IFRS consolidated financial statements for 2014 year ends

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IFRS GAAP plc – year ended 31 December 2014

Introduction

This publication provides an illustrative set of consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), for a fictional manufacturing, wholesale and retail group (IFRS GAAP plc).

IFRS GAAP plc is an existing preparer of IFRS consolidated financial statements; IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards', is not applicable. Guidance on financial statements for first-time adopters of IFRS is available at www.pwc.com/ifrs

This publication is based on the requirements of IFRS standards and interpretations for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

PwC commentary has been provided, in grey boxes, to explain the detail behind the presentation of a number of challenging areas. We draw your attention in particular to our commentary on the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, statement of significant accounting policies and financial risk management.

Areas in which we have made significant changes to presentation since 2013 have been highlighted in pink. For 2014 the significant changes include disclosures of the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 7, enhanced impairment disclosures under IAS 36 and enhanced disclosures for IFRS 13 fair value disclosures, including prior year comparative amounts.

We have attempted to create a realistic set of financial statements for a corporate entity. However, by necessity we illustrate disclosures that for many entities may be immaterial. Determining the level of disclosure is a matter of judgement, and naturally disclosure of immaterial items is not required. Certain types of transaction have been excluded, as they are not relevant to the group's operations. The example disclosures, if material, for some of these additional items have been included in appendix III. The forthcoming IFRS requirements are outlined in a table in appendix IV.

The example disclosures should not be considered the only acceptable form of presentation. The form and content of each reporting entity's financial statements are the responsibility of the entity's management. Alternative presentations to those proposed in this publication may be equally acceptable if they comply with the specific disclosure requirements prescribed in IFRS.

These illustrative financial statements are not a substitute for reading the standards and interpretations themselves or for professional judgement as to fairness of presentation. They do not cover all possible disclosures that IFRS requires. Further specific information may be required in order to ensure fair presentation under IFRS. We recommend that readers refer to our publication IFRS disclosure checklist 2014.

Abbreviations

- IFRS1p37 = International Financial Reporting Standard [number], paragraph number.
- 7p22 = International Accounting Standard [number], paragraph number.
- SIC-15p5 = Standing Interpretations Committee [number], paragraph number.
- DV = Disclosure Voluntary. Disclosure is encouraged but not required and therefore represents best practice.

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated income statement

1p10(b)		Year ended 31 December		
1p113, 1p38		Note	2014	2013
Continuing operations				
1p82(a)	Revenue	5	211,034	112,360
1p99, 1p103	Cost of sales	6	(77,366)	(46,682)
1p103	Gross profit		133,668	65,678
1p99, 1p103	Distribution costs		(52,529)	(21,213)
1p99, 1p103	Administrative expenses		(30,105)	(10,511)
1p99, 1p103	Other income	7	2,750	1,259
1p85	Other (losses)/gains– net	8	(90)	63
DV	Operating profit		53,694	35,276
1p85	Finance income	11	1,730	1,609
1p82(b)	Finance costs	11	(8,173)	(12,197)
1p85	Finance costs – net	11	(6,443)	(10,588)
1p82(c)	Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	12	1,682	1,022
1p85	Profit before income tax		48,933	25,710
1p82(d),12p77	Income tax expense	13	(14,611)	(8,670)
1p85	Profit for the year from continuing operations		34,322	17,040
Discontinued operations				
IFRS5p33(a)	Profit for the year from discontinued operations (attributable to equity holders of the company)	25	100	120
1p81A(a)	Profit for the year		34,422	17,160
Profit attributable to:				
1p81B(a)(ii)	– Owners of the parent		31,874	16,304
1p81B(a)(i),IFRS12p12(e)	– Non-controlling interests	12	2,548	856
			34,422	17,160
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations attributable to the owners of the parent during the year (expressed in C per share)				
Basic earnings per share				
33p66	From continuing operations	14	1.35	0.79
33p68	From discontinued operations		0.01	0.01
33p66	From profit for the year		1.36	0.80
Diluted earnings per share				
33p66	From continuing operations	14	1.21	0.74
33p68	From discontinued operations		0.01	0.01
33p66	From profit for the year		1.22	0.75

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2014	2013
Profit for the year		34,422	17,160
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
1p82A 16p39 19p120(c)			
Gains on revaluation of land and buildings	29	755	759
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	28,33	83	(637)
		838	122
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
1p82A IFRS7p20(a)(ii) IFRS3p42 1p85 IFRS7p23(c) 1p85 21p52(b) 1p82A			
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	29	362	912
Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	7, 29,39	(850)	–
Impact of change in Oneland tax rate on deferred tax	28,32	(10)	–
Cash flow hedges	29	64	(3)
Net investment hedge	29	(45)	40
Currency translation differences	29	2,401	(922)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	29	(86)	91
		1,836	118
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	13	2,674	240
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,096	17,400
Attributable to:			
1p81A(c) 1p81B(b)(ii) 1p81B(b)(i)			
– Owners of the parent		34,296	16,584
– Non-controlling interests	12	2,800	816
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,096	17,400
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders arises from:			
– Continuing operations		34,196	16,464
IFRS5p33(d) – Discontinued operations	25	100	120
		34,296	16,584

Items in the statement above are disclosed net of tax. The income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in note 13.

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – income statement and statement of comprehensive income

The commentary that follows explains some of the key requirements in IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and other requirements that impact the income statement/statement of comprehensive income.

- 1p10A** 1. Entities have a choice of presenting a statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:
- An entity may present a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in two sections. The sections shall be presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section; or
 - An entity may present the profit or loss section in a separate statement of profit or loss. If so, the separate statement of profit or loss shall immediately precede the statement presenting comprehensive income, which shall begin with profit or loss.
- The main difference between these two options is that in option (a), profit for the year is shown as a sub-total rather than the 'bottom line', and the statement continues down to total comprehensive income for the year.
- 1p81A** 2. The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income shall include:
- profit or loss
 - total other comprehensive income
 - comprehensive income for the period, being the total of (a) and (b)
- 1p81B** 3. The following items are disclosed as allocations for the period:
- profit or loss attributable to:
 - non-controlling interests; and
 - owners of the parent
 - comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
 - non-controlling interests; and
 - owners of the parent
- IFRS5p33(d)** (c) the amount of income attributable to owners of the parent from:
- continuing operations; and
 - discontinued operations.
- 1p82** 4. The profit or loss section or the statement of profit and loss includes, as a minimum, the following line items:
- revenue;
 - finance costs;
 - share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method;
 - tax expense;
 - a single amount for the total of discontinued operations.
- 1p82A** 5. The other comprehensive income section shall present items classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method) and grouped in those that, in accordance with other IFRSs:
- will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
 - will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

1p85

6. Additional line items, headings and subtotals are presented in the statement of comprehensive income and the income statement (where presented) when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.

7. Additional sub-headings should be used with care. The apparent flexibility in IAS 1 can only be used to enhance users' understanding of the GAAP-compliant numbers. It cannot be used to detract from the GAAP numbers. Set out below are overall principles that entities should apply when presenting additional line items, headings, sub-totals and alternative performance measures:

- (a) GAAP numbers should be given at least equal prominence to non-GAAP numbers.
- (b) Additional line items, sub-totals and columns may be used, but only if they do not detract from the GAAP numbers by introducing bias or by overcrowding the income statement.
- (c) Each additional line item or column should contain all the revenue or expenses that relate to the particular line item or column inserted.
- (d) Each additional line item or column should contain only revenue or expense that is revenue or expense of the entity itself.
- (e) Items may be segregated (for example, by use of columns or sub-totals) where they are different in nature or function from other items in the income statement.
- (f) It is generally not permissible to mix natural and functional classifications of expenses where these categories of expenses overlap.
- (g) Terms used for additional line items and sub-totals should be defined if they are not terms recognised in IFRS.
- (h) Additional line items, columns and sub-totals should only be presented when they are used internally to manage the business.
- (i) Various presentations will be acceptable individually, but consideration should be given to the aggregate effect of these presentations, so that the overall message of the income statement is not distorted or confused.
- (j) The presentation method should generally be consistent from year to year.
- (k) The presentation method should comply with any local regulatory rules.

8. Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) may be an appropriate sub-heading to show in the income statement. This line item usually distinguishes between the pre-tax profits arising from operating activities and those arising from financing activities.

9. In contrast, a sub-total for earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) can only be included as a sub-total where the entity presents its expenses by nature and provided the sub-total does not detract from the GAAP numbers either by implying that EBITDA is the 'real' profit or by overcrowding the income statement so that the reader cannot determine easily the entity's GAAP performance. Where an entity presents its expenses by function, it will not be possible to show depreciation and amortisation as separate line items in arriving at operating profit, because depreciation and amortisation are types of expense, not functions of the business. In this case, EBITDA can only be disclosed by way of supplemental information in a box, in a footnote, in the notes or in the review of operations.

Material items of income and expense

1p97

10. When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately either in the income statement or in the notes. In the case of IFRS GAAP plc, these disclosures are made in note 6. Some entities provide this information in the income statement in the form of additional analysis boxes or columns. Further discussion is available in PwC's 'IFRS manual of accounting'.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

1p85,97	<p>11. IAS 1 does not provide a specific name for the types of items that should be separately disclosed. Where an entity discloses a separate category of 'exceptional', 'significant' or 'unusual' items either in the income statement or in the notes, the accounting policy note should include a definition of the chosen term. The presentation and definition of these items should be applied consistently from year to year.</p> <p>Analysis of expenses by nature or function</p> <p>12. Where an entity classifies its expenses by nature, it must ensure that each class of expense includes all items related to that class. Material restructuring cost may, for example, include redundancy payments (employee benefit cost), inventory write-downs (changes in inventory) and impairments in property, plant and equipment. It is not normally acceptable to show restructuring costs as a separate line item in an analysis of expenses by nature where there is an overlap with other line items.</p> <p>13. Entities that classify their expenses by function include the material items within the function to which they relate. In this case, material items can be disclosed as footnotes or in the notes to the financial statements.</p> <p>Operating profit</p>
1BC56	<p>14. An entity may elect to include a sub-total for its result from operating activities. This is permitted, but management should ensure that the amount disclosed is representative of activities that would normally be considered to be 'operating'. Items that are clearly of an operating nature (for example, inventory write-downs, restructuring and relocation expenses) are not excluded simply because they occur infrequently or are unusual in amount. Nor can expenses be excluded on the grounds that they do not involve cash flows (for example, depreciation or amortisation). As a general rule, operating profit is the subtotal after 'other expenses' – that is, excluding finance costs and the share of profits of equity-accounted investments – although in some circumstances it may be appropriate for the share of profits of equity-accounted investments to be included in operating profit (see paragraph 16 below).</p> <p>Re-ordering of line items</p>
1p86	<p>15. The line items and descriptions of those items are re-ordered where this is necessary to explain the elements of performance. However, entities are required to make a 'fair presentation' and should not make any changes unless there is a good reason to do so.</p> <p>16. The share of profit of associates is normally shown after finance costs; this recognises that the share of profits from associates arises from what is essentially an investing activity, rather than part of the group's operating activities. However, where associates (and joint ventures) are an integral vehicle for the conduct of the group's operations and its strategy, it may be more appropriate to show finance costs after the share of profit of associates and joint ventures. In such cases, it may be appropriate either to insert a sub-total 'profit before finance costs' or to include the share of profits from associates and joint ventures in arriving at operating profit (if disclosed). It would not be appropriate to include the share of associates and joint ventures within 'revenue' (and, therefore, within 'gross profit').</p>
IFRS7p20	<p>17. Finance income cannot be netted against finance costs; it is included in 'other revenue/other income' or shown separately in the income statement. Where finance income is an incidental benefit, it is acceptable to present</p>

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

finance income immediately before finance costs and include a sub-total of 'net finance costs' in the income statement. Where earning interest income is one of the entity's main line of business, it is presented as 'revenue'.

Discontinued operations

1p82(ea),
IFRS5p33(a)(b) 18. As stated in paragraph 4(e) above, entities disclose a single amount in the statement of comprehensive income (or separate income statement), comprising the total of discontinued operations. Paragraph 33 of IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations,' also requires an analysis of this single amount. This analysis may be presented in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income (separate income statement). If it is presented in the income statement, it should be presented in a section identified as relating to discontinued operations – that is, separate from continuing operations. The analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.

Earnings per share

33p66 19. IAS 33, 'Earnings per share,' requires an entity to present in the statement of comprehensive income basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity and for total profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity for each class of ordinary shares. Basic and diluted EPS are disclosed with equal prominence for all periods presented.

33p67A 20. If an entity presents a separate income statement, basic and diluted earnings per share are presented at the end of that statement.

33p73 21. Earnings per share based on alternative measures of earnings may also be given if considered necessary but should be presented in the notes to the financial statements only. The basis on which the numerator has been determined and whether it the amounts per share are before or after tax should be given.

33p67 22. If diluted EPS is reported for at least one period, it should be reported for all periods presented, even if it equals basic EPS. If basic and diluted EPS are equal, dual presentation can be accomplished in one line in the statement of comprehensive income.

33p68 23. An entity that reports a discontinued operation discloses the basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes to the financial statements.

33p69, 41, 43 24. Basic and diluted EPS are disclosed even if the amounts are negative (that is, a loss per share). However, potential ordinary shares are only dilutive if their conversion would increase the loss per share. If the loss decreases, the shares are anti-dilutive.

33p4 25. When an entity presents both consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements,' the disclosures required by IAS 33 need to be presented only on the basis of the consolidated information. An entity that chooses to disclose EPS based on its separate financial statements presents such EPS information only in its separate statement of comprehensive income.

Components of other comprehensive income

1p7 26. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI) are items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRSs. They include: changes in the

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	<p>revaluation surplus relating to property, plant and equipment or intangible assets; remeasurements of post employment defined benefit obligations; gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation; gains and losses on re-measuring available-for-sale financial assets; and the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge.</p>
1p91,1p90	<p>27. Entities may present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effect or before related tax effects. If an entity chooses to present the items net of tax, the amount of income tax relating to each component of OCI, including reclassification adjustments, is disclosed in the notes.</p>
1p92, 94	<p>28. An entity discloses separately any reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.</p>
1p7, 95	<p>29. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods. They arise, for example, on disposal of a foreign operation, on derecognition of an available-for-sale financial asset and when a hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss.</p>
1p82A	<p>30. Items of OCI, classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method), should be grouped into those that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met and those that will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Also where entities present items of OCI before related tax effects with the aggregate tax shown separately, they should allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section and those that will not be reclassified.</p>
1p107	<p>31. The amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount per share are presented either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. Dividends cannot be displayed in the statement of comprehensive income or income statement.</p>
	<p>Consistency</p>
1p45	<p>32. The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements is retained from one period to the next unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate, addressing the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'; or (b) IFRS requires a change in presentation.
	<p>Materiality and aggregation</p>
1p29	<p>33. Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.</p>
	<p>Offsetting</p>
1p32	<p>34. Assets and liabilities, and income and expenses, are not offset unless required or permitted by an IFRS. Examples of income and expenses that are required or permitted to be offset are as follows:</p>

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- 1p34(a) (a) Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, are reported by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses.
- 1p34(b) (b) Expenditure related to a provision that is recognised in accordance with IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', and reimbursed under a contractual arrangement with a third party (for example, a supplier's warranty agreement) may be netted against the related reimbursement.
- 1p35 (c) Gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions are reported on a net basis (for example, foreign exchange gains and losses or gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading). However, such gains and losses are reported separately if they are material.

Summary

35. The disclosure requirements surrounding components of OCI can be summarised as follows:

Item	Reference	Requirement in standard	Presentation in IFRS GAAP plc
Each component of other comprehensive income recognised during the period, classified by nature and grouped into those that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss; and – will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss. 	IAS 1p82A	Statement of comprehensive income	Statement of comprehensive income
Reclassification adjustments during the period relating to components of other comprehensive income	IAS 1p92	Statement of comprehensive income or notes	Note 29
Tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments	IAS 1p90	Statement of comprehensive income or notes	Note 13
Reconciliation for each component of equity, showing separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Profit/loss – Other comprehensive income – Transactions with owners 	IAS 1p106(d)	Statement of changes in equity	Statement of changes in equity
For each component of equity, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item	IAS 1p106A	Statement of changes in equity or notes	Note 29

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated balance sheet

		As at 31 December		
		Note	2014	2013
1p10(a), 1p38, 1p113	Assets			
1p60, 1p66	Non-current assets			
1p54(a)	Property, plant and equipment	16	155,341	100,233
1p54(c)	Intangible assets	17	26,272	20,700
1p54(e), 28p38	Investments	12	18,649	17,053
1p54(o), 1p56	Deferred income tax assets	32	3,546	3,383
1p54(d), IFRS7p8(d)	Available-for-sale financial assets	19	17,420	14,910
1p54(d), IFRS7p8(a)	Derivative financial instruments	20	395	245
1p54(h), IFRS7p8(c)	Trade and other receivables	21	2,322	1,352
			223,945	157,876
1p60, 1p66	Current assets			
1p54(g)	Inventories	22	24,700	18,182
1p54(h), IFRS7p8(c)	Trade and other receivables	21	19,765	18,330
1p54(d), IFRS7p8(d)	Available-for-sale financial assets	19	1,950	–
1p54(d), IFRS7p8(a)	Derivative financial instruments	20	1,069	951
1p54(d), IFRS7p8(a)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23	11,820	7,972
1p54(i), IAS7p8	Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)	24	17,928	34,062
			77,232	79,497
IFRS5p38, 1p54(j)	Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	25	3,333	–
			80,565	79,497
	Total assets		304,510	237,373

Consolidated balance sheet

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 December		
		Note	2014	2013
Equity and liabilities				
Equity attributable to owners of the parent				
1p54(r)	Ordinary shares			
1p78(e), 1p54(r)		26	25,300	21,000
1p78(e), 1p55	Share premium	26	17,144	10,494
1p78(e), 1p55	Other reserves	29	11,612	7,194
1p78(e), 1p55	Retained earnings	28	74,650	51,985
			128,706	90,673
1p54(q)	Non-controlling interests	12	7,888	1,766
Total equity			136,594	92,439
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
1p60, 1p69 1p54(m), IFRS7p8(f), (g)	Borrowings	31	115,121	96,346
1p54(m), IFRS7p8(e)	Derivative financial instruments	20	135	129
1p54(o), 1p56	Deferred income tax liabilities	32	12,370	9,053
1p78(d)	Post-employment benefits	33	5,116	2,611
1p54(l), 1p78(d)	Provisions for other liabilities and charges	35	316	274
			133,058	108,413
Current liabilities				
1p60, 1p69 1p54(k), IFRS7p8(f)	Trade and other payables	30	16,670	12,478
1p54(n)	Current income tax liabilities		2,566	2,771
1p54(m), IFRS7p8(f)	Borrowings	31	11,716	18,258
1p54(m), IFRS7p8(e)	Derivative financial instruments	20	460	618
1p54(l)	Provisions for other liabilities and charges	35	3,226	2,396
			34,638	36,521
IFRS5p38, 1p54(p)	Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale	25	220	–
			34,858	36,521
Total liabilities			167,916	144,934
Total equity and liabilities			304,510	237,373

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

10p17 The financial statements on pages 1 to 131 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 February 2015 and were signed on its behalf.

CD Suede
Chief Executive

G Wallace
Finance Director

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – balance sheet

The commentary that follows explains some of the key requirements in IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', that impact the balance sheet/statement of financial position.

- 1p10** 1. IAS 1 refers to the balance sheet as the 'statement of financial position'. This title is not mandatory, so IFRS GAAP plc has elected to retain the better-known title of 'balance sheet'.
- 1p54, 55** 2. Paragraph 54 of IAS 1 sets out the line items that are, as a minimum, required to be presented in the balance sheet. Additional line items, headings and subtotals are presented in the balance sheet when this presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.
- 1p77, 78** 3. An entity discloses, either in the balance sheet or in the notes, further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. The detail provided in sub-classifications depends on the IFRS requirements and on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved.

Current/non-current distinction

- 1p60** 4. An entity presents current and non-current assets and current and non-current liabilities as separate classifications in its balance sheet except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and is more relevant. When that exception applies, all assets and liabilities are presented broadly in order of liquidity.
- 1p61** 5. Whichever method of presentation is adopted, an entity shall disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve month for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled: (a) no more than twelve months after the reporting period, and (b) more than twelve months after the reporting period.
- 1p66–70** 6. Current assets include assets (such as inventories and trade receivables) that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period. Some current liabilities, such as trade payables and some accruals for employee and other operating costs, are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle. Such operating items are classified as current liabilities even if they are due to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period.
- 1p68** 7. The operating cycle of an entity is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in the form of cash or cash equivalents. When the entity's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, its duration is assumed to be 12 months.

Consistency

- 1p45** 8. The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements is retained from one period to the next unless:
- (a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate according to the criteria for selecting and applying accounting policies in IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'; or
 - (b) an IFRS requires a change in presentation.

Consolidated balance sheet

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Materiality and aggregation
1p29	9. Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.
	Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities
1p54, 56	10. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately from each other and from other assets and liabilities. When a distinction is made between current and non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.
	Offsetting
1p32	11. Management should not offset assets and liabilities unless required or permitted to by an IFRS. Measuring assets net of valuation allowances – for example, obsolescence allowances on inventories and doubtful debt allowances on receivables – is not offsetting.
	Three balance sheets required in certain circumstances
1p40A-40D	12. If an entity has applied an accounting policy retrospectively, restated items retrospectively or reclassified items in its financial statements, it provides a third balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period presented. However, where the retrospective change in policy or the restatement has no effect on this earliest statement of financial position, we believe that it would be sufficient for the entity merely to disclose that fact.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

1p10(c), 1p108, 1p109, 1p113	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent					Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
		20,000	10,424	6,364	51,125	87,913	1,500	89,413
		20,000	10,424	6,364	51,125	87,913	1,500	89,413
1p106(d)(i)	Profit for the year	–	–	–	16,304	16,304	856	17,160
1p106(d)(ii)	Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	830	(550)	280	(40)	240
1p106(a)	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	830	15,754	16,584	816	17,400
IFRS2p50	Value of employee services	28	–	–	822	822	–	822
	Tax credit relating to share option scheme	28	–	–	20	20	–	20
	Proceeds from shares issued	26	1,000	70	–	1,070	–	1,070
1p106(d)(iii)	Dividends	34	–	–	(15,736)	(15,736)	(550)	(16,286)
1p106(d)(iii)	Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		1,000	70	–	(14,894)	(550)	(14,374)
		21,000	10,494	7,194	51,985	90,673	1,766	92,439
		21,000	10,494	7,194	51,985	90,673	1,766	92,439
	Balance at 1 January 2014	21,000	10,494	7,194	51,985	90,673	1,766	92,439
1p106(d)(i)	Profit for the year	–	–	–	31,874	31,874	2,548	34,422
1p106(d)(ii)	Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	2,249	173	2,422	252	2,674
1p106(a)	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	2,249	32,047	34,296	2,800	37,096
IFRS2p50	Value of employee services	28	–	–	690	690	–	690
	Tax credit relating to share option scheme	28	–	–	30	30	–	30
	Proceeds from shares issued	26	750	200	–	950	–	950
	Purchase of treasury shares	29	–	–	(2,564)	(2,564)	–	(2,564)
	Issue of ordinary shares related to business combination	26	3,550	6,450	–	10,000	–	10,000
	Convertible bond – equity component	29	–	–	5,433	5,433	–	5,433
1p106(d)(iii)	Dividends	34	–	–	(10,102)	(10,102)	(1,920)	(12,022)
1p106(d)(iii)	Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the parent, recognised directly in equity		4,300	6,650	2,869	(9,382)	(1,920)	2,517
1p106(d)(iii)	Non-controlling interest arising on business combination	39	–	–	–	–	4,542	4,542

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent				Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings			
1p106(d)(iii) Acquisition of non-controlling interest in XYZ Group	40	–	–	(800)	–	(800)	(300)	(1,100)
1p106(d)(iii) Sale of interest to non-controlling interest in Red Limited	40	–	–	100	–	100	1,000	1,100
1p106(d)(iii) Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control		–	–	(700)	–	(700)	5,242	4,542
1p106(d)(iii) Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		4,300	6,650	2,169	(9,382)	3,737	3,322	7,059
Balance as at 31 December 2014		25,300	17,144	11,612	74,650	128,706	7,888	136,594

The notes to pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – statement of changes in equity

The commentary that follows explains some of the key requirements in IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and other aspects that impact the statement of changes in equity.

Dividends

- 1p107 1. The amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount per share are presented either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. Dividends cannot be displayed in the statement of comprehensive income or income statement.

Disclosures

- 1p106 2. Information to be included in the statement of changes in equity includes:
- (a) Total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to equity holders of the company and to non-controlling interest.
 - (b) For each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with IAS 8.
 - (c) For each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
 - (i) profit or loss;
 - (ii) other comprehensive income; and
 - (iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control.
3. For each component of equity, the analysis of other comprehensive income by item may be presented either in the statement of changes in equity or disclosed within the notes.

Other reserves

4. Individual reserves can be grouped into 'other reserves' in the statement of changes in equity if these are similar in nature and can be regarded as a component of equity. If the individual reserves are not shown in the statement of changes in equity, an analysis should be given in the notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

1p10(d), 7p10, 18(b), 1p38, 1p113		Year ended 31 December	
	Note	2014	2013
		Cash flows from operating activities	
	36	74,751	41,703
7p31		(7,835)	(14,773)
7p35		(14,909)	(10,526)
		Net cash generated from operating activities	
		52,007	16,404
		Cash flows from investing activities	
7p21, 7p10	39	(3,750)	–
7p39		(9,505)	(6,042)
7p16(a)	36	6,354	2,979
7p16(b)		(3,050)	(700)
7p16(a)	17	(4,887)	(1,150)
7p16(c)		151	–
		(1,343)	(112)
7p16(e)	41	63	98
7p16(f)		1,054	1,193
7p31		1,130	1,120
		Net cash used in investing activities	
		(13,783)	(2,614)
		Cash flows from financing activities	
7p21, 7p10	26	950	1,070
7p17(a)		(2,564)	–
7p17(b)	31	50,000	–
7p17(c)		–	30,000
7p17(c)	31	8,500	18,000
7p17(c)		(93,993)	(34,674)
7p17(d)	34	(10,102)	(15,736)
7p31		(1,950)	(1,950)
		(1,100)	–
		1,100	–
7p31		(1,920)	(550)
		Net cash used in financing activities	
		(51,079)	(3,840)
		Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	
		(12,855)	9,950
7p28	24	27,598	17,587
		535	61
7p28	24	15,278	27,598

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – statement of cash flows

The commentary that follows explains some of the key requirements in IAS 7, 'Statements of cash flows'.

Reporting cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities

- 7p18 1. Cash flows from operating activities are reported using either:
- (a) the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or
 - (b) the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

- 7p20 2. An illustration of a statement of cash flows presented using the direct method, refer to appendix II.

Cash flows from investing and financing activities

- 7p21 3. Major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities are reported separately, except to the extent that cash flows described in paragraphs 22 and 24 of IAS 7 are reported on a net basis.

Sale of property, plant and equipment held for rental to others

- 7p14 4. Cash flows from the sale of property, plant and equipment are normally presented as cash flows from investing activities. However, cash payments to manufacture or acquire assets that will be held for rental to others and subsequently for sale are cash flows from operating activities. The cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales of such assets are also therefore cash flows from operating activities.

Reporting on a net basis

- 7p22, 23 5. Cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis:

- (a) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity (for example, rents collected on behalf of, and paid over to, the owners of properties); and
- (b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short (for example, advances made for, and repayment of, principal amounts relating to credit card customers).

- 7p24 6. Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:

- (a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date;
- (b) the placement of deposits with, and withdrawal of deposits from, other financial institutions; and
- (c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Interest and dividends

- 7p31 7. Cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid are each disclosed separately. Each is classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.
- 7p33 8. Interest paid and interest and dividends received are usually classified as operating cash flows for a financial institution. However, there is no consensus on the classification of these cash flows for other entities. Interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as operating cash flows because they enter into the determination of net profit or loss. Alternatively, interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as financing cash flows and investing cash flows respectively, because they are costs of obtaining financial resources or returns on investments.
- 7p34 9. Dividends paid may be classified as financing cash flows because they are a cost of obtaining financial resources. Alternatively, they may be classified as operating cash flows to assist users to determine the ability of an entity to pay dividends out of operating cash flows.

Income taxes

- 7p35 10. Cash flows arising from income taxes are separately disclosed and classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities.

Effects of exchange rate changes

- 7p28 11. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates are not cash flows. However, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in a foreign currency are reported in the statement of cash flows in order to reconcile cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the period. This amount is presented separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. It also includes the differences, if any, had those cash flows been reported at period-end exchange rates.

Additional recommended disclosures

- 7p50 12. Additional information may be relevant to users in understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity. Disclosure of this information, together with a commentary by management, is encouraged and may include:
- 7p50(a) (a) The amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities.
- 7p50(c) (b) The aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity.
- 7p50(d) (c) The amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see IFRS 8, 'Operating segments').

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 General information

- 1p138(b)-(c),
1p51(a)(b)** IFRS GAAP plc ('the company') and its subsidiaries (together, 'the group') manufacture, distribute and sell shoes through a network of independent retailers. The group has manufacturing plants around the world and sells mainly in countries within Oneland, the US, Europe and Russia. During the year, the group acquired control of 'ABC Group', a shoe and leather goods retailer operating in the US and most western European countries.
- 1p138(a)** The company is a public limited company, which is listed on the EuroMoney Stock Exchange and incorporated and domiciled in OneLand. The address of its registered office is Nice Walk Way, OneLand.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

PwC Commentary

The following note is an illustration of a large number of possible accounting policies. Management should only present information that relates directly to the business and should avoid boilerplate disclosure.

- 1p112(a),
1p117(b),
1p119** The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

- 1p116, 1p117(a)** The consolidated financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

8p28

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the group

The following standards have been adopted by the group for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and have a material impact on the group:

Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation' on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment clarifies that the right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event. It must also be legally enforceable for all counterparties in the normal course of business, as well as in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The amendment also considers settlement mechanisms. The amendment did not have a significant effect on the group financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets', on the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of CGUs which had been included in IAS 36 by the issue of IFRS 13.

Amendment to IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement' on the novation of derivatives and the continuation of hedge accounting. This amendment considers legislative changes to 'over-the-counter' derivatives and the establishment of central counterparties. Under IAS 39 novation of derivatives to central counterparties would result in discontinuance of hedge accounting. The amendment provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a hedging instrument meets specified criteria. The group has applied the amendment and there has been no significant impact on the group financial statements as a result.

IFRIC 21, 'Levies', sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy if that liability is within the scope of IAS 37 'Provisions'. The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when a liability should be recognised. The Group is not currently subjected to significant levies so the impact on the Group is not material.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2014 are not material to the group.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

8p30,31

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statement. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The group is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted. The group is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

1p119

2.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

IFRS10p7,
IFRS10p20,
IFRS10p25

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

IFRS3p5,
IFRS3p37,
IFRS3p39,
IFRS3p18,
IFRS3p19

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

IFRS3p53

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

IFRS3p42

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

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IFRS3p58 Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies.

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

IFRS10p23 Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

IFRS10p25, IFRS10pB98, IFRS10pB99 When the group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

1p119 *(d) Associates*

28p5, 28p10 Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

28p25 If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

28p38, 28p39 The group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

28p40, 28p42 The group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss) of associates in the income statement.

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28p28, 28p35 Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the group and its associate are recognised in the group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the income statement.

(e) Joint arrangements

The group applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor. IFRS GAAP plc has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

28p10 Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the group's net investment in the joint ventures), the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

**IFRS11pC2-3
28p28** Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

1p119 **2.3 Segment reporting**

IFRS8p5(b) Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the steering committee that makes strategic decisions.

1p119 **2.4 Foreign currency translation**

1p119 *(a) Functional and presentation currency*

**21p17, 21p9,
18,1p51(d)** Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in 'currency' (C), which is the group's presentation currency.

1p119 *(b) Transactions and balances*

**21p21, 28,
21p32,
39p95(a),
39p102(a)** Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive

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income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other (losses)/gains – net'.

- 39AG83** Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- 21p30** Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measure at fair value, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.
- 1p119** (c) *Group companies*
- 21p39** The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
- 21p39(a)** (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- 21p39(b)** (b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- 1p79(b), 21p39(c), 21p47** (c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- 21p47** Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1p119 **2.5 Property, plant and equipment**

- 16p73(a), 16p35(b), 16p15, 16p17, 39p98(b)** Land and buildings comprise mainly factories, retail outlets and offices. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.
- 16p12, 16p13** Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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- All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- 16p39, 1p79(b), 16p40, 16p41 Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as other reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the income statement, and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from 'other reserves' to 'retained earnings'.
- 16p73(b), 50, 16p73(c) Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Buildings | 25–40 years |
| Machinery | 10–15 years |
| Vehicles | 3–5 years |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | 3–8 years |
- 16p51 The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.
- 36p59 An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2.7).
- 16p68, 71 Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains – net' in the income statement.
- 16p41, 1p79(b) When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

2.6 Intangible assets

- 1p119 (a) *Goodwill*
- IFRS3p32, IFRS3pB63(a) Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.
- 36p80 For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.
- 36p10(b), 38p108 Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the CGU containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

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1p119 (b) Trademarks and licences

38p74, 38p97, Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost.

38p118(a),(b) Trademarks and licences acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks and licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licences over their estimated useful lives of 15 to 20 years.

38p4, 38p118(a), Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of three to five years.

1p119 (c) Computer software

38p57 Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

38p66 Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

38p68,71 Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

38p97, Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed three years.

1p119 2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

36p9, 36p10 Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

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1p119 2.8 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

IFRS5p6, 15 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

1p119 2.9 Financial assets

2.9.1 Classification

IFRS7p21, 39p9 The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

39p9 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

(b) Loans and receivables

39p9, 1p66, 68 Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet (notes 2.14 and 2.15).

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

39p9, 1p66, 68, IFRS7 AppxB5(b) Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

2.9.2 Recognition and measurement

39p38, IFRS7 AppxB5, 39p43, 39p16, 39p46 Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

39p55(a), IFRS7 AppxB5(e) Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within 'Other (losses)/gains – net' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

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**39p55(b),
IFRS7
AppxB5(e),
39AG83,
1p79(b)
39p67** Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as 'Gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement as part of finance income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

2.10 Offsetting financial instruments

32p42, AG38B Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.11 Impairment of financial assets

(a) *Assets carried at amortised cost*

39p58,39p59 The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

IFRS7B5(f) Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

**IFRS7p16,
39AG84** For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

**IFRS7Appx
B5(d),
39p65** If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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(b) Assets classified as available for sale

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

39p67, 68, 70	For debt securities, if any such evidence exists the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement.
39p67, 68, 69	For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement.

1p119

2.12 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

IFRS7p21,
IFRS7p22

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The group designates certain derivatives as either:

- (a) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge);
- (b) hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge); or
- (c) hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

39p88

The group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

IFRS7p23,
IFRS7p24

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 20. Movements on the hedging reserve in other comprehensive income are shown in note 29. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

39p89

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The group only applies fair value hedge accounting for hedging fixed interest risk on borrowings. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging fixed rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within 'Finance costs'. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the income

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statement within 'Other gains/(losses) – net'. Changes in the fair value of the hedge fixed rate borrowings attributable to interest rate risk are recognised in the income statement within 'Finance costs'.

39p92 If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

39p95 (b) *Cash flow hedge*

1p79(b) The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement within 'Other gains/(losses) – net'.

39p99, 39p100, 39p98(b) Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within 'Finance income/cost'. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory or fixed assets), the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in cost of goods sold in the case of inventory or in depreciation in the case of fixed assets.

39p101 When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement within 'Other gains/(losses) – net'.

39p102(a)(b) (c) *Net investment hedge*

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges.

1p79(b) Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. Gains and losses accumulated in equity are included in the income statement when the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold.

1p119 **2.13 Inventories**

2p36(a), 9,2p10, 25,23p6, 7,2p28, 30,39p98(b) Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Costs of inventories include the transfer from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges for purchases of raw materials.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary

Management may choose to keep these gains in equity until the acquired asset affects profit or loss. At this time, management should re-classify the gains to profit or loss.

1p119

2.14 Trade receivables

IFRS7p21

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

39p43, 39p46(a),
39p59, IFRS7
AppxBp5(f),
IFRS7
AppxBp5(d)

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1p119

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

IFRS7p21, 7p46

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1p119

2.16 Share capital

IFRS7p21,
32p18(a)

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities (note 2.18).

32p37

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

32p33

Where any group company purchases the company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the company's equity holders.

1p119

2.17 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

IFRS7p21,
39p43

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1p119

2.18 Borrowings

IFRS7p21

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

39p43,39p47 Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

32p18(a), 32p35 Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the income statement as interest expense.

1p119 2.19 Borrowing costs

23p8 General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

23p12 Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1p119 2.20 Compound financial instruments

32p28 Compound financial instruments issued by the group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

32AG31 The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

32p36 Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry.

1p69, 71 Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

1p119 2.21 Current and deferred income tax

12p58, 12p61A The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- 12p12, 12p46** The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.
- 12p24, 12p15, 12p47** Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- 12p24, 12p34** Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.
- 12p39,** Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally the group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.
- 12p44** Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.
- 12p74** Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.
- 1p119** **2.22 Employee benefits**
- The group operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and post-employment medical plans.
- (a) *Pension obligations*
- 19p26, 19p27, 19p28** A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.
- 19p30** Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

19p57, 19p58, 19p59, 19p60, 19p67, 19p68, 19p83 The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements.

19p103 Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement.

19p57(d) Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

19p51 For defined contribution plans, the group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Other post-employment obligations

19p155 Some group companies provide post-retirement healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(c) Termination benefits

19p159 Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

(d) Profit-sharing and bonus plans

19p19 The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

1p119 **2.23 Share-based payments**

IFRS2p15(b),
IFRS2p19 The group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

IFRS2p21 – including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);

IFRS2p20 – excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and

IFRS2p21A – including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save or holding shares for a specific period of time).

IFRS2p15,
IFRS2p20 At the end of each reporting period, the group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

When the options are exercised, the company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

The grant by the company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiary undertakings in the group is treated as a capital contribution. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase to investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity in the parent entity accounts.

The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options is considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

1p119 **2.24 Provisions**

37p14, 37p72,
37p63 Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

37p24 Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

37p45 Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

1p119 **2.25 Revenue recognition**

18p35(a) Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities, as described below. The group bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

18p14 (a) *Sales of goods – wholesale*

The group manufactures and sells a range of footwear products in the wholesale market. Sales of goods are recognised when a group entity has delivered products to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products. Certain wholesale customers are given a right of return if the goods are not accepted by their customers. Revenue is adjusted for the value of expected returns. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The footwear products are often sold with volume discounts, customers have a right to return faulty products in the wholesale market. Sales are recorded based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated volume discounts and returns at the time of sale. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts and returns. The volume discounts are assessed based on anticipated annual purchases. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 60 days, which is consistent with the market practice.

18p14 (b) *Sales of goods – retail*

The group operates a chain of retail outlets for selling shoes and other leather products. Sales of goods are recognised when a group entity sells a product to the customer. Retail sales are usually in cash or by credit card.

It is the group's policy to sell its products to the retail customer with a right to return within 28 days. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of sale. Revenue is adjusted for the value of expected returns. The group does not operate any loyalty programmes.

18p14 (c) *Internet revenue*

Revenue from the provision of the sale of goods on the internet is recognised at the point that the risks and rewards of the inventory have passed to the customer, which is the point of dispatch. Transactions are settled by credit or payment card.

Provisions are made for internet credit notes based on the expected level of returns, which in turn is based upon the historical rate of returns.

18p20 (d) *Sales of services*

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The group sells design services and transportation services to other shoe manufacturers. For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction and assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

18p30(b) (e) *Royalty income*

Royalty income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

18p30(a) **2.26 Interest income**

39p63 Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

1p119 **2.27 Dividend income**

18p30(c) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1p119 **2.28 Leases**

17p33, SIC-15p5 Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

17p27 The group leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

17p20, 17p27 Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

1p119 **2.29 Dividend distribution**

10p12 Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

1p119 **2.30 Exceptional items**

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the group. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – Summary of significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance with IFRS

- 1p16** 1. An entity whose financial statements and notes comply with IFRS makes an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. The financial statements and notes are not described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS.
2. Where an entity can make the explicit and unreserved statement of compliance in respect of only:
- (a) the parent financial statements and notes, or
 - (b) the consolidated financial statements and notes,
- it clearly identifies to which financial statements and notes the statement of compliance relates.

Summary of accounting policies

3. A summary of significant accounting policies includes:
- 1p117(a)** (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and
- 1p117(b)** (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
- 1p116** 4. The summary may be presented as a separate component of the financial statements.
- 1p119** 5. In deciding whether a particular accounting policy should be disclosed, management considers whether disclosure would assist users in understanding how transactions, other events and conditions are reflected in the reported financial performance and financial position. Some IFRSs specifically require disclosure of particular accounting policies, including choices made by management between different policies they allow. For example, IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment', requires disclosure of the measurement bases used for classes of property, plant and equipment.

Changes in accounting policies

Initial application of IFRS

- 8p28** 6. When initial application of an IFRS:
- (a) has an effect on the current period or any prior period;
 - (b) would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment; or
 - (c) might have an effect on future periods, an entity discloses:
 - (i) the title of the IFRS;
 - (ii) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;
 - (iii) the nature of the change in accounting policy;
 - (iv) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;
 - (v) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;
 - (vi) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
 - for each financial statement line item affected;
 - if IAS 33, 'Earnings per share', applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- (vii) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and
- (viii) if retrospective application required by paragraph 19(a) or (b) of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors,' is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

Voluntary change in accounting policy

8p29

7. When a voluntary change in accounting policy:

- (a) has an effect on the current period or any prior period,
- (b) would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or
- (c) might have an effect on future periods,

an entity discloses:

- (i) the nature of the change in accounting policy;
- (ii) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;
- (iii) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
 - for each financial statement line item affected, and
 - if IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;
- (iv) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and
- (v) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.

Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

Change during interim periods

1p112(c)

8. There is no longer an explicit requirement to disclose the financial effect of a change in accounting policy that was made during the final interim period on prior interim financial reports of the current annual reporting period. However, where the impact on prior interim reporting periods is significant, an entity should consider explaining this fact and the financial effect.

IFRSs issued but not yet effective

8p30

9. When an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective, it discloses:

- (a) this fact; and
- (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

8p31

10. An entity considers disclosing:

- (a) the title of the new IFRS;
- (b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;
- (c) the date by which application of the IFRS is required;

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- (d) the date as at which it plans to apply it initially; and
- (e) either:
 - (i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements, or
 - (ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

11. Our view is that disclosures in the paragraph above are not necessary in respect of standards and interpretations that are clearly not applicable to the entity (for example industry-specific standards) or that are not expected to have a material effect on the entity. Instead, disclosure should be given in respect of the developments that are, or could be, significant to the entity. Management will need to apply judgement in determining whether a standard is expected to have a material effect. The assessment of materiality should consider the impact both on previous transactions and financial position and on reasonably foreseeable future transactions. For pronouncements where there is an option that could have an impact on the entity, the management expectation on whether the entity will use the option should be disclosed.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

IFRS7p31 The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. The group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (group treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) *Market risk*

(i) Foreign exchange risk

IFRS7p33(a) The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and Euros. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

**IFRS7p33(b),
IFRS7p22(c)** Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the group treasury. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the group use forward contracts, transacted with group treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS7p22(c) The group treasury's risk management policy is to hedge between 75% and 100% of anticipated cash flows (mainly export sales and purchase of inventory) in each major foreign currency for the subsequent 12 months. Approximately 90% (2013: 95%) of projected sales in each major currency qualify as 'highly probable' forecast transactions for hedge accounting purposes.

**IFRS7p33(a)(b),
IFRS7 p22(c)** The group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

**IFRS7p40,
IFRS7IG36** At 31 December 2014, if the Currency had weakened/strengthened by 11% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the recalculated post-tax profit for the year would have been C362 (2013: C51) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar-denominated trade receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, debt securities classified as available-for-sale and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar-denominated borrowings. Profit is more sensitive to movement in Currency/US dollar exchange rates in 2014 than 2013 because of the increased amount of US dollar-denominated borrowings. Similarly, the impact on equity would have been C6,850 (2013: C6,650) higher/ lower due to an increase in the volume of cash flow hedging in US dollars.

At 31 December 2014, if the Currency had weakened/strengthened by 4% against the Euro with all other variables held constant, the recalculated post-tax profit for the year would have been C135 (2013: C172) lower/higher, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of UK pound-denominated trade receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, debt securities classified as available-for-sale and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of Euro-denominated borrowings.

(ii) Price risk

IFRS7p33(a)(b) The group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the group and classified on the consolidated balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. The group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the group.

The group's investments in equity of other entities that are publicly traded are included in one of the following three equity indexes: DAX equity index, Dow Jones equity index and FTSE 100 UK equity index.

**IFRS7p40,
IFRS7IG36** The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the three equity indexes on the group's post-tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity indexes had increased/decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the group's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index:

Index	Impact on post-tax profit in C		Impact on other components of equity in C	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Dax	200	120	290	290
Dow Jones	150	120	200	70
FTSE 100 UK	60	30	160	150

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Post-tax profit for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would increase/ decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available for sale.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

**IFRS7p33(a)
(b), p22(c)** The group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate risk. Group policy is to maintain approximately 60% of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments. During 2014 and 2013, the group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the Currency and Euros.

IFRS7p22(b)(c) The group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the group calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.

Based on the simulations performed, the recalculated impact on post tax profit of a 0.1% shift would be a maximum increase of C41 (2013: C37) or decrease of C34 (2013: C29), respectively. The simulation is done on a quarterly basis to verify that the maximum loss potential is within the limit given by the management.

IFRS7p22(b)(c) Based on the various scenarios, the group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. Generally, the group raises long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are lower than those available if the group borrowed at fixed rates directly. Under the interest rate swaps, the group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (primarily quarterly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional amounts.

IFRS7p22(b)(c) Occasionally the group also enters into fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps to hedge the fair value interest rate risk arising where it has borrowed at fixed rates in excess of the 60% target.

**IFRS7p40,
IFRS7IG36** At 31 December 2014, if interest rates on Currency-denominated borrowings had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the calculated post-tax profit for the year would have been C22 (2013: C21) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings; other components of equity would have been C5 (2013: C3) lower/ higher mainly as a result of a decrease/increase in the fair value of fixed rate financial assets classified as available for sale.

At 31 December 2014, if interest rates on Euro-denominated borrowings at that date had been 0.5% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the recalculated post- tax profit for the year would have been C57 (2013: C38) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings; other components of equity would have been C6 (2013: C4) lower/higher mainly as a result of a decrease/increase in the fair value of fixed rate financial assets classified as available for sale.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

(b) Credit risk

IFRS7p33(a), (b), Credit risk is managed on group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts
IFRS7p34(a) receivable balances. Each local entity is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards. See notes 18(b) and 21 for further disclosure on credit risk.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

IFRS7p33(a), (b), Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the group in and
IFRS7p34(a) aggregated by group finance. Group finance monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities (note 31) at all times so that the group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements – for example, currency restrictions.

IFRS7p33(a), (b), Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for
IFRS7p39(c), working capital management are transferred to the group treasury. Group treasury
IFRS7B11E invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. At the reporting date, the group held money market funds of C6,312 (2013: C934) and other liquid assets of C321 (2013: C1,400) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

IFRS7p39(a)(b) The table below analyses the group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

PwC Commentary

IFRS7 p39(a) The amounts included in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows,
(b) except for trading derivatives, which are included at their fair value (see below). As a result, these amounts will not reconcile to the amounts disclosed on the balance sheet except for short-term payables where discounting is not applied. Entities can choose to add a reconciling column and a final total that ties into the balance sheet, if they wish.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

At 31 December 2014	Less than 3 month	Between 3 month and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings (ex finance lease liabilities)	2,112	11,384	25,002	71,457	38,050
Finance lease liabilities	639	2,110	1,573	4,719	2,063
Trading and net settled derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps)	280	–	10	116	41
Trade and other payables	12,543	3,125	–	–	–
Financial guarantee contracts	21	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2013					
Borrowings (ex finance lease liabilities)	4,061	12,197	11,575	58,679	38,103
Finance lease liabilities	697	2,506	1,790	5,370	2,891
Trading and net settled derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps)	317	–	15	81	50
Trade and other payables	9,214	2,304	–	–	–
Financial guarantee contracts	10	–	–	–	–

PwC Commentary

IFRS7 p39(a) The specific time-buckets presented above are not mandated by the standard but (b) are based on a choice by management based on how the business is managed. Sufficient time buckets should be provided to give sufficient granularity to provide the reader with an understanding of the entity's liquidity.

The maturity analysis applies to financial instruments only and therefore non-financial liabilities are not included, such as tax liabilities and deferred income.

IFRS7B10A(a) Of the C71,457 disclosed in the 2014 borrowings time band 'Between 2 and 5 years' the company intends to repay C40,000 in the first quarter of 2015 (2013: nil).

IFRS7p39(b) The group's trading portfolio derivative instruments with a negative fair value have been included at their fair value of C268 (2013: C298) within the less than three month time bucket. This is because the contractual maturities are not essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. These contracts are managed on a net-fair value basis rather than by maturity date. Net settled derivatives comprise interest rate swaps used by the group to manage the group's interest rate profile.

IFRS7p39(b) All of the non-trading group's gross settled derivative financial instruments are in hedge relationships and are due to settle within 12 months of the balance sheet date. These contracts require undiscounted contractual cash inflows of C78,756 (2013: C83,077) and undiscounted contractual cash outflows of C78,241 (2013: C83,366).

1p134, 1p135, IG10 **3.2 Capital management**

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

During 2014, the group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2013, was to maintain the gearing ratio within 40% to 50% and a BB credit rating. The BB credit rating has been maintained throughout the period. The gearing ratios at 31 December 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	2014	2013
Total borrowings (note 31)	126,837	114,604
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 24)	(17,928)	(34,062)
Net debt	108,909	80,542
Total equity	136,594	92,439
Total capital	245,503	172,981
Gearing ratio	44%	47%

The decrease in the gearing ratio during 2014 resulted primarily from the issue of share capital as part of the consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary (notes 26 and 39).

3.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- IFRS13p76 ■ Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
 - IFRS13p81 ■ Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
 - IFRS13p86 ■ Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).
- IFRS13p93(b) The following table presents the group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2014. See note 16 for disclosures of the land and buildings that are measured at fair value and note 25 for disclosures of the disposal groups held for sale that are measured at fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading derivatives				
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	250	111	361
Trading securities				
– Real estate industry	8,522	–	–	8,522
– Retail industry	3,298	–	–	3,298
Derivatives used for hedging				
– Interest rate contracts	–	408	–	408
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	695	–	695
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities				
– Real estate industry	5,369	–	–	5,369
– Retail industry	2,366	–	–	2,366
Debt investments				
– Debentures	210	–	–	210
– Preference shares	11,078	–	–	11,078
– Debt securities with fixed interest rates	–	347	–	347
Total assets	30,843	1,700	111	32,654
Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading derivatives				
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	268	–	268
Contingent consideration	–	–	1,500	1,500
Derivatives used for hedging				
– Interest rate contracts	–	147	–	147
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	180	–	180
Total liabilities	–	595	1,500	2,095

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents the group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2013.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading derivatives				
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	321	–	321
Trading securities				
– Real estate industry	4,348	–	–	4,348
– Retail industry	3,624	–	–	3,624
Derivatives used for hedging				
– Interest rate contracts	–	269	–	269
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	606	–	606
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities				
– Real estate industry	2,087	–	–	2,087
– Retail industry	1,559	–	–	1,559
Debt investments				
– Preference shares	11,000	–	–	11,000
– Debt securities with fixed interest rates	–	264	–	264
Total assets	22,618	1,460	–	24,078
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading derivatives				
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	298	–	298
Derivatives used for hedging				
– Interest rate contracts	–	132	–	132
– Foreign exchange contracts	–	317	–	317
Total liabilities	–	747	–	747

IFRS 13p93(c) There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(a) *Financial instruments in level 1*

IFRS13 p91 The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily DAX, FTSE 100 and Dow Jones equity investments classified as trading securities or available for sale.

(b) *Financial instruments in level 2*

IFRS13p93(d) The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Note that all of the resulting fair value estimates are included in Level 2 except for certain forward foreign exchange contracts explained below.

(c) *Financial instruments in level 3*

IFRS13p93(e) The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2014.

	Contingent consideration in a business combination	Trading derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Opening balance	–	–	–
Acquisition of ABC Group	1,000	–	1,000
Transfers into Level 3	–	115	115
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	500	(4)	496
Closing balance	1,500	111	1,611
IFRS 13p93(e)(i) Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period, under 'Other gains/losses'	500	(4)	496
IFRS 13p93(f) Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	500	(4)	496

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2013.

	Trading derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Opening balance	62	62
Settlements	(51)	(51)
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	(11)	(11)
Closing balance	–	–
IFRS 13p93(e)(i) Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period, under 'Other gains/losses'	(11)	(11)
IFRS 13p93(f) Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	–	–

See note 39 for disclosures of the measurement of the contingent consideration.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS13 p93(h)(i) In 2014, the group transferred a held-for-trading forward foreign exchange contract from Level 2 into Level 3. This is because the counterparty for the derivative encountered significant financial difficulties, which resulted in a significant increase to the discount rate due to increased counterparty credit risk, which is not based on observable inputs.

IFRS13 p93(h)(ii) If the change in the credit default rate would be shifted by +/- 5% the impact on profit or loss would be C20.

3.4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial assets

IFRS7p13C The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

As at 31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	1,939	(475)	1,464	(701)	–	763
Cash and cash equivalents	18,953	(1,025)	17,928	(5,033)	–	12,895
Trade receivables	18,645	(580)	18,065	(92)	–	17,973
Total	39,537	(2,080)	37,457	(5,826)	–	31,631
As at 31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Derivative financial assets	1,801	(605)	1,196	(535)	–	661
Cash and cash equivalents	34,927	(865)	34,062	(2,905)	–	31,157
Trade receivables	17,172	(70)	17,102	(58)	–	17,044
Total	53,900	(1,540)	52,360	(3,498)	–	48,862

(b) Financial liabilities

IFRS7p13C The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial liabilities	1,070	(475)	595	(276)	–	319
Bank overdrafts	3,675	(1,025)	2,650	–	–	2,650
Trade payables	9,563	(580)	8,983	(62)	–	8,921
Total	14,308	(2,080)	12,228	(338)	–	11,890

As at 31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Bank overdrafts	7,329	(865)	6,464	(2,947)	–	3,517
Trade payables	9,565	(70)	9,495	(28)	–	9,467
Total	18,246	(1,540)	16,706	(3,157)	–	13,549

IFRS7p13E

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Group and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. Per the terms of each agreement, an event of default includes failure by a party to make payment when due; failure by a party to perform any obligation required by the agreement (other than payment) if such failure is not remedied within periods of 30 to 60 days after notice of such failure is given to the party; or bankruptcy.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Commentary – disclosure of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Amendments to IFRS 7, 'Disclosures – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' require additional disclosures to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or the potential effects of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. The disclosures in these amendments are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreements, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 [IFRS7 paragraph 13A, B40]. The amendments do not provide a definition of "master netting arrangement" however paragraph 50 of IAS 32 identifies the following characteristics, which a master netting arrangement would have:

- provides for a single net settlement of all financial instruments covered by the agreement in the event of default on, or termination of, any one contract.
- used by financial institutions to provide protection against loss in the event of bankruptcy or other circumstances that result in a counterparty being unable to meet its obligations.
- creates a right of set-off that becomes enforceable and affects the realisation or settlement of individual financial assets and financial liabilities only following a specified event of default or in other circumstances not expected to arise in the normal course of business.

Because of the broad scope of the offsetting requirements, these disclosures are relevant not only to financial institutions but also corporate entities.

Per IFRS 7 paragraphs B51 and B52, entities may group the quantitative disclosures by type of financial instrument or by counterparty. The above example only illustrates the disclosures by type of financial instrument. When disclosure is provided by counterparty, amounts that are individually significant in terms of total counterparty amounts shall be separately disclosed and the remaining individually insignificant counterparty amounts shall be aggregated into one line item.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary – financial risk management

Accounting standard for presentation and disclosure of financial instruments

IFRS7p3

1. IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', applies to all reporting entities and to all types of financial instruments except:

- Those interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures that are accounted for under IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements', IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements', or IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'. However, entities should apply IFRS 7 to an interest in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture that according to IAS 27 or IAS 28 is accounted for under IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement'. Entities should also apply IFRS 7 to all derivatives on interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures unless the derivative meets the definition of an equity instrument in IAS 32.
- Employers' rights and obligations under employee benefit plans, to which IAS 19, 'Employee benefits', applies.
- Insurance contracts as defined in IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts'. However, IFRS 7 applies to derivatives that are embedded in insurance contracts if IAS 39 requires the entity to account for them separately. It also applies to financial guarantee contracts if the issuer applies IAS 39 in recognising and measuring the contracts.
- Financial instruments, contracts and obligations under share-based payment transactions to which IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment', applies, except for contracts within the scope of paragraphs 5–7 of IAS 39, which are disclosed under IFRS 7.
- From 1 January 2009 puttable financial instruments that are required to be classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B or 16C and 16D of IAS 32 (revised).

Parent entity disclosures

IFRS7

2. Where applicable, all disclosure requirements outlined in IFRS 7 should be made for both the parent and consolidated entity.

Classes of financial instrument

IFRS7p6, B1-B3

3. Where IFRS 7 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, the entity groups its financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The entity should provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet. Guidance on classes of financial instruments and the level of required disclosures is provided in appendix B of IFRS 7.

Level of detail and selection of assumptions – information through the eyes of management

IFRS7 p34(a)

4. The disclosures in relation to an entity's financial risk management should reflect the information provided internally to key management personnel. As such, the disclosures that will be provided by an entity, their level of detail and the underlying assumptions used will vary greatly from entity to entity. The disclosures in this illustrative financial statement are only one example of the kind of information that may be disclosed; the entity should consider carefully what may be appropriate in its individual circumstances.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments	
IFRS7 p31, 32	<p>5. The financial statement should include qualitative and quantitative disclosures that enable users to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.</p> <p><i>Qualitative disclosures</i></p>
IFRS7p33	<p>6. An entity should disclose for each type of risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the exposures to the risk and how they arise; (b) the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and (c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period. <p><i>Quantitative disclosures</i></p>
IFRS7 p34(a)(c)	<p>7. An entity should provide for each type of risk, summary quantitative data on risk exposure at the end of the reporting period, based on information provided internally to key management personnel and any concentrations of risk. This information can be presented in narrative form as is done in note 31 of this publication. Entities could provide the data in a table that sets out the impact of each major risk on each type of financial instruments. This table could also be a useful tool for compiling the information that should be disclosed under paragraph 34 of IFRS 7.</p>
IFRS7 p34(b)	<p>8. If not already provided as part of the summary quantitative data, the entity should also provide the information in paragraphs 9–15 below, unless the risk is not material.</p> <p><i>Credit risk</i></p>
IFRS7p36, 37	<p>9. For each class of financial instrument, the entity should disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the maximum exposure to credit risk and any related collateral held; (b) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired; (c) the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated; (d) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due but not impaired; and (e) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired including the factors in determining that they are impaired. <p><i>Liquidity risk</i></p>
IFRS7 p34(a), 39	<p>10. Information about liquidity risk shall be provided by way of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities; (b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities (see paragraph 12 below for details); and (c) a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b).
IFRS7 B11F	<p>11. In describing how liquidity risk is being managed, an entity should consider discussing whether it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has committed borrowing facilities or other lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs; (b) holds deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs;

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- (c) has very diverse funding sources;
- (d) has significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources;
- (e) has internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk;
- (f) has instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (for example, on the downgrade of the entity's credit rating);
- (g) has instruments that could require the posting of collateral (for example, margin calls for derivatives);
- (h) has instruments that allow the entity to choose whether it settles its financial liabilities by delivering cash (or another financial asset) or by delivering its own shares; and
- (i) has instruments that are subject to master netting agreements.

Maturity analysis

IFRS7 B11B 12. The maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities should disclose the remaining contractual maturities if these maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For example, this will be the case for interest rate swaps in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability and for all loan commitments. Where the remaining contractual maturities are not essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows, the expected maturities may be disclosed instead.

IFRS7p39, B11D 13. For derivative financial instruments where gross cash flows are exchanged and contractual maturities are essential to understanding, the maturity analysis should disclose the contractual amounts that are to be exchanged on a gross basis. The amount disclosed should be the amount expected to be paid in future periods, determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. However, IFRS 7 does not specify whether current or forward rates should be used. We therefore recommend that entities explain which approach has been chosen. This approach should be applied consistently.

IFRS7B11 14. The specific time buckets presented are not mandated by the standard but are based on what is reported internally to the key management personnel. The entity uses judgement to determine the appropriate number of time bands.

IFRS7B11D 15. If the amounts included in the maturity tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, these amounts will not reconcile to the amounts disclosed on the balance sheet for borrowings, derivative financial instruments and trade and other payables. Entities can choose to add a column with the carrying amounts that ties into the balance sheet and a reconciling column if they so wish, but this is not mandatory.

IFRS7B10A 16. If an outflow of cash could occur either significantly earlier than indicated or be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the entity's disclosures about its exposure to liquidity risk, the entity should state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk. This disclosure is not necessary if that information is included in the contractual maturity analysis.

Financing arrangements

IFRS7 p39(c) 17. Committed borrowing facilities are a major element of liquidity management. Entities should therefore consider providing information about their undrawn facilities. IAS 7, 'Statements of cash flows,' also recommends disclosure of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Market risk

**IFRS7
p40(a)(b)** 18. Entities should disclose a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk (currency, interest rate and other price risk) to which an entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by 'reasonably possible' changes in the relevant risk variable, as well as the methods and assumptions used in preparing such an analysis.

**IFRS7
p40(c)** 19. If there have been any changes in methods and assumptions from the previous period, this should be disclosed, together with the reasons for the change.

Foreign currency risk

IFRS7B23 20. Foreign currency risk can only arise on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. Translation related risks are therefore not included in the assessment of the entity's exposure to currency risks. Translation exposures arise from financial and non-financial items held by an entity (for example, a subsidiary) with a functional currency different from the group's presentation currency. However, foreign currency denominated inter- company receivables and payables that do not form part of a net investment in a foreign operation are included in the sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risks, because even though the balances eliminate in the consolidated balance sheet, the effect on profit or loss of their revaluation under IAS 21 is not fully eliminated.

Interest rate risk

21. Sensitivity to changes in interest rates is relevant to financial assets or financial liabilities bearing floating interest rates due to the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate. However, sensitivity will also be relevant to fixed rate financial assets and financial liabilities that are re-measured to fair value.

Fair value disclosures

Financial instruments carried at other than fair value

IFRS7p25, 29 22. An entity should disclose the fair value for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (see paragraph 3 above) in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount. Fair values do not need to be disclosed for the following:

- (a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value;
- (b) investments in equity instruments (and derivatives linked to such equity instruments) that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and that are measured at cost in accordance with IAS 39 because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; and
- (c) A contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts') where the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably.

IFRS13p97 23. The information about the fair values can be provided either in a combined financial instruments note or in the individual notes. However, fair values should be separately disclosed for each class of financial instrument (see paragraph 3 above), which means that each line item in the table would have to be broken down into individual classes. For that reason, IFRS GAAP plc has chosen to provide the information in the relevant notes.

Methods and assumptions in determining fair value

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS13p91	<p>24. An entity shall disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements. (b) for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period. <p><i>Financial instruments measured at cost where fair value cannot be determined reliably</i></p>
IFRS7p30	<p>25. If the fair value of investments in unquoted equity instruments, derivatives linked to such equity instruments or a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts') cannot be measured reliably, the entity should disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed because it cannot be measured reliably; (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; (c) information about the market for the instruments; (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and (e) if the instruments are subsequently derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition and the amount of gain or loss recognised. <p><i>Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet</i></p>
IFRS13p93	<p>26. For fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet, the entity should also disclose for each class of financial instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised; (b) any significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers; (c) for fair value measurements in level 3 of the hierarchy, a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances, showing separately changes during the period attributable to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss and the line item(s) which they are recognised, together with a description of where they are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the income statement (as applicable); (ii) total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income; (iii) purchases, sales issues and settlements (each type disclosed separately); and (iv) transfers into or out of level 3 and the reasons for those transfers; (d) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised. (e) for recurring fair value measurements in level 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, an entity shall also provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs shall include, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed.

- (ii) for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, an entity shall state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. The entity shall disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance shall be judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.

IFRS13p93(b) 27. Entities should classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy should have the following levels:

- (a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (for example, as prices) or indirectly (for example, derived from prices).
- (c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The appropriate level is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Additional information where quantitative data about risk exposure is unrepresentative

IFRS7p35, 42 28. If the quantitative data disclosed under paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 14 above is unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to risk during the period, the entity should provide further information that is representative. If the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, where the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), the entity should disclose that fact and the reason why the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.6. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates (note 17).

1p129,
36p134(f)
(i)-(iii)

An impairment charge of C4,650 arose in the wholesale CGU in Step-land (included in the Russian operating segment) during the course of the 2014 year, resulting in the carrying amount of the CGU being written down to its recoverable amount. If the budgeted gross margin used in the value-in-use calculation for the wholesale CGU in Step-land had been 10% lower than management's estimates at 31 December 2014 (for example, 45.5% instead of 55.5%), the group would have recognised a further impairment of goodwill by C100 and would need to reduce the carrying value of property, plant and equipment by C300.

If the estimated cost of capital used in determining the pre-tax discount rate for the wholesale CGU in Step-land had been 1% higher than management's estimates (for example, 14.8% instead of 13.8%), the group would have recognised a further impairment against goodwill of C100 and would need to reduce the carrying value of property, plant and equipment by C200.

(b) Income taxes

The group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Were the actual final outcome (on the judgement areas) of expected cash flows to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the group would need to:

- increase the income tax liability by C120 and the deferred tax liability by C230, if unfavourable; or
- decrease the income tax liability by C110 and the deferred tax liability by C215, if favourable.

(c) Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

IFRS13p91

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The group has used discounted cash flow analysis for various foreign exchange contracts that are not traded in active markets.

The carrying amount of foreign exchange contracts would be an estimated C12 lower or C15 higher were the discount rate used in the discount cash flow analysis to differ by 10% from management's estimates.

(d) Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts to deliver design services. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the group to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed. Were the proportion of services performed to total services to be performed to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the amount of revenue recognised in the year would be increased by C1,175 if the proportion performed were increased, or would be decreased by C1,160 if the proportion performed were decreased.

(e) Pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 33.

1p122

4.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

The group has recognised revenue amounting to C950 for sales of goods to L&Co in the UK during 2014. The buyer has the right to return the goods if their customers are dissatisfied. The group believes that, based on past experience with similar sales, the dissatisfaction rate will not exceed 3%. The group has, therefore, recognised revenue on this transaction with a corresponding provision against revenue for estimated returns. If the estimate changes by 1%, revenue will be reduced/increased by C10.

(b) Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The group follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available-for-sale equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

If all of the declines in fair value below cost were considered significant or prolonged, the group would suffer an additional loss of C1,300 in its 2014 financial statements, being the transfer of the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to the income statement.

(c) *Consolidation of entities in which the group holds less than 50%.*

Management consider that the group has de facto control of Delta Inc even though it has less than 50% of the voting rights. The group is the majority shareholder of Delta Inc with a 40% equity interest, while all other shareholders individually own less than 1% of its equity shares. There is no history of other shareholders forming a group to exercise their votes collectively.

(d) *Investment in Alpha Limited*

Management has assessed the level of influence that the Group has on Alpha Limited and determined that it has significant influence even though the share holding is below 20% because of the board representation and contractual terms. Consequently, this investment has been classified as an associate.

(e) *Joint arrangements*

IFRS GAAP plc holds 50% of the voting rights of its joint arrangement. The group has joint control over this arrangement as under the contractual agreements, unanimous consent is required from all parties to the agreements for all relevant activities.

The group's joint arrangement is structured as a limited company and provides the group and the parties to the agreements with rights to the net assets of the limited company under the arrangements. Therefore, this arrangement is classified as a joint venture of the group.

5 Segment information

- IFRS8p22(a)** The strategic steering committee is the group's chief operating decision-maker. Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the strategic steering committee for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.
- IFRS8p22(a)(b)** The strategic steering committee considers the business from both a geographic and product perspective. Geographically, management considers the performance in Oneland, US, China, Russia and Europe. From a product perspective, management separately considers the wholesale and retail activities in these geographies. The group's retail activities are only in the Oneland and US. The wholesale segments derive their revenue primarily from the manufacture and wholesale sale of the group's own brand of shoes, Footsy Tootsy. The Oneland and US retail segments derive their revenue from retail sales of shoe and leather goods including the group's own brand and other major retail shoe brands.
- IFRS8p22(a)** Although the China segment does not meet the quantitative thresholds required by IFRS 8 for reportable segments, management has concluded that this segment should be reported, as it is closely monitored by the strategic steering committee as a potential growth region and is expected to materially contribute to group revenue in the future.
- IFRS8p18** During 2013, US retail did not qualify as a reportable operating segment. However, with the acquisition in 2014 of ABC Group (see note 39), retail qualifies as a reportable operating segment, the comparatives have been restated.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p16 All other segments primarily relate to the sale of design services and goods transportation services to other shoe manufacturers in Oneland and Europe and wholesale shoe revenue from the Central American region. These activities are excluded from the reportable operating segments, as these activities are not reviewed by the strategic steering committee.

IFRS8p28 The strategic steering committee assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of adjusted EBITDA. This measurement basis excludes discontinued operations and the effects of non-recurring expenditure from the operating segments such as restructuring costs, legal expenses and goodwill impairments when the impairment is the result of an isolated, non-recurring event. The measure also excludes the effects of equity-settled share-based payments and unrealised gains/losses on financial instruments. Interest income and expenditure are not allocated to segments, as this type of activity is driven by the central treasury function, which manages the cash position of the group.

Revenue

IFRS8p27(a) Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external parties reported to the strategic steering committee is measured in a manner consistent with that in the income statement.

	Year ended 31 December 2014			Year ended 31 December 2013 Restated		
	Total segment revenue	Inter- segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue	Inter- segment revenue	Revenue from external customers
Oneland wholesale	46,638	(11,403)	35,235	42,284	(11,457)	30,827
Oneland retail	43,257	–	43,257	31,682	–	31,682
US wholesale	28,820	(7,364)	21,456	18,990	(6,798)	12,192
US retail	42,672	–	42,672	2,390	–	2,390
Russia wholesale	26,273	(5,255)	21,018	8,778	(1,756)	7,022
China wholesale	5,818	(1,164)	4,654	3,209	(642)	2,567
Europe wholesale	40,273	(8,055)	32,218	26,223	(5,245)	20,978
All other segments	13,155	(2,631)	10,524	5,724	(1,022)	4,702
Total	246,906	(35,872)	211,034	139,280	(26,920)	112,360

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p28(b) Adjusted EBITDA

	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2013 Restated
	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA
Oneland wholesale	17,298	17,183
Oneland retail	9,550	800
US wholesale	9,146	10,369
US retail	9,686	1,298
Russia wholesale	12,322	3,471
China wholesale	2,323	1,506
Europe wholesale	16,003	10,755
All other segments	3,504	1,682
Total adjusted EBITDA	79,832	47,064
Depreciation	(17,754)	(9,662)
Amortisation	(800)	(565)
Restructuring costs	(1,986)	–
Legal expenses	(737)	(855)
Goodwill impairment	(4,650)	–
Unrealised financial instrument gains	102	101
Share options granted to directors and employees	(690)	(822)
Finance costs -net	(6,443)	(10,588)
Other	2,059	1,037
Profit before tax and discontinued operations	48,933	25,710

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p23 Other profit and loss disclosures

	Year ended 31 December 2014				
	Depreciation and amortisation	Goodwill impairment	Restructuring costs	Income tax expense	Share of profit from associates
Oneland wholesale	(3,226)	–	–	(2,550)	–
Oneland retail	(3,830)	–	–	(2,780)	–
US wholesale	(1,894)	–	–	(1,395)	–
US retail	(3,789)	–	–	(3,040)	–
Russia wholesale	(2,454)	(4,650)	(1,986)	(1,591)	–
China wholesale	(386)	–	–	(365)	–
Europe wholesale	(2,706)	–	–	(2,490)	200
All other segments	(269)	–	–	(400)	15
Total	(18,554)	(4,650)	(1,986)	(14,611)	215

	Year ended 31 December 2013 Restated				
	Depreciation and amortisation	Goodwill impairment	Restructuring costs	Income tax expense	Share of profit from associates
Oneland wholesale	(3,801)	–	–	(2,772)	–
Oneland retail	(201)	–	–	(650)	–
US wholesale	(2,448)	–	–	(1,407)	–
US retail	(199)	–	–	(489)	–
Russia wholesale	(453)	–	–	(509)	–
China wholesale	(286)	–	–	(150)	–
Europe wholesale	(2,701)	–	–	(2,201)	155
All other segments	(138)	–	–	(492)	(10)
Total	(10,227)	–	–	(8,670)	145

See note 17 for details of the impairment of goodwill of C4,650 in the Russian operating segment in 2014 relating to the decision to reduce manufacturing output. There has been no further impact on the measurement of the group's assets and liabilities. See note 35 for details of the restructuring costs incurred in the Russia wholesale segment. There was no impairment charge or restructuring costs recognised in 2013.

PwC Commentary

Paragraph 23 of IFRS 8 requires disclosures of interest revenue and expense if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in the measure of segment profit and loss. This disclosure has not been included in the illustrative because these balances are not allocated to the segments.

IFRS8p27(f) Due to the European operations utilising excess capacity in certain Russian assets that are geographically close to the European region, a portion of the depreciation charge of C197 (2013: C50) relating to the Russian assets has been allocated to the European segment to take account of this.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p23, 24, 28(c) **Assets**

	Year ended 31 December 2014			Year ended 31 December 2013 Restated		
	Total assets	Investments in associates and joint ventures	Additions to non-current assets	Total assets	Investments in associates and joint ventures	Additions to non-current assets
Oneland wholesale	46,957	–	1,559	43,320	–	1,327
Oneland retail	46,197	–	35,543	9,580	–	47
US wholesale	27,313	–	6,113	32,967	–	1,871
US retail	45,529	–	35,817	8,550	–	46
Russia wholesale	22,659	–	7,328	5,067	–	602
China wholesale	6,226	–	380	20,899	–	971
Europe wholesale	47,912	18,649	1,222	40,259	17,053	743
All other segments	22,184	–	278	49,270	–	1,135
Total	264,977	18,649	88,240	209,912	17,053	6,742
Unallocated						
Deferred income tax	3,546			3,383		
Available-for-sale financial assets	19,370			14,910		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	11,820			7,972		
Derivative financial instruments	1,464			1,196		
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	3,333			–		
Total assets per the balance sheet	304,510			237,373		

IFRS8p27(c) The amounts provided to the strategic steering committee with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Investment in shares (classified as available-for-sale financial assets or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) held by the group are not considered to be segment assets but rather are managed by the treasury function. The measure of assets reviewed by the CODM does not include assets held for sale.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p28(d) Liabilities	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2013
Oneland wholesale	7,549	6,857
Oneland retail	2,651	2,094
US wholesale	9,110	7,783
US retail	3,254	3,565
Russia wholesale	5,806	4,086
China wholesale	2,583	1,971
Europe wholesale	1,241	624
All other segments	4,698	4,148
Total	36,892	31,128
Unallocated		
Deferred income tax	12,370	9,053
Borrowings (excluding finance leases)	117,839	104,006
Derivative financial instruments	595	747
Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale	220	–
Total liabilities per the balance sheet	167,916	144,934

The group's borrowings, excluding finance leases and derivative financial liabilities are not considered to be segment liabilities for reporting to the strategic steering committee as they are managed by the central treasury function.

PwC Commentary

IFRS8p24(b)
IFRS8p23,
28(d)

The additions to non-current assets excludes financial instruments, deferred tax assets, net defined benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

The measures of assets and liabilities have been disclosed for each reportable segment as they are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker. If the chief operating decision-maker does not review a measure of assets or liabilities, they need not be disclosed. The disclosure of liabilities is new for 2014 for illustrative purposes.

Entity-wide information

IFRS8p32 Breakdown of revenues by products and services:

	2014	2013
Analysis of revenue by category:		
– Sales of goods	202,884	104,495
– Revenue from services	8,000	7,800
– Royalty income	150	65
Total	211,034	112,360

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS8p33(a)	Revenues from external customers by country, based on the destination of the customer:	
	2014	2013
Oneland	50,697	48,951
US	46,834	8,403
Russia	21,148	8,039
China	7,233	3,840
Germany	14,365	13,717
France	10,655	6,999
Other European countries	35,949	14,168
Other countries	24,153	8,243
Total	211,034	112,360

Revenues from the individual countries included in Other European countries and Other countries are not material

IFRS8p33(b)	Non-current assets, other than financial instruments and deferred income tax assets (there are no employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts), by country:	
	2014	2013
Oneland	61,855	39,567
US	69,037	34,055
Russia	7,531	4,269
China	4,523	4,983
Germany	19,526	17,459
Italy	15,179	15,757
Other European countries	8,652	7,372
Other countries	13,959	14,524
Total	200,262	137,986

Non-current assets in the individual countries included in Other European countries and Other countries are not material.

IFRS8p34 Revenues of approximately C32,023 (2013: C28,034) are derived from a single external customer. These revenues are attributable to the Europe and Oneland wholesale segments.

6 Exceptional items

Items that are material either because of their size or their nature, or that are non-recurring are considered as exceptional items and are presented within the line items to which they best relate. During the year, the exceptional items as detailed below have been included in cost of sales in the income statement.

An analysis of the amount presented as exceptional item in these financial statements is given below.

	2014	2013
Operating items:		
– Inventory write-down	3,117	–

The inventory write-down of C3,117 relates to leather accessories that have been destroyed by fire in an accident. This amount is included within cost of sales in the income statement.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

7 Other income

	2014	2013
	<hr/>	
	Gain on re-measuring to fair value the existing interest in ABC Group on acquisition of control (note 39)	–
18p35(b)(v)	850	–
	Dividend income on available-for-sale financial assets	883
18p35(b)(v)	1,100	883
	Dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	310
	800	310
	<hr/>	
	Investment income	1,193
	2,750	1,193
	<hr/>	
	Insurance reimbursement	66
	–	66
	<hr/>	
Total	2,750	1,259
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The insurance reimbursement relates to the excess of insurance proceeds over the carrying values of goods damaged.

8 Other (losses)/gains – net

	Group	2014	2013
	<hr/>		
IFRS7p20(a)(i)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 23):		
	– Fair value losses	(508)	(238)
	– Fair value gains	593	–
IFRS7p20(a)(i)	Foreign exchange forward contracts:		
	– Held for trading	86	88
21p52(a)	– Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains (note 15)	(277)	200
IFRS7p24(a)	Ineffectiveness on fair value hedges (note 20)	(1)	(1)
IFRS7p24(b)	Ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges (note 20)	17	14
	<hr/>		
Total		(90)	63
	<hr/>		

9 Expenses by nature

	2014	2013
	<hr/>	
1p104	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(2,300)
	6,950	(2,300)
1p104	Raw material and consumables used	31,845
	53,302	31,845
1p104	Employee benefit expense (note 10)	15,577
	40,310	15,577
1p104	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges (notes 16 and 17)	10,227
	23,204	10,227
1p104	Transportation expenses	6,236
	8,584	6,236
1p104	Advertising costs	6,662
	14,265	6,662
1p104	Operating lease payments (note 16)	8,500
	10,604	8,500
1p104	Other restructuring costs (note 35)	–
	1,187	–
1p104	Other expenses	1,659
	1,594	1,659
	<hr/>	
Total cost of sales, distribution costs and administrative expenses	160,000	78,406
	<hr/>	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

10 Employee benefit expense

	2014	2013
19p171		
Wages and salaries, including restructuring costs C799 (2013: nil) and other termination benefits C1,600 (2013: nil) (note 35 and note 41)	28,363	10,041
Social security costs	9,369	3,802
IFRS2p51(a)		
Share options granted to directors and employees (notes 27 and 28)	690	822
19p53		
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	756	232
19p141		
Pension costs – defined benefit plans (note 33)	948	561
19p141		
Other post-employment benefits (note 33)	184	119
1p104		
Total employee benefit expense	40,310	15,577

11 Finance income and costs

	2014	2013
IFRS7p20(b)		
Interest expense:		
– Bank borrowings	(5,317)	(10,646)
– Dividend on redeemable preference shares (note 31)	(1,950)	(1,950)
– Convertible bond (note 31)	(3,083)	–
– Finance lease liabilities	(547)	(646)
37p84(e)		
– Provisions: unwinding of discount (note 21 and 35)	(47)	(39)
21p52(a)		
Net foreign exchange gains on financing activities (note 15)	2,594	996
Fair value gains on financial instruments:		
IFRS7p23(d)		
– Interest rate swaps: cash flow hedges, transfer from equity	102	88
IFRS7p24(a)(i)		
– Interest rate swaps: fair value hedges	16	31
IFRS7p24(a)(ii)		
Fair value adjustment of bank borrowings attributable to interest rate risk	(16)	(31)
Total finance costs	(8,248)	(12,197)
Less: amounts capitalised on qualifying assets	75	–
Finance costs	(8,173)	(12,197)
Finance income:		
– Interest income on short-term bank deposits	550	489
– Interest income on available-for-sale financial assets	963	984
– Interest income on loans to related parties (note 41)	217	136
IFRS7p20(b)		
Finance income	1,730	1,609
Net finance costs	(6,443)	(10,588)

12 Investments

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2014	2013
Associates	13,373	13,244
Joint ventures	5,276	3,809
At 31 December	18,649	17,053

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	2014	2013
Associates	215	145
Joint ventures	1,467	877
At 31 December	1,682	1,022

12.1 Investment in associates

IFRS 12p21(a) Set out below are the associates of the group as at 31 December 2014, which, in the opinion of the directors, are material to the group. The associates as listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the group; the country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Nature of investment in associates 2014 and 2013:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
Alpha Limited	Cyprus	18	Note 1	Equity
Beta SA	Greece	30	Note 2	Equity

Note 1: Alpha Limited provides products and services to the footwear industry. Alpha is a strategic partnership for the group, providing access to new customers and markets in Europe.

Note 2: Beta SA manufactures parts for the footwear industry and distributes its products globally. Beta SA is strategic for the group's growth in the European market and provides the group with access to expertise in efficient manufacturing processes for its footwear business and access to key fashion trends.

IFRS 12p21(b)
(iii) As at 31 December 2014, the fair value of the group's interest in Beta SA, which is listed on the Euro Money Stock Exchange, was C13,513 (2013: C12,873) and the carrying amount of the group's interest was C11,997 (2013: C11,240).

Alpha Limited is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

IFRS12p23(b) There are no contingent liabilities relating to the group's interest in the associates

Summarised financial information for associates

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Alpha Limited and Beta SA which are accounted for using the equity method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Summarised balance sheet

	Alpha Limited		Beta SA		Total	
	As at 31 December 2014	2013	As at 31 December 2014	2013	As at 31 December 2014	2013
	Current					
DV	Cash and cash equivalents					
	1,170	804	5,171	8,296	6,341	9,100
DV	Other current assets (excluding cash)					
	2,433	2,635	7,981	9,722	10,414	12,357
IFRS12p B12(b)(i)	Total current assets					
	3,603	3,439	13,152	18,018	16,755	21,457
DV	Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)					
	(808)	(558)	(8,375)	(8,050)	(9,183)	(8,608)
DV	Other current liabilities (including trade payables)					
	(2,817)	(2,635)	(6,017)	(14,255)	(8,834)	(16,890)
IFRS12p B12(b)(iii)	Total current liabilities					
	(3,625)	(3,193)	(14,392)	(22,305)	(18,017)	(25,498)
	Non-current					
IFRS12p B12(b)(ii)	Assets					
	13,340	14,751	53,201	54,143	66,541	68,894
DV	Financial liabilities					
	(4,941)	(3,647)	(9,689)	(8,040)	(14,630)	(11,687)
DV	Other liabilities					
	(733)	(217)	(2,282)	(4,349)	(3,015)	(4,566)
IFRS12p B12(b)(iv)	Total non-current liabilities					
	(5,674)	(3,864)	(11,971)	(12,389)	(17,645)	(16,253)
DV	Net assets					
	7,644	11,133	39,990	37,467	47,634	48,600

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Alpha Limited		Beta SA		Total		
	For period ended 31 December		For period ended 31 December		For period ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
IFRS12p B12(b)(v)	Revenue	11,023	15,012	26,158	23,880	37,181	38,892
DV	Depreciation and amortisation	(2,576)	(1,864)	(3,950)	(3,376)	(6,526)	(5,240)
DV	Interest income	–	–	–	–	–	–
DV	Interest expense	(1,075)	(735)	(1,094)	(1,303)	(2,169)	(2,038)
IFRS12p B12(b)(vi)	Pre-tax (loss)/profit from continuing operations	(3,531)	(2,230)	3,443	2,109	(88)	(121)
DV	Income tax income/ (expense)	175	208	(713)	(412)	(538)	(204)
IFRS12p B12(b)(vi)	Post-tax (loss)/profit from continuing operations	(3,356)	(2,022)	2,730	1,697	(626)	(325)
IFRS12p B12(b)(vii)	Post-tax profit from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–	–
IFRS12p B12(b)(viii)	Other comprehensive expense	–	–	(40)	(47)	(40)	(47)
IFRS12p B12(b)(ix)	Total comprehensive (expense)/income	(3,356)	(2,022)	2,690	1,650	(666)	(372)
IFRS12p B12(a)	Dividends received from associate	–	–	–	–	–	–

IFRS12pB14 The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associates (and not IFRS GAAP plc's share of those amounts) adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the group and the associates.

PwC Commentary

Summarised financial information is required for the group's interest in material associates; however, IFRS GAAP plc has provided the total amounts and other line items voluntarily.

Certain line items above have a nil balance but have still been included for illustrative purposes only.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

IFRS12pB14(b) Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associates

Summarised financial information	Alpha Limited		Beta SA		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Opening net assets						
1 January	11,133	12,977	37,467	35,573	48,600	48,550
Profit/(loss) for the period	(3,356)	(2,022)	2,730	1,697	(626)	(325)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	(40)	(47)	(40)	(47)
Foreign exchange differences	(133)	178	(167)	243	(300)	421
Closing net assets	7,644	11,133	39,990	37,466	47,634	48,599
Interest in associates (18%; 30%)	1,376	2,004	11,997	11,240	13,373	13,244
Goodwill	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying value	1,376	2,004	11,997	11,240	13,373	13,244

PwC Commentary

Certain line items above have a nil balance but have still been included for illustrative purposes only.

12.2 Investment in joint venture

	2014	2013
At 1 January	3,809	2,932
Share of profit	1,467	877
Other comprehensive income	–	–
At 31 December	5,276	3,809

IFRS12p21(a) The joint venture listed below has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which is held directly by the group.

Nature of investment in joint ventures 2014 and 2013:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
Gamma Ltd	United Kingdom	50	Note 1	Equity

Note 1: Gamma Ltd provides products and services to the footwear industry in the UK. Gamma Ltd is a strategic partnership for the group, providing access to new technology and processes for its footwear business.

IFRS12p21(b) (iii) Gamma Ltd is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary

Where there is a quoted market price for an entity's investment in a joint venture, the fair value of that interest should be disclosed.

Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of joint venture

IFRS12p23(a) The group has the following commitments relating to its joint ventures.

	2014	2013
Commitment to provide funding if called	100	100

IFRS12p23(b) There are no contingent liabilities relating to the group's interest in the joint venture. Gamma Ltd has a contingent liability relating to an unresolved legal case relating to a contract dispute with a customer. As the case is at an early stage in proceedings it is not possible to determine the likelihood or amount of any settlement should Gamma Ltd not be successful.

Summarised financial information for joint venture

IFRS12p21(b) Set out below are the summarised financial information for Gamma Ltd which is (ii) accounted for using the equity method.

Summarised balance sheet

	As at 31 December	
	2014	2013
	Current	
IFRS12p B13(a) DV	Cash and cash equivalents	1,180 780
	Other current assets (excluding cash)	7,368 4,776
IFRS12p B12(b)(i)	Total current assets	8,548 5,556
IFRS12p B13(b) DV	Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	(1,104) (1,094)
	Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	(890) (726)
IFRS12p B12(b)(iii)	Total current liabilities	(1,994) (1,820)
	Non-current	
IFRS12p B12(b)(ii)	Assets	11,016 9,786
IFRS12p B13(c) DV	Financial liabilities	(6,442) (5,508)
	Other liabilities	(576) (396)
IFRS12p B12(b)(iv)	Total non-current liabilities	(7,018) (5,904)
DV	Net assets	10,552 7,618

*(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)***Summarised statement of comprehensive income**

	For period ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
IFRS12p B12(b)(v) Revenue	23,620	23,158
IFRS12p B13(d) Depreciation and amortisation	2,390	1,837
IFRS12p B13(e) Interest income	206	648
IFRS12p B13(f) Interest expense	(1,760)	(2,302)
IFRS12p B12(b)(vi) Pre-tax profit from continuing operations	5,750	5,206
IFRS12p B13(g) Income tax expense	(2,816)	(3,452)
IFRS12p B12(b)(vi) Post-tax profit from continuing operations	2,934	1,754
IFRS12p B12(b)(vii) Post-tax profit from discontinued operations	–	–
IFRS12p B12(b)(viii) Other comprehensive income	–	–
IFRS12p B12(b)(ix) Total comprehensive income	2,934	1,754
IFRS12p B12(a) Dividends received from joint venture or associate	–	–

IFRS12pB14 The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the joint venture adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the group and the joint venture (and not IFRS GAAP plc's share of those amounts).

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

IFRS12 pB14(b) Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture.

Summarised financial information	2014	2013
Opening net assets 1 January	7,618	5,864
Profit/(loss) for the period	2,934	1,754
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Closing net assets	10,552	7,618
Interest in Joint venture @ 50%	5,276	3,809
Goodwill	–	–
Carrying value	5,276	3,809

PwC Commentary

Certain line items above have a nil balance but have still been included for illustrative purposes only.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

12.3 Principal subsidiaries

The group had the following subsidiaries at 31 December 2014

IFRS12p10(a), 12(a-c)	Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the group (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non- controlling interests (%)	Proportion of preference shares held by the group (%)
	Treasury Limited	Oneland	Head office financing company	100	100	–	–
	A Limited	Oneland	Intermediate holding company	–	100	–	100
	O Limited	Oneland	Shoe manufacturer and wholesaler	–	85	15	–
	Shoe Limited	Oneland	Shoe and leather goods retailer	–	100	–	–
	L Limited	Oneland	Logistics company	100	100	–	–
	D Limited	Oneland	Design services	100	100	–	–
	Delta Inc	US	Shoe and leather goods retailer	–	40	60	–
	ABC Group	US	Shoe and leather goods retailer	72	72	28	–
	M GbmH	Germany	Shoe manufacturer and wholesaler	–	100	–	–
	L SARL	France	Logistics company	–	100	–	–
	E GbmH	Germany	Design services	–	100	–	–
	C Group	China	Shoe manufacturer and wholesaler	–	100	–	–
	R Group	Russia	Shoe manufacturer and wholesaler	–	100	–	–

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held. The parent company does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares of subsidiary undertakings included in the group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS12 p12 (f) The total non-controlling interest for the period is C7,888, of which C5,327 is for ABC Group and C2,466 is attributed to Delta Inc. The non-controlling interest in respect of O Limited is not material.

Significant restrictions

IFRS12p10(b)(i) Cash and short-term deposits of C1,394 are held in China and are subject to local exchange control regulations. These local exchange control regulations provide for restrictions on exporting capital from the country, other than through normal dividends.

Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

IFRS12p12(g), B10(b) Set out below are the summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group.

See note 40 for transactions with non-controlling interests.

Summarised balance sheet

	Delta Inc		ABC Group	
	As at 31 December 2014	2013	As at 31 December 2014	2013
Current				
Assets	5,890	4,828	16,935	14,742
Liabilities	(3,009)	(2,457)	(4,514)	(3,686)
Total current net assets	2,881	2,371	12,421	11,056
Non-current				
Assets	3,672	2,357	10,008	8,536
Liabilities	(2,565)	(1,161)	(3,848)	(1,742)
Total non-current net assets	1,107	1,196	6,160	6,794
Net assets	3,988	3,567	18,581	17,850

Summarised income statement

	Delta Inc		ABC Group	
	For period ended 31 December 2014	2013	For period ended 31 December 2014	2013
Revenue	19,602	17,883	29,403	26,825
Profit before income tax	4,218	3,007	6,327	6,611
Income tax expense/income	(1,692)	(1,411)	(2,838)	(2,667)
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	2,526	1,596	3,489	3,944
Post-tax profit from discontinued operations	–	–	23	19
Other comprehensive income	369	(203)	554	495
Total comprehensive income	2,895	1,393	4,066	4,458
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	1,737	836	1,138	–
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	1,770	550	150	–

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Summarised cash flows

	Delta Inc 31 December 2014	ABC Group 31 December 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	6,854	6,586
Interest paid	(134)	(86)
Income tax paid	(1,534)	(2,748)
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,186	3,752
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,218)	(1,225)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,502)	(478)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	466	2,049
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of year	576	1,576
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	(56)	38
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at end of year	986	3,663

IFRS12pB11 The information above is the amount before inter-company eliminations.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

13 Income tax expense

	2014	2013	
	Current tax:		
12p80(a)	Current tax on profits for the year	14,082	6,035
12p80(b)	Adjustments in respect of prior years	150	–
	Total current tax	14,232	6,035
	Deferred tax (note 32):		
12p80(c)	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	476	2,635
12p80(d)	Impact of change in the Oneland tax rate	(97)	–
	Total deferred tax	379	2,635
	Income tax expense	14,611	8,670

12p81(c) The tax on the group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit before tax	48,933	25,710
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the respective countries	16,148	7,713
Tax effects of:		
– Associates results reported net of tax	57	(44)
– Income not subject to tax	(1,072)	(212)
– Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	845	866
– Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(1,450)	–
– Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	30	347
Re-measurement of deferred tax – change in the Oneland tax rate	(97)	–
Adjustment in respect of prior years	150	–
Tax charge	14,611	8,670

12p81(d) The weighted average applicable tax rate was 33% (2013: 30%). The increase is caused by a change in the profitability of the group's subsidiaries in the respective countries partially offset by the impact of the reduction in the Oneland tax rate (see below).

12p81(d) During the year, as a result of the change in the Oneland corporation tax rate from 30% to 28% that was substantively enacted on 26 June 2014 and that will be effective from 1 April 2015, the relevant deferred tax balances have been re-measured. Deferred tax expected to reverse in the year to 31 December 2015 has been measured using the effective rate that will apply in Oneland for the period (28.5%).

1p125,10p22(h) Further reductions to the Oneland tax rate have been announced. The changes, which are expected to be enacted separately each year, propose to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 24% by 1 April 2018. The changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not recognised in these financial statements.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

12p81(ab) The tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

		2014		
		Before tax	Tax (charge) /credit	After tax
	Fair value gains:			
1p90	– Land and buildings	1,005	(250)	755
1p90	– Available-for-sale financial assets	560	(198)	362
1p90	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(86)	–	(86)
1p90	Remeasurements of post employment benefit liabilities (note 33)	119	(36)	83
1p90	Impact of change in the Oneland tax rate on deferred tax	–	(10)	(10)
1p90	Cash flow hedges	97	(33)	64
1p90	Net investment hedge	(45)	–	(45)
1p90	Currency translation differences	2,401	–	2,401
IFRS3p42	Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	(850)	–	(850)
	Other comprehensive income	3,201	(527)	2,674
	Current tax		–	
	Deferred tax (note 32)		(527)	
			(527)	

		2013		
		Before tax	Tax (charge)/ credit	After tax
	Fair value gains:			
1p90	– Land and buildings	1,133	(374)	759
1p90	– Available-for-sale financial assets	973	(61)	912
1p90	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	91	–	91
1p90	Remeasurements of post employment benefit liabilities (note 33)	(910)	273	(637)
1p90	Impact of change in the Oneland tax rate on deferred tax	–	–	–
1p90	Cash flow hedges	(3)	–	(3)
1p90	Net investment hedge	40	–	40
1p90	Currency translation differences	(922)	–	(922)
IFRS3p42	Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	–	–	–
	Other comprehensive income	402	(162)	240
	Current tax		–	
	Deferred tax (note 32)		(162)	
			(162)	

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

12p81(a) The income tax (charged)/credited directly to equity during the year is as follows:

	2014	2013
Current tax		
Share option scheme	–	–
Deferred tax		
Share option scheme	30	20
Convertible bond – equity component (note 29)	(2,328)	–
	(2,298)	20

In addition, deferred income tax of C49 (2013: C43) was transferred from other reserves (note 29) to retained earnings (note 28). This represents deferred tax on the difference between the actual depreciation on buildings and the equivalent depreciation based on the historical cost of buildings.

PwC Commentary

The impact of change in the Oneland tax rate is shown for illustrative purposes. Companies will need to consider the impact of future reductions in tax rates in their tax disclosures.

If the effect of the proposed changes is material, disclosure should be given of the effect of the changes, either as disclosure of events after the reporting period or as future material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. This disclosure does not need to be tailored or reconciled to the income statement.

IAS 12 requires disclosure of current tax charged/credited in other comprehensive income and directly to equity, in addition to deferred tax. There are no current tax items shown directly in other comprehensive income or equity in these financial statements, but the line item is shown for illustrative purposes.

It is assumed that the tax base on the convertible bond is not split between the debt and equity elements. If the tax base were split, this would impact the deferred tax position.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

14 Earnings per share

(a) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares (note 26).

	2014	2013
33p70(a)		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	31,774	16,184
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent	100	120
Total	31,874	16,304
33p70(b)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	23,454	20,500

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The company has two categories of dilutive potential ordinary shares: convertible debt and share options. The convertible debt is assumed to have been converted into ordinary shares, and the net profit is adjusted to eliminate the interest expense less the tax effect. For the share options, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	2014	2013
Earnings		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	31,774	16,184
Interest expense on convertible debt (net of tax)	2,158	–
33p70(a)		
Profit used to determine diluted earnings per share	33,932	16,184
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent	100	120
	34,032	16,304
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	23,454	20,500
Adjustment for:		
– Assumed conversion of convertible debt (thousands)	3,300	–
– Share options (thousands)	1,213	1,329
33p70(b)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (thousands)	27,967	21,829

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

15 Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)

21p52(a) The exchange differences charged/credited to the income statement are included as follows:

	2014	2013
Other (losses)/gains – net (note 8)	(277)	200
Net finance costs (note 11)	2,594	996
Total	2,317	1,196

16 Property, plant and equipment

1p78(a)	Land and buildings	Vehicles and machinery	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
16p73(d)	At 1 January 2013				
	Cost or valuation	39,664	71,072	20,025	– 130,761
	Accumulated depreciation	(2,333)	(17,524)	(3,690)	– (23,547)
	Net book amount	37,331	53,548	16,335	– 107,214
16p73(e)	Year ended 31 December 2013				
	Opening net book amount	37,331	53,548	16,335	– 107,214
16p73(e)(viii)	Exchange differences	(381)	(703)	(423)	– (1,507)
16p73(e)(iv)	Revaluation surplus (note 29)	1,133	–	–	– 1,133
16p73(e)(i)	Additions	1,588	2,970	1,484	– 6,042
16p73(e)(ix)	Disposals (note 36)	–	(2,607)	(380)	– (2,987)
16p73(e)(vii)	Depreciation charge (note 9)	(636)	(4,186)	(4,840)	– (9,662)
	Closing net book amount	39,035	49,022	12,176	– 100,233
16p73(d)	At 31 December 2013				
	Cost or valuation	42,004	70,732	20,706	– 133,442
	Accumulated depreciation	(2,969)	(21,710)	(8,530)	– (33,209)
	Net book amount	39,035	49,022	12,176	– 100,233
	Year ended 31 December 2014				
16p73(e)	Opening net book amount	39,035	49,022	12,176	– 100,233
16p73(e)(viii)	Exchange differences	846	1,280	342	– 2,468
16p73(e)(iv)	Revaluation surplus (note 29)	1,005	–	–	– 1,005
16p73(e)(iii)	Acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	49,072	5,513	13,199	– 67,784
16p73(e)(i)	Additions	4,421	427	2,202	2,455 9,505
16p73(e)(ix)	Disposals (note 36)	(2,000)	(3,729)	(608)	– (6,337)
	Transfers	1,245	–	–	(1,245) –
16p73(e)(vii)	Depreciation charge (note 9)	(3,545)	(4,768)	(9,441)	– (17,754)
IFRS5p38	Transferred to disposal group classified as held for sale	(341)	(1,222)	–	– (1,563)
	Closing net book amount	89,738	46,523	17,870	1,210 155,341
16p73(d)	At 31 December 2014				
	Cost or valuation	96,593	74,223	35,841	1,210 207,867
	Accumulated depreciation	(6,855)	(27,700)	(17,971)	– (52,526)
	Net book amount	89,738	46,523	17,870	1,210 155,341

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- DV** Property, plant and equipment transferred to the disposal group classified as held-for-sale amounts to C1,563 and relates to assets that are used by Shoes Limited (part of the Oneland wholesale segment). See note 25 for further details regarding the disposal group held for sale.
- DV, 1p104** Depreciation expense of C8,054 (2013: C5,252) has been charged in 'cost of sales', C5,568 (2013: C2,410) in 'distribution costs' and C4,132 (2013: C2,000) in 'administrative expenses'.
- 17p35(c)** Lease rentals amounting to C1,172 (2013: C895) and C9,432 (2013: C7,605) relating to the lease of machinery and property, respectively, are included in the income statement (note 9).
- Construction work in progress as at 31 December, 2014 mainly comprises new shoe manufacturing equipment being constructed in Oneland.
- 23p26** During the year, the group has capitalised borrowing costs amounting to C75 (2013: nil) on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs were capitalised at the weighted average rate of its general borrowings of 7.5%.
- 16p77(e)** If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2014	2013
Cost	93,079	37,684
Accumulated depreciation	(6,131)	(2,197)
Net book amount	86,948	35,487

- 16p74(a)** Bank borrowings are secured on land and buildings for the value of C37,680 (2013: C51,306) (note 31).
- 17p31(a)** Vehicles and machinery includes the following amounts where the group is a lessee under a finance lease:

	2014	2013
Cost-capitalised finance lease	13,996	14,074
Accumulated depreciation	(5,150)	(3,926)
Net book amount	8,846	10,148

- 17p31(e)** The group leases various vehicles and machinery under non-cancellable finance lease agreements. The lease terms are between 3 and 15 years, and ownership of the assets lies within the group.

Fair values of land and buildings

- 16p77(a)-(b)** An independent valuation of the group's land and buildings was performed by valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at 31 December 2014 and 2013. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'other reserves' in shareholders equity (note 29). The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).

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- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

IFRS 13p93(a), (b)	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2014 using		
	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings			
– Office buildings – Oneland	7,428	–	7,428
– Retail units – Oneland	19,027	–	19,027
– Retail units – US	14,200	–	14,200
– Manufacturing sites – Oneland	–	25,392	25,392
– Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific	–	23,691	23,691
	40,655	49,083	89,738

IFRS 13p93(a), (b)	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2013 using		
	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings			
– Office buildings – Oneland	5,875	–	5,875
– Retail units – Oneland	12,478	–	12,478
– Retail units – US	1,157	–	1,157
– Manufacturing sites – Oneland	–	10,904	10,904
– Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific	3,321	5,300	8,621
	22,831	16,204	39,035

IFRS 13p93(c) There are no level 1 assets or transfers between levels 1 and 2 during 2014 or 2013.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

IFRS 13p93(d) Level 2 fair values of land and retail units have been derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS 13p93(e) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Manufacturing sites – Oneland	Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific	Manufacturing sites – Oneland	Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific
Opening balance	10,904	5,300	9,760	5,052
Depreciation – recognised in cost of sales	(900)	(234)	(159)	(231)
IFRS 13p93(e) (i) Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	(900)	(234)	(159)	(231)
Revaluation gains or losses recognised	441	279	314	334
Exchange gains or losses recognised	–	363	–	145
IFRS 13p93(e) (ii) Total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	441	642	314	479
IFRS 13p93(e) (iii) Acquisition of a subsidiary	13,572	12,639	–	–
IFRS 13p93(e) (iv) Transfers to/ (from) Level 3	–	3,434	–	–
IFRS 13p93(e) (iii) Additions	1,489	1,651	989	–
IFRS 13p93(e) (iii) Disposals	(1,100)	–	–	–
IFRS 13p93(e) (iii) Transfers from construction in progress	986	259	–	–
Closing balance	25,392	23,691	10,904	5,300

The Group commenced redevelopment of a factory in China during the year. The redevelopment will greatly expand the transport infrastructure of the factory, and is expected to be completed in 2015. Prior to redevelopment, this property was valued using the sales comparison approach, which resulted in a level 2 fair value. Upon redevelopment, the Group had to revise its valuation technique for the property under construction. The revised valuation technique uses significant unobservable inputs. Accordingly, the fair value was reclassified to level 3.

The revised valuation technique uses the sales comparison approach to derive the fair value of the completed property. The following were then deducted from the fair value of the completed property:

- estimated construction and other costs to completion that would be incurred by a market participant; and
- estimated profit margin that a market participant would require to hold and develop the property to completion, based on the state of the property as at 31 December 2014.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS13p93(c), (e)(iv) The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

IFRS13 p93g Valuation processes of the group

IFRS13 IE 65 The group's finance department includes a team that performs the valuations of land and buildings required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committee (AC). Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, AC and the valuation team at least once every quarter, in line with the group's quarterly reporting dates.

On an annual basis, the group engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the group's land and buildings. As at 31 December 2014, the fair values of the land and buildings have been determined by XYZ Property Surveyors Limited.

The external valuations of the level 3 land and buildings have been performed using a sales comparison approach, similar to the level 2 land and buildings. However for manufacturing sites there have been a limited number of similar sales in the local market and the valuations have been performed using unobservable inputs. The external valuers, in discussion with the group's internal valuation team, has determined these inputs based on the size, age and condition of the land and buildings, the state of the local economy and comparable prices in the corresponding national economy.

The group has also valued land and buildings in China which is undergoing significant development of the transport infrastructure. The valuation has been performed using an adjusted sales comparison approach. The fair value of the completed land and buildings has been derived from observable sales prices of similar land and buildings in the local market. The estimated costs of completion, including a reasonable profit margin a market participant would require, has then been deducted to give estimate of the current fair value of the land and buildings.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS 13p93(d), Information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(h)(i)

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2014	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability – weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Manufacturing sites – Oneland	25,392	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre	C350-C470 (C400)	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value
Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific	19,098	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre	C235-C390 (C330)	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value
	4,593	Adjusted sales comparison approach	Estimated costs to completion	C2,780,000-C3,220,000 (C2,900,000)	The higher the estimated costs, the lower the fair value.
			Estimated profit margin required to hold and develop property to completion	10%-15% (14%) of property value	The higher the profit margin required, the lower the fair value.

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2013	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability – weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Manufacturing sites – Oneland	10,904	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre	C350-C465 (C390)	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value
Manufacturing sites – Asia Pacific	5,300	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre	C205-C360 (C310)	The higher the price per square metre, the higher the fair value

PwC Commentary

IFRS13p93 (h)(i)

If there are interrelationships between the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, an entity should also provide a description of those interrelationships and how they might impact the fair value measurement. For the purposes of these illustrative financial statements, there are no significant interrelationships between unobservable inputs.

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

17 Intangible assets

	Cost	Goodwill	Trademarks and licences	Internally generated software development costs	Total
38p118(e)					
38p118(c)	At 1 January 2013	12,546	8,301	1,455	22,302
38p118(e)(vii)	Exchange differences	(546)	(306)	(45)	(897)
38p118(e)(i)	Additions	–	700	–	700
	As at 31 December 2013	12,000	8,695	1,410	22,105
38p118(e)(vii)	Exchange differences	341	96	134	571
38p118(e)(i)	Additions	–	684	2,366	3,050
IFRS3B67(d)(ii)	Acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	4,501	4,000	–	8,501
IFRS5p38	Transferred to disposal group classified as held for sale	(100)	(1,000)	–	(1,100)
	As at 31 December 2014	16,742	12,475	3,910	33,127
	Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
38p118(c)	At 1 January 2013	–	(330)	(510)	(840)
38p118(e)(vi)	Amortisation charge (note 9)	–	(365)	(200)	(565)
	As at 31 December 2013	–	(695)	(710)	(1,405)
38p118(e)(iv)	Impairment charge (note 9)	(4,650)	–	–	(4,650)
38p118(e)(vi)	Amortisation charge (note 9)	–	(680)	(120)	(800)
	As at 31 December 2014	(4,650)	(1,375)	(830)	(6,855)
	Net book value				
38p118(c)	Cost	12,000	8,695	1,410	22,105
38p118(c)	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	–	(695)	(710)	(1,405)
	As at 31 December 2013	12,000	8,000	700	20,700
38p118(c)	Cost	16,742	12,475	3,910	33,127
38p118(c)	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(4,650)	(1,375)	(830)	(6,855)
	As at 31 December 2014	12,092	11,100	3,080	26,272

36p126(a) The carrying amount of the Russia wholesale segment has been reduced to its recoverable amount through recognition of an impairment loss against goodwill. This loss has been included in 'cost of sales' in the income statement.

38p118(d) Amortisation of C40 (2013: C100) is included in 'cost of sales' in the income statement; C680 (2013: C365) in 'distribution costs; and C80 (2013: C100) in 'administrative expenses.'

DV The trademark transferred to the disposal group classified as held for sale relates to the Shoes Limited trademark (part of the wholesale segment), which was previously recognised by the group on the acquisition of the entity in 2008. A further net book amount of C100 transferred to the disposal group relates to goodwill. See note 25 for further details regarding the disposal group held for sale.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Impairment tests for goodwill

36p130(d) Management reviews the business performance based on geography and type of business. It has identified Oneland, US, China, Russia and Europe as the main geographies. There are both retail and wholesale segments in Oneland and the US. In all other geographies, the group has only wholesale business. Goodwill is monitored by the management at the operating segment level. The following is a summary of goodwill allocation for each operating segment:

36p134(a)	2014	Opening	Addition	Disposal	Impairment	Other adjustments	Closing
	Oneland wholesale	6,075	–	(100)	–	215	6,190
	Oneland retail	15	–	–	–	5	20
	US wholesale	115	–	–	–	15	130
	US retail	30	3,597	–	–	(55)	3,572
	Europe wholesale	770	904	–	–	100	1,774
	Russia wholesale	4,695	–	–	(4,650)	5	50
	China wholesale	100	–	–	–	46	146
	All other segments	200	–	–	–	10	210
	Total	12,000	4,501	(100)	(4,650)	341	12,092

	2013 (Restated)	Opening	Addition	Disposal	Impairment	Other adjustments	Closing
	Oneland wholesale	6,370	–	–	–	(295)	6,075
	Oneland retail	20	–	–	–	(5)	15
	US wholesale	125	–	–	–	(10)	115
	US retail	131	–	–	–	(101)	30
	Europe wholesale	705	–	–	–	65	770
	Russia wholesale	4,750	–	–	–	(55)	4,695
	China wholesale	175	–	–	–	(75)	100
	All other segments	270	–	–	–	(70)	200
	Total	12,546	–	–	–	(546)	12,000

During 2013, US retail did not qualify as a reportable operating segment. However, with the acquisition in 2014 of ABC Group (note 39), US retail qualifies as a separate reportable segment, the comparatives have therefore been restated to be consistent.

36p130(e),
36p134(c),
36p134(d)(iii) The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the shoe business in which the CGU operates.

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

36p134(d)(i), (iv),(v), 130(e)	For each of the CGUs with significant amount of goodwill the key assumptions, long term growth rate and discount rate used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows. In addition, where there has been an impairment loss in a CGU, the recoverable amount is also disclosed below.				
	2014	Oneland wholesale	US retail	Europe wholesale	Russia wholesale
36p134(d)(i)	Sales volume (% annual growth rate)	2.7%	4.1%	3.2%	1.7%
36p134(d)(i)	Sales price (% annual growth rate)	1.4%	n/a	1.8%	2.2%
36p134(d)(i)	Gross margin (% of revenue)	56% to 60%	65% to 68%	58% to 62%	59% to 63%
36p134(d)(i)	Other operating costs (C'000s)	10,500	18,500	9,200	5,250
36p134(d)(i)	Annual capital expenditure (C'000s)	n/a	1,200	n/a	n/a
36p134(d)(iv)	Long term growth rate	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%
36p134(d)(v), 130(g)	Pre-tax discount rate	12.5%	12.5%	12.7%	13.8%
36p130(e)	Recoverable amount of the CGU	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,659
	2013	Oneland wholesale	Europe wholesale	Russia wholesale	
36p134(d)(i)	Sales volume (% annual growth rate)		2.2%	3.0%	1.5%
36p134(d)(i)	Sales price (% annual growth rate)		1.4%	1.9%	2.3%
36p134(d)(i)	Gross margin (% of revenue)		55.5% to 59%	59% to 62.5%	61% to 64%
36p134(d)(i)	Other operating costs (C'000s)		10,300	9,000	5,000
36p134 (d)(iv)	Long term growth rate		2.0%	2.0%	2.5%
36p134(d)(v),36p130(g)	Pre-tax discount rate		12.0%	12.1%	13.5%
36p134(d)(ii)	These assumptions have been used for the analysis of each CGU within the operating segment.				
36p134(d)(ii)	Sales volume is the average annual growth rate over the five-year forecast period. It is based on past performance and management's expectations of market development				
36p134(d)(ii)	Sales price is the average annual growth rate over the five-year forecast period. It is based on current industry trends and includes long term inflation forecasts for each territory.				
36p134(d)(ii)	Gross margin is the average margin as a percentage of revenue over the five-year forecast period. It is based on the current sales margin levels and sales mix, with adjustments made to reflect the expected future price rises in leather, a key raw material, which management does not expect to be able to pass on to customers through price increases. Leather prices are expected to increase over the five year period by an average of 4.4% per year.				
36p134(d)(ii)	Other operating costs are the fixed costs of the CGUs, which do not vary significantly with sales volumes or prices. Management forecasts these costs based on the current structure of the business, adjusting for inflationary increases and these do not reflect any future restructurings or cost saving measures. The amounts disclosed above are the average operating costs for the five-year forecast period.				

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- 36p134(d)(ii), p45** Annual capital expenditure is the expected cash costs in the US Retail segment for refurbishing stores. This is based on the historical experience of management in the ABC group and the planned refurbishment expenditure required post acquisition. No incremental revenue or cost savings are assumed in the value-in-use model as a result of this expenditure.
- 36p130(a)** The impairment charge arose in a wholesale CGU in Step-land (included in the Russian operating segment) following a decision in early 2014 to reduce the manufacturing output allocated to these operations (note 35). This was a result of a redefinition of the group's allocation of manufacturing volumes across all CGUs in order to benefit from advantageous market conditions. Following this decision, the group reassessed the depreciation policies of its property, plant and equipment in this country and estimated that their useful lives would not be affected. No class of asset other than goodwill was impaired. The pre-tax discount rate used in the previous years for the wholesale CGU in Step-land was 13.5%.
- 36p134(f)** In European Wholesale, the recoverable amount calculated based on value in use exceeded carrying value by C1,705. An annual sales volume growth rate of 1.5%, an annual sales price rate of 1.2%, a gross margin of 55%, annual operating costs of C8,900, a long term growth rate to 1.6% or a rise in discount rate to 14.9% would, all changes taken in isolation, result in the recoverable amount being equal to the carrying amount.

PwC Commentary

IAS 36 paragraph 134 requires disclosure of information for CGUs for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets is significant in relation to the entity's total goodwill or intangible assets.

IAS 36 paragraph 134(d)(i) requires disclosure of each of the key assumptions on which management has based its forecasts and to which the recoverable amounts are most sensitive and IAS 36 paragraph 134(f)(iii) requires disclosure of the amounts by which these values must change for the recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

The relevant assumptions will vary for each reporting entity dependent upon the individual facts and circumstances of the reported cash-generating units. The disclosure of the key assumptions has been enhanced in these illustrative financial statements.

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

18 Financial instruments

18.1 Financial instruments by category

IFRS7p6	31 December 2014					Total
	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available-for-sale		
Assets as per balance sheet						
Available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	–	19,370		19,370
Derivative financial instruments	–	361	1,103	–		1,464
Trade and other receivables excluding pre-payments	20,837	–	–	–		20,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	11,820	–	–		11,820
Cash and cash equivalents	17,928	–	–	–		17,928
Total	38,765	12,181	1,103	19,370		71,419
		Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		Total
Liabilities as per balance sheet						
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)		–	–	117,839		117,839
Finance lease liabilities		–	–	8,998		8,998
Derivative financial instruments		268	327	–		595
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities		–	–	15,668		15,668
Total		268	327	142,505		143,100

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	31 December 2013				Total
	Loans and receivables	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available-for-sale	
Assets as per balance sheet					
Available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	–	14,910	14,910
Derivative financial instruments	–	321	875	–	1,196
Trade and other receivables excluding pre-payments	18,576	–	–	–	18,576
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	7,972	–	–	7,972
Cash and cash equivalents	34,062	–	–	–	34,062
Total	52,638	8,293	875	14,910	76,716
		Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Liabilities as per balance sheet					
Borrowings (excluding finance lease liabilities)		–	–	104,006	104,006
Finance lease liabilities		–	–	10,598	10,598
Derivative financial instruments		298	449	–	747
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities		–	–	11,518	11,518
Total		298	449	126,122	126,869

PwC Commentary

Pre-payments and non-financial liabilities are excluded from these disclosures, as this analysis is required only for financial instruments.

The categories in this disclosure are determined by IAS 39. Finance leases are mostly outside the scope of IAS 39, but they remain within the scope of IFRS 7. Therefore finance leases have been shown separately.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

18.2 Credit quality of financial assets

IFRS7p36(c) The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2014	2013
Trade receivables		
Counterparties with external credit rating (Moody's)		
A	5,895	5,757
BB	3,200	3,980
BBB	1,500	1,830
	10,595	11,567
Counterparties without external credit rating:		
Group 1	750	555
Group 2	4,832	3,596
Group 3	1,770	1,312
	7,352	5,463
Total unimpaired trade receivables	17,947	17,030
Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits		
AAA	8,790	15,890
AA	5,300	7,840
A	3,038	9,832
	17,128	33,562
Cash in hand	800	500
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,928	34,062
Available-for-sale debt securities		
AA	347	264
	347	264
Derivative financial assets		
AAA	1,046	826
AA	418	370
	1,464	1,196
Loans to related parties		
Group 2	2,501	1,301
Group 3	167	87
	2,668	1,388

Group 1 – new customers/related parties (less than 6 months).

Group 2 – existing customers/related parties (more than 6 months) with no defaults in the past.

Group 3 – existing customers/related parties (more than 6 months) with some defaults in the past. All defaults were fully recovered.

None of the loans to related parties is past due but not impaired.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

19 Available-for-sale financial assets

	2014	2013
At 1 January	14,910	13,222
Exchange differences	646	(435)
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	473	–
Additions	4,887	1,150
Disposals	(106)	–
Transfer on account of acquisition of control	(1,150)	–
Net gains/(losses) transfer from equity (note 29)	(130)	(152)
Reclassification of previously held interest in ABC Group (note 29)	(850)	–
1p79(b) Net gains/(losses) transfer to equity (note 29)	690	1,125
At 31 December	19,370	14,910
1p66,1p69 Less non-current portion	(17,420)	(14,910)
1p66,1p69 Current portion	1,950	–

IFRS7p20(a)(ii) The group removed profits of C217 (2013: C187) and losses C87 (2013: C35) from equity into the income statement. Losses in the amount of C55 (2013: C20) were due to impairments.

IFRS7p31, 34 Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:

	2014	2013
Listed securities:		
Equity securities – UK	1,835	1,300
Equity securities – Europe	2,850	1,086
Equity securities – US	3,050	1,260
Debentures with fixed interest of 6.5% and maturity date of 27 August 2016	210	–
Non cumulative 9% non-redeemable preference shares	11,078	11,000
Unlisted securities:		
Debt securities with fixed interest ranging from 6.3% to 6.5% and maturity dates between July 2015 and May 2017	347	264
Total	19,370	14,910

IFRS7p34(c) Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in the following currencies:

	2014	2013
UK pound	8,335	8,300
Euro	5,850	2,086
US dollar	4,550	4,260
Other currencies	635	264
Total	19,370	14,910

IFRS13p93(b), (d) The fair values of unlisted securities are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the market interest rate and the risk premium specific to the unlisted securities (2014: 6%; 2013: 5.8%). The fair values are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (see note 3.3).

IFRS7p36(a) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the debt securities classified as available for sale.

IFRS7p36(c) None of these financial assets is either past due or impaired.

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

20 Derivative financial instruments

	2014		2013	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
IFRS7p22(a)(b) Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedge	351	110	220	121
IFRS7p22(a)(b) Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	57	37	49	11
IFRS7p22(a)(b) Forward foreign exchange contracts – cash flow hedges	695	180	606	317
Forward foreign exchange contracts – held-for-trading	361	268	321	298
Total	1,464	595	1,196	747
1p66, 1p69 Less non-current portion:				
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	345	100	200	120
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	50	35	45	9
	395	135	245	129
1p66, 1p69 Current portion	1,069	460	951	618

Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and, as a current asset or liability, if the maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

IFRS7p24 The ineffective portion recognised in the profit or loss that arises from fair value hedges amounts to a loss of C1 (2013: loss of C1) (note 8). The ineffective portion recognised in the profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges amounts to a gain of C17 (2013: a gain of C14) (note 8). There was no ineffectiveness to be recorded from net investment in foreign entity hedges.

39p91(a),101(a) During the year the Group's derivative financial instruments were novated to a central counterparty following a change in the law. This had no impact on the Group's hedge accounting.

(a) *Forward foreign exchange contracts*

IFRS7p31 The notional principal amounts of the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at 31 December 2014 were C92,370 (2013: C89,689).

IFRS7p23(a), 39p100, 1p79(b) The hedged highly probable forecast transactions denominated in foreign currency are expected to occur at various dates during the next 12 months. Gains and losses recognised in the hedging reserve in equity (note 29) on forward foreign exchange contracts as of 31 December 2014 are recognised in the income statement in the period or periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects the income statement. This is generally within 12 months of the end of the reporting period unless the gain or loss is included in the initial amount recognised for the purchase of fixed assets, in which case recognition is over the lifetime of the asset (5 to 10 years).

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

(b) Interest rate swaps

- IFRS7p31** The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts at 31 December 2014 were C4,314 (2013: C3,839).
- IFRS7p23(a), 1p79(b)** At 31 December 2014, the fixed interest rates vary from 6.9% to 7.4% (2013: 6.7% to 7.2%), and the main floating rates are EURIBOR and LIBOR. Gains and losses recognised in the hedging reserve in equity (note 29) on interest rate swap contracts as of 31 December 2014 will be continuously released to the income statement within finance cost until the repayment of the bank borrowings (note 31).

(c) Hedge of net investment in foreign entity

- IFRS7p22, 1p79(b)** A proportion of the group's US dollar-denominated borrowing amounting to C321 (2013: C321) is designated as a hedge of the net investment in the group's US subsidiary. The fair value of the borrowing at 31 December 2014 was C370 (2013: C279). The foreign exchange loss of C45 (2013: gain of C40) on translation of the borrowing to currency at the end of the reporting period is recognised in other comprehensive income.
- IFRS7p36(a)** The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of the derivative assets in the balance sheet.

21 Trade and other receivables

	2014	2013
IFRS7p36, 1p77		
Trade receivables	18,174	17,172
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	(109)	(70)
1p78(b)	18,065	17,102
Trade receivables – net		
1p78(b)	1,250	1,106
Prepayments		
24p18(b), 1p78(b)	104	86
Receivables from related parties (note 41)		
24p18(b),	2,668	1,388
Loans to related parties (note 41)		
	22,087	19,682
1p78(b), 1p66	(2,322)	(1,352)
Less non-current portion: loans to related parties		
1p66	19,765	18,330
Current portion		

All non-current receivables are due within five years from the end of the reporting period.

- IFRS7p25** The fair values of trade and other receivables are as follows:

	2014	2013
Trade receivables	18,065	17,102
Receivables from related parties	104	86
Loans to related parties	2,722	1,398
	20,891	18,586

- IFRS13p93(b), (d), IFRS13p97** The fair values of loans to related parties are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the borrowings rate of 7.5% (2013: 7.2%). The discount rate equals to LIBOR plus appropriate credit rating. The fair values are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

24p18(b)(i) The effective interest rates on non-current receivables were as follows:

	2014	2013
Loans to related parties (note 41)	6.5–7%	6.5–7%

IFRS7p14 Certain European subsidiaries of the group transferred receivable balances amounting to C1,014 to a bank in exchange for cash during the year ended 31 December 2014. The transaction has been accounted for as a collateralised borrowing (note 31). In case the entities default under the loan agreement, the bank has the right to receive the cash flows from the receivables transferred. Without default, the entities will collect the receivables and allocate new receivables as collateral.

DV As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables of C17,670 (2013: C16,823) were fully performing.

IFRS7p37(a) As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables of C277 (2013: C207) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2014	2013
Up to 3 months	177	108
3 to 6 months	100	99
	277	207

IFRS7p37(b) As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables of C227 (2013: C142) were impaired. The amount of the provision was C109 as of 31 December 2014 (2013: C70). The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to wholesalers, which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations. It was assessed that a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered. The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

	2014	2013
3 to 6 months	177	108
Over 6 months	50	34
	227	142

The carrying amounts of the group's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2014	2013
Currency	9,846	8,669
Euros	5,987	6,365
US dollar	6,098	4,500
Other currencies	156	148
	22,087	19,682

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS7p16 Movements on the group provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2014	2013
	70	38
IFRS7p20(e) At 1 January	74	61
Provision for receivables impairment	(28)	(23)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(10)	(8)
Unused amounts reversed	3	2
Unwind of discount	109	70
At 31 December	109	70

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'other expenses' in the income statement (note 9). Unwind of discount is included in 'finance costs' in the income statement (note 11). Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

IFRS7p16 The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

IFRS7p36(a) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. The group does not hold any collateral as security.

22 Inventories

	2014	2013
2p36(b), 1p78(c) Raw materials	7,622	7,612
Work in progress	1,810	1,796
Finished goods	15,268	8,774
	24,700	18,182

2p36(d), p38 The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to C60,252 (2013:C29,545).

2p36(f),(g) The group reversed C603 of a previous inventory write-down in July 2014. The group has sold all the goods that were written down to an independent retailer in Australia at original cost. The amount reversed has been included in 'cost of sales' in the income statement.

PwC Commentary

Separate disclosure of finished goods at fair value less cost to sell is required, where applicable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2014	2013
IFRS7p8(a), p31, p34(c)		
Listed securities – held for trading		
– Equity securities – UK	5,850	3,560
– Equity securities – Europe	4,250	3,540
– Equity securities – US	1,720	872
	11,820	7,972

7p15 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented within 'operating activities' as part of changes in working capital in the statement of cash flows (note 36).

IFRS7p20 Changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in 'other (losses)/gains – net' in the income statement (note 8).

IFRS13p91 The fair value of all equity securities is based on their current bid prices in an active market.

24 Cash and cash equivalents

	2014	2013
Cash at bank and in hand	8,398	28,648
Short-term bank deposits	9,530	5,414
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)	17,928	34,062

7p45 Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	17,928	34,062
Bank overdrafts (note 31)	(2,650)	(6,464)
Cash and cash equivalents	15,278	27,598

25 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

**IFRS5p41(a)
(b)(d)** The assets and liabilities related to Shoes Limited (part of the Oneland wholesale segment) have been presented as held for sale following the approval of the group's management and shareholders on 23 September 2014 to sell Shoes Limited. The completion date for the transaction is expected by May 2015.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS5p38 (a) Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale

	2014	2013
Property, plant and equipment	1,563	–
Goodwill	100	–
Other intangible assets	1,000	–
Inventory	442	–
Other current assets	228	–
Total	3,333	–

IFRS5p38 (b) Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale

	2014	2013
Trade and other payables	104	–
Other current liabilities	20	–
Provisions	96	–
Total	220	–

IFRS13p93(a), (b), (d) In accordance with IFRS 5, the assets and liabilities held for sale were written down to their fair value less costs to sell of C3,113. This is a non-recurring fair value which has been measured using observable inputs, being the prices for recent sales of similar businesses, and is therefore within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value has been measured by calculating the ratio of transaction price to annual revenue for the similar businesses and applying the average to Shoes Limited.

IFRS5p33(b) Analysis of the result of discontinued operations, and the result recognised on the re-measurement of assets or disposal group is as follows:

	2014	2013
Revenue	1,200	1,150
Expenses	(960)	(950)
Profit before tax of discontinued operations	240	200
12p81(h)(ii) Tax	(96)	(80)
Profit after tax of discontinued operations	144	120
Pre-tax gain/(loss) recognised on the re-measurement of assets of disposal group	(73)	–
12p81(h)(ii) Tax	29	–
After tax gain/(loss) recognised on the re-measurement of assets of disposal group	(44)	–
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	100	120

(c) Cash flows

	2014	2013
IFRS5p33(c) Operating cash flows	300	190
IFRS5p33(c) Investing cash flows	(103)	(20)
IFRS5p33(c) Financing cash flows	(295)	(66)
Total cash flows	(98)	104

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

PwC Commentary

In these illustrative financial statements, the entity presents the statement of cash flows as if no discontinued operation has occurred and makes the required IFRS 5 para 33 disclosures in the notes. It would also be acceptable to present the three categories separately on the face of the statement of cash flows and present the line-by-line breakdown of the categories, either in the notes or on the face of the statement of cash flows. It would not be acceptable to present all cash flows from discontinued operations in one line either as investing or operating activity.

IFRS 5 requires the separate presentation of any cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale. There are no items recognised in equity relating to the disposal group classified as held-for-sale.

These disclosures can also be given on the face of the primary financial statements.

26 Share capital and premium

	Number of shares (thousands)	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Total	
1p79					
	At 1 January 2013	20,000	20,000	10,424	30,424
	Employee share option scheme:				
1p106(d)(iii)	– Proceeds from shares issued (note 27)	1,000	1,000	70	1,070
	At 31 December 2013	21,000	21,000	10,494	31,494
	Employee share option scheme:				
1p106(d)(iii)	– Proceeds from shares issued (note 27)	750	750	200	950
IFRS3pB64(f)(iv)	Acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	3,550	3,550	6,450	10,000
1p79(a)	At 31 December 2014	25,300	25,300	17,144	42,444

1p79 (a) The company acquired 875,000 of its own shares through purchases on the EuroMoney stock exchange on 18 April 2014. The total amount paid to acquire the shares, net of income tax, was C2,564. The shares are held as 'treasury shares'. The company has the right to re-issue these shares at a later date. All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

The group issued 3,550,000 shares on 1 March 2014 (14% of the total ordinary share capital issued) to the shareholders of ABC Group as part of the purchase consideration for 70% of its ordinary share capital. The ordinary shares issued have the same rights as the other shares in issue. The fair value of the shares issued amounted to C10,050 (C2.83 per share). The related transaction costs amounting to C50 have been netted off with the deemed proceeds.

PwC Commentary

Treasury shares should be accounted for in accordance with local company law and practice. Treasury shares may be disclosed separately on the balance sheet or deducted from retained earnings or a specific reserve. Depending on local company law, the company could have the right to resell the treasury shares.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

27 Share-based payment

IFRS2p45(a) Share options are granted to directors and to selected employees. The exercise price of the granted options is equal to the market price of the shares less 15% on the date of the grant. Options are conditional on the employee completing three years' service (the vesting period). The options are exercisable starting three years from the grant date, subject to the group achieving its target growth in earnings per share over the period of inflation plus 4%, the options have a contractual option term of five years. The group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

		2014		2013	
		Average exercise price in C per share option	Options (thousands)	Average exercise price in C per share option	Options (thousands)
IFRS2p45(b)(i)	At 1 January	1.73	4,744	1.29	4,150
IFRS2p45(b)(ii)	Granted	2.95	964	2.38	1,827
IFRS2p45(b)(iii)	Forfeited	2.30	(125)	0.80	(33)
IFRS2p45(b)(iv)	Exercised	1.28	(750)	1.08	(1,000)
IFRS2p45(b)(v)	Expired	–	–	2.00	(200)
IFRS2p45(b)(vi)	At 31 December	2.03	4,833	1.73	4,744

IFRS2p45(b)(vii) Out of the 4,833,000 outstanding options (2013: 4,744,000 options), 1,875,000 options (2013: 1,400,000) were exercisable.

IFRS2p45(c) Options exercised in 2014 resulted in 750,000 shares (2013: 1,000,000 shares) being issued at a weighted average price of C1.28 each (2013: C1.08 each). The related weighted average share price at the time of exercise was C2.85 (2013: C2.65) per share. The related transaction costs amounting to C10 (2013: C10) have been netted off with the proceeds received.

IFRS2p45(d) Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant-vest	Expiry date – 1 July	Exercise price in C per share options	Share options (thousands)	
			2014	2013
2009–12	2014	1.10	–	500
2010–13	2015	1.20	800	900
2011–14	2016	1.35	1,075	1,250
2012–15	2017	2.00	217	267
2013–16	2018	2.38	1,777	1,827
2014–17	2019	2.95	964	–
			4,833	4,744

IFRS2p46,47(a) The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was C0.86 per option (2013: C0.66). The significant inputs into the model were weighted average share price of C3.47 (2013: C2.80) at the grant date, exercise price shown above, volatility of 30% (2013: 27%), dividend yield of 4.3% (2013: 3.5%), an expected option life of three years (2013: 3 years) and an annual risk-free interest rate of 5% (2013: 4%). The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the last three years. See note 10 for the total expense recognised in the income statement for share options granted to directors and employees.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

28 Retained earnings

1p106(d)	At 1 January 2013	51,125
	Profit for the year	16,304
1p106(d)	Dividends paid relating to 2012	(15,736)
IFRS2p50	Value of employee services	822
16p41	Depreciation transfer on land and buildings net of tax	87
12p68C	Tax credit relating to share option scheme	20
19p120(c)	Remeasurements of post employment benefit liabilities net of tax	(637)
	At 31 December 2013	51,985
1p106(d)	At 1 January 2014	51,985
	Profit for the year	31,874
1p106(d)	Dividends paid relating to 2013	(10,102)
IFRS2p50	Value of employee services	690
16p41	Depreciation transfer on land and buildings net of tax	80
	Revaluation transfer on disposal of land and buildings	20
12p68C	Tax credit relating to share option scheme	30
19p120(c)	Remeasurements of post employment benefit liabilities net of tax	83
12p80(d)	Impact of change in the Oneland tax rate on deferred tax	(10)
	At 31 December 2014	74,650

PwC Commentary

The credit entry to equity in respect of the IFRS 2 charge should be recorded in accordance with local company law and practice. This may be a specific reserve, retained earnings or share capital.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Con- vertible bond	Land and buildings revalua- tion	Hedging	Treasury shares	Avail- able- for-sale invest- ments	Transla- tion	Transac- tions with non- control- ling interests	Total
12p61A,81(ab)									
– Tax on fair value gains	13	–	–	(123)	–	–	–	–	(123)
IFRS7p23(d)									
– Transfers to sales		–	–	(120)	–	–	–	–	(120)
12p61A,81(ab)									
– Tax on transfers to sales	13	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	40
IFRS7p23(e)									
– Transfers to inventory		–	–	(151)	–	–	–	–	(151)
12p61A,81(ab)									
– Tax on transfers to inventory	13	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	50
39p102(a)									
Net investment hedge	20	–	–	–	–	–	(45)	–	(45)
21p52(b)									
Currency translation differences – Group		–	–	–	–	–	2,149	–	2,149
21p52(b), 28p10									
Currency translation differences – Associates	12	–	–	–	–	–	(74)	–	(74)
32p28									
Convertible bond – equity component	31	7,761	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,761
12p61A									
Tax on convertible bond	13	(2,328)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,328)
Purchase of treasury shares	26	–	–	–	(2,564)	–	–	–	(2,564)
1p106(d) (iii)									
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in XYZ Group	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	(800)	(800)
1p106(d) (iii)									
Decrease in ownership interest in Red Limited	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100
IFRS3p59									
Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	39	–	–	–	–	(850)	–	–	(850)
At 31 December 2014		5,433	2,479	126	(2,564)	1,718	5,120	(700)	11,612

PwC Commentary

An entity should disclose in its financial statements whether there are any restrictions on the distribution of the 'land and buildings' fair value reserve to the equity holders of the company (IAS16p77(f)).

Temporary taxable difference for the liability component of the convertible bond in accordance with paragraph 23 of IAS 12. It is assumed that the tax base on the convertible bond is not split between the debt and equity elements. If the tax base were split, this would impact the deferred tax position.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Group	Other reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total other comprehensive income	
31 December 2014						
DV	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
16p39	Gains on revaluation of land and buildings	755	–	755	–	755
19p120(c)	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (note 13)	–	83	83	–	83
DV		755	83	838	–	838
DV	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
	Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	362	–	362	–	362
IFRS3p59	Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	(850)	–	(850)	–	(850)
28p10	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(86)	–	(86)	–	(86)
	Impact of change in the Oneland tax rate on deferred tax	–	(10)	(10)	–	(10)
	Cash flow hedges	64	–	64	–	64
39p102(a)	Net investment hedge	(45)	–	(45)	–	(45)
21p52(b)	Currency translation differences	2,149	–	2,149	252	2,401
	Depreciation on land and buildings	(100)	100	–	–	–
DV		1,494	90	1,584	252	1,836
	Total	2,249	173	2,422	252	2,674
31 December 2013						
DV	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
16p39	Gains on revaluation of land and buildings	759	–	759	–	759
19p120(c)	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (note 13)	–	(637)	(637)	–	(637)
DV		759	(637)	122	–	122
DV	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
	Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	912	–	912	–	912
28p10	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	91	–	91	–	91
	Cash flow hedges	(3)	–	(3)	–	(3)
39p102(a)	Net investment hedge	40	–	40	–	40
21p52(b)	Currency translation differences	(882)	–	(882)	(40)	(922)
	Depreciation on land and buildings	(87)	87	–	–	–
DV		71	87	158	(40)	118
	Total	830	(550)	280	(40)	240

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS7p20,
1p106A**PwC Commentary**

Entities are allowed to show the disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognised in other comprehensive income in either the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. In these illustrative financial statements, we present this information in the notes.

30 Trade and other payables

	Note	2014	2013
1p77			
Trade payables		8,983	9,495
24p18	41	3,202	1,195
Amounts due to related parties		1,502	960
Social security and other taxes		1,500	–
Other liabilities – contingent consideration	39	1,483	828
Accrued expenses		16,670	12,478

31 Borrowings

	2014	2013
Non-current		
Bank borrowings	32,193	40,244
Convertible bond	42,822	–
Debentures and other loans	3,300	18,092
Redeemable preference shares	30,000	30,000
Finance lease liabilities	6,806	8,010
	115,121	96,346
Current		
Bank overdraft (note 24)	2,650	6,464
Collateralised borrowings	1,014	–
Bank borrowings	3,368	4,598
Debentures and other loans	2,492	4,608
Finance lease liabilities	2,192	2,588
	11,716	18,258
Total borrowings	126,837	114,604

(a) Bank borrowings

- IFRS7p31 Bank borrowings mature until 2018 and bear average coupons of 7.5% annually (2013: 7.4% annually).
- IFRS7p14 Total borrowings include secured liabilities (bank and collateralised borrowings) of C37,680 (2013: C51,306). Bank borrowings are secured by the land and buildings of the group (note 16). Collateralised borrowings are secured by trade receivables (note 21).
- IFRS7p31 The exposure of the group's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual re-pricing dates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2014	2013
6 months or less	10,496	16,748
6–12 months	36,713	29,100
1–5 years	47,722	38,555
Over 5 years	31,906	30,201
	126,837	114,604

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS7p25 The carrying amounts and fair value of the non-current borrowings are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Bank borrowings	32,193	40,244	32,590	39,960
Redeemable preference shares	30,000	30,000	28,450	28,850
Debentures and other loans	3,300	18,092	3,240	17,730
Convertible bond	42,822	–	42,752	–
Finance lease liabilities	6,806	8,010	6,205	7,990
Total	115,121	96,346	113,237	94,530

IFRS13p93(b), (d), IFRS13p97, IFRS7p25 The fair value of current borrowings equals their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant. The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the borrowing rate of 7.5% (2013: 7.2%) and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

IFRS7p31, IFRS7p34(c) The carrying amounts of the group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2014	2013
Currency	80,100	80,200
Euro	28,353	16,142
US dollar	17,998	17,898
Other currencies	386	364
Total	126,837	114,604

7p50(a) DV The group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	2014	2013
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	6,150	4,100
Expiring beyond one year	14,000	8,400
Fixed rate:		
Expiring within one year	18,750	12,500
Total	38,900	25,000

IFRS7p17, 1p79(b) The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities subject to review at various dates during 2014. The other facilities have been arranged to help finance the proposed expansion of the group's activities in Europe.

(b) *Convertible bonds*

32p28, 32p31, 1p79(b) The company issued 500,000 5.0% convertible bonds at a par value of C50 million on 2 January 2014. The bonds mature five years from the issue date at their nominal value of C50 million or can be converted into shares at the holder's option at the maturity date at the rate of 33 shares per C5,000. The values of the liability component and the equity conversion component were determined at issuance of the bond.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The convertible bond recognised in the balance sheet is calculated as follows:

	2014	2013
32p28		
Face value of convertible bond issued on 2 January 2014	50,000	–
Equity component (note 29)	(7,761)	–
Liability component on initial recognition at 2 January 2014	42,239	–
Interest expense (note 11)	3,083	–
Interest paid	(2,500)	–
Liability component at 31 December 2014	42,822	–

IFRS13p93(b), (d), IFRS13p97 The fair value of the liability component of the convertible bond at 31 December 2014 amounted to C42,617. The fair value is calculated using cash flows discounted at a rate based on the borrowings rate of 7.5% and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(c) *Redeemable preference shares*

32p15, 32p18(a) The group issued 30 million cumulative redeemable preference shares with a par value of C1 per share on 4 January 2013. The shares are mandatorily redeemable at their par value on 4 January 2017, and pay dividends at 6.5% annually.

10p21 On 1 February 2015, the group issued C6,777 6.5% US dollar bonds to finance its expansion programme and working capital requirements in the US. The bonds are repayable on 31 December 2018.

(d) *Finance lease liabilities*

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.

	2014	2013
17p31(b)		
Gross finance lease liabilities– minimum lease payments:		
No later than 1 year	2,749	3,203
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	6,292	7,160
Later than 5 years	2,063	2,891
	11,104	13,254
Future finance charges on finance lease liabilities	(2,106)	(2,656)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	8,998	10,598

17p31(b) The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:

	2014	2013
No later than 1 year	2,192	2,588
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	4,900	5,287
Later than 5 years	1,906	2,723
	8,998	10,598

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

32 Deferred income tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	2014	2013
1p61		
Deferred tax assets:		
– Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(2,899)	(3,319)
– Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	(647)	(64)
	(3,546)	(3,383)
Deferred tax liabilities:		
– Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	10,743	8,016
– Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	1,627	1,037
	12,370	9,053
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8,824	5,670

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2014	2013
At 1 January	5,670	3,047
Exchange differences	(2,003)	(154)
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 39)	1,953	–
Income statement charge (note 13)	379	2,635
Tax charge /(credit) relating to components of other comprehensive income (note 13)	527	162
Tax charged/(credited) directly to equity (note 13)	2,298	(20)
At 31 December	8,824	5,670

12p81(g)(i)(ii) The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Fair value gains	Convertible bond	Other	Total
Deferred tax liabilities					
At 1 January 2013	6,412	413	–	284	7,109
12p81(g)(ii) Charged /(credited) to the income statement	1,786	–	–	799	2,585
12p81(ab) Charged /(credited) to other comprehensive income	–	435	–	–	435
Exchange difference	(100)	–	–	(54)	(154)
12p81(g)(i) At 31 December 2013	8,098	848	–	1,029	9,975
12p81(g)(ii) Charged/(credited) to the income statement	425	–	(193)	388	620
12p81(ab) Charged to other comprehensive income	–	448	–	43	491
12p81(a) Charged directly to equity	–	–	2,328	–	2,328
Acquisition of subsidiary	553	1,125	–	275	1,953
Exchange difference	(733)	(200)	–	(350)	(1,283)
12p81(g)(i) At 31 December 2014	8,343	2,221	2,135	1,385	14,084

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Deferred tax assets	Retirement benefit obligation	Provisions	Impairment losses	Tax losses	Other	Total
12p81(g)(ii)	At 1 January 2013	(428)	(997)	(732)	(1,532)	(373)	(4,062)
	Charged/(credited) to the income statement	–	181	–	–	(131)	50
12p81(ab)	Charged/(Credited) to other comprehensive income	(273)	–	–	–	–	(273)
12p81(a)	Charged/(Credited) directly to equity	–	–	–	–	(20)	(20)
	Exchange difference	–	–	–	–	–	–
12p81(g)(i)	At 31 December 2013	(701)	(816)	(732)	(1,532)	(524)	(4,305)
12p81(g)(ii)	Charged/(Credited)/ charged to the income statement	–	(538)	(322)	750	(131)	(241)
12p81(ab)	Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	36	–	–	–	–	36
12p81(a)	Charged/(Credited) directly to equity	–	–	–	–	(30)	(30)
	Exchange difference	(150)	(280)	(210)	–	(80)	(720)
12p81(g)(i)	At 31 December 2014	(815)	(1,634)	(1,264)	(782)	(765)	(5,260)
12p81(e)	Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of C333 (2013: C1,588) in respect of losses amounting to C1,000 (2013: C5,294) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Losses amounting to C900 (2013: C5,294) and C100 (2013: nil) expire in 2015 and 2016 respectively.						
12p81(f)	Deferred income tax liabilities of C3,141 (2013: C2,016) have not been recognised for the withholding tax and other taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries. Such amounts are permanently reinvested. Unremitted earnings totalled C30,671 at 31 December 2014 (2013: C23,294).						

33 Post-employment benefits

The table below outlines where the group's post-employment amounts and activity are included in the financial statements.

	2014	2013
Balance sheet obligations for:		
– Defined pension benefits (note 33.1)	3,684	1,900
– Post-employment medical benefits (note 33.2)	1,432	711
Liability in the balance sheet	5,116	2,611
Income statement charge included in operating profit for:		
– Defined pension benefits (note 33.1)	948	561
– Post-employment medical benefits (note 33.2)	184	119
	1,132	680
Remeasurements for:		
– Defined pension benefits (note 33.1)	(84)	717
– Post-employment medical benefits (note 33.2)	(35)	193
	(119)	910

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The income statement charge included within operating profit includes current service cost, interest cost, past service costs and gains and losses on settlement and curtailment.

33.1 Defined benefit pension plans

DV, 19p136, 19p138 19p139 The group operates defined benefit pension plans in Oneland and US under broadly similar regulatory frameworks. All of the plans are final salary pension plans, which provide benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement. In the Oneland plans, pensions in payment are generally updated in line with the retail price index, whereas in the US plans, pensions generally do not receive inflationary increases once in payment. With the exception of this inflationary risk in Oneland, the plans face broadly similar risks, as described below. The majority of benefit payments are from trustee-administered funds; however, there are also a number of unfunded plans where the company meets the benefit payment obligation as it falls due. Plan assets held in trusts are governed by local regulations and practice in each country, as is the nature of the relationship between the group and the trustees (or equivalent) and their composition. Responsibility for governance of the plans – including investment decisions and contribution schedules – lies jointly with the company and the board of trustees. The board of trustees must be composed of representatives of the company and plan participants in accordance with the plan's regulations.

19p140(a) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2014	2013
Present value of funded obligations	6,155	2,943
Fair value of plan assets	(5,211)	(2,797)
Deficit of funded plans	944	146
Present value of unfunded obligations	2,426	1,549
Total deficit of defined benefit pension plans	3,370	1,695
Impact of minimum funding requirement/asset ceiling	314	205
Liability in the balance sheet	3,684	1,900

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

19p140(a),
141(a-h) The movement in the defined benefit liability over the year is as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total	Impact of minimum funding requirement/ asset ceiling	Total
At 1 January 2013	3,479	(2,264)	1,215	120	1,335
Current service cost	498	–	498	–	498
Interest expense/(income)	214	(156)	58	5	63
	712	(156)	556	5	561
Remeasurements:					
– Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	–	(85)	(85)	–	(85)
– (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	20	–	20	–	20
– (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	61	–	61	–	61
– Experience (gains)/losses	641	–	641	–	641
– Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense	–	–	–	80	80
	722	(85)	637	80	717
Exchange differences	(324)	22	(302)	–	(302)
Contributions:					
– Employers	–	(411)	(411)	–	(411)
– Plan participants	30	(30)	–	–	–
Payments from plans:					
– Benefit payments	(127)	127	–	–	–
At 31 December 2013	4,492	(2,797)	1,695	205	1,900

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total	Impact of minimum funding requirement/asset ceiling	Total
At 1 January 2014	4,492	(2,797)	1,695	205	1,900
Current service cost	751	–	751	–	751
Interest expense/(income)	431	(308)	123	9	132
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlements	65	–	65	–	65
	1,247	(308)	939	9	948
Remeasurements:					
– Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	–	(187)	(187)	–	(187)
– (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	32	–	32	–	32
– (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	121	–	121	–	121
– Experience (gains)/losses	(150)	–	(150)	–	(150)
– Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense	–	–	–	100	100
	3	(187)	(184)	100	(84)
Exchange differences	(61)	(25)	(86)	–	(86)
Contributions:					
– Employers	–	(908)	(908)	–	(908)
– Plan participants	55	(55)	–	–	–
Payments from plans:					
– Benefit payments	(566)	566	–	–	–
– Settlements	(280)	280	–	–	–
Acquired in a business combination	3,691	(1,777)	1,914	–	1,914
At 31 December 2014	8,581	(5,211)	3,370	314	3,684

- 19p141 One of our Oneland plans has a surplus that is not recognised on the basis that future economic benefits are not available to the entity in the form of a reduction in future contributions or a cash refund.
- 19p139(c) In connection with the closure of a factory, a curtailment loss was incurred and a settlement arrangement agreed with the plan trustees, effective 30 December 2014, which settled all retirement benefit plan obligations relating to the employees of that factory.
- 19p138(a) The defined benefit obligation and plan assets are composed by country as follows:

	2014			2013		
	Oneland	US	Total	Oneland	US	Total
Present value of obligation	4,215	4,366	8,581	1,050	3,442	4,492
Fair value of plan assets	(2,102)	(3,109)	(5,211)	(394)	(2,403)	(2,797)
	2,113	1,257	3,370	656	1,039	1,695
Impact of minimum funding requirement/asset ceiling	314	–	314	205	–	205
Total liability	2,427	1,257	3,684	861	1,039	1,900

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(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

19p137(a) As at the last valuation date, the present value of the defined benefit obligation was comprised of approximately C3,120 (2013: C1,371) relating to active employees, C3,900 (2013: C2,115) relating to deferred members and C1,561 (2013: C 1,006) relating to members in retirement.

19p144 The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Oneland	US	Oneland	US
Discount rate	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
Inflation	3.0%	4.0%	3.5%	4.2%
Salary growth rate	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Pension growth rate	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory. These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years for a pensioner retiring at age 65:

	2014		2013	
	Oneland	US	Oneland	US
Retiring at the end of the reporting period:				
– Male	22	20	22	20
– Female	25	24	25	24
Retiring 20 years after the end of the reporting period:				
– Male	24	23	24	23
– Female	27	26	27	26

19p145(a) The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.50%	Decrease by 8.2%	Increase by 9.0%
Salary growth rate	0.50%	Increase by 1.8%	Decrease by 1.7%
Pension growth rate	0.25%	Increase by 4.7%	Decrease by 4.4%
		Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption
Life expectancy		Increase by 2.8%	Decrease by 2.9%

19p145(b) The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

19p145(c) The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

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33.2 Post-employment medical benefits

DV, 19p144 The group operates a number of post-employment medical benefit schemes, principally in the US. The majority of these plans are unfunded. The method of accounting, significant assumptions and the frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes set out above with the addition of actuarial assumptions relating to the long-term increase in healthcare costs of 8.0% a year (2013: 7.6%) and claim rates of 6% (2013: 5.2%).

19p140(a) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2014	2013
Present value of funded obligations	727	350
Fair value of plan assets	(605)	(294)
Deficit of the funded plans	122	56
Present value of unfunded obligations	1,310	655
Liability in the balance sheet	1,432	711

19p140(a), The movement in the defined benefit liability over the year is as follows:

141(a-h)	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
At 1 January 2013	708	(207)	501
Current service cost	107	–	107
Interest expense/(income)	25	(13)	12
	132	(13)	119
Remeasurements:			
– Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	–	(11)	(11)
– (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	3	–	3
– (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	7	–	7
– Experience (gains)/losses	194	–	194
	204	(11)	193
Exchange differences	(31)	2	(29)
Contributions/premiums paid:			
– Employers	–	(73)	(73)
Payments from plans:			
– Benefit payments	(8)	8	–
At 31 December 2013	1,005	(294)	711

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
At 1 January 2014	1,005	(294)	711
Current service cost	153	–	153
Interest expense/(income)	49	(18)	31
	202	(18)	184
Remeasurements:			
– Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	–	(33)	(33)
– (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	4	–	4
– (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	10	–	10
– Experience (gains)/losses	(16)	–	(16)
	(2)	(33)	(35)
Exchange differences	37	(5)	32
Contributions/premiums paid:			
– Employers	–	(185)	(185)
Payments from plans:			
– Benefit payments	(7)	7	–
Acquired in a business combination (note 39)	802	(77)	725
At 31 December 2014	2,037	(605)	1,432

33.3 Post-employment benefits (pension and medical)

19p142 Plan assets are comprised as follows:

	2014				2013			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Equity instruments			1,824	31%			1,216	39%
Information technology	502	–	502		994	–	994	
Energy	557	–	557		–	–	–	
Manufacturing	746	–	746		194	–	194	
Other	–	19	19		–	28	28	
Debt instruments			2,161	37%			571	18%
Government	916	–	916		321	–	321	
Corporate bonds (Investment grade)	900	–	900		99	–	99	
Corporate bonds (Non-investment grade)	68	277	345		41	110	151	
Property			1,047	18%			943	31%
in US	–	800	800		–	697	697	
in Oneland	–	247	247		–	246	246	
Qualifying insurance policies	–	496	496	9%	–	190	190	6%
Cash and cash equivalents	177	–	177	3%	94	–	94	3%
Investment funds	111	–	111	2%	77	–	77	2%
Total	3,977	1,839	5,816	100%	1,820	1,271	3,091	100%

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- 19p143** Pension and medical plan assets include the company's ordinary shares with a fair value of C136 (2013: C126) and US real estate occupied by the group with a fair value of C612 (2013: C609).
- 19p139(b)** Through its defined benefit pension plans and post-employment medical plans, the group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:
- Asset volatility** The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Both the Oneland and US plans hold a significant proportion of equities, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term while providing volatility and risk in the short-term.
- As the plans mature, the group intends to reduce the level of investment risk by investing more in assets that better match the liabilities. The first stage of this process was completed in FY12 with the sale of a number of equity holdings and purchase of a mixture of government and corporate bonds. The government bonds represent investments in Oneland and US government securities only. The corporate bonds are global securities with an emphasis on Oneland and US.
- However, the group believes that due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities and the strength of the supporting group, a level of continuing equity investment is an appropriate element of the group's long term strategy to manage the plans efficiently. See below for more details on the group's asset-liability matching strategy.
- Changes in bond yields** A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.
- Inflation risk** Some of the group pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation). The majority of the plan's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest bonds) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will also increase the deficit.
- In the US plans, the pensions in payment are not linked to inflation, so this is a less material risk.
- Life expectancy** The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities. This is particularly significant in the Oneland plan, where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.
- 19p146** In case of the funded plans, the group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension schemes. Within this framework, the Group's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency. The company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising

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from the pension obligations. The group has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. The group does not use derivatives to manage its risk. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets in 2014 consists of equities and bonds, although the group also invests in property, bonds, cash and investment (hedge) funds. The group believes that equities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk. The majority of equities are in a globally diversified portfolio of international blue chip entities, with a target of 60% of equities held in Oneland and Europe, 30% in the US and the remainder in emerging markets.

- 19p147(a)** The group has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the pension plan deficit over the next nine years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current agreed contribution rate is 14% of pensionable salaries in Oneland and 12% in the US. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed as at 31 December 2015. The group considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date are sufficient to eliminate the deficit over the agreed period and that regular contributions, which are based on service costs, will not increase significantly.
- 19p147(b)** Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 31 December 2015 are C1,150.
- 19p147(c)** The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 25.2 years.
- 19p147(c)** Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension and post-employment medical benefits:

At 31 December 2014	Less than a year	Between 1–2 years	Between 2–5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Pension benefits	628	927	2,004	21,947	25,506
Post-employment medical benefits	127	174	714	4,975	5,990
Total	755	1,101	2,718	26,922	31,496

34 Dividends per share

- 1p107** The dividends paid in 2014 and 2013 were C10,102 (C0.48 per share) and C15,736 (C0.78 per share) respectively.
- 1p137(a), 10p12** A dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014 of C0.51 per share, amounting to a total dividend of C12,945, is to be proposed at the annual general meeting on 30 April 2015. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

35 Provisions for other liabilities and charges

	Environ- mental restoration	Restruc- turing	Legal claims	Profit- sharing and bonuses	Contingent liability arising on a business combination	Total	
1p78(d)							
37p84(a)	842	–	828	1,000	–	2,670	
	Charged/(credited) to the income statement:						
37p84(b)	316	1,986	2,405	500	–	5,207	
	– On acquisition of ABC Group						
	–	–	–	–	1,000	1,000	
37p84(d)	– Unused amounts reversed						
	(15)	–	(15)	(10)	–	(40)	
37p84(e)	– Unwinding of discount						
	40	–	–	–	4	44	
37p84(c)	Used during year						
	(233)	(886)	(3,059)	(990)	–	(5,168)	
	Exchange differences						
	(7)	–	(68)	–	–	(75)	
IFRS5p38	Transferred to disposal group classified as held for sale						
	(96)	–	–	–	–	(96)	
37p84(a)	At 31 December 2014	847	1,100	91	500	1,004	3,542

Analysis of total provisions:

	2014	2013
1p69	316	274
1p69	3,226	2,396
Total	3,542	2,670

(a) Environmental restoration

37p85(a)-(c) The group uses various chemicals in working with leather. A provision is recognised for the present value of costs to be incurred for the restoration of the manufacturing sites. It is expected that C531 will be used during 2015 and C316 during 2016. Total expected costs to be incurred are C880 (2013: C760).

DV The provision transferred to the disposal group classified as held for sale amounts to C96 and relates to an environmental restoration provision for Shoes Limited (part of the Oneland wholesale segment). See note 25 for further details regarding the disposal group held for sale.

(b) Restructuring

37p85(a)-(c) The reduction of the volumes assigned to manufacturing operations in Step-land (a subsidiary included in the Russia wholesale operating segment) will result in the reduction of a total of 155 jobs at two factories. An agreement was reached with the local union representatives, which specifies the number of staff involved and the voluntary redundancy compensation package offered by the group, as well as amounts payable to those made redundant, before the financial year-end. The estimated staff restructuring costs to be incurred are C799 at 31 December 2014 (note 10). Other direct costs attributable to the restructuring, including lease termination, are C1,187. These costs were fully provided for in 2014. The provision of C1,100 at 31 December 2014 is expected to be fully utilised during the first half of 2015.

36p130 A goodwill impairment charge of C4,650 was recognised in the cash-generating unit relating to Step-land as a result of this restructuring (note 17).

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

(c) Legal claims

37p85(a)-(c) The amounts represent a provision for certain legal claims brought against the group by customers of the US wholesale segment. The provision charge is recognised in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'. The balance at 31 December 2014 is expected to be utilised in the first half of 2015. In the directors' opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at 31 December 2014.

(d) Profit-sharing and bonuses

19p9(c),11, DV, 37p85(a)-(c) The provision for profit-sharing and bonuses is payable within three months of the finalisation of the audited financial statements.

(e) Recognised contingent liability

37p85(a)-(c) A contingent liability of C1,000 has been recognised on the acquisition of ABC Group for a pending lawsuit in which the entity is a defendant. The claim has arisen from a customer alleging defects on products supplied to them. It is expected that the courts will have reached a decision on this case by the end of 2015. The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the group could be required to make if there was an adverse decision related to the lawsuit is estimated to be between C500 and C1,500. As of 31 December 2014, there has been no change in the amount recognised (except for the unwinding of the discount of C4) for the liability at 1 March 2014, as there has been no change in the probability of the outcome of the lawsuit.

IFRS3B64(g) The selling shareholders of ABC Group have contractually agreed to indemnify IFRS GAAP plc for the claim that may become payable in respect of the above-mentioned lawsuit. An indemnification asset of C1,000, equivalent to the fair value of the indemnified liability, has been recognised by the group. The indemnification asset is deducted from consideration transferred for the business combination. As is the case with the indemnified liability, there has been no change in the amount recognised for the indemnification asset as at 31 December 2014, as there has been no change in the range of outcomes or assumptions used to develop the estimate of the liability.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

36 Cash generated from operations

	2014	2013
7p18(b), 7p20 Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	49,100	25,837
Adjustments for:		
– Depreciation (note 16)	17,754	9,662
– Amortisation (note 17)	800	565
– Goodwill impairment charge (note 17)	4,650	–
– (Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(17)	8
– Share-based payment	690	822
– Post-employment benefits	39	196
– Fair value gains on derivative financial instruments (note 8)	(86)	(88)
– Fair value (gains)/losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 8)	(85)	238
– Dividend income on available-for-sale financial assets (note 7)	(1,100)	(883)
– Dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 7)	(800)	(310)
– Provision for restructuring cost	1,100	–
– Inventory write-down (note 6)	3,117	–
– Finance costs – net (note 11)	6,443	10,588
– Share of loss/(profit) from joint ventures and associates (note 12)	(1,682)	(1,022)
– Foreign exchange losses/(gains) on operating activities (note 8)	277	(200)
Gains on revaluation of available-for-sale investments (note 7)	(850)	–
Changes in working capital (excluding the effects of acquisition and exchange differences on consolidation):		
– Inventories	(3,073)	(966)
– Trade and other receivables	1,203	(2,429)
– Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(3,883)	(858)
– Trade and other payables	1,154	543
Cash generated from operations	74,751	41,703

In the statement of cash flows, proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	2014	2013
Net book amount (note 16)	6,337	2,987
Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	(8)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,354	2,979

7p43 *Non-cash transactions*

The principal non-cash transaction is the issue of shares as consideration for the acquisition discussed in note 39.

37 Contingencies

37p86 Since 2012, the Group has been defending an action brought by an environment agency in Europe. The group has disclaimed the liability. No provision in relation to this claim has been recognised in these consolidated financial statements, as legal advice indicates that it is not probable that a significant liability will arise. Further claims for which provisions have been made are reflected in note 35.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

38 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

		2014	2013
16p74(c)	Property, plant and equipment	3,593	3,667
38p122(e)	Intangible assets	460	474
	Total	4,053	4,141

(b) Operating lease commitments – group company as lessee

17p35(d) The group leases various retail outlets, offices and warehouses under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 5 and 10 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rate.

17p35(d) The group also leases various plant and machinery under cancellable operating lease agreements. The group is required to give a six-month notice for the termination of these agreements. The lease expenditure charged to the income statement during the year is disclosed in note 9.

17p35(a) The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2014	2013
No later than 1 year	11,664	10,604
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	45,651	45,651
Later than 5 years	15,710	27,374
Total	73,025	83,629

39 Business combinations

IFRS3B64(a)(d) On 30 June 2013, the group acquired 15% of the share capital of ABC Group for C1,150. On 1 March 2014, the group acquired a further 56.73% of the share capital and obtained control of ABC Group, a shoe and leather goods retailer operating in the US and a wholesaler operating in most western European countries.

IFRS3B64(e) As a result of the acquisition, the group is expected to increase its presence in these markets. It also expects to reduce costs through economies of scale. The goodwill of C4,501 arising from the acquisition is attributable to the acquired customer base and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the group and ABC Group. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table summarises the consideration paid for ABC group, the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and the non-controlling interest at the acquisition date.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consideration at 1 March 2014		
IFRS3B64(f)(i)	Cash	4,050
IFRS3B64(f)(iv)	Equity instruments (3.55m ordinary shares)	10,000
IFRS3B64(f)(iii), (g)(i)	Contingent consideration	1,000
IFRS3B64(f)	Total consideration transferred	15,050
	Indemnification asset	(1,000)
IFRS3B64(p)(i)	Fair value of equity interest in ABC Group held before the business combination	2,000
	Total consideration	16,050
IFRS3B64(i) Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
	Cash and cash equivalents	300
	Property, plant and equipment (note 16)	67,784
	Trademarks (included in intangibles) (note 17)	2,500
	Licences (included in intangibles) (note 17)	1,500
	Available-for-sale financial assets (note 19)	473
	Inventories	459
	Trade and other receivables	585
	Trade and other payables	(11,409)
	Retirement benefit obligations:	
	– Pensions (note 33)	(1,914)
	– Other post-retirement obligations (note 33)	(725)
	Borrowings	(40,509)
	Contingent liability	(1,000)
	Deferred tax liabilities (note 32)	(1,953)
	Total identifiable net assets	16,091
IFRS3B64(o) (i)	Non-controlling interest	(4,542)
	Goodwill	4,501
	Total	16,050
IFRS3B64(m)	Acquisition-related costs of C200 have been charged to administrative expenses in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014.	
IFRS3B64(f)(iv), (m)	The fair value of the 3,550 thousand ordinary shares issued as part of the consideration paid for ABC Group (C10,050) was based on the published share price on 1 March 2014. Issuance costs totalling C50 have been netted against the deemed proceeds.	
IFRS3B64(g)(i), B67(b)	The contingent consideration arrangement requires the group to pay, in cash, to the former owners of ABC Group, 10% of the average profit of ABC Group for three years from 2014 – 2016, in excess of C15,000, up to a maximum undiscounted amount of C2,500.	
IFRS3B64(g)(ii)	The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the group could be required to make under this arrangement is between C0 and C2,500.	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS3B64(g) (i), (ii), **IFRS13p93(h)** (i) The fair value of the contingent consideration arrangement of C1,000 was estimated by applying the income approach. The fair value estimates are based on a discount rate of 8% and assumed probability-adjusted profit in ABC Group of C15,000 to C25,000. This is a level 3 fair value measurement. The key unobservable assumptions in calculating this profit are:

IFRS13p93(d)	Assumption	Range
	Sales (C'000)	45,000–70,000
	Gross margin (%)	40–50%
	Distribution costs and Administrative expenses (C'000)	4,500–7,000

IFRS3B7(b), **IFRS13p93(h)** (ii) As of 31 December 2014, there was an increase of C500 recognised in the income statement for the contingent consideration arrangement, as the assumed probability-adjusted profit in ABC Group was recalculated to be approximately C18,000–27,000. Assuming all other variables are held constant; an increase in revenue by C5,000 each year would increase the liability by a further C250, an increase in gross margin by 5% each year would increase the liability by 200 and an increase in distribution costs and administrative expenses by C1,000 each year would decrease the liability by 90.

IFRS3B64(h) The fair value of trade and other receivables is C585 and includes trade receivables with a fair value of C510. The gross contractual amount for trade receivables due is C960, of which C450 is expected to be uncollectible.

IFRS3B67(a) The fair value of the acquired identifiable intangible assets of C4,000 (including trademarks and licences) is provisional pending receipt of the final valuations for those assets.

IFRS3B64(j), **IFRS3B67(c)**, **37p84**, **37p85** A contingent liability of C1,000 has been recognised for a pending lawsuit in which ABC Group is a defendant. The claim has arisen from a customer alleging defects on products supplied to them. It is expected that the courts will have reached a decision on this case by the end of 2015. The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the group could be required to make if there was an adverse decision related to the lawsuit is estimated to be between C500 and C1,500. As of 31 December 2014, there has been no change in the amount recognised (except for unwinding of the discount C4) for the liability at 1 March 2014, as there has been no change in the range of outcomes or assumptions used to develop the estimates.

IFRS3B64(g), **IFRS3p57** The selling shareholders of ABC Group have contractually agreed to indemnify IFRS GAAP plc for the claim that may become payable in respect of the above-mentioned lawsuit. An indemnification asset of C1,000, equivalent to the fair value of the indemnified liability, has been recognised by the group. The indemnification asset is deducted from consideration transferred for the business combination. As is the case with the indemnified liability, there has been no change in the amount recognised for the indemnification asset as at 31 December 2014, as there has been no change in the range of outcomes or assumptions used to develop the estimate of the liability.

IFRS3B64(o) The fair value of the non-controlling interest in ABC Group, an unlisted company, was estimated by using the purchase price paid for acquisition of 56.73% stake in ABC group. This purchase price was adjusted for the lack of control and lack of marketability that market participants would consider when estimating the fair value of the non-controlling interest in ABC Group.

IFRS3B64(p)(ii) The group recognised a gain of C850 as a result of measuring at fair value its 15% equity interest in ABC Group held before the business combination. The gain is included in other income in the group's statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS3B64(q)(i) The revenue included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income since 1 March 2014 contributed by ABC Group was C44,709. ABC Group also contributed profit of C12,762 over the same period.

IFRS3B64(q)(ii) Had ABC Group been consolidated from 1 January 2014, the consolidated statement of income would show pro-forma revenue of C220,345 and profit of C35,565.

PwC Commentary

The information on combined revenue and profit does not represent actual results for the year and is therefore labelled as pro-forma in these illustrative financial statements.

40 Transactions with non-controlling interests

(a) Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary

IFRS12p18 On 21 April 2014, the company acquired the remaining 5% of the issued shares of XYZ group for a purchase consideration of C1,100. The group now holds 100% of the equity share capital of XYZ group. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests in XYZ group on the date of acquisition was C300. The group derecognised non-controlling interests of C300 and recorded a decrease in equity attributable to owners of the parent of C800. The effect of changes in the ownership interest of XYZ group on the equity attributable to owners of the company during the year is summarised as follows:

	2014	2013
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired	300	–
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests	(1,100)	–
Excess of consideration paid recognised in parent's equity	(800)	–

(b) Disposal of interest in a subsidiary without loss of control

IFRS12p18 On 5 September 2014, the company disposed of a 10% interest out of the 80% interest held in Red Limited at a consideration of C1,100. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests in Red Limited on the date of disposal was C2,000 (representing 20% interest). This resulted in an increase in non-controlling interests of C1,000 and an increase in equity attributable to owners of the parent of C100. The effect of changes in the ownership interest of Red Limited on the equity attributable to owners of the company during the year is summarised as follows:

	2014	2013
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests disposed of	(1,000)	–
Consideration received from non-controlling interests	1,100	–
Increase in parent's equity	100	–

There were no transactions with non-controlling interests in 2013.

IFRS12p18 (c) *Effects of transactions with non-controlling interests on the equity attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended 31 December 2014*

	2014
Changes in equity attributable to shareholders of the company arising from:	
– Acquisition of additional interests in a subsidiary	(800)
– Disposal of interests in a subsidiary without loss of control	100
Net effect on parent's equity	(700)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

41 Related parties

1p138(c), 24p13 The group is controlled by M Limited (incorporated in the UK), which owns 57% of the company's shares. The remaining 43% of the shares are widely held. The group's ultimate parent is G Limited (incorporated in the UK). The group's ultimate controlling party is Mr Wong.

24p18, p19, p24 The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

24p18(a) (a) *Sales of goods and services*

	2014	2013
Sale of goods:		
– Associates	1,002	204
– Associates of G Limited	121	87
Sales of services:		
– Ultimate parent (legal and administration services)	67	127
– Close family members of the ultimate controlling party (design services)	100	104
Total	1,290	522

24p23 Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties. Sales of services are negotiated with related parties on a cost-plus basis, allowing a margin ranging from 15% to 30% (2013: 10% to 18%).

24p18(a) (b) *Purchases of goods and services*

	2014	2013
Purchase of goods:		
– Associates	3,054	3,058
Purchase of services:		
– Entity controlled by key management personnel	83	70
– Immediate parent (management services)	295	268
Total	3,432	3,396

24p23 Goods and services are bought from associates and an entity controlled by key management personnel on normal commercial terms and conditions. The entity controlled by key management personnel is a firm belonging to Mr Chamois, a non-executive director of the company. Management services are bought from the immediate parent on a cost-plus basis, allowing a margin ranging from 15% to 30% (2013: 10% to 24%).

24p17 (c) *Key management compensation*

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), members of the Executive Committee, the Company Secretary and the Head of Internal Audit. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2014	2013
24p17(a) Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,200	1,890
24p17(d) Termination benefits	1,600	–
24p17(b) Post-employment benefits	123	85
24p17(c) Other long-term benefits	26	22
24p17(e) Share-based payments	150	107
Total	4,099	2,104

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

24p18(b) In addition to the above amounts, the Group is committed to pay the members of the Executive Committee up to C1,250 in the event of a change in control of the Group.

24p18(b), 1p77 (d) Year-end balances arising from sales/purchases of goods/services

	2014	2013
Receivables from related parties (note 21):		
– Associates	26	32
– Associates of G Limited	24	8
– Ultimate parent	50	40
– Close family members of key management personnel	4	6
Payables to related parties (note 30):		
– Immediate parent	200	190
– Associates	2,902	1,005
– Entity controlled by key management personnel	100	–

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions and are due two months after the date of sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. No provisions are held against receivables from related parties (2013: nil).

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and are due two months after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

24p18, 1p77 (e) Loans to related parties

	2014	2013
Loans to key management of the company (and their families):		
At 1 January	196	168
Loans advanced during year	343	62
Loan repayments received	(49)	(34)
Interest charged	30	16
Interest received	(30)	(16)
At 31 December	490	196
Loans to associates:		
At 1 January	1,192	1,206
Loans advanced during year	1,000	50
Loan repayments received	(14)	(64)
Interest charged	187	120
Interest received	(187)	(120)
At 31 December	2,178	1,192
Total loans to related parties:		
At 1 January	1,388	1,374
Loans advanced during year	1,343	112
Loan repayments received	(63)	(98)
Interest charged	217	136
Interest received (note 11)	(217)	(136)
At 31 December (note 21)	2,668	1,388

PwC Commentary

In these illustrative financial statements, none of the loans made to members of key management has been made to directors.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

24p18(b)(i) The loans advanced to key management have the following terms and conditions:

Name of key management	Amount of loan	Term	Interest rate
2014			
Mr Brown	173	Repayable monthly over 2 years	6.3%
Mr White	170	Repayable monthly over 2 years	6.3%
2013			
Mr Black	20	Repayable monthly over 2 years	6.5%
Mr White	42	Repayable monthly over 1 year	6.5%

IFRS7p15 Certain loans advanced to associates during the year amounting to C1,500 (2013: C500) are collateralised by shares in listed companies. The fair value of these shares was C650 at the end of the reporting period (2013: C590).

The loans to associates are due on 1 January 2015 and carry interest at 7.0% (2013: 8%). The fair values and the effective interest rates of loans to associates are disclosed in note 21.

24p18(c) No provision was required in 2014 (2013: nil) for the loans made to key management personnel and associates.

42 Events after the reporting period

(a) Business combinations

10p21, IFRS3 B64(a)-(d), (m) On 1 February 2015, the group acquired 100% of the share capital of K&Co, a group of companies specialising in the manufacture of shoes for extreme sports, for a cash consideration of C5,950 and deferred consideration of C250, due 6 months after acquisition. The direct costs of acquisition, which will be charged to the income statement, were C150.

Details of net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

	On acquisition
IFRS3B64 (f)(i) Purchase consideration:	
– Cash paid	5,950
– Deferred consideration	250
7p40(a) Total purchase consideration	6,200
Fair value of assets acquired (see below)	(5,145)
Goodwill	1,055

IFRS3B64(e) The above goodwill is attributable to K&Co's strong position and profitability in trading in the niche market for extreme sports equipment.

IFRS3B64(i) The assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition, provisionally determined, are as follows:

	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	195
Property, plant and equipment	31,580
Trademarks	1,000
Licences	700
Customer relationships	1,850

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Fair value
Favourable lease agreements	800
Inventories	995
Trade and other receivables	855
Trade and other payables	(9,646)
Retirement benefit obligations	(1,425)
Borrowings	(19,259)
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,500)
Net assets acquired	5,145

(b) Associates

10p21 The group acquired 40% of the share capital of L&Co, a group of companies specialising in the manufacture of leisure shoes, for a cash consideration of C2,050 on 25 January 2015.

Details of net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

	On acquisition
Purchase consideration:	
– Cash paid	2,050
– Direct cost relating to acquisition	70
Total purchase consideration	2,120
Share of fair value of net assets acquired (see below)	(2,000)
Goodwill	120

DV The goodwill is attributable to L&Co's strong position and profitability in trading in the market of leisure shoes and to its workforce, which cannot be separately recognised as an intangible asset.

DV The assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition, provisionally determined, are as follows:

	Fair value
Contractual customer relationships	380
Property, plant and equipment	3,200
Inventory	500
Cash	220
Trade creditors	(420)
Borrowings	(1,880)
Net assets acquired	2,000

(c) Equity transactions

10p21, 33p71(e), 10p21, 10p22(f) On 1 January 2015, 1,200 thousand share options were granted to directors and employees with an exercise price set at the market share prices less 15% on that date of C3.13 per share (share price: C3.68) (expiry date: 31 December 2018).

The company re-issued 500,000 treasury shares for a total consideration of C1,500 on 15 January 2015.

(d) Borrowings

10p21 On 1 February 2015, the group issued C6,777 6.5% US dollar bonds to finance its expansion programme and working capital requirements in the US. The bonds are repayable on 31 December 2018.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of IFRS GAAP plc

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of IFRS GAAP plc

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)¹, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view² in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view³ of the financial position of IFRS GAAP plc and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2014, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

¹ This can be changed to say, 'Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance...' where the term 'true and fair view' is not used.

² This can be changed to say '...relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order...' where the term 'true and fair view' is not used.

³ The term 'give a true and fair view of' can be changed to 'present fairly, in all material aspects'.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

[Form and content of this section of the auditor's report will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities, if any.]

Auditor's signature

Date of the auditor's report

Auditor's address

[The format of the audit report will need to be tailored to reflect the legal framework of particular countries. In certain countries, the audit report covers both the current year and the comparative year.]

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Appendix I – Operating and financial review; management commentary

International Organization of Securities Commissions

In 1998, the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) issued 'International disclosure standards for cross-border offerings and initial listings by foreign issuers', comprising recommended disclosure standards, including an operating and financial review and discussion of future prospects. IOSCO standards for prospectuses are not mandatory, but they are increasingly incorporated in national stock exchange requirements for prospectuses and annual reports. The text of IOSCO's standard on operating and financial reviews and prospects is reproduced below. Although the standard refers to a 'company' throughout, we consider that, where a company has subsidiaries, it should be applied to the group.

Standard

Discuss the company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations for each year and interim period for which financial statements are required, including the causes of material changes from year to year in financial statement line items, to the extent necessary for an understanding of the company's business as a whole. Information provided also shall relate to all separate segments of the group. Provide the information specified below as well as such other information that is necessary for an investor's understanding of the company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations.

A Operating results. Provide information regarding significant factors, including unusual or infrequent events or new developments, materially affecting the company's income from operations, indicating the extent to which income was so affected. Describe any other significant component of revenue or expenses necessary to understand the company's results of operations.

- (1) To the extent that the financial statements disclose material changes in net sales or revenues, provide a narrative discussion of the extent to which such changes are attributable to changes in prices or to changes in the volume or amount of products or services being sold or to the introduction of new products or services.
- (2) Describe the impact of inflation, if material. If the currency in which financial statements are presented is of a country that has experienced hyperinflation, the existence of such inflation, a five-year history of the annual rate of inflation and a discussion of the impact of hyperinflation on the company's business shall be disclosed.
- (3) Provide information regarding the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the company, if material, and the extent to which foreign currency net investments are hedged by currency borrowings and other hedging instruments.
- (4) Provide information regarding any governmental economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or factors that have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the company's operations or investments by host country shareholders.

B Liquidity and capital resources. The following information shall be provided:

- (1) Information regarding the company's liquidity (both short and long term), including:
 - (a) a description of the internal and external sources of liquidity and a brief discussion of any material unused sources of liquidity. Include a statement by the company that, in its opinion, the working capital is sufficient for the company's present requirements, or, if not, how it proposes to provide the additional working capital needed.
 - (b) an evaluation of the sources and amounts of the company's cash flows, including the nature and extent of any legal or economic restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances and the impact such restrictions have had or are expected to have on the ability of the company to meet its cash obligations.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

- (c) information on the level of borrowings at the end of the period under review, the seasonality of borrowing requirements and the maturity profile of borrowings and committed borrowing facilities, with a description of any restrictions on their use.
- (2) Information regarding the type of financial instruments used, the maturity profile of debt, currency and interest rate structure. The discussion also should include funding and treasury policies and objectives in terms of the manner in which treasury activities are controlled, the currencies in which cash and cash equivalents are held, the extent to which borrowings are at fixed rates, and the use of financial instruments for hedging purposes.
- (3) Information regarding the company's material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the latest financial year and any subsequent interim period and an indication of the general purpose of such commitments and the anticipated sources of funds needed to fulfil such commitments.

C Research and development, patents and licenses, etc. Provide a description of the company's research and development policies for the last three years, where it is significant, including the amount spent during each of the last three financial years on group-sponsored research and development activities.

D Trend information. The group should identify the most significant recent trends in production, sales and inventory, the state of the order book and costs and selling prices since the latest financial year. The group also should discuss, for at least the current financial year, any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the group's net sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

Management commentary

The IASB issued a non-mandatory practice statement on management commentary in December 2010 that provides principles for the presentation of a narrative report on an entity's financial performance, position and cash flows.

The IASB's practice statement provides a broad framework of principles, qualitative characteristics and elements that might be used to provide users of financial reports with decision-useful information. The practice statement recommends that the commentary is entity-specific and may include the following components:

- A description of the business including discussion of matters such as the industries, markets and competitive position; legal, regulatory and macro-economic environment; and the entity's structure and economic model.
- Management's objectives and strategies to help users understand the priorities for action and the resources that must be managed to deliver results.
- The critical financial and non-financial resources available to the entity and how those resources are used in meeting management's objectives for the entity.
- The principal risks, and management's plans and strategies for managing those risks, and the effectiveness of those strategies.
- The performance and development of the entity to provide insights into the trends and factors affecting the business and to help users understand the extent to which past performance may be indicative of future performance.
- The performance measures that management uses to evaluate the entity's performance against its objectives, which helps users to assess the degree to which goals and objectives are being achieved.

Appendix II – Alternative presentation of primary statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Appendix II – Alternative presentation of primary statements

This appendix is independent of the illustrative financial statements in the main body of IFRS GAAP Plc. The figures do not have any correlation with those in the main body and hence should not be compared.

Consolidated statement of cash flows – direct method

IAS 7 encourages the use of the 'direct method' for the presentation of cash flows from operating activities. The presentation of cash flows from operating activities using the direct method in accordance with IAS 7p18 is as follows:

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Year ended 31 December	
		2014	2013
1p113, 7p10			
7p18(a)	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Cash receipts from customers	212,847	114,451
	Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(156,613)	(72,675)
	Cash generated from operations	56,234	41,776
	Interest paid	(7,835)	(14,773)
	Income taxes paid	(16,909)	(10,526)
	Net cash flows from operating activities	31,490	16,477
7p21,7p10	Cash flows from investing activities		
7p39	Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	(3,950)	–
7p16(a)	Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(9,755)	(6,042)
7p16(b)	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	6,354	2,979
7p16(a)	Purchases of intangible assets	(3,050)	(700)
7p16(c)	Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets	(2,781)	(1,126)
7p16(e)	Loans granted to associates	(1,000)	(50)
7p16(f)	Loan repayments received from associates	14	64
7p31	Interest received	1,054	1,193
7p31	Dividends received	1,130	1,120
	Net cash used in investing activities	(11,984)	(2,562)
7p21,7p10	Cash flows from financing activities		
7p17(a)	Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	950	1,070
7p17(b)	Purchase of treasury shares	(2,564)	–
7p17(c)	Proceeds from issuance of convertible bond	50,000	–
7p17(c)	Proceeds from issuance of redeemable preference shares	–	30,000
7p17(c)	Proceeds from borrowings	8,500	18,000
7p17(d)	Repayments of borrowings	(78,117)	(34,674)
7p31	Dividends paid to owners of the parent	(10,102)	(15,736)
7p31	Dividends paid to holders of redeemable preference shares	(1,950)	(1,950)
7p31	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(1,920)	(550)
	Net cash used in financing activities	(35,203)	(3,840)
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	(15,697)	10,075
7p28	Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of the year	27,598	17,587
	Exchange gains/(losses) on cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	535	(64)
7p28	Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at end of the year	12,436	27,598

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Appendix II – Alternative presentation of primary statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income – single statement, showing expenses by function

	Year ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
1p10(b),10A			
	Continuing operations		
1p82(a)	Revenue	211,034	112,360
1p99, 1p103	Cost of sales	(77,366)	(46,682)
1p103	Gross profit	133,668	65,678
1p99, 1p103	Distribution costs	(52,529)	(21,213)
1p99, 1p103	Administrative expenses	(30,105)	(10,511)
1p99, 1p103	Other income	2,750	1,259
1p85	Other (losses)/gains – net	(90)	63
1p85	Operating profit	53,694	35,276
1p85	Finance income	1,730	1,609
1p82(b)	Finance cost	(8,173)	(12,197)
1p85	Finance costs – net	(6,443)	(10,588)
1p82(c)	Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	1,682	1,022
1p85	Profit before income tax	48,933	25,710
1p82(d),12p77	Income tax expense	(14,611)	(8,670)
1p85	Profit for the year from continuing operations (attributable to equity holders of the parent)	34,322	17,040
IFRS5p33(a)	Discontinued operations:		
	Profit for the year from discontinued operations	100	120
1p81A(a)	Profit for the year	34,422	17,160
	Other comprehensive income:		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
1p82A	Gains on revaluation of land and buildings	755	759
16p39	Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	83	(637)
		838	122
	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
1p82A	Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	362	912
IFRS7p20(a)(ii)	Reclassification of revaluation of previously held interest in ABC Group	(850)	–
1p85	Impact of change in the Euravian tax rate on deferred tax	(10)	–
IFRS7p23(c)	Cash flow hedges	64	(3)
1p85	Net investment hedge	(45)	40
21p52(b)	Currency translation differences	2,401	(922)
1p82A	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(86)	91
		1,836	118
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	2,674	240
1p81A(c)	Total comprehensive income for the year	37,096	17,400
	Profit attributable to:		
1p81B(a)(ii)	Owners of the parent	31,874	16,304
1p81B(a)(i), IFRS12p12(e)	Non-controlling interests	2,548	856
		34,422	17,160

Appendix II – Alternative presentation of primary statements

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 December	
		2014	2013
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
1p81B(b)(ii)	Equity holders of the company	34,296	16,584
1p81B(b)(i)	Non-controlling interest	2,800	816
		37,096	17,400
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders arises from:			
	Continuing operations	34,196	16,464
IFRS5p33(d)	Discontinued operations	100	120
		34,296	16,584
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations to the equity holders of the parent during the year (expressed in C per share)			
		2014	2013
Basic earnings per share			
33p66	From continuing operations	1.35	0.79
33p68	From discontinued operations	0.01	0.01
		1.36	0.8
Diluted earnings per share¹			
33p66	From continuing operations	1.21	0.74
33p68	From discontinued operations	0.01	0.01
		1.22	0.75

The notes on pages 19 to 131 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

¹ EPS for discontinued operations may be given in the notes to the accounts instead of the face of the income statement. The income tax effect has been presented on an aggregate basis; therefore an additional note disclosure presents the income tax effect of each component. Alternatively, this information could be presented within the statement of comprehensive income.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Appendix III – Areas not illustrated in financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc

1. Biological assets

Note 1 – General information

1p138(b),
41p46(a) The group is engaged in the business of farming sheep primarily for sale to meat processors. The group is also engaged in the business of growing and managing palm oil plantations for the sale of palm oil. The group earns ancillary income from various agricultural produce, such as wool.

Note 2 – Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

1p117(a) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) and certain biological assets.

1p119 Biological assets

41p41 Biological assets comprise sheep and palm oil plantations.

IFRS13p93(d) Sheep are measured at fair value less cost to sell, based on market prices at auction of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit with adjustments, where necessary, to reflect the differences.

IFRS13p93(d) The fair value of oil palms excludes the land upon which the trees are planted or the fixed assets utilised in the upkeep of planted areas. The biological process starts with preparation of land for planting seedlings and ends with the harvesting of crops in the form of fresh fruit bunches (“FFB”). Thereafter, crude palm oil and palm kernel oil is extracted from FFB. Consistently with this process, the fair value of oil palms is determined using a discounted cash flow model, by reference to the estimated FFB crop harvest over the full remaining productive life of the trees of up to 20 years, applying an estimated produce value for transfer to the manufacturing process and allowing for upkeep, harvesting costs and an appropriate allocation of overheads. The estimated produce value is derived from a long term forecast of crude palm oil prices to determine the present value of expected future cash flows over the next 20 years. The estimated FFB crop harvest used to derive the fair value is derived by applying palm oil yield to plantation size.

41p54(a),(b) Costs to sell include the incremental selling costs, including auctioneers’ fees and commission paid to brokers and dealers.

Changes in fair value of livestock and palm oil plantations are recognised in the income statement.

Farming costs such as feeding, labour costs, pasture maintenance, veterinary services and sheering are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchase of sheep plus transportation charges are capitalised as part of biological assets.

Note 3 – Estimates and judgements – Biological assets

IFRS13p93(d) In measuring the fair value of sheep and palm oil plantations various management estimates and judgements are required:

(a) Sheep

Estimates and judgements in determining the fair value of sheep relate to the market prices, average weight and quality of animals and mortality rates.

Appendix III – Areas not illustrated in financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Market price of sheep is obtained from the weekly auctions at the local market. The quality of livestock sold at the local market is considered to approximate the group's breeding and slaughter livestock.

The sheep grow at different rates and there can be a considerable spread in the quality and weight of animals and that affects the price achieved. An average weight is assumed for the slaughter sheep livestock that are not yet at marketable weight.

(b) Palm oil plantations

Estimates and judgements in determining the fair value of palm oil plantations relate to determining the palm oil yield, the long term crude palm oil price, palm kernel oil price and the discount rates.

Consolidated income statement (extracts)

	Note	2014	2013
Revenue	4	26,240	27,548
41p40 Change in fair value of biological assets	5	23,480	19,028
Cost of sales of livestock and palm oil	5	(23,180)	(24,348)

Consolidated balance sheet (extracts)

	Note	2014	2013
Assets			
Non-current assets			
1p60 1p54(f) Biological assets	5	37,500	25,940
Current assets			
1p60 1p54(f) Biological assets	5	4,300	5,760

Note 4 – Revenue (extracts)

	Note	2014	2013
Sale of livestock and palm oil	5	23,740	25,198
Sale of wool		2,500	2,350
Total revenue		26,240	27,548

Note 5 – Biological assets

		2014	2013
41p50 At 1 January		31,700	32,420
41p50(b) Increase due to purchases		10,280	4,600
41p50(a) Livestock losses		(480)	(350)
41p50(a) Change in fair value due to biological transformation		21,950	17,930
41p50(a) Change in fair value of livestock due to price changes		1,530	1,448
41p50(d) Transfer of harvested FFB to inventory		(18,450)	(19,450)
41p50(c) Decrease due to sales		(4,730)	(4,898)
At 31 December		41,800	31,700
41p43,45 Sheep – at fair value less cost to sell:			
– Mature		4,300	5,760
– Immature		8,200	5,690
		12,500	11,450
Palm oil plantation			
– Mature – at fair value less cost to sell		29,300	20,250
		29,300	20,250
At 31 December		41,800	31,700

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

41p46(b) As at 31 December the group had 6,500 sheep and 2,600,000 hectares palm oil plantations (2013: 5,397 sheep and 2,170,000 hectares of palm oil plantations). During the year the group sold 3,123 sheep (2013: 4,098 sheep) and 550,000 kgs of palm oil (2013: 545,000 kgs of palm oil).

41p43 Sheep for slaughter are classified as immature until they are ready for slaughter. Selling expenses of C560 (2013:C850) were incurred during the year. Livestock are classified as current assets if they are to be sold within one year. Harvested FFB are transferred to inventory at fair value when harvested.

IFRS13p93(a-b) The following table presents the group's biological assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2014.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sheep				
– Mature	–	4,300	–	4,300
– Immature	–	8,200	–	8,200
Palm oil plantation				
– Mature	–	–	29,300	29,300

IFRS13p93(a-b) The following table presents the group's biological assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2013.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Sheep				
– Mature	–	5,760	–	5,760
– Immature	–	5,690	–	5,690
Palm oil plantation				
– Mature	–	–	20,250	20,250

IFRS13p93(c) There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

The movement in the fair value of the assets within level 3 of the hierarchy is as follows:

	Palm oil plantation 2014	Palm oil plantation 2013
Opening balance	20,250	13,639
Increases due to expenditure to planted areas	4,309	2,503
Decreases due to harvest	(14,115)	(12,752)
Gain in profit or loss arising from biological transformation	18,856	16,860
Closing balance	29,300	20,250
IFRS 13p93(e)		
(i) Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period, under 'Change in fair value of biological assets'	18,856	16,860
IFRS 13p93(f) Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	16,532	13,040

IFRS13p 93(d), (h)(i) The following unobservable inputs were used to measure the group's palm oil plantation:

Appendix III – Areas not illustrated in financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2014 (C in thousands)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability – weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Palm oil plantation	6,815	Discounted cash flows	Palm oil yield – tonnes per hectare	20–30 (24) per year	The higher the palm oil yield, the higher the fair value
			Crude palm oil price	US\$ 800–1100 (900) per tonne	The higher the market price, the higher the fair value.
			Palm Kernel Oil price	US\$ 1000–1200 (1050) per tonne	
			Discount rate	9%–11% (10.5%)	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2013 (C in thousands)	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (probability – weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Palm oil plantation	5,323	Discounted cash flows	Palm oil yield – tonnes per hectare	20–30 (25) per year	The higher the palm oil yield, the higher the fair value
			Crude palm oil price	US\$ 750–1070 (900) per tonne	The higher the market price, the higher the fair value.
			Palm Kernel Oil price	US\$ 900–1150 (1030) per tonne	
			Discount rate	9%–11% (10.5%)	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.

41p49(c)

Note 6 – Financial risk management strategies

The group is exposed to risks arising from environmental and climatic changes, commodity prices and financing risks.

The group's geographic spread of farms allows a high degree of mitigation against adverse climatic conditions such as droughts and floods and disease outbreaks. The group has strong environmental policies and procedures in place to comply with environmental and other laws.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

The group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume of sheep. Where possible, the group enters into supply contracts for sheep to ensure sales volumes can be met by meat processing companies. The group has long-term contracts in place for supply of palm oil to its major customers.

The seasonal nature of the sheep farming business requires a high level of cash flow in the second half of the year. The group actively manages the working capital requirements and has secured sufficient credit facilities sufficient to meet the cash flow requirements.

41p49(b) Note 7 – Commitments

The group has entered into a contract to acquire 250 breeding sheep at 31 December 2014 for C1,250 (2013: nil).

2. Construction contracts

Note – Accounting policies

11p3 A construction contract is defined by IAS 11, 'Construction contracts', as a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset.

11p22 When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the stage of completion. Contract costs are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

The group uses the 'percentage-of-completion method' to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion.

On the balance sheet, the group reports the net contract position for each contract as either an asset or a liability. A contract represents an asset where costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceed progress billings; a contract represents a liability where the opposite is the case.

Consolidated balance sheet (extracts)

	Note	2014	2013
1p60	Current assets		
1p54(h)	Trade and other receivables	12	23,303
1p60	Current liabilities		
1p54(k)	Trade and other payables	21	17,667

Appendix III – Areas not illustrated in financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated income statement (extracts)

	Note	2014	2013
11p39(a)	Contract revenue	58,115	39,212
11p16	Contract costs	(54,729)	(37,084)
1p103	Gross profit	3,386	2,128
1p103	Selling and marketing costs	(386)	(128)
1p103	Administrative expenses	(500)	(400)

Note – Trade and other receivables (extracts)

		2014	2013
IFRS7p36, 1p78(b)	Trade receivables	18,174	16,944
	Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(109)	(70)
	Trade receivables – net	18,065	16,874
11p42(a)	Amounts due from customers for contract work	1,216	920
	Prepayments	1,300	1,146
1p77, 24p18	Receivables from related parties (note 41)	54	46
1p77, 24p18	Loans to related parties (note 41)	2,668	1,388
	Total	23,303	20,374

At 31 December 2014, trade and other receivables include retentions of C232 (2013: 132) related to construction contracts in progress.

Note – Trade and other payables (extracts)

		2014	2013
1p77	Trade payables	10,983	9,495
24p18	Amounts due to related parties (note 41)	2,202	1,195
11p42(b)	Amounts due to customers for contract work	997	1,255
	Social security and other taxes	2,002	960
	Accrued expenses	1,483	828
		17,667	13,733

At 31 December 2014, trade and other payables include customer advances of C142 (2013: C355) related to construction contracts in progress.

Note – Construction contracts

		2014	2013
11p40(a)	The aggregate costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date	69,804	56,028
	Less: Progress billings	(69,585)	(56,383)
	Net balance sheet position for ongoing contracts	219	(355)

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

3. Oil and gas exploration assets

IFRS6p24 **Note – Accounting policies**

Oil and natural gas exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the 'successful efforts' method of accounting. Costs are accumulated on a field-by-field basis. Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well, and exploration and property leasehold acquisition costs, are capitalised until the determination of reserves is evaluated. If it is determined that commercial discovery has not been achieved, these costs are charged to expense.

Capitalisation is made within property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the expenditure.

Once commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to development tangible and intangible assets. No depreciation and/or amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

(a) Development tangible and intangible assets

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of commercially proven development wells, is capitalised within property, plant and equipment and intangible assets according to nature. When development is completed on a specific field, it is transferred to production or intangible assets.

(b) Oil and gas production assets

Oil and gas production properties are aggregated exploration and evaluation tangible assets, and development expenditures associated with the production of proved reserves.

(c) Depreciation/amortisation

No depreciation or amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Oil and gas properties intangible assets are depreciated or amortised using the unit-of- production method. Unit-of-production rates are based on proved developed reserves, which are oil, gas and other mineral reserves estimated to be recovered from existing facilities using current operating methods. Oil and gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the field storage tank.

(d) Impairment – exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to development tangible or intangible assets, or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the exploration and evaluation assets' carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the exploration and evaluation assets' fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Appendix III – Areas not illustrated in financial statements of IFRS GAAP plc

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

(e) Impairment – proved oil and gas production properties and intangible assets

Proven oil and gas properties and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Note – Property, plant and equipment

	Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	Capitalised development expenditure	Subtotal – assets under construction	Production assets	Other businesses and corporate assets	Total
At 1 January 2014						
Cost	218	12,450	12,668	58,720	3,951	75,339
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(33)	–	(33)	(5,100)	(77)	(5,210)
Net book amount	185	12,450	12,635	53,620	3,874	70,129
Year ended 31 December 2014						
Opening net book amount	185	12,450	12,635	53,620	3,874	70,129
Exchange differences	17	346	363	1,182	325	1,870
Acquisitions	–	386	386	125	4	515
Additions	45	1,526	1,571	5,530	95	7,196
Transfers	(9)	(958)	(967)	1,712	–	745
Disposals	(12)	(1,687)	(1,699)	–	–	(1,699)
Depreciation charge	–	–	–	(725)	(42)	(767)
Impairment charge	(7)	(36)	(43)	(250)	(3)	(296)
Closing net book amount	219	12,027	12,246	61,194	4,253	(1,063)
At 31 December 2014						
Cost	264	12,027	12,291	67,019	4,330	83,640
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(45)	–	(45)	(5,825)	(77)	(5,947)
Net book amount	219	12,027	12,246	61,194	4,253	77,693

PwC Commentary

For the purpose of this illustrative appendix, comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2013 are not disclosed, although they are required by IAS 1.

*(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)***Note – Intangible assets**

	Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	Capitalised development expenditure	Subtotal – intangible assets in progress expenditure	Production assets	Goodwill	Other	Total
At 1 January 2014							
Cost	5,192	750	5,942	3,412	9,475	545	19,374
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(924)	–	(924)	(852)	(75)	(19)	(1,870)
Net book amount	4,268	750	5,018	2,560	9,400	526	17,504
Year ended 31 December 2014							
Opening net book amount	4,268	750	5,018	2,560	9,400	526	17,504
Exchange differences	152	8	160	195	423	28	806
Acquisitions	26	32	58	5	–	5	68
Additions	381	8	389	15	–	86	490
Transfers to production	(548)	(302)	(850)	105	–	–	(745)
Disposals	–	(28)	(28)	(15)	–	–	(43)
Amortisation charge	–	–	–	(98)	–	(42)	(140)
Impairment charge	(45)	–	(45)	–	(175)	(5)	(225)
Closing net book amount	4,234	468	4,702	2,767	9,648	598	17,715
At 31 December 2014							
Cost	5,203	468	5,671	3,717	9,898	659	19,945
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(969)	–	(969)	(950)	(250)	(61)	(2,230)
Net book amount	4,234	468	4,702	2,767	9,648	598	17,715

Assets and liabilities related to the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources other than those presented above are as follows:

	2014	2013
Receivables from joint venture partners	25	22
Payable to subcontractors and operators	32	34

Exploration and evaluation activities have led to total expenses of C5,900 (2013: C5,700), of which C5,200 (2013: C4,300) are impairment charges to write off costs of unsuccessful exploration activities.

In 2014, the disposal of a 16.67% interest in an offshore exploration stage 'Field X' resulted in post-tax profits on sale of C3000 (2013: nil).

Cash payments of C41,500 (2013: C39,500) have been incurred related to exploration and evaluation activities. The cash proceeds due to the disposal of the interest in Field X were C8,000 (2013: nil).

PwC Commentary

For the purpose of this illustrative appendix, comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2013 are not disclosed, although they are required by IAS 1.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

4. Leases: Accounting by lessor

17p4 A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment, or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

Note – Accounting policies

11p19 When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income.

The method for allocating gross earnings to accounting periods is referred to as the 'actuarial method'. The actuarial method allocates rentals between finance income and repayment of capital in each accounting period in such a way that finance income will emerge as a constant rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

17p49 When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the asset is included in the balance sheet based on the nature of the asset.

17p50 Lease income on operating leases is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

Commentary

Additional disclosure is required of the following for a lease:

- (a) reconciliation between the gross investment in the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period. An entity discloses the gross investment in the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting periods:
 - (i) not later than one year;
 - (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and
 - (iii) later than five years;
- (b) unearned finance income;
- (c) the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor;
- (d) the accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable;
- (e) contingent rents recognised as income in the period; and
- (f) a general description of the lessor's material leasing arrangements.

Note – Property, plant and equipment

The category of vehicles and equipment includes vehicles leased by the group to third parties under operating leases with the following carrying amounts:

17p57	2014	2013
Cost	70,234	83,824
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January	(14,818)	(9,800)
Depreciation charge for the year	(5,058)	(3,700)
Net book amount	50,358	70,324

*(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)***Note – Trade and other receivables**

1p78(b)	2014	2013
Non-current receivables		
17p47(a) Finance leases – gross receivables	1,810	630
17p47(b) Unearned finance income	(222)	(98)
	1,588	532
Current receivables		
17p47(a) Finance leases – gross receivables	1,336	316
17p47(b) Unearned finance income	(140)	(38)
	1,196	278
17p47(a) Gross receivables from finance leases:		
– No later than 1 year	1,336	316
– Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	1,810	630
– Later than 5 years	–	–
	3,146	946
17p47(b) Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(362)	(136)
	2,784	810
Net investment in finance leases		
17p78(b) The net investment in finance leases may be analysed as follows:		
17p47(a) No later than 1 year	1,196	278
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	1,588	532
Later than 5 years	–	–
	2,784	810

Note – Operating leases**17p56(a) Operating leases rental receivables – group company as lessor**

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2014	2013
No later than 1 year	12,920	12,920
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	41,800	41,800
Later than 5 years	840	10,840
	55,560	65,560

17p56(b) Contingent-based rents recognised in the income statement were C235 (2013: C40).

17p56(c) The company leases vehicles under various agreements which terminate between 2015 and 2018. The agreements do not include an extension option.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

5. Government grants

Note – Accounting policies

Government grants

20p39(a), p12 Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

Note – Other (losses)/gains

20p39(b-c) The group obtained and recognised as income a government grant of C100 (2013: nil) to compensate for losses caused by flooding incurred in the previous year. The group is obliged not to reduce its average number of employees over the next three years under the terms of this government grant.

The group benefits from government assistance for promoting in international markets products made in the UK; such assistance includes marketing research and similar services provided by various UK government agencies free of charge.

6. Revenue recognition: multiple arrangements

Note – Accounting policies

The group offers certain arrangements whereby a customer can purchase a personal computer together with a two-year servicing agreement. Where such multiple-element arrangements exist, the amount of revenue allocated to each element is based upon the relative fair values of the various elements. The fair values of each element are determined based on the current market price of each of the elements when sold separately. The revenue relating to the computer is recognised when risks and rewards of the computer are transferred to the customer which occurs on delivery. Revenue relating to the service element is recognised on a straight-line basis over the service period.

7. Customer loyalty programmes

Note – Accounting policy

The Group operates a loyalty programme where customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them to discounts on future purchases. The reward points are recognised as a separately identifiable component of the initial sale transaction, by allocating the fair value of the consideration received between the award points and the other components of the sale such that the reward points are initially recognised as deferred income at their fair value. Revenue from the reward points is recognised when the points are redeemed. Breakage is recognised as reward points are redeemed based upon expected redemption rates. Reward points expire 12 months after the initial sale.

*(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)***Note – Current liabilities – Other liabilities**

	Group	
	2014	2013
Deferred revenue: customer loyalty programme	395	370

8. Put option arrangement**Note – Accounting policy**

The potential cash payments related to put options issued by the group over the equity of subsidiary companies are accounted for as financial liabilities when such options may only be settled other than by exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of shares in the subsidiary. The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value within borrowings with a corresponding charge directly to equity. The charge to equity is recognised separately as written put options over non-controlling interests, adjacent to non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries.

The group recognises the cost of writing such put options, determined as the excess of the fair value of the option over any consideration received, as a financing cost. Such options are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, in order to accrete the liability up to the amount payable under the option at the date at which it first becomes exercisable. The charge arising is recorded as a financing cost. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

9. Foreign currency translations – disposal of foreign operation and partial disposal**Note – Accounting policy**

21p48, 48A-C On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the equity holders of the company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal that does not result in the group losing control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (that is, reductions in the group's ownership interest in associates or jointly controlled entities that do not result in the group losing significant influence or joint control) the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange difference is reclassified to profit or loss.

10. Share-based payments – modification and cancellation**Note – Accounting policy**

IFRS2p27 If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, at a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

IFRS2p28(a),(c) If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

If an equity award is cancelled by forfeiture, when the vesting conditions (other than market conditions) have not been met, any expense not yet recognised for that award, as at the date of forfeiture, is treated as if it had never been recognised. At the same time, any expense previously recognised on such cancelled equity awards are reversed from the accounts effective as at the date of forfeiture.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Appendix IV – New standards and amendments

This appendix details (a) new standards and amendments effective for the first time for periods beginning on 1 January 2014 and (b) forthcoming requirements – that is, new standards and amendments issued and not effective for periods starting on 1 January 2014 but will be effective for later periods.

New standards and amendments

Below is a list of standards/interpretations that have been issued and are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Topic	Key requirements	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 10, 12 and IAS 27 on consolidation for investment entities	These amendments mean that many funds and similar entities will be exempt from consolidating most of their subsidiaries. Instead, they will measure them at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments give an exception to entities that meet an 'investment entity' definition and which display particular characteristics. Changes have also been made IFRS 12 to introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make.	1 January 2014
Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', on asset and liability offsetting	These amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet.	1 January 2014
Amendment to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets' on recoverable amount disclosures	This amendment addresses the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.	1 January 2014
Amendment to IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement' on novation of derivatives	This amendment provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a hedging instrument to a central counterparty meets specified criteria.	1 January 2014
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	This is an interpretation of IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event (known as an obligating event). The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to the payment of a levy and when a liability should be recognised.	1 January 2014

Appendix IV – New standards and amendments

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Forthcoming requirements

Below is a list of standards/interpretations that have been issued and are not effective for periods starting on 1 January 2014, but will be effective for later periods

Topic	Key requirements	Effective date
Annual improvements 2012	<p>These annual improvements amend standards from the 2010 – 2012 reporting cycle. It includes changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IFRS 2, 'Share based payments', and clarifies the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'. ■ IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', and clarifies that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation'. It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in value recognised in profit and loss. ■ IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' which is amended to require disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments. It is also amended to require a reconciliation of segment assets to the entity's assets when segment assets are reported. ■ IFRS 13, 'Fair value' which amended the basis of conclusions to clarify that it did not intend to remove the ability to measure short term receivables and payables at invoice amounts where the effect of discounting is immaterial. ■ IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model. ■ IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity (the 'management entity'). Disclosure of the amounts charged to the reporting entity is required. 	1 July 2014.
Annual improvements 2013	<p>These annual improvements amend standards from the 2011 – 2013 reporting cycle. It includes changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IFRS 1, 'First time adoptions of IFRSs', basis of conclusions is amended to clarify that where a new standard is not mandatory but is available for early adoption a first-time adopter can use either the old or the new version, provided the same standard is applied in all periods presented. ■ IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' is amended to clarify that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint venture under IFRS 11. ■ IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' is amended to clarify that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9. ■ IAS 40, 'Investment property' is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive. IAS 40 assists users to distinguish between investment property and owner-occupied property. Preparers also need to consider the guidance in IFRS 3 to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination. 	1 July 2014.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Topic	Key requirements	Effective date
Amendment to IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' regarding employee or third party contributions to defined benefit plans.	The amendment applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and clarifies the treatment of such contributions. The amendment distinguishes between contributions that are linked to service only in the period in which they arise and those linked to service in more than one period. The objective of the amendment is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. Entities with plans that require contributions that vary with service will be required to recognise the benefit of those contributions over employee's working lives.	1 July 2014.
Amendment to IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements' regarding acquisition of an interest in a joint operation.	This amendment provides new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint venture operation that constitutes a business. The amendments require an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a 'business'. The amendments are applicable to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of additional interest in the same joint operation. However, a previously held interest is not re-measured when the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation results in retaining joint control.	1 January 2016.
Amendment to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' regarding depreciation and amortisation.	This amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. This has also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. The presumption may only be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. These are where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or where it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 41, 'Agriculture' regarding bearer plants	These amendments change the reporting for bearer plants, such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms. Bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. The amendments include them in the scope of IAS 16 rather than IAS 41. The produce on bearer plants will remain in the scope of IAS 41.	1 January 2016.
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	These amendments address an inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. A full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if those assets are in a subsidiary.	1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements' regarding the equity method	The amendment allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.	1 January 2016

Appendix IV – New standards and amendments

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Topic	Key requirements	Effective date
IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts':	This standard permits first-time adopters of IFRS to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, the standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items.	1 January 2016
Annual improvements 2014	<p>These annual improvements amend standards from the 2012 – 2014 reporting cycle. It includes changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' – The amendment clarifies that, when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution', or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution, and does not have to be accounted for as such. This means that the asset (or disposal group) does not need to be reinstated in the financial statements as if it had never been classified as 'held for sale' or 'held for distribution' simply because the manner of disposal has changed. The amendment also explains that the guidance on changes in a plan of sale should be applied to an asset (or disposal group) which ceases to be held for distribution but is not reclassified as 'held for sale'. ■ IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' – There are two amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Servicing contracts – If an entity transfers a financial asset to a third party under conditions which allow the transferor to derecognise the asset, IFRS 7 requires disclosure of all types of continuing involvement that the entity might still have in the transferred assets. The standard provides guidance about what is meant by continuing involvement. The amendment is prospective with an option to apply retrospectively. There is a consequential amendment to IFRS 1 to give the same relief to first time adopters. – Interim financial statements – the amendment clarifies that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, 'Disclosure – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' is not specifically required for all interim periods unless required by IAS 34. This amendment is retrospective. ■ IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' – The amendment clarifies that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, not the country where they arise. The assessment of whether there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds is based on corporate bonds in that currency, not corporate bonds in a particular country. Similarly, where there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bonds in the relevant currency should be used. The amendment is retrospective but limited to the beginning of the earliest period presented. ■ IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' – the amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'. The amendment also amends IAS 34 to require a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information. The amendment is retrospective. 	1 July 2016.

(All amounts in C thousands unless otherwise stated)

Topic	Key requirements	Effective date
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	<p>This is the converged standard on revenue recognition. It replaces IAS 11, 'Construction contracts', IAS 18, 'Revenue' and related interpretations.</p> <p>Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service. A customer obtains control when it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service.</p> <p>The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer ■ Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract ■ Step 3: Determine the transaction price ■ Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract ■ Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation <p>IFRS 15 also includes a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that will result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.</p>	1 January 2017.
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	<p>The complete version of IFRS 9 replaces most of the guidance in IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39.</p> <p>For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value, through profit or loss.</p> <p>IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.</p>	<p>1 January 2018.</p> <p>Earlier application is permitted. If an entity elects to early apply it must apply all of the requirements at the same time with the following exception:</p> <p>Entities with a date of initial application before 1 February 2015 continue to have the option to apply the standard in phases.</p>

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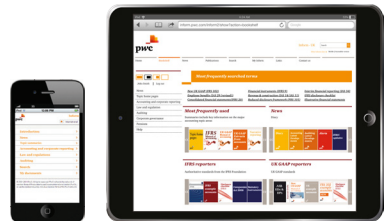
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for 2014 year ends

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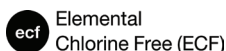
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