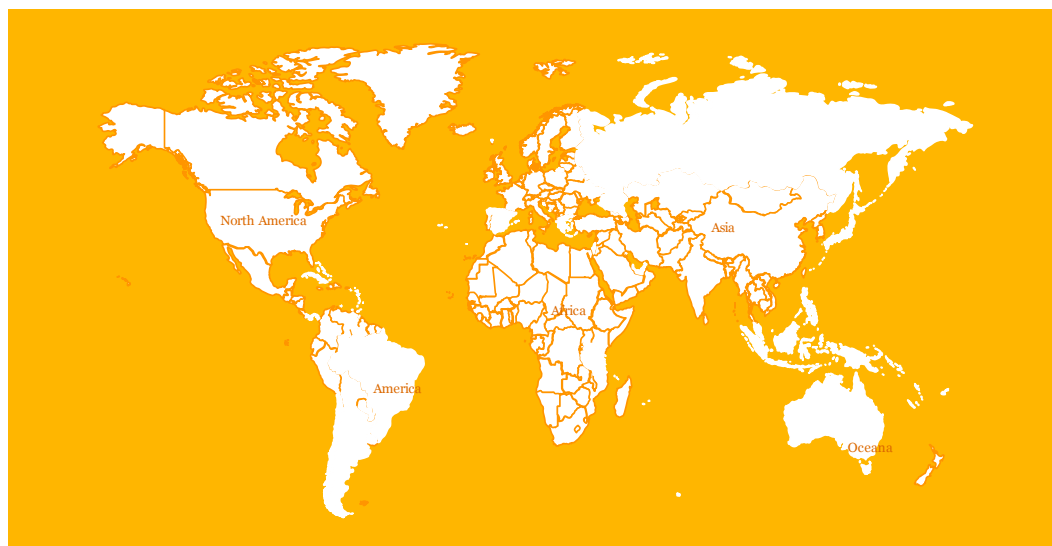

IFRS adoption by country

The information within summarizes data collected from various sources during June and July 2014(*) regarding the use of, or conversion plans to, International Financial Reporting Standards by domestic listed and unlisted companies by country/territory.

The information is summarized for illustrative purposes only and is not a complete or exhaustive assessment of local rules and regulations. This content is for general information purposes only, and should not be used as a substitute for consultation with professional advisors. You should not act upon the information contained in this material without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this material and, to the extent permitted by law, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, its members, employees and agents do not accept or assume any liability, responsibility or duty of care for any consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this material or for any decision based on it.



This publication consists of substantially all of the territories in which a member firm of the PwC network of firms operates in. Countries are classified geographically according to political criteria, using the geoscheme created by the United Nations Statistics Division. Additionally territories can be found on the IASB website: <http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world>.

(*) All data is based on the survey conducted in June-July 2014, except the data for Guatemala, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, and Algeria, which was last updated in April 2013.

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North America

Antigua and Barbuda

Local stock exchange

Eastern Caribbean securities exchange

<http://www.ecseonline.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities are publicly traded are required to use IFRS unless the Eastern Caribbean Securities Regulatory Commission (“ECSRC”) grants specific exemption from the requirement that is in the Securities (Continuing Disclosure Obligations of Issuers) Regulations 2001.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Full IFRS are required for all companies whose securities trade in a public market and for all banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, whether or not their securities trade in a public market. All other companies are permitted to use either full IFRS or the IFRS for SMEs in both their consolidated and separate company financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS has been adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Eastern Caribbean as local GAAP.

Other useful websites

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Eastern Caribbean
<http://www.oecs.org/>

Tax information**Type of tax regime**

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Aruba

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Companies in the financial services industry falling under the supervision of the Central Bank of Aruba are required to prepare IFRS financial statements.

All other companies are required to prepare financial statements according to the 'Company's Act.' However, the Company's Act does not specify which standards must be used to prepare the financial statements. In practice, larger companies generally apply IFRS or sometimes IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. There is no local standard setting body in Aruba.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent. There is little or no relationship between taxable profit and statutory legal entity statutory accounts.

Comments on tax regime

There are also (smaller) companies that apply fiscal regulations regarding valuation and recognition in their statutory financial statements.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bahamas

Local stock exchange

The Bahamas International Securities Exchange

<http://www.bisxbahamas.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

The Bahamas Institute of Chartered Accountants

<http://www.bica.bs/>

The Bahamas Financial Services Board

<http://www.bfsb-bahamas.com/>

The Central Bank of the Bahamas

<http://www.centralbankbahamas.com/>

Tax information

Not applicable. There are no income, corporate or capital gains taxes in the Bahamas.

Barbados

Local stock exchange

Barbados Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse.com.bb/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. Technically, listed companies are also permitted to use another GAAP approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Barbados (“ICAB”). However, currently all listed companies use only IFRS. The Barbados Stock Exchange is considering a proposed guideline that would eliminate the possibility of using some other GAAP.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

The Barbados Companies' Act calls for statements to be prepared in accordance with standards approved by the local institute. The institute has approved IFRS & IFRS for SMEs. As such, IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of domestic companies. Some of the local regulators accept accounts for foreign companies in another GAAP (generally either US GAAP or the Canadian standard for Private Entities), however, this is not common and is limited to foreign non-listed companies with approval by the regulator.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bermuda

Local stock exchange

Bermuda Stock Exchange (BSX)

<http://www.bsx.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is permitted for listed companies along with other internationally recognized accounting standards, such as US GAAP.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. Other internationally recognized accounting standards are used including US GAAP and Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Insurance companies are required to file an annual return with the Bermuda Monetary Authority that contains financial statements in accordance with a format prescribed by the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978 and Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980. The starting point for such financial statements is financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS, US GAAP or another internationally recognized accounting basis.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable, as IFRS is permitted along with other accounting standards as discussed above.

Tax information

Not applicable. Bermuda does not impose any taxes on income or capital gains.

British Virgin Islands

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs are permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. There is no local standard setting body.

Other useful websites

British Virgin Islands Financial Services Commission
<http://www.bvifsc.vg/>

Tax information

Not applicable. There is no corporation income or payroll tax currently levied in the British Virgin Islands.

Canada

Local stock exchanges

Toronto Stock Exchange

<http://www.tmx.com/>

TSX – Venture Exchange

<http://www.tmx.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for interim and annual financial statements for listed companies with the exception of the types of entities listed below. However, US GAAP continues to be acceptable for US listed issuers.

a) Investment companies or segregated accounts of life insurance companies

In March 2012, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) extended the deferral of the mandatory adoption of IFRS by investment companies applying Accounting Guideline AcG-18, Investment Companies or the standalone financial statements for segregated accounts of life insurance enterprises, applying Life Insurance Enterprises - SPECIFIC ITEMS, Section 4211, in Part V of the Handbook* to January 1, 2014. These entities will report under IFRS for the first time in their interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

b) Entities that have activities subject to rate regulation

In February 2013, the AcSB extended the deferral of the mandatory changeover date to IFRS for entities with qualifying rate-regulated activities to January 1, 2015. The deferral applies to the consolidated financial statements of parents of qualifying entities with rate-regulated activities, but does not extend to the financial statements of any subsidiaries that do not, themselves, qualify to use the deferral. The Canadian Securities Administrators (“CSA”) have provided additional exemptive relief to Canadian listed companies that have applied for relief. These exemptions permit the filer to prepare its financial statements in accordance with US GAAP for its financial years that begin on or after January 1, 2012 but before January 1, 2015. Filers have been able to request additional exemptive relief beyond this period.

A qualifying entity is an entity that is subject to cost of service rate regulation that has recognized regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities in its financial statements as a result of rate regulation.

*References to the “Handbook” throughout this section refers to the handbook issued by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada that sets out information pertaining to accounting practices and processes in Canada.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB as included in Part I of the CICA Handbook.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

IFRS would apply for financial statements filed in Canada, except that:

- (i) foreign public companies (US or otherwise), listed on a Canadian exchange, that are also SEC issuers have the option of using US GAAP, and
- (ii) public companies from certain foreign jurisdictions other than the United States may have the option of applying their domestic GAAP if certain conditions are met.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Entities subject to regulation by various government and financial regulatory bodies are subject to different statutory reporting requirements as outlined below:

- 1) Effective January 1, 2011, entities registered under National Instrument 31-103 (securities legislation) have to file IFRS non-consolidated financial statements (i.e. asset managers, broker dealers etc.). Prior to January 1, 2011, these entities would have prepared non-consolidated financial statements by applying Canadian GAAP applicable to publicly accountable enterprises (except for the consolidation requirements). Under the revised National Instrument, statements are prepared using IFRS except that there is no requirement for comparatives in the year of adoption and the financial statements should be prepared on a non-consolidated basis. These entities are also required to state in the basis of preparation that they're prepared on a non-consolidated basis in accordance with the regulation.
- 2) Statutory filings for insurance companies, federally regulated deposit-taking institutions and private pension plans subject to the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") are required to file full IFRS financial statements effective January 1, 2011.
- 3) Pension plans, and benefit plans that have characteristics similar to pension plans and provide benefits other than pensions, apply the accounting standards for pension plans in Part IV of the Handbook. They do not apply IAS 26 Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans, included in Part I of the Handbook.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. Private enterprises have the option of applying either IFRS or the accounting standards for private enterprises ("ASPE").

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB as included in Part I of the CICA Handbook.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The AcSB approved the incorporation of International Financial Reporting Standards into Part I of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada ("CICA") Handbook

without modification (though the Handbook does not include non-authoritative material issued by the International Accounting Standards Board accompanying but not a part of IFRS such as Basis for Conclusions, Implementation Guidance and Illustrative Examples). First-time adoption of Part I of the Handbook by publicly accountable enterprises was mandatory for interim and annual financial statements relating to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

The AcSB approved the standards set out in Part II of the CICA Handbook as the accounting standards for private enterprises. Private enterprises may also opt to voluntarily adopt IFRS.

Other useful websites

Chartered Accounts of Canada

<http://www.cica.ca/>

Financial Reporting and Assurance Standards Canada

<http://www.frascanada.org>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs. To date, there have not been any amendments in the tax act as a result of the adoption of IFRS.

Cayman Islands

Local stock exchange

Cayman Islands Stock Exchange

<http://www.csx.com.ky>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. There is no local GAAP in the Cayman Islands, and most listed entities report under IFRS or US GAAP.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs are permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. There is no local standard setting body.

Other useful websites

Cayman Islands Monetary Authority

<http://www.cimoney.com.ky/>

Tax information

Not applicable. There is no corporation income or payroll tax currently levied in the Cayman Islands.

Costa Rica

Local stock exchange

Bolsa Nacional de Valores (BNV)

<http://www.bolsacr.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS was adopted as the mandatory accounting framework for preparation of financial statements for public and private companies since 2001 (with the exception of banks and financial institutions and government entities).

There is no mandatory legal requirement to file audited financial statements for private companies, unless they have loans with financial institutions, since it is one of the requirements established by the financial sector regulators. Therefore, for companies not required to file audited financial statements, there is no sanction in case they are not preparing their financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

As a result of an administrative rule issued by tax authorities on August 31, 2011, companies categorized as "large taxpayers" were required to file audited financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, which represents local GAAP, within the six-month period after the date of the closing fiscal period. On September 2012, a new law was approved allowing tax authorities to require audited financial statements for all "large taxpayers" and therefore, starting on fiscal periods ending on September 30, 2012, the requirement for audited financial statements changed from an administrative rule to a requirement supported by law. Under this scenario, an audit of financial statements for "large taxpayers" is now mandatory in order to comply with a fiscal requirement.

Banks and financial institutions are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the accounting framework established by the financial regulators (Superintendencia de Entidades Financieras / "SUGEF"), which differs from IFRS.

For fiscal purposes, companies should prepare at year-end a reconciliation between accounting income and tax income, calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law.

The local Accounting Supervisory Board has approved the use of IFRS for SMEs based upon the version published by the IASB and defined as criteria for SMEs the same

definition used by Tax Regulators for a Small Contributors. Under these criteria, most of corporations established in Costa Rica will not be eligible to use SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Colegio de Contadores Publicos de Costa Rica
<http://www.ccpa.or.cr/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Companies should prepare at year-end a reconciliation between accounting income and taxable income, calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Dominican Republic

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de la Republica Dominicana

<http://www.bolsard.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Full IFRS is required for listed companies for fiscal years starting on January 1, 2015, except financial institutions, pension fund administrators, health administrators, and stockbrokers that follow accounting standards established by their regulators. As an exemption, companies with listed debt that follow other accounting standards and received an authorization from the regulators to use them for a specific period, are required to adopt IFRS after that period. Starting on January 1, 2014, listed companies are required to submit financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS to the Superintendence of Securities; however, comparative information is not required.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No. All listed companies have to follow the same rules.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

The Institute of Certified Public Accountants is the professional institute ruling the accounting profession in the Dominican Republic. The Institute has ruled that IFRS or IFRS for SMEs are permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013. However, companies may request an extension to apply IFRS for SMEs for fiscal years starting in January 1, 2014. Unlisted companies that currently use US GAAP may continue doing so in the future.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

See above

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Dutch Caribbean

(Bonaire, Curacao, Eustatius, Saba, St. Maarten)

Local stock exchange

The Dutch Caribbean Securities Exchange (DCSX)

<http://www.dcsx.an/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of listed companies or companies which are under supervision of the General Bank of Curacao and St. Maarten.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for large companies (Assets > USD 2.8m, Revenue > USD 5.6 m, over 20 employees) and for companies which are under supervision of the General Bank of Curacao and St. Maarten. IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements except for the large companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: There is little or no relationship between taxable profit and statutory legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

El Salvador

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de El Salvador

<http://www.bves.com.sv>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required beginning January 1, 2011 for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements except for banks, insurance companies and other regulated financial entities, which are subject to accounting regulations adopted by government regulators.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required (beginning January 1, 2011) for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Not applicable

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Full adoption of IFRS was mandatory for listed companies starting in 2011. Beginning January 1, 2011, all entities were required to adopt IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Consejo de Vigilancia de la Profesión de Contaduría Pública y Auditoría.
<http://www.consejodevigilancia.gob.sv>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: There is little or no relationship between taxable profit and statutory legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Guatemala

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are permitted for standalone/separate financial statements except for financial institutions and insurance companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Required adoption of IFRS and IFRS for SMEs is planned for 2011 - 2013 calendar year ends. This plan still needs to be approved by Congress.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with only limited adjustments to determine taxable profits.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Honduras

Local stock exchange

Bolsa Centroamericana de Valores, S.A.

<http://www.bcv.hn>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of listed companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

There are no statutory filings requirements, but based on local legal requirements, all companies must prepare their general purpose financial statements based on IFRS or IFRS for SMEs beginning January 1, 2012.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

The financial system regulator requires all companies that have loans from banks for amounts greater than one million dollars to submit audited financial statements, which are permitted to be prepared according to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Beginning in 2012 all companies, except for financial entities and insurance companies, were obliged by law to adopt IFRS or IFRS for SMEs when issuing general purpose financial statements. The regulator of the financial system institutions and insurance companies agreed to adopt IFRS beginning January 1, 2016. This will be a partial adoption of IFRS, combining prudential standards with IFRS.

Other useful websites

<http://www.juntec.org.hn/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory account.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Jamaica

Local stock exchange

Jamaica Stock Exchange

<http://www.jamstockex.com>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all (listed and unlisted) companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all (listed and unlisted) companies.

IFRS for SMEs was adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica for use in Jamaica for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 for non-publicly accountable entities as defined by the IASB. The only additional restriction on use of the standard in Jamaica is that Government-owned entities subject to the Public Bodies Management and Accountability Act are not allowed to use it. Use of the IFRS for SMEs in Jamaica by qualifying entities is permitted but not required. Entities not opting to use IFRS for SMEs would use full IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica

<http://www.icaaj.org/>

Tax information**Type of tax regime**

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Mexico

Local stock exchange

Bolsa Mexicana De Valores

<http://www.bmv.com.mx/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

All companies whose securities trade in a public market are required to use IFRS in their consolidated financial statements, except for financial institutions and insurance companies, which must follow Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”) plus additional requirements adopted by the securities and insurance regulators. Currently there is no plan requiring private companies to adopt IFRS, and therefore they continue reporting under Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (“Mexican FRS”). However, private companies could voluntarily decide to adopt IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. The CNBV also allows foreign listed issuers, except for financial institutions, to report under US GAAP or the local standards of the relevant entity (if they are different), but it is necessary to include a document where the differences between these local standards and IFRS are detailed without quantifying the impact. In addition, when local standards (different from US GAAP) are followed, a reconciliation of the relevant differences between local GAAP and IFRS quantifying the impacts should be included. Foreign financial institutions could prepare information under IFRS or other GAAP. However, a reconciliation and explanation of the differences between IFRS or local GAAP used and the accounting standards pronounced by the CNBV should be included. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS becomes far more practical and less costly.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All statutory accounts must be prepared under either local Mexican FRS or IFRS. IFRS for SMEs is not permitted.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

See above for listed companies. The CINIF is in the process of converging all Mexican FRS for all private entities. However, there are some delays in the original plan because the IFRS target is moving with the new standards issued recently. There is no specific date to finalize all the convergence but Mexican FRS are getting closer to IFRS.

Other useful websites

Mexican Board for Research and Development of Financial Reporting Standards, AC
<http://www.cinif.org.mx/>

Commission Nacional Bancaria y De Valores
<http://www.cnbv.gob.mx/>

Bolsa Mexicana De Valores
<http://www.bmv.com.mx/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the income tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Because the Tax regime requires reconciliation from the accounting GAAP results to the tax law results, the local tax authorities allow entities to keep maintain their books and report the financial information either under Mex FRS, IFRS, or US GAAP as long as the adjustments are correctly addressed.

Nicaragua

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

There are no statutory requirements. IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs adopted since July 1, 2011.

Other useful websites

The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Nicaragua
<http://www.ccpn.org.ni/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent, i.e. taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity financial accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Local tax authorities permit IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as the basis of tax reporting provided that the legal entity reconciles the accounting profit to the tax profit for the preparation of the income tax return.

Panama

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Panama

<http://www.panabolsa.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

All companies listed on the stock exchange are required to use either IFRS or US GAAP for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements based on regulations of the Superintendence of the Stock Market.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

For insurance companies and banks, full adoption of IFRS is required in 2014 for consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

The Banking Superintendence requires all banks to use IFRS. The banking regulator previously allowed the use of IFRS or US GAAP, however, all banks must now use IFRS as of the year ended December 31, 2014. Individual financial statements of banks (for regulatory purposes) use IFRS as modified by banking prudential rules. Bank holding companies (also for regulatory purposes) must report their consolidated financial statements under full IFRS starting in 2014. Banks registered with the Superintendence of the Stock Market must use either full IFRS or US GAAP.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent, i.e. taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. The local tax authorities require that income tax returns must be prepared using IFRS as published by the IASB.

St. Kitts and Nevis

Local stock exchange

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange

<http://www.ecseonline.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities are publicly traded are required to use IFRS unless the Eastern Caribbean Securities Regulatory Commission (“ECSRC”) grants specific exemption from the requirement that is in the securities regulations.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are already adopted.

Other useful websites

International Cotton Advisory Committee
<http://www.ICAEC.org>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent, i.e. taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

St. Lucia

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. However, small and medium sized entities are permitted to apply IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable as IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are already adopted.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Trinidad and Tobago

Local stock exchange

Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange

<http://www.stockex.co.tt/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. Local GAAP is IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago
<http://www.icatt.org/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

United States

Local stock exchanges

The New York Stock Exchange

<http://www.nyse.com/>

NASDAQ

<http://www.nasdaq.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign private issuers may use IFRS as issued by the IASB. Companies using standards other than US GAAP or IFRS as issued by the IASB must reconcile back to US GAAP.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Not applicable. No local statutory financial statement requirements. Note, however, that unlisted (i.e. private) companies are allowed to report under IFRS as issued by the IASB or IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") released its proposed written roadmap in November 2008 and reaffirmed its commitment to one global set of accounting standards in a statement released in February 2010. The SEC also issued a work plan with six areas that need to be addressed to enable the SEC to make a decision on whether to incorporate IFRS in the US public reporting structure. In July 2012, the SEC staff issued its final report regarding the Work Plan for the Consideration of Incorporating International Financial Reporting Standards into the Financial Reporting System for U.S. Issuers. The Staff report did not include a final policy decision as to whether IFRS should

be incorporated into the US financial reporting system, or how such incorporation should occur. Nor does the Staff report provide an answer to the threshold question of whether a transition to IFRS is in the best interests of US capital markets and US investors.

The lack of clear direction regarding IFRS is attributable to many factors, including the current status of the FASB's and IASB's convergence projects, and a focus by the SEC on other required rulemaking (e.g., Dodd-Frank). The staff found little support for adopting IFRS as authoritative guidance in the U.S., and outright adoption would not be consistent with the method of incorporation followed by other major capital markets. However, the staff did find substantial support for exploring other methods of incorporating IFRS that demonstrate a U.S. commitment to the objective of a single set of high-quality, global accounting standards.

The U.S. still shows willingness to stay involved in global standard setting through regulatory activities and IASB interaction. For example, the SEC issued its draft strategic plan for 2014–2018, which states that one of its initiatives is to work to promote high-quality, financial reporting worldwide, and consider, among other things, whether a single set of high-quality, global accounting standards is achievable. However, it does not mention IFRS specifically.

Additionally, while the FASB and IASB issued converged revenue recognition guidance, convergence is no longer likely for the other convergence projects: financial instruments, insurance and leases. No new joint projects are currently being contemplated, and it is expected that the boards will shift attention to their individual agendas.

For further details, see www.pwc.com/usifrs.

Other useful websites

Financial Accounting Standards Board

<http://www.fasb.org/>

Securities Exchange Commission

<http://www.sec.gov/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Comments on tax regime

The US does not have a requirement to file statutory accounts. The US has a comprehensive tax law, which provides specific rules to calculate taxable income. There are a limited number of situations where financial accounting directly impacts tax, e.g. the LIFO inventory method and the recognition of advance payments. Adoption of IFRS could impact the cash tax position of a company depending on the accounting methods adopted and elections made under the tax law, and any future guidance issued by the tax authorities.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

South America

Argentina

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires (BCBA)

<http://www.bcba.sba.com.ar/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required as from January 1, 2012, except for Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies (see IFRS conversion plans below).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB for consolidated financial statements.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs were approved for use in statutory filings by the local standard setting body (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences). But some of the Provinces are yet to approve them in their jurisdictions. Therefore, the use of IFRS or IFRS for SMEs for statutory filings is still limited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as issued by the IASB for consolidated financial statements.

Separate financial statements are prepared under IFRS as issued by the IASB, except for the use of the equity method for subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Recently the Argentine Central Bank has issued the roadmap for convergence to IFRS as issued by the IASB for financial institutions (both listed and non-listed) beginning

January 1, 2018. During the transition period the regulator will replace its current regulatory and accounting regime to comply with IFRS.

Other useful websites

Comisión Nacional de Valores (“CNV”)
<http://www.cnv.gov.ar/>

Consejo Profesional de Ciencias Económicas de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
<http://www.consejo.org.ar/>

Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas
<http://www.facpce.org.ar/web2011/#>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bolivia

Local stock exchange

Bolsa Boliviana de Valores S.A.

<http://www.bbv.com.bo/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Bolivian GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Only companies that are subsidiaries of foreign parent companies (who are IFRS preparers) are required to prepare both statutory local GAAP and IFRS financial statements (for consolidation purposes).

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Bolivian Accounting Standards Setter has approved the use of IFRS in the Bolivian territory. However, first the Authority of Companies (Government regulatory body) must agree the new standards before this accounting background will be used in the Bolivian territory by all the Bolivian companies. There is no official estimated date for this approbation.

Other useful websites

Colegio de Auditores de Bolivia

[http:// www.auditorescontadoresbolivia.org/](http://www.auditorescontadoresbolivia.org/)

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Partial convergence of local GAAP and IFRS/IFRS for SMEs is planned. See above.

Brazil

Local stock exchange

BOVESPA

<http://www.bovespa.com.br>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Since 2010 the consolidated financial statements of listed companies are required to be prepared in accordance with both IFRS and CPCs (new Brazilian GAAP) simultaneously.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by IASB. However, certain options allowed in IFRS are not allowed in Brazil and some additional disclosures are required. For example revaluation of PP&E is not permitted by Brazilian corporate law. Also, early adoption of new or revised standards is generally not allowed.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Statutory financial statements must be prepared in accordance with CPCs (Brazilian GAAP). As mentioned above, there are a few differences between CPCs and IFRS. There is a CPC for SMEs which is essentially a translation of the IFRS for SMEs, but which can only be applied by entities which meet certain criteria (e.g. size based on revenue or assets).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally, but still compliant with IFRS as issued by IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Banking and insurance companies are required to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as published by the IASB.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Fully converged

Other useful websites

Local standard setter: Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis ("CPC")

<http://www.cpc.org.br/>

Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil
<http://www.cvm.gov.br>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Elective for 2014 and compulsory as of 2015, taxable profit will be based on IFRS accounts

Comments on tax regime

Starting in 2014, tax rules on an early adoption basis can be based on IFRS accounts. This will become required for 2015. Detailed transition guidance is anticipated to be issued in the second half of 2014.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not officially announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Chile

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

<http://www.bolsadesantiago.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Listed companies are required to use IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB except for banks (who use a special set of standards issued by the regulator and based on IFRS and Insurance companies as explained previously)

The main differences between SBIF and IFRS as published by the IASB are the bad debt allowance calculations (banks will follow local rules based on categorization and patterns imposed by the bank regulator ("Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras")), the disclosure schemes and comparative information.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

As required by the law, listed companies must use the same GAAP for both purposes, filings to the stock regulator and for statutory purposes. See "Rules for listed filings." Unlisted private companies must apply IFRS or IFRS for SMEs from January 1, 2013 (local GAAP has been eliminated).

As of December 31, 2012, insurance companies started the application of rules based on IFRS mandated by the local regulator (with some differences in the reserves and other areas).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB except for banks (who use a special set of standards issued by the regulator and based on IFRS).

The main differences between SBIF and IFRS as published by the IASB are the bad debt allowance calculations (banks will follow local rules based on categorization and patterns imposed by the bank regulator ("Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras")), the disclosure schemes and comparative information.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Unlisted companies were required to adopt IFRS or IFRS for SMEs in 2013.

Other useful websites

Superintendencia Valeres y Seguros
<http://www.svs.cl/>

Colegio de Contadores de Chile
<http://www.contach.cl/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Generally the computation of taxable profits is based on the statutory accounting profits with certain adjustments. The Chilean tax authority has declared that the adoption of IFRS for financial reporting purposes should have no direct impact on income taxes. Taxpayers should analyze and eliminate IFRS adjustments in computing taxable profits.

Colombia

Local stock exchange

Bosa de Valores de Colombia

<http://www.bvc.com.co/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with local GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adoption of IFRS was approved by the Colombian Government in 2009 (Law1314), and in 2012 Decree 2784 was passed which sets out the Companies which will be mandatorily required to implement IFRS for their financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 with full comparatives.

Other useful websites

PwC Colombia website

<http://www.pwc.com/co>

Interactive IFRS community created by PwC Colombia, open for internal and clients use

<http://www.pwc-ngs.com/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities are currently in consultation with accounting regulatory bodies and the main accounting firms in order to determine adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Ecuador

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Guayaquil

<http://www.mundobvg.com/>

Bolsa de Valores de Quito

<http://www.bolsadequito.info/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Since 2012, all companies regulated by Superintendency of companies have been required to present their financial statements under IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB (and translated into Spanish).

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for all companies regulated by Superintendency of companies. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for those companies qualified as small and medium entities according to the resolution issued by Superintendency of companies in January 2011. **Version of IFRS**

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Since 2012 IFRS applies to all companies regulated by Superintendency of companies.

Other useful websites

Superintendency of companies

<http://www.supercias.gob.ec>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Paraguay

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores y Productos de Asuncion (BVPASA)

<http://www.bvpasa.com.py/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS are permitted for companies whose securities trade in a public market. A small number of large companies in Paraguay have voluntarily adopted IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Paraguayan GAAP. There is no regulation to forbid the use of IFRS or IFRS for SMEs in Paraguay and, therefore, both can be used as well.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adopting IFRS in 2014 is under discussion.

Tax information

Not available

Peru

Local stock exchange
Bolsa de Valores de Lima
<http://www.bvl.com.pe/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

The Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (“SMV”- formerly “CONASEV”) (the Peruvian SEC), requires Peruvian listed companies (except banks, insurance companies and pension funds, among other specific entities) to file both, separate and consolidated financial statements prepared following the full application of IFRS as published by the IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

On June 25, 2011, the Peruvian Congress enacted the Law 29720 “Law that promotes the issue of equity financial instruments and that reinforces the capital market.” Article 5 establishes that private entities (other than those supervised by the SMV), with revenues from sales or total assets equal to 3,000 taxable units (“UIT” Spanish acronym) equivalent to approximately S/.10.8 million (US \$4 million) or more, have to file their financial statements prepared under IFRS as approved by the IASB with the SMV. The SMV issued the Rule to article 5 of the above mentioned Law in May 2012, by means of which established that its requirements will be implemented in two steps. Beginning in the financial period ending December 31, 2013, article 5 will be mandatory for entities which revenues from sales or total assets equal 30,000 UIT equivalent to approximately S/.108 million (US \$40 million) or more. All other entities must comply with the requirements of article 5 beginning in the financial period ending December 31, 2014.

Currently, major associations of private enterprises are against the requirement of filing their audited financial statements with the SMV arguing that it violates their constitutional right of privacy of financial information and that it will impose significant costs to private companies. As of the date of this publication, such claims did not prevail. However, private companies are allowed to file with the SMV their financial statements without their disclosure notes, although the entities have to have them prepared and have them available if requested by any third party (such as financial institutions) doing business with the private entity.

Despite the legal requirement explained above, according to the Peruvian General Corporate Law, private entities' financial statements must be prepared according with

IFRS as approved by the Peruvian Accounting Setter. Currently all IFRS issued by the IASB as of December 31, 2010 have been approved for their mandatory application beginning financial periods ending December 31, 2012. There are differences in the timing of approval. There are also differences resulting from application of legal and tax requirements rather than full IFRS. The following main differences, among others, are observed: the useful lives of fixed assets and restatement of financial statements for inflation during the period between 1998 and 2004 because the Peruvian economy did not qualify as hyperinflationary.

As a consequence of enacting article 5 of Law 29720 as of December 31, 2014, only non-listed entities with revenues from sales or total assets lower than 3,000 taxable units will not be required to file their statutory financial statements before any governmental agency (although they are the base for determining taxes and shareholders distributions).

Currently, non-listed entities with revenues from sales or total assets lower than 3,000 taxable units, are allowed (although is not mandatory) by the Peruvian Accounting Setter to use IFRS for SMEs in the preparation of their financial statements. However, it is worth to note, that these set of standards has not been properly divulged and as a result it is not widely used.

Version of IFRS

For private entities with total revenues from sales or total assets less than 3,000 taxable units, IFRS as adopted locally or IFRS for SME (as disclosed above). Public entities and private entities with total revenues from sales or total assets amount of 3,000 taxable units or more must apply IFRS as issued by the IASB. The transition date for the latter was January 1, 2012.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No, except for banks, insurance companies and pension funds, which are subject to the regulations of the Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones. These rules are based on IFRS with specific non-approved paragraphs of certain standards, such as IAS 39 and IFRS 7, among others.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Contaduría General de la Nación
<http://www.contaduria.gov.co/>

Contaduría Pública de la Nación
<http://www.mef.gob.pe>

Comisión Nacional de Empresas y Valores (“CONASEV”)
<http://www.smv.gob.pe/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Although income tax is calculated from the accounting income, some adjustments are incorporated through the tax return in order to determining the taxable income. Adjustments most commonly observed are related to the depreciation charge, amortization, and provisions, among others.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Currently, discussions have been held among the tax community regarding the legality of the accounting standards, as their approval does not involve any official body. Concerns have been expressed about changes that are periodically incorporated into the accounting standards and their effect on the stability in the determination of taxable income. This issue may require the introduction of changes in the current income tax regime in the near future.

Uruguay

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo

<http://www.bvm.com.uy/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

In March 2011, a national decree was approved which established that IFRS will be mandatory for all listed companies, except banks and other financial institutions regulated by the CBU, for financial years beginning January 1, 2012.

Version of IFRS

IFRS issued by IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Companies whose securities trade in a public market, other than banks and other financial institutions, are required to use full IFRSs published by the IASB, as translated into Spanish. Unlisted companies including SMEs, other than banks and financial institutions, are required to apply the July 2007 version of IFRSs, with some modifications, which was adopted by national decree that has the force of law. Uruguay has not adopted IFRS for SMEs; however, adoption of the IFRS for SMEs is under consideration by the government.

The modifications to the July 2007 IFRSs include:

- Companies must follow national standards for presentation of financial statements and footnote disclosures
- Separate financial statements should always be filed jointly with consolidated financial statements and investments must be accounted for by the equity method in separate financial statements
- General price-level adjusted financial statements were required through December 31, 2010

There are also certain modifications specific to SMEs.

For banking and other financial institutions regulated by the Central Bank of Uruguay ("CBU"), local GAAP are established by the CBU and remains unchanged.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adoption of IFRS for SMEs is currently being discussed.

Other useful websites

Auditoria Interna de la Nacion
<http://www.ain.gub.uy/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Venezuela

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Caracas

<http://www.caracasstock.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

All listed companies are required to use IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required.

Initially in April 2008, IFRS was adopted by the local standard setter for big companies for the year ending December 31, 2008 and for small companies' adoption was required in 2010 (mandatory adoption for small companies was subsequently delayed until 2011). Big companies were defined by the local standard setter, based on the number of employees and revenue depending on the type of industry. In March 2010, the local standard setter also indicated that the small companies have to apply IFRS for SMEs

In August 2010, the local standard setter issued a new standard modifying the definition of small companies for local GAAP purposes. The new definition indicates that a small company is an entity with the objective of generating profits and not subject to local regulation such as public companies and financial institutions. With the new definition a formerly defined big company could become a small company.

A formerly defined big company that becomes a small company has two options: (1) Continue to apply IFRS for big companies or (2) Adopt IFRS for SMEs as indicated in the transition section (section No. 35) of IFRS for SMEs. A small entity could also use IFRS for big companies when such decision has been approved by the highest ranking decision making authority of the company (usually the shareholders). Local IFRS are called Ven NIF.

In April 2011, the local standard setter amended some of the previous standards and modified the definition of SMEs. The current definition indicates that a SME is a formally incorporated, profit-oriented entity \ that issues financial statements for general information for its users, including debtors, employees and the general public.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as adopted locally

In November 2013, the local standard setter issued a modification on a previous standard indicating that for the periods beginning December 1, 2013 on, the IFRS version approved for local purposes is IFRS as published by the IASB in 2013. This adoption of the 2013 IFRS version can be accelerated for the periods beginning January 1, 2013. For SMEs the version of IFRS for SMEs is the version approved by the IASB (2009 version). Other differences between IFRS and Ven NIF are:

- For both Ven NIF (full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs) recognition of the inflation is mandatory when the inflation exceeds 10% in a year, even if the hyperinflation test of 100% over three years in IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* is not met.
- For both Ven NIF (full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs) the presentation of the other comprehensive income must be done separated from the income statement. In both IFRS there is the option to present the other comprehensive income in one statement (together with the income statement) or in two separated statements.
- For the initial adoption of the Ven NIF SMEs an entity can use the option of using the fair value as attribute cost at the date of transition for its fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties if under the previous GAAP used those assets have been revaluated. In the case of an initial adopter of IFRS for SMEs the option of using fair value for fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties at the date of transition is not restricted only to entities that previously have revaluated such assets.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

See above.

Other useful websites

Federación de Colegios de Contadores Públicos de Venezuela
<http://www.fccpv.org/>

Superintendencia Nacional de Valores (Local regulator for listed companies)
<http://www.cnv.gob.ve/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

IFRS adoption by country
PwC

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Determination of local taxable profit in practice is based on historical statutory accounts before the accounting inflation adjustment required by local GAAP. Local tax regulations has its own rules to recognize the inflation for tax purposes which is part of the adjustments made in the reconciliation to calculate the taxable income. After that additional adjustments are made based on the specific requirements of the local tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. See above.

Europe

Albania

Local stock exchange
Tirana Stock Exchange
<http://www.tse.com.al/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for companies in certain industries and for companies that meet certain size requirements:

1. Commercial banks, financial Institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, securities fund and investment companies
2. Subsidiaries whose parent is listed in any stock exchange around the world
3. Companies which exceed the following criteria simultaneously in the two preceding years must prepare IFRS financial statements: annual turnover exceeded ALL 1,250,000,000 (approx. Euro 10 million) and average number of employees per year exceeded 100.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The regulator has issued a local variant of the SMEs standard which is in coherence with IFRS and is currently discussing the adoption of IFRS for SMEs as issued by the IASB.

Other useful websites

National Accounting Council

<http://www.kkk.gov.al/>

Institute of Chartered Certified Accountants

<http://www.ieka.org.al/>

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.minfin.gov.al/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Austria

Local stock exchange

Vienna Stock Exchange (Wiener Börse)

<http://www.wienerborse.at>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Austria (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRSs for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRSs, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements only. It is not permitted for standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs has not yet been adopted in the EU and is, accordingly, not yet applicable for Austria.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans regarding statutory reporting requirements. For the adoption of IFRS for SMEs, a change of statutory commercial law would be necessary. It would only be applicable for consolidated financial statements. The timeline is dependent on EU adoption and local legal assessment.

Other useful websites

Austrian Financial Reporting and Auditing Committee
<http://www.afrac.at>

Austrian Financial Market Authority
<http://www.fma.gv.at>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Belarus

Local stock exchange

Belarusian Currency and Stock Exchange

<http://www.bcse.by/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS as issued by the IASB is currently required for banks and nonbanking financial organizations whose securities trade in a public market. IFRS will be required for other domestic companies whose securities trade in a public market starting from 2016 (required for consolidated financial statements only). IFRS will be required in the separate financial statements of all insurance companies from 2016.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB is required for all banks and nonbanking financial organizations. IFRS as adopted by the Republic of Belarus will be required for all public interest entities starting January 1, 2016.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign companies whose debt or equity securities trade in a public market in the jurisdiction are not required or permitted to use IFRS.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All banks and nonbanking financial organizations are required to present their financial statements in conformity with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Starting January 1, 2016, IFRS is required for the following types of companies whether or not their securities trade in a public market:

- Banks
- Nonbanking financial organizations
- Insurance companies

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are not permitted for other types of companies. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Belarus accounting rules and laws.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the Republic of Belarus, except for banks and other financial organizations, who must apply IFRS as issued by the IASB.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Belarusian Accounting and Financial Reporting Act, enacted on July 12, 2013, requires IFRS for the financial statements of all public interest entities starting January 1, 2016. Public interest entities include:

- Companies whose securities are traded in a public market (IFRS required for consolidated financial statements only)
- Banks
- Nonbanking financial organisations
- Insurance companies

Regulations for implementing IFRS are being developed by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus in cooperation with the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Belgium

Local stock exchange

NYSE Euronext

<http://www.euronext.com/>

The stock exchange in Brussels, Belgium operates one main EU regulated exchange, NYSE Euronext Brussels. There is also another market, Alternext Brussels, for small and medium sized companies. Companies listed on Alternext are not subject to EU directives and benefit from a lighter regulatory listing and periodic reporting regime (e.g. no IFRS requirement).

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements of companies listed on NYSE Euronext. Also required for consolidated financial statements of all banks and other credit institutions, real estate investment trust companies and insurance companies (since 2012), whether listed or not.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is prohibited for the preparation of statutory financial statements, except for real estate investment trusts for which it is required (IFRS as adopted by the EU). IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Belgium accounting law must be followed.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Unlisted banks and other credit institutions, real estate investment trust companies and insurance companies (since 2012) are required to use IFRSs in their consolidated financial statements.

IFRS is also permitted for consolidated financial statements of non-listed companies (irrevocable choice).

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Other useful websites

Financial Services and Markets Authority (“FSMA”) (responsible for supervising the financial markets and listed companies, authorizing and supervising certain categories of financial institutions, overseeing compliance by financial intermediaries with codes of conduct and supervising the marketing of investment products to the general public, as well as for the ‘social supervision’ of supplementary pensions.)

<http://www.fsma.be/en.aspx>

Commissie voor Boekhoudkundige Normen/Commission des Normes Comptables
(website of the local standard setter)

<http://www.cnc-cbn.be/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Taxable profits are quasi-dependent on statutory accounts which are generally kept under Belgian GAAP. There are instances where interpretation of Belgian GAAP is influenced by IFRS. Adoption of IFRS for statutory purposes is not yet anticipated.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Local stock exchange

Sarajevo stock exchange (SASE)

<http://www.sase.ba/>

Banja Luka stock exchange (BLSE)

<http://www.blberza.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. Companies prepare their financial statements in accordance with the local laws on accounting and auditing, and local GAAP is based on IFRS as translated into local language.

Version of IFRS

IFRS adopted locally. Based on the Law on accounting and auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Law on accounting and auditing of the Republika Srpska, standards applied in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska are IFRSs which are translated to local language by the authorized accounting body. All the IFRS and the amendments and interpretations which were published by the International Federation of Accountants ("IFAC") and the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and translated into local language in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska as of December 31, 2009, are applied (all of the IFRS standards and interpretations except IFRS 9 to IFRS 13 and IFRIC 19 to IFRIC 20).

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Same as for listed companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS adopted locally.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Yes, IFRS is permitted for all companies.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Full compliance of IFRS and IFRS for SMEs is planned. No specific timeline has been determined.

Other useful websites

Komisija za računovodstvo i reviziju BiH
<http://www.komisija-rrbih.info/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bulgaria

Local stock exchange

Bulgarian Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse-sofia.bg/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements and required for some entities based on industry/size.

IFRS is required for all financial institutions and for companies that meet two of the following three criteria: (1) total assets > Euro 4 million; (2) net income > Euro 7.5 million; (3) average personnel > 250 people.

Otherwise, companies must prepare statutory filings in accordance with Bulgarian GAAP. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Channel Islands

Local stock exchange

Channel Islands Stock Exchange (CISX)

<http://www.cisx.com/>

Guernsey and Jersey companies often list on London Stock Exchanges (LSE, AIM etc) as well as the German (Frankfurt) and other European exchanges.

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements of all companies and for separate/standalone financial statements if these are prepared. However, UK GAAP and US GAAP are considered equivalents. Other GAAPs may be considered equivalents as well, depending on where the entity is listed.

Version of IFRS

Both - IFRS as published by the IASB or IFRS as endorsed by the EU are applicable.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Jersey

For an entity regulated by the Jersey Financial Services Commission, the financial statements should be prepared in accordance with either the U.K. Accounting Standards issued by the U.K. Accounting Standards Board or IFRS (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the JFSC)

Guernsey

Entities regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission do not have particular GAAP requirements and refer to Guernsey law with respect to GAAP selection. Whilst there is no restriction on the GAAP applied, it is generally recommended that IFRS, UK GAAP or US GAAP is applied.

Version of IFRS

Both - IFRS as published by the IASB or IFRS as endorsed by the EU are applicable. IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB is applicable for entities which apply IFRS for SMEs.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable as IFRS and IFRS for SMEs had already been adopted.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. Channel Islands have an allowance based tax system, under which some amortizations, revaluations and other adjustments can lead to timing difference.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SME.

Cyprus

Local stock exchange

Cyprus Stock Exchange

<http://www.cse.com.cy/en/default.asp>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Cyprus (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRS for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRS, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS as adopted by the EU is required to be used by all Cyprus companies. However, there are a few Company Law exceptions that allow private companies an exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is currently prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Not applicable

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adoption of IFRS for SMEs is planned. It is subject to discussions at EU level prior to adoption; and also local efforts in amending the law to allow the use of IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

The Institute of Certified Public Accounts of Cyprus

<http://www.icpac.org.cy>

Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission

http://www.cysec.gov.cy/publiccompanies_en.aspx/

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Among others, there is a difference in the tax treatment of certain IFRS 2 and IAS 39 transactions.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Czech Republic

Local stock exchange

Prague Stock Exchange

<http://www.pse.cz/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Listed entities located outside the EU are permitted to prepare their financial statements in accordance with other commonly known international standards (e.g. US GAAP).

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements of companies that are subsidiaries or parent companies of groups that for consolidated financial statements use IFRS as adopted by the EU. Other companies are not permitted to use IFRS for standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. A company either qualifies for use of IFRS for statutory filing (see the previous columns) or has to use local GAAP only.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Denmark

Local stock exchange

OMX Nordic Exchange, Copenhagen

<http://nasdaqomxnordic.com/>

*Secondary regulated exchange is GXG Markets (Dansk AMP)
(A European Regulated Market Place)*

<http://gxgmarkets.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and separate financial statements, if consolidated financial statements are not prepared. For companies preparing consolidated financial statements, presentation of separate financial statements under IFRS is permitted. For financial services entities, the requirement to prepare IFRS financial statements applies only to consolidated financial statements. IFRS in separate and standalone financial statements is not permitted for banks.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign companies and subsidiaries of foreign companies listed on the local stock exchange follow requirements for the country of domicile, if the country of domicile is an EU member state or a country with which EU has made an agreement. Otherwise the company has to follow local requirements and prepare IFRS financial statements.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements, except for the limitations set out for listed companies. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

See above for listed companies.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The potential adoption of IFRS for SMEs is awaiting the implementation of the new EU accounting directive in local law.

Other useful websites

Danish Business Authority
<http://www.erst.dk>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory account.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Estonia

Local stock exchange

Tallinn Stock Exchange

<http://www.nasdaqomxbaltic.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, etc.) and permitted for other companies (consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements). Companies not reporting under IFRS use Estonian GAAP (until 2012 Estonian GAAP used to be a simplified version of IFRS; effective January 1, 2013, the new Estonian GAAP is broadly based on IFRS for SMEs with some minor exceptions). IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adoption of IFRS for SMEs is planned as soon as the EU approves it. Starting from 2013, the local GAAP standards have been harmonized with IFRS for SMEs with some minor exceptions.

Other useful websites

Estonian Accounting Standards Board

<http://easb.ee/?lang=en/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent. In Estonia, profit is not taxable (instead, distributions are taxed) and thus the financial reporting is absolutely independent from the taxation.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable, as profit is not taxable in Estonia.

Finland

Local stock exchange

NASDAQ OMX Helsinki (EU regulated market)

<http://www.nasdaqomx.com/>

NASDAQ OMX First North (non-regulated market)

<http://www.nasdaqomxnordic.com/firstnorth>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Regulated market:

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements. If listed companies do not prepare consolidated financial statements, their standalone financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with IFRS.

For parent company and subsidiary standalone financial statements of listed companies IFRS is permitted but not required.

Non-regulated market:

Not required. Reporting requirements are determined by the market, and companies are not subject to the legal requirements for admission to trading on a regulated market.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or conversion plans.

Other useful websites

European Financial Reporting Advisory Group

<http://www.efrag.org/>

Financial Supervision

<http://www.finanssivalvonta.fi/en/Pages/Default.aspx>

Others

<http://www.khtyhdistys.fi/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

France

Local stock exchange

AMF CAC 40 and SBF 120

<http://www.amf-france.org/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. The European Union has granted equivalence in relation to certain country GAAPs under the Prospectus and Transparency Directives, granting issuers using US, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Canadian and Indian GAAP a permanent (US, Japan) or temporary (China, Korea, Canada, India) exemption from having to file IFRS financial statements, as long as the overseas parent whose subsidiary is listed on an EU exchange uses and publishes financial statements under one of the GAAPs mentioned above.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Optional application of IFRS as adopted by the EU is permitted for the consolidated accounts of companies that do not trade in a regulated market. However, IFRS as adopted by the EU are not authorized for individual/statutory accounts for any French companies. The French Plan Comptable Général applies. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Georgia

Local stock exchange

Georgian Stock Exchange

<http://www.gse.ge/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally (IFRS is translated in Georgia)

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Banks, insurance companies, stock exchanges, security issuers and investor institutions are required to prepare IFRS financial statements and submit to the National Bank of Georgia. Except for this, there is no statutory requirement. Other companies whose securities do not trade in a public market are permitted to use full IFRSs or, alternatively, they may use the IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally (IFRS is translated in Georgia)

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Georgian Federation of Professional Accountants and Auditors (“GFPAA”)
<http://www.gfpaa.ge/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Germany

Local stock exchange

FWB/XETRA/EUREX

<http://www.boerse-frankfurt.de/>

Smaller exchanges also exist in Germany, including Berliner Boerse

<https://www.boerse-duesseldorf.de/>, Boerse Dusseldorf

(<http://www.boerse-duesseldorf.de/>), Boerse Hamburg

(<http://www.boersenag.de/>), Boerse Hannover (<http://www.boersenag.de/>),

Boerse Munchen (<http://www.boerse-muenchen.de/>), Boerse Stuttgart

(<http://www.boerse-stuttgart.de/>)

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. The European Union has granted equivalence in relation to certain third country GAAPs under the Prospectus and Transparency Directives, granting issuers using US, Japanese, Chinese, Canadian, South Korean and Indian GAAP a permanent (US, Japan) or temporary (China, Canada, S. Korea, India) exemption from having to file IFRS financial statements, as long as the overseas parent whose subsidiary is listed on an EU exchange uses and publishes financial statements under one of the GAAPs mentioned above.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for the consolidated financial statements of all companies whose securities do not trade in a regulated market.

Statutory accounts must be prepared in accordance with local GAAP ("HGB"). However, IFRS is permitted for standalone financial statements if HGB consolidated financial statements are also prepared and filed. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

No convergence of German GAAP and IFRS for statutory reporting purposes is planned. Adoption of IFRS for SMEs is not expected.

Other expected changes

As of January 1, 2010, German Statutory GAAP (“HGB”) has been updated to be more similar to IFRS than it had previously been. While more similar, substantial differences between German statutory GAAP and IFRS still remain.

Other useful websites

Accounting Standards Committee of Germany
http://www.drsc.de/service/index_en.php

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: there is little or no relationship between taxable profit and statutory legal entity statutory accounts.

Comments on tax regime

With the introduction of BilMoG on January 1, 2010, the previously existing quasi-dependent relationship has become entirely independent.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Greece

Local stock exchange

Athens Exchange

<http://www.ase.gr/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. This requirement with respect to listed entities also applies to the subsidiary companies of these listed entities.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Greece (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRS for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRS, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS as adopted by the EU is required for the consolidated and separate company financial statements of companies whose securities trade in a regulated market. For companies whose securities do not trade in a regulated market, IFRS as adopted by the EU is required for the following:

- Both the consolidated and separate financial statements of banks and other financial institutions (as defined)
- Subsidiaries of listed entities and financial institutions that, in total, represent more than 5% of the consolidated turnover or the consolidated assets or the consolidated results

IFRS as adopted by the EU is permitted for both the consolidated and separate financial statements of all other companies whose securities do not trade in a regulated market provided that they have an independent audit by a Certified Public Accountant.

IFRS for SMEs has not yet been adopted in Greek company law, so it is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. All companies prepare one set of statutory financial statements under either IFRS (if a listed company or if a subsidiary of a listed company or in other situations if the company voluntarily adopts IFRS) or Greek GAAP.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Greece follows EU guidance, pronouncements, laws and regulations.

Other useful websites

The Hellenic Capital Market Commission
<http://www.hcmc.gr/>

The Bank of Greece
<http://www.bankofgreece.gr/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Income and expenses are taxable / deductible upon invoicing, motor vehicle expenses deductible under certain conditions, pension and redundancy expenses deductible on a cash basis, inventory and receivables impairment recognized in terms of special tax rules, depreciation and amortization based on special tax rules, gains and losses on valuation and disposal of investments based on special tax rules.

From the 2011 financial year and onwards, all Greek companies that are required to prepare audited statutory financial statements must in addition obtain an “Annual Tax Certificate” from their statutory auditor. The “Annual Tax Certificate”, which effectively will express an opinion of the tax affairs of the company for the specific financial year, and the “Tax Compliance Report” that will accompany the “Annual Tax Certificate” will cover: income tax, VAT, the books and records code, real estate taxes, stamp duty, withholding taxes, business transformations, transfer pricing and e-commerce.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Greenland

Local stock exchange

OMX Nordic Exchange, Copenhagen

<http://nasdaqomxnordic.com/>

*Secondary regulated exchange is GXG Markets (Dansk AMP)
(A European Regulated Market Place)*

[http:// gxgmarkets.com /](http://gxgmarkets.com/)

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements. For companies preparing consolidated financial statements, presentation of separate financial statements under IFRS is permitted. For financial services entities, the requirement to prepare IFRS financial statements applies only to consolidated financial statements. IFRS in separate and standalone financial statements is not permitted for banks.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign companies and subsidiaries of foreign companies listed on the local stock exchange follow requirements for the country of domicile, if the country of domicile is an EU member state or a country with which EU has made an agreement. Otherwise the company has to follow local requirements and prepare IFRS financial statements.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements, except for the limitations set out for listed companies. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

See above for listed companies.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The potential adoption of IFRS for SMEs is awaiting the implementation of the new EU accounting directive in local law.

Other useful websites

Danish Business Authority
<http://www.erst.dk>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory account.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Hungary

Local stock exchange

Budapest Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse.hu/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. IFRS is required for some and permitted for others. Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Hungary (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRS for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRS, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements of all companies. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. Hungarian statutory standards are required in the separate company financial statements of all companies, publicly traded and private. Companies are permitted to prepare separate company financial statements using IFRS as adopted by the EU as supplemental financial statements in addition to their separate company financial statements using Hungarian statutory standards.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

According to recent announcements, the government is considering allowing voluntary use of IFRS as the statutory accounting and reporting framework for most entities (excluding financial institutions) beginning January 1, 2016. Financial institutions are expected to apply IFRS as the statutory framework on a mandatory basis beginning January 1, 2017. A final legislation is expected in the fall of 2014.

Other useful websites

Ministry of finance

<http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-for-national-economy>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments (for example, depreciation, provisions, impairment, permanent difference, use of tax losses, etc) provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Taxable profits are quasi-dependent on the statutory accounts; however, companies are required to file their tax returns based on the local GAAP. This means that IFRS adoption will have little impact on taxable profits.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The current plan of the government is to allow for optional use of IFRS as statutory reporting framework from 2016 for most non-financial entities. For entities selecting IFRS, taxable profits will be based on IFRS with selected adjustments aiming to eliminate major differences between companies that will continue to use local GAAP.

Iceland

Local stock exchange

Nasdaq OMX

<http://www.nasdaqomxnordic.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. IFRS is required for some and permitted for others. Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Iceland (and generally in the EU and EEA) are required to report under IFRS as adopted by the EU for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRS, in which case they may use their local standards

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Icelandic GAAP or IFRS.

IFRS as adopted by the EU are required in the separate financial statements of all companies whose securities trade in a regulated market.

IFRS as adopted by the EU are required in the separate financial statements of a company whose securities do not trade in a regulated market if that company is part of a consolidated group that uses IFRS.

IFRS as adopted by the EU are permitted in both the consolidated and separate financial statements of large and medium-sized companies, as defined in Icelandic regulations, whose securities do not trade in a regulated market, and pension funds above a specified size.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. If the SME is part of a consolidated group that uses IFRS, then it is required to use IFRS in its separate financial statements. If the SME is large or medium-sized, IFRS as adopted by the EU are permitted in both its consolidated and its separate financial statements. Otherwise the SME follows Icelandic statutory accounting requirements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Yes. IFRS as adopted by the EU are required in the financial statements of all non-publicly traded mutual funds and collective investment schemes.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or conversion plans.

Other expected changes

While there are no formal conversion plans, local GAAP has been moving towards IFRS.

Other useful websites

Ríkisskattstjóri

<http://www.rsk.is/fyrirtaekjaskra/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

IFRS adoption adjustments are taken into taxable income in the year of adoption.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Ireland

Local stock exchange

Irish Stock Exchange

<http://www.ise.ie/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements of Irish companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the EU; IFRS is permitted for standalone/separate financial statements of such companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Certain companies from outside the EEA that are listed on the Irish stock exchange may apply a GAAP that is equivalent to IFRS, such as US GAAP.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS:

IFRS (as adopted by the EU) is required for the consolidated financial statements of Irish companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the EU. IFRS is permitted for other consolidated financial statements and for standalone/separate financial statements.

Parent companies can choose to apply IFRS or Irish GAAP in their separate financial statements. Where a parent chooses to apply IFRS, its Irish subsidiary companies may apply either IFRS or Irish GAAP. However, if IFRS is adopted by one Irish subsidiary company, it should generally be adopted by all Irish subsidiaries unless there are good reasons not to do so.

Once IFRS is adopted, companies can revert to applying Irish GAAP provided they have not previously switched in the prior five years (or if there is a change in circumstance as set out in company law). Charity companies are not permitted to apply IFRS.

IFRS for SMEs:

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited, but Irish GAAP includes a financial reporting standard (FRS 102) based on IFRS for SMEs. See below for IFRS conversion plan.

US GAAP available for certain companies:

Certain Irish-incorporated companies that are SEC Registrants are permitted by Irish company law to apply US GAAP, subject to certain conditions.

Irish-incorporated investment companies (as defined by Irish company law) are permitted by Irish company law to apply US GAAP.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Irish GAAP includes a financial reporting standard, FRS 102, *The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, that is based on IFRS for SMEs, with some amendments. Irish GAAP also includes a financial reporting standard, FRS 101, *Reduced disclosure framework*, that permits certain group companies to apply IFRS recognition and measurement rules (as amended to comply with Irish company law) in their individual financial statements, with reduced disclosures compared to IFRS.

Other useful websites

Financial Reporting Council

<http://www.frc.org.uk>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the individual statutory financial statements, whether prepared in accordance with Irish GAAP or IFRS as adopted by the EU, with a number of adjustments provided in Irish tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable.

Isle of Man

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Isle of Man companies may apply IFRS, UK GAAP, or US GAAP dependent upon the requirements of the regional exchange on which they are listed.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Isle of Man companies may choose to apply IFRS, UK GAAP or US GAAP when preparing statutory filings.

Version of IFRS

Companies may apply IFRS or IFRS as adopted by the EU. The version of IFRS is dependent upon the requirements of the regional exchange where the company is listed.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. There is no local standard setting body.

Other useful websites

Financial Supervision Commission

<http://www.fsc.gov.im/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. The Isle of Man operates a tax rate of 0% on all companies with the exception of retail business, banks and those companies who derive their income or profits from Isle of Man land or property which are taxed at 10%.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

There are no specific Isle of Man company GAAP requirements for tax reporting. The tax authorities will accept any internationally recognized standards provided they are consistently applied.

Italy

Local stock exchange

Borsa Italiana spa

<http://www.borsaitalia.it/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No. All companies (i.e. local and foreign companies) listed on Italian stock exchange are required to file IFRS financial statements.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and/or standalone bank and required for standalone insurance companies only if consolidated financial statements are not prepared.

IFRS is permitted for all other consolidated financial statements. If that option is taken for consolidated financial statements, then it is also permitted for standalone financial statements.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Partial convergence of local GAAP and IFRS is planned, but timetable has not yet been finalized. The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Organismo Italiano di Contabilit 
<http://www.fondazioneoic.it/>

Borsa Italiana
<http://www.borsaitaliana.it/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a few of adjustments (e.g. goodwill amortization) provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Under the current tax regulation, the qualification, classification and time allocation rules resulting from IFRS (i.e. for statutory accounts) are relevant also for tax purposes with a few exceptions. In particular, such exceptions: *i*) set amount or time limits for the deduction of cost items; *ii*) state the total or partial exemption of specific revenue items; *iii*) allow the deferred taxation of certain profits; *iv*) rule that certain revenues or costs are tax relevant on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The tax regulation is frequently amended to reduce differences between IFRS and tax reporting. However, authorities have not announced any full convergence plan of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Kosovo

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Based on law 04/L-014 on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Audit issued by Government of Kosovo at July 29, 2011:

Companies that meet two out of three of the following criteria are considered as “Large Companies” and should prepare the IFRS Financial Statements (Articles 4 and 5). Financial Statements of these Companies are required to be audited each year by statutory audit firms that are licensed to carry out statutory audits by the competent authorities as defined in this law.

- Annual Turnover: > 4,000,000 Euro,
- Total Assets: > 2,000,000 Euro,
- Average number of employees > 50

Companies that meet two of three of the following criteria are considered as “Medium Companies” and should apply IFRS Financial Statements if the Companies are Limited Liabilities Companies or shareholders Company (Articles 4 and 5). Financial statements of these companies are required to be audited by statutory audit firms or Auditors that are licensed to carry out statutory audits by the competent authorities as defined in this law.

- 2,000,000 Euro < Annual turnover < 4,000,000 Euro,
- 1,000,000 Euro < Total assets < 2,000,000 Euro;
- 10 < Average number of employees < 50

Companies that meet 2 of 3 following criteria are considered as ‘Small Companies’ and should prepare IFRS Financial Statements if the Companies are Limited Liabilities Companies or shareholders Company (Articles 4 and 5).

- 50,000 Euro < Annual turnover < 2,000,000 Euro,
- 25,000 Euro < Total assets < 1,000,000 Euro;
- Up to 10 Average number of employees;

Companies that meet 2 of 3 following criteria are considered as Micro-enterprise Companies and criteria for accounting and reporting applicable to Micro-enterprises will be regulated by the Kosovo Financial Reporting Council (“KKRF”) in order to minimize administrative burden on the Micro-enterprises (Article 4).

- 50,000 Euro < Annual turnover
- 25,000 Euro < Total assets
- Smaller than 10 Average number of employees

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Official gazette of Kosovo

<http://www.gazetazyrtare.com/>

Ministry of finance - Secretariat for Kosovo Financial Reporting Council - ("KFRC")

<http://mf.rks-gov.net/en-us/zyrat/sekretariatiikkrfse.aspx>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. Based on the law 03/L-222 on the Tax Authority and procedures Article 13, books and records for businesses with annual turnovers over 50.000 Euro shall be kept in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of Kosovo as supplemented by IFRS.

Latvia

Local stock exchange

NASDAQ OMX Riga JSC

<http://www.nasdaqomxbaltic.com/lv>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements. Required for standalone/separate financial statements if listed companies do not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

If the foreign companies prepare the consolidated financial statements or are listed on the official list in the Republic of Latvia, they are required to submit consolidated/standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

If the foreign company does not prepare consolidated financial statements and it is not listed on the official list in the Republic of Latvia, then it prepares its financial statements in accordance with the rules applicable in the country of residence.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for financial institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, investment funds, and similar. IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements. IFRS is permitted for standalone statutory financial statements of companies listed on the official list of the Riga Stock Exchange. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Yes. See the rules for listed filings above.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

There was a draft law which anticipated that the large companies exceeding certain size criteria would be allowed to prepare the statutory financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted in EU starting with 2011. However, this proposed amendment was withdrawn with the explanation that the State Revenue Service had not evaluated the

effect of the application of IFRS on the tax calculations. No further plans or dates have been communicated. However, given that such proposal once existed, it could be anticipated that the matter would surface again.

Ministry of Finance which supervises accounting matters and legislation in the country, has explained that it would first expect IFRS for SMEs being adopted in EU and then would decide whether to implement them in Latvia.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia
<http://www.fm.gov.lv>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a few of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Accounting profit before tax is adjusted for tax-nondeductible expenses and adjusted for items which create temporary differences, such as different tax depreciation allowances, expenses for accruals (unless precise) and provisions, asset and liability revaluations (except for currency revaluation of monetary items).

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Adoption of IFRS/IFRS for SMEs is currently being discussed (see above). No dates or exact plans have been revealed, however, it can be expected that IFRS and IFRS for SMEs could be adopted as a permitted statutory reporting framework for specific companies in the future (as explained earlier) and as a result will become basis for tax reporting as well.

Lithuania

Local stock exchange

NASDAQ OMX – OMX Nordic Exchange

<http://www.nasdaqomxbaltic.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes.

Subsidiaries of foreign companies incorporated in Lithuania and listed on the local exchange have to file IFRS financial statements.

EU member companies (foreign companies) not incorporated in Lithuania but listed on the local exchange are required to file IFRS financial statements.

Non-EU member companies (foreign companies) not incorporated in Lithuania but listed on the local exchange can choose to file financial statements in accordance with their local GAAP if they meet certain requirements indicated in the Lithuanian laws.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required in the separate company financial statements of companies whose securities trade in a regulated market. IFRS is required in both the consolidated and separate company financial statements of banks, insurance commercial companies, and other supervised financial institutions (including those whose securities do not trade in a regulated market). IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all other companies. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Other useful websites

The Authority of Audit and Accounting

<http://www.aat.lt/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Luxembourg

Local stock exchange

Luxembourg Stock Exchange

<http://www.bourse.lu/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No, except if reporting framework is deemed equivalent by the EU.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for statutory financial statements. Application for IFRS for SMEs is not yet confirmed.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. Statutory financial statements can be filed in Luxembourg GAAP or IFRS as adopted by the EU.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Since early 2011, financial statement can be filed in Luxembourg GAAP or IFRS as adopted by the EU. No change in foreseen in the near future.

Other useful websites

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF")
<http://www.cssf.lu/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts (prepared under Luxembourg GAAP or IFRS as adopted by the EU), with only limited adjustments to determine taxable profits.

Comments on tax regime

The adoption of IFRS can impact the tax position. A tax law is under discussion to reduce this impact for a limited number of IFRS adjustments.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

See above

Macedonia

Local stock exchange

Macedonian Stock Exchange

<http://www.mse.mk/mk/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of companies listed on Macedonian Stock Exchange.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. An update on the IFRS was published in the Official Gazette in 2009 effective from January 1, 2010 (harmonized with IASB). However, IFRS 9 to IFRS 13, as well as certain IFRICs (IFRIC 18, IFRIC 19 and IFRIC 20) have not been published in the Official Gazette and, therefore, are not yet applicable in Macedonia. There is no strict prescribed time frame anticipated for the publishing. The banks are obliged to follow the accounting and reporting methodology prescribed by the Central Bank. In addition, there are certain specific requirements for insurance companies and pension funds.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS as published in the Official Gazette is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is published in the Official Gazette and is effective from January 1, 2012. However, there are differences in the clarification of term SMEs in published IFRS for SMEs and local Company Law. This is expected to be clarified in the near future.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. The banks are obliged to follow the accounting and reporting methodology prescribed by the Central Bank. In addition, there are certain specific requirements for insurance companies and pension funds.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Full compliance of IFRS and IFRS for SMEs is planned. No specific timeline has been determined.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.finance.gov.mk/>

Public Enterprise Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia

<http://www.slvesnik.com.mk>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent. Profit based on statutory accounts is taxable only if the entity decides to distribute the profit (in monetary or non-monetary form), otherwise taxable profit is independent i.e. tax is only paid on non-deductible expenses as defined by the profit tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Malta

Local stock exchange

Malta Stock Exchange

<http://www.borзамalta.com.mt/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. IFRS is required for some and permitted for others. Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Malta (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRS as adopted by the EU for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRSs, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Unlisted companies that meet certain qualitative and quantitative criteria have a choice of filing their consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements either in accordance with IFRS or in accordance with Maltese GAAP for smaller entities. IFRS is required for all companies that do not satisfy the qualitative and quantitative criteria. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Accountancy Board

<https://secure3.gov.mt/accountancyboard/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Moldova

Local stock exchange

Moldova Stock Exchange

<http://www.moldse.md/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

The current Moldovan legislation (“Accounting Act”) requires the public interest entities to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS, with a first time adoption date of January 1, 2011 (i.e. the first set of the IFRS financial statements should be prepared as at December 31, 2012).

Public interest entity is defined as an entity with a significant importance to the public due to its area (type) of activity, clients such as financial institutions, investment funds, insurance companies, non-state pension funds and commercial companies listed on the stock exchange in the Republic of Moldova. According to the Moldovan law on financial institutions, the definition of the financial institutions includes only banks.

The Accounting Act requires public interest entities to keep accounting and prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS and other entities recording their accounting based on full double-entry system to keep accounting and prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS or National Accounting Standards (“NAS”).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published both by the IASB and locally on Ministry of Finance of Moldova website (<http://www.minfin.md/>).

National Accounting Standards (Republic of Moldova) applicable for the period ending December 31, 2013 are based on the 1995 version of IFRS except for several standards (the most significant of which are IAS 32, IAS 36, and IAS 39; additionally, consolidation is not mandatory). New National Accounting Standards (Republic of Moldova) adopted on August 6, 2013 are applicable for financial periods starting on or after January 1, 2014 and are based on EU Directives and IFRS as published both by the IASB and locally on Ministry of Finance of Moldova website (<http://www.minfin.md/>).

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is mandatory for public interest entities only. IFRS for SME is not applicable for Moldova.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published both by the IASB and locally on Ministry of Finance of Moldova website (<http://www.minfin.md>).

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

IFRS is mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions starting with 2012.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mf.gov.md/>

<http://www.minfin.md>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts (statutory accounts for public interest entities are IFRS accounts), with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not adopted any convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Montenegro

Local stock exchange

Montenegro Stock Exchange

<http://www.montenegroberza.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB. For banks, there are specific regulations prescribed by the Central Bank of Montenegro which is mandatory and differs from IFRS (example, loan loss provision rules, and official forms of the financial statements).

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements for all companies. However, companies are required to submit to Tax authorities, financial statements presented as special forms, using prescribed chart of accounts.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB. See above for banks.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mf.gov.me>

Central bank of Montenegro

<http://www.cb-mn.org>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent, i.e. taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

The major adjustment in taxable profit is depreciation allowances. Tax rates are prescribed that differ from accounting rates.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Netherlands

Local stock exchange

Euronext Amsterdam

<http://www.euronext.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements. Permitted for standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

There are certain consolidation exemptions subject to the 7th EU directive. In general, foreign companies listed on the stock exchange are required to file IFRS financial statements. Companies outside the EU who are listed on the local exchange may qualify for certain exemptions whereby such companies may use local GAAP if considered equivalent to IFRS.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is not embedded in the legal requirements or possibilities. In The Netherlands it is expected that IFRS for SMEs is allowed as long as the applied applicable accounting principles fit within the Dutch legal requirements for financial reporting. Reference in such accounts will be made both to the Dutch legal requirements and to IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body is considering whether they should use IFRS for SMEs as the basis for the further amendments in the Dutch Accounting Standards.

Other useful websites

Local standard setter, Dutch Accounting Standards Board
<http://www.rjnet.nl/>

Tax information**Type of tax regime**

Independent. There is little or no relationship between taxable profit and statutory legal entity statutory accounts.

Comments on tax regime

Taxable profit is based on local tax accounting principles, which may coincide with IFRS or Dutch GAAP.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Norway

Local stock exchange

Oslo Bors

<http://www.oslobors.no/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements and for some companies in the financial industry. Beginning in 2011 it was also required for entities which don't have any subsidiaries. Permitted for separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign listed companies registered within EU/EEA are required to use IFRS. Third country issuer may use US-GAAP or Japanese-GAAP as they are deemed equivalent with IFRS. Accounting standards from China, Canada, South Korea and India have granted temporary equivalence for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

According to EU's Transparency Directive the home member state of a listed company can implement stricter rules than those imposed by the Transparency Directive (minimum harmonization directive). Companies registered in one EU-/EEA-country, and listed on Oslo Stock Exchange have to look in to the Transparency regulation in the country where they are registered to see if this country has implemented additional requirements. Third country issuer listed on Oslo Stock Exchange normally have to adopt the same regulations as Norwegian companies listed at Oslo Stock Exchange, as long as there are no similar requirements in the country where the company is registered.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. There are some limitations in the financial industry.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Most standards in Norway are close to IFRS, and it is envisioned that local GAAP will avoid unnecessary differences against IFRS. There are no plans to adopt IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

The Norwegian Accounting Standards Board
<http://www.regnskapsstiftelsen.no/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Poland

Local stock exchange

Warsaw Stock Exchange

<http://www.gpw.pl/>

New Connect (Stock Exchange for small entities created by Warsaw Stock Exchange) <http://www.newconnect.pl/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements of listed companies and for banks regardless of whether their securities trade in a public market. Permitted for standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

A listed company with a seat in a country from the EU prepares financial statements according to local GAAP or IFRS and consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. Listed companies with a seat in foreign countries other than the EU must prepare its financial statements in accordance with local GAAP, IFRS or other accepted GAAP; and consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS or other accepted GAAP.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements of the banks and listed companies and permitted for their standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements if the entity is a subsidiary (direct or indirect) of a parent (including foreign parent) preparing its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU or a branch of a foreign enterprise preparing its financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

IFRS as adopted by the EU is required for the consolidated financial statements of banks whose securities do not trade in a regulated market.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Portugal

Local stock exchange

Euronext Lisboa

<http://www.euronext.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone financial statements. Permitted for separate financial statements if they file a statutory audit report.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for listed companies (both consolidated and standalone) statutory financial statements. IFRS is permitted for non-listed consolidated financial statements if they file a statutory audit report. IFRS is permitted for non-listed standalone financial statements if they are part of a consolidated group that reports under IFRS.

Insurance companies are required to present statutory financial statements under IFRS rules. Banks have specific rules that are IFRS-based (i.e., which are substantially similar to IFRS).

In other cases, local GAAP is used which is substantially similar to IFRS issued up to 2007. Financial statements submitted for stock exchange are the same as the statutory financial statements.

IFRS for SMEs is not allowed under local GAAP (IFRS based) which has a specific standard for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Local GAAP has been updated from January 1, 2010, for a local adaptation of IFRS issued up to 2007, and it is being kept stable during the first adoption period. Further convergence of local GAAP to IFRS is planned in the future, although some differences may remain as a consequence of local adaptation decisions.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.cnc.min-financas.pt/>

Central Bank

<http://www.bportugal.pt/>

Securities Market Commission

<http://www.cmvm.pt/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. There are new tax rules from January 1, 2010, to accommodate IFRS and the updated local GAAP.

Romania

Local stock exchange

S.C. Bursa de Valori Bucuresti SA

<http://www.bvb.ro/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies whose securities trade in a regulated market in Romania (and generally in the EU) are required to report under IFRSs as adopted by the EU for their consolidated financial statements unless the European Commission has deemed their local accounting standards to be equivalent to IFRSs, in which case they may use their local standards.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited for the preparation of statutory financial statements, except for listed companies and banks, other credit institutions and insurance companies, including those that do not trade in public markets, which are required to use IFRS. All statutory financial statements (except those for listed companies, banks, other credit institutions and insurance companies) must be prepared in accordance with the applicable Romanian GAAP. IFRSs as adopted by the EU are permitted in consolidated financial statements of other companies whose securities do not trade in a public market.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

There are convergence plans for the insurance companies but nothing final (e.g. no unmovable dates set up for the adoption). There is currently a draft rule to introduce

IFRS for insurance entities starting 2015; however, the deadline could change as the order is not finalized.

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans with IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance
www.mfinante.ro/

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Russian Federation

Local stock exchange

A number of stock exchanges, the most significant of which is the Moscow Exchange (formed in 2011 by merger of MICEX (Moscow International Currency Exchange) and RTS (Russian Trading System))

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements of listed companies and standalone financial statements of listed companies with no subsidiaries. Please also see below (section Rules for statutory filings).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

For subsidiaries of foreign companies (that are legal entities incorporated in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation) listed on Russian stock exchanges, the same rules are applied as for all Russian entities.

For subsidiaries of foreign companies (that are legal entities incorporated in accordance with the legislation of the foreign states) listed on Russian stock exchanges the same rules are also generally applied: if the company's Russian depository receipts, shares or bonds are listed, it should prepare IFRS consolidated financial statements in accordance with Russian Federal Law On Consolidated Financial Statements (please see section Rules for statutory filings below). There are certain minor exceptions (e.g. where there is no statutory requirement for registered prospectus - in this case the companies are permitted to prepare their financial statements in accordance with other commonly known international standards, e.g. US GAAP).

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

A Law on consolidated financial statements (the Law) was adopted on July 27, 2010. The Law required certain types of companies to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, including the following:

- credit institutions (although under existing regulations, banks were already required to prepare IFRS consolidated financial statements);
- insurance companies;
- companies whose shares are admitted for organized trading by inclusion in a quotation list (except those currently reporting under US GAAP); and

-
- companies which are otherwise obliged by federal laws or constitutive documents to prepare consolidated financial statements. For example, in accordance with the Federal Law “On the Securities Market” where a prospectus has been registered or in other cases mentioned in the above Law, the issuer should disclose certain information, including its consolidated financial statements.

Exceptions are made for listed companies that are currently reporting under US GAAP. These companies will need to prepare their first IFRS consolidated financial statements for 2015.

Thus, the companies in scope of the Law issued a full set of IFRS consolidated financial statements for 2012. For those companies not already reporting under IFRS, the official date of transition to IFRS was January 1, 2011.

According to the changes to the Law implemented in May 2014, the list of entities required to produce and file IFRS consolidated financial statements was expanded to add the following:

- non-state pension funds;
- managing companies of investment funds, unit investment funds and non-state pension funds;
- clearing organizations.

The entities listed above will be required to produce and file IFRS consolidated financial statements beginning in 2015 (with the date of transition of January 1, 2014).

Additionally, the following types of entities will be required to prepare consolidated IFRS financial statements in the future. The Government has not yet issued the list of entities that are included in the two categories listed below:

- State Federal Unitary Enterprises determined by the Government of the Russian Federation;
- Open Joint Stock companies shares of which are held in the federal property, determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Once the list of entities is approved by the Government, such entities will be required to prepare IFRS financial statements as of the following year.

Accelerated requirement to prepare IFRS financial statements from 2014 (with the transition date of January 1, 2013) applies to companies with only bonds admitted for organized trading by inclusion in a quotation list. Under the previous version of the Law these companies were obliged to prepare their first IFRS financial statements for 2015.

IFRS consolidated financial statements are required to be audited and filed within 120 days after the reporting year end and published within 30 days after the date when they are filed.

In 2012 the Federal Service for Financial Markets was appointed as supervisory body and was responsible for timely submission and publication of the IFRS financial statements by Russian companies (except for credit institutions where Central Bank of Russia performed this function). Starting from September 2013 all the functions of FSFR on the

financial markets regulation were transferred to the Central Bank of Russia (the Single Regulator).

IFRS for SMEs has not been yet adopted in Russia as it is not applicable to the companies in scope of the Law on consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Yes. Commercial banks are required to prepare standalone IFRS financial statements in addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements and consolidated IFRS financial statements.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

In November 2012 the local standard setting body approved a plan of development of the statutory accounting and reporting based on IFRS for the period of 2012-2015. The plan includes among others the following key action points:

- for areas not covered by local accounting standards (e.g. share based payments, impairment of assets) appropriate IFRS will be directly adopted for the purpose of preparation of the statutory financial statements;
- existing local accounting standards will be amended to comply with the IFRS;
- based on the above a new set of statutory Federal standards (IFRS based) is planned to be adopted.

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans regarding IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance
<http://www.minfin.ru/>

Website dedicated to Russian GAAP, IFRS and US GAAP issues
<http://www.gaap.ru/>

NSFO (National Organization for Accounting and Reporting Standards)
<http://www.nsfo.ru/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules.

Comments on tax regime

Companies are required to calculate their tax charge by keeping specific separate tax accounting books. However, in practice, most companies derive their tax books from their statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments for tax.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Serbia

Local stock exchange

Belgrade Stock Exchange (BELEX)

<http://www.belex.rs/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

Local GAAP is nearly converged with IFRS. There are a few differences as follows:

- IFRS is adopted when translated and published into Serbian language by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia. There is a time difference between standard/amendment being issued by the IASB and local adoption.
- The officially prescribed forms of financial statements are not in line with requirements of IAS 1.
- For financial services industry (banks, insurance, leasing, pension funds) there are specific regulations prescribed by National bank of Serbia (example, loan loss provisions for banks, impairment of premium receivables for insurance, technical provisions for insurance) that are mandatory.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS for SMEs is required for small companies, classified as per Law on Accounting, while medium size companies are able to choose between IFRS and IFRS for SME. For big companies (as defined in the Accounting Law), IFRS is required. **Version of IFRS**

IFRS as adopted locally. See above for the major differences.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

www.mfin.gov.rs/?change_lang=en

National bank of Serbia

www.nbs.rs

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Major adjustments in taxable profit (some coming from changes in Corporate Tax law in 2010): Depreciation allowances (tax rates are prescribed and differ from accounting rates), Capital gains, Impairment (from 2010).

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Slovak Republic

Local stock exchange

Bratislava Stock Exchange

<http://www.bsse.sk/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements. IFRS is permitted for separate financial statements except financial institutions and entities exceeding stated size criteria for which it is required.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements.

IFRS is required for separate financial statements if the entity meets two out of the three of the following size criteria: (a) assets exceeding EUR 165,969,594.40, (b) net turnover exceeding EUR 165,969,594.40, or (c) over 2,000 employees. IFRS is also required for banking, insurance, asset management, and securities broker-traders and their branches registered in Slovakia.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited for statutory filing purposes.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or conversion plans.

Other useful websites

Ministry of finance
<http://www.mfsr.sk/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Companies which are permitted to file statutory accounts under IFRS (see above) can elect either to use IFRS or continue to use Slovakian GAAP as the basis to calculate the taxable profits. If they elect to have IFRS as the basis, the first time adoption adjustments should be included in the tax base although a number of specific adjustments are required.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Slovenia

Local stock exchange

Ljubijana Stock Exchange

<http://www.ljse.si/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for listed entities. If a listed entity also prepares consolidated financial statements, only the consolidated financial statements need to be prepared in accordance with IFRS. IFRS is permitted for separate financial statements. If IFRS is voluntarily elected, IFRS should be applied for a period of at least 5 years.

IFRS is required for both consolidated and separate financial statements of banks and insurance entities.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for banks and insurance companies. IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of companies in other industries. If IFRS is not applied, the financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Slovenian Accounting Standards. Slovenian Accounting Standards correspond in many ways to IFRS in terms of recognition and measurement principles, but there are disclosure differences. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Other useful websites

Slovenian Institute of Auditors

<http://www.si-revizija.si/index.php/>

Tax information**Type of tax regime**

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Spain

Local stock exchange

Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia

<http://www.bolsamadrid.es/>

<http://www.borsabcn.es>

<http://www.bolsabilbao.es/>

<http://www.bolsavalencia.es/>

Additionally, there is an alternative stock exchange, MAB (Mercado Alternativo Bursatil), which is similar to the British AIM or French Alternext (<http://www.bolsasymercados.es/mab>).

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements for listed companies (issuers of debt or equity securities).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All companies must apply Spanish GAAP in their standalone financial statements, which is essentially IFRS based but presents some differences in accounting and disclosure requirements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. Instead, Spanish GAAP for SMEs should be applied provided that the companies comply with certain thresholds to be considered as SME. Financial institutions must apply a local accounting plan that is IFRS compliant although it eliminates accounting options permitted by IFRS. Insurance companies and other stock-exchange regulated entities also need to comply with specific accounting plans mainly based on IFRS, as well.

In their consolidated financial statements, companies can choose between IFRS as adopted by the EU or Spanish GAAP (except listed companies and groups where any of its subsidiaries have issued debt or equity quoted in a regulated market of the European Union, that need to prepare consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU). If a group voluntarily applies IFRS as adopted by the EU, it will not be able to withdraw that decision.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

IFRS for SMEs is not expected to be permitted in the medium-term, as reforms of Spanish accounting law were carried out from 2008 to 2010 and no debate has begun regarding its applicability.

As IFRS as adopted by the EU develops, subsequent changes of Spanish GAAP will be expected with the objective of converging to IFRS.

Other useful websites

Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas (“ICAC”)

<http://www.icac.meh.es/>

Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (“CNMV”)

<http://www.cnmv.es/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

All Spanish companies adopted a revised Spanish GAAP from January 1, 2008 which was a partial convergence with IFRS. A tax law was enacted that was intended to make this transition tax neutral.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. Local accounting plan was changed from 2008 to 2010 to substantially converge with IFRS, as commented.

Sweden

Local stock exchange

OMX Nordic Exchange (Nasdaq) (regulated market)

<http://nasdaqomxnordic.com/>

NGM (regulated market)

<http://www.ngm.se/>

First North (non-regulated market)

<http://www.nasdaqomxnordic.com/firstnorth>

Aktietorget (non-regulated market)

<http://www.aktietorget.se>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements on regulated markets

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements. It is not permitted for standalone/separate financial statements. Financial institutions are required to prepare their consolidated financial statements according to IFRS. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements of listed companies on regulated markets, and for financial institutions.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

No current plans

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with some specific adjustments for tax purposes.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

No current plans

Switzerland

Local stock exchange

SIX Swiss Stock Exchange

<http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/>

Berne Exchange for smaller registrants

<https://www.berne-x.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Registrants at the main board of the SIX are required to use either IFRS or US GAAP for their consolidated financial statements. Other registrants may use IFRS, US GAAP or Swiss GAAP FER for their consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Companies that are listed in a foreign country and are not incorporated in Switzerland may use IFRS as adopted by the EU or Japanese GAAP. For Issuers of debt securities only, other “true and fair view” accounting standards may be used provided differences to IFRS or US GAAP are sufficiently explained.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Statutory standalone/separate financial statements must be prepared in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligation. IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated financial statements only.

Consolidated statutory financial statements need to be prepared for entities meeting certain thresholds. Listed companies on the main board of the SIX must prepare these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS or US GAAP. Other registrants may use IFRS, US GAAP or Swiss GAAP FER.

Non-listed entities can choose any accounting principles to prepare their consolidated financial statements. For changes - see below.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

No convergence of local GAAP and IFRS/ IFRS for SMEs is planned for statutory reports. For changes - see below.

Other expected changes

Switzerland has a new accounting law being part of the Swiss Code of Obligation effective as from January 1, 2013 with a transition period of two years for standalone financial statements and three years for consolidated financial statements. Under the new law the accounting requirements will depend on the size of an entity rather than on its legal form as under the old legislation. Standalone financial statements are still be used for tax purposes. Entities exceeding a certain size are required to prepare consolidated financial statements for which IFRS may be used but there is no requirement for using any specific accounting principles for consolidated financial statements. However, under certain conditions – mainly to protect minority shareholders – non-listed entities might be required to use an accounting framework as approved by the Government (IFRS as published by the IASB, IFRS for SMEs, US GAAP, Swiss GAAP FER or IPSAS).

Other useful websites

Swiss Exchange Admissions Board Circular

http://www.six-exchange-regulation.com/admission/to_trading_en.html

Directive on Financial Reporting

http://www.six-exchange-regulation.com/regulation/directives/financial_reporting_en.html

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent. Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity's statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

No such plans exist anymore.

Ukraine

Local stock exchanges

PFTS

<http://www.pfts.com/>

Ukrainian Exchange

<http://www.ux.ua/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

All domestic and foreign companies whose securities trade in a public market are required to use IFRS in their consolidated financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB (the translated version officially published on the website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine).

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No. The same rules apply as to the local companies.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

In accordance with the amendments to the Law of Ukraine on Accounting and Financial Reporting adopted in 2011, public joint stock companies, banks and insurance companies need to prepare IFRS financial statements. Other companies are allowed to apply IFRS based on their choice. This change came into force from January 1, 2012 with first IFRS financial statements submitted by the entities for the year ended December 31, 2012.

For companies which apply IFRS from January 1, 2012 as described above, such IFRS financial statements became the only statutory financial statements.

Other companies apply National Accounting Regulations (Standards) (“NR(S)AU”) for statutory purposes. The Law on Accounting and Financial Reporting, effective from January 1, 2000, introduced NR(S)AU. The law states that these local standards should not contradict International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), but in practice there are gaps between the two. Although NR(S)AU are generally based on IFRS, they are not identical. There are still areas for which no local standards have been introduced (e.g., Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, Interim Financial Reporting). In addition, when local standards do exist, they often lack the detail and some of the disclosure requirements found in IFRS.

Version of IFRS

See above

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

See above

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.minfin.gov.ua/>

<http://www.minfin.gov.ua/control/en/index>

<http://msfz.minfin.gov.ua/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory/IFRS accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

A new Tax Code is effective from January 1, 2011. It sets a number of rules which bring closer tax and accounting rules. However, a number of adjustments will still be required.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

See above

United Kingdom

Local stock exchange

London Stock Exchange

<http://www.londonstockexchange.com/>

AIM

<http://www.londonstockexchange.com/aim>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements. Permitted for standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Certain companies from outside the EEA that are listed on the London Stock Exchange may apply a GAAP that is equivalent to IFRS, such as US GAAP.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS (as adopted by the EU) is required for the consolidated financial statements of entities with securities listed on a regulated market in the EU. IFRS is permitted for other consolidated financial statements and for standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited, but a new UK accounting standard based on IFRS for SMEs has been developed. See below for conversion plan.

Parent companies can choose to apply IFRS or UK GAAP in their separate financial statements. Choosing to prepare IFRS does not mean that all other UK entities within the group need to prepare IFRS. These entities can stay with UK GAAP. However, if IFRS is adopted by one UK subsidiary, it should generally be adopted by all UK subsidiaries unless there are good reasons not to do so.

Once IFRS is adopted, companies can go back to UK GAAP provided they have not previously switched in the prior five years (or if there is a change in circumstance as set out in company law). Note that charities are not allowed to use IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Central and local government entities are required to prepare IFRS financial statements. Other entities have a choice of IFRS or UK GAAP. However, charities are not allowed to use IFRS.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Some IFRS standards have been incorporated into UK GAAP. Certain of the standards apply only to some entities. For example, the UK equivalent of IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) is only mandatory for those who want to use the fair value option and for listed entities.

The UK Financial Reporting Council has issued new accounting standards that fundamentally change corporate reporting for UK entities that are not currently applying EU-adopted IFRS. With the exception of entities that are required to apply EU adopted IFRS under law, entities will have the choice of applying EU-adopted IFRS or a new UK standard (FRS 102, 'The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). FRS 102 is based on IFRS for SMES but with an amended scope and with changes to be consistent with company law, to allow some policy choices and to clarify the standard.

In addition, qualifying entities can use FRS 101, 'Reduced disclosure framework', which permits them to use IFRS recognition and measurement rules (amended for company law), with reduced disclosures. This applies to the individual financial statements of entities (excluding charities) that are included in the consolidated financial statements of a group giving equivalent disclosures.

Small entities are currently eligible for an additional option to apply the FRSSE (Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities). However, the Financial Reporting Council is developing a new accounting standard for micro-entities and is considering amending FRS 102 to incorporate small entities.

The new standards will replace existing UK standards and are effective for periods starting on or after January 1, 2015. Early adoption is permitted.

Other useful websites

Financial Reporting Council
<http://www.frc.org.uk>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. However, there are a number of areas, such as capital gains, where the taxable profit is not derived from the accounts.

Comments on tax regime

Any IFRS transitional adjustments are generally taxable in the year of adoption with a number of exceptions, some of which are spread over a 10 year period. There is tax legislation that deals with IFRS conversions and which is intended to neutralize most of the ongoing adoption differences. However, it is expected that a number of differences will remain.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already the basis for tax reporting where it is used for financial reporting.

Asia

Afghanistan

Rules for listed filings

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

As per the Article 54 of the Corporations and Limited Liability Companies Law of Afghanistan, all limited liability companies are required to prepare their financial statements under IFRS.

IFRS conversion plans

Not applicable. See above.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Armenia

Local stock exchange

NASDAQ OMX Armenia

<http://www.nasdaqomx.am/en/index.htm>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for listed companies. From January 1, 2011 onward IFRS is the only permitted accounting framework adopted by "Law on Accounting and Reporting" in the Republic of Armenia (December 2008).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

From January 1, 2011 onward IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is the only permitted accounting framework adopted legislatively by "Law on Accounting and Reporting" in the Republic of Armenia (December 2008). For entities with turnover of up to AMD 100 million (\$270K - current rate) only a special tax reporting is required.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Not applicable. From January 1, 2011 onward IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is the only permitted accounting framework.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Armenia adopted the Accounting Standards of the Republic of Armenia ("ASRA") in 2001 which were based on International Accounting Standards ("IAS") in force at that time. Since then IASs underwent significant changes: A number of IAS were revised, and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") were introduced and incorporated with IAS under a common framework known as IFRS. ASRA, on the other hand, were not amended with the new developments in IFRS.

To reflect these and future changes, the Ministry of Finance of Armenia has undertaken the formation of a Translation and Review Committee, a council of professional translators and accounting/audit professionals who will scrutinize the IFRS translation into Armenian and ensure their smooth transition in the country. Additionally, the amendment to the "Law on Accounting and Reporting" has been approved (December 26, 2008) by the National Assembly (Parliament) of Armenia requiring all the financial organizations to report under IFRS starting from January 1, 2009 and for all other organizations with turnover of more than AMD 100 million starting from January 1, 2011.

In March 2010 the government of the Republic of Armenia published a translation of IFRS and International Standards Guide in Armenian language.

Other useful websites

Central Bank of Armenia

<http://www.cba.am/>

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.minfin.am/>

State Revenue Committee

<http://www.taxservice.am/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

In practice, most companies derive their tax books from their statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments for tax.

When determining the object of taxation, accounting of the income and expenses shall be performed on an accrual basis.

When the accounting is performed on the accrual basis, the taxpayer accounts income and expenses respectively from the moment of the acquisition of the right to receive such income or to recognize the expenses, irrespective of the actual period of deriving such income or making the payments.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Azerbaijan

Local stock exchange

Baku Stock Exchange

<http://www.bfb.az>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS or the National Accounting Standards (prepared based on 2011 version of IFRS) is required for consolidated and/or separate financial statements (whichever is applicable) of listed companies and for public interest entities ("PIE"). The Ministry of Finance has yet to clarify the details on the definition of PIE. In addition to that, the Ministry of Finance is in the process of identifying other entities (other than the ones described above) that would be required to publish their audited financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB is translated to IFRS as adopted locally. There could be differences in the timing of approval. Currently all IFRS that were published as of the end of 2011 have been translated.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

IFRS is permitted for foreign listed companies.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or the National Accounting Standards (prepared based on 2011 version of IFRS) is required for consolidated and/or separate statutory financial statements (whichever is applicable). IFRS for SMEs is permitted.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB is translated to IFRS as adopted locally. See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

IFRS is required for listed companies and statutory reporting from 2010. Adoption of IFRS for SMEs is planned and timing is to be clarified by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Ministry of Finance is currently undertaking a project with the World Bank

to extend the implementation of IFRS in Azerbaijan. The project includes preparing IFRS-based accounting textbooks for higher education institutions.

Other expected changes

The Ministry of Finance will likely require small entities to follow IFRS for SMEs as issued by the IASB. Exact timing has not been announced.

Other useful websites

Central Bank of Azerbaijan (banking regulatory body)

<http://www.nba.az/>

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.maliyye.gov.az/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent. Taxable profit is determined by the taxation rules whereas statutory profit is determined by IFRS rules.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Bahrain

Local stock exchange

Bahrain Bourse

<http://www.bahrainbourse.com.bh/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. There is no local GAAP. It is local practice that the full IFRS are used by SMEs – IFRS for SMEs is not widely applied in Bahrain.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Not applicable. There is no income tax in the Bahrain other than for petroleum companies.

Cambodia

Local stock exchange

Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia (SECC)

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements of listed companies. The SECC has just been launched and the first company was listed in April 2012. There is no specific requirement on consolidation; therefore, it is based on IFRS requirements for consolidation.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Cambodia will fully implement all IFRS, including interpretations, published by the IASB. The full set of the standards, including interpretations will be called the Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRS") and are mandatory for entities that are required to submit their financial statements for audit and have public accountability as defined by the IFRS for SMEs published by the IASB for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. On July 30, 2012, Prakas No. 086SHV.KChK was issued approving the delay in the implementation of the CIFRS for banking and financial institution until January 1, 2016.

From the financial period beginning on or after January 1, 2010, entities that are required to submit their financial statements for audit but do not have public accountability apply Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities ("CIFRS for SMEs") which is equivalent to IFRS for SMEs. However, they have an option to use full CIFRS.

Non-public accountable enterprises not required to submit their financial statements for audit can also elect, but not required, to implement CIFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Not applicable

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Kampuchea Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Auditors
<http://www.kicpaa.org.kh>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs. The statutory financial statements (prepared under IFRS or IFRS for SMEs) are currently not required to be submitted to the Tax Authorities. However, audited financial statements are always requested by the General Department of Taxation during their audit.

China

Local stock exchange

Shanghai stock exchange

<http://www.sse.com.cn/>

Shenzhen stock exchange

<http://www.szse.cn/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No, however, Chinese Accounting Standards (“CAS”) have substantively converged with IFRS. However, it is not a direct translation of IFRS. Rather, the principles of IFRS are re-written into a format that is easily-understandable to the Chinese reader.

Version of IFRS

China has adopted national accounting standards that are substantially converged with IFRSs. **Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?**

Not applicable. Currently China stock markets have not opened to foreign companies.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. Before 2008, financial institutions were required to prepare IFRS (as published by the IASB) financial statements in addition to the statutory financial statements prepared under CAS. This requirement was removed in 2008.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The China standard setter issued Chinese Accounting Standards in 2006 (effective from January 1, 2007) and, in many ways, these standards are converged with IFRS. The Ministry of Finance has continued to amend CAS so that its principles are in line with IFRS in effect. Note that the China standard setter has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance
<http://www.mof.gov.cn/>

China Securities Regulatory Commission
<http://www.csrc.gov.cn/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Hong Kong

Local stock exchange

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited

<http://www.hkex.com.hk/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

The new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (“HKCO”) (Chapter 622) which was effective from March, 3 2014 requires companies incorporated in Hong Kong to prepare financial statements (standalone or consolidated, as applicable) that give a true and fair view.

Companies incorporated in Hong Kong are expected to prepare financial statements which comply with the statements of standard accounting practice issued or specified by Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”). Currently, HKICPA has issued Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRS”), HKFRS for private entities (similar to IFRS for SMEs) or SMEs-FRS. However, it does not specify any other accounting standards such as IFRS which can be applicable to financial statements. While HKFRS have been converged with IFRS, differences remain primarily in respect of transitional provisions.

Accordingly, companies that are required to comply with HKCO who wish to use IFRS should seek legal advice to ensure compliance with HKCO. The same applies to filing of financial statements for tax purposes in HK as the filing is required by the HKCO.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. There are additional requirements in respect of certain jurisdictions such as Bermuda. Refer to Appendix 13 of Main Board Listing Rules and Appendix 11 of GEM Listing Rules for details.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Companies must use statements of standard accounting practice issued or specified by HKICPA, which is strongly influenced by IFRS.

Companies incorporated in Hong Kong are required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance to prepare financial statements (standalone or consolidated, as applicable) that give a true and fair view. Normally, companies incorporated in Hong Kong are expected to prepare financial statements under local GAAP (HKFRS), HKFRS for private entities (similar to IFRS for SMEs) or SMEs-FRS.

While HKFRS have been converged with IFRS, differences remain primarily in respect of transitional provisions. However, HKFRS has not been fully converged with IFRS for SMEs. The key difference is primarily on income tax. The recognition and measurement principles in section 29 Income Tax of IFRS for SMEs is replaced by the extant version of HKAS 12 Income Taxes and an exception for deferred tax on investment property under HKFRS for private entities.

Accordingly, companies that are required to comply with HKCO who wish to use IFRS should seek legal advice to ensure compliance with HKCO. The same applies to filing of financial statements for tax purposes in Hong Kong as the filing is required by the HKCO.

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as adopted locally

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accounts
<http://www.hkicpa.org.hk/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

The taxable income is based on the local GAAP (HKFRS) statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments required. There is little difference between HKFRS and IFRS.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

India

Local stock exchange

Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

<http://www.bseindia.com/>

National Stock Exchange (NSE)

<http://www.nseindia.com/>

Delhi Stock Exchange, Calcutta Stock Exchange

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Listed companies having subsidiaries have a choice of presenting their consolidated financial results either in accordance with Indian GAAP or in accordance with IFRS; however, companies seem to prepare their financial statements in Indian GAAP. This is subject to change in the near future once India confirms its roadmap to upgrade Indian GAAP and/or continue its convergence to IFRS (Refer below for additional details).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. Financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) a part of the Government of India had in January 2010 announced a multi-phase plan for transition beginning April 1, 2011 to the new Converged Indian Accounting Standards (India’s attempt to converge to IFRS, which has carved out that distinguish it from IFRS, and is now known as “Ind AS”).

The MCA finalized thirty-five Ind AS in February 2011. The actual date of application of these Ind AS is yet to be notified. These standards will need to be incorporated in to law by amendments to the Companies Act which is yet to happen. While these standards are similar to IFRS in many respects, some exemptions / changes have been made to some of them which may result in significant differences between IFRS and Ind AS for some companies. For instance the standards equivalent to IAS 26, IAS 41, IFRS 9, IFRIC 2 and IFRIC 15 are yet to be issued while the application of IFRS 4, IFRS 6, IFRIC 4, IFRIC 12 and SIC 29 has also been deferred. Please refer to the PwC India website for the latest on the matter, and a publication that compares Ind AS to IFRS.

There is a process initiated by the Indian standard setters to study and expose for comments the new developments in IFRS, and this is to enable the convergence process to continue at some point in the future.

Until the applicability of Ind AS is clarified, the original application was scheduled to be in phases commencing with certain larger companies making the move from April 1, 2011. However, this is no longer valid and companies must continue to report under Indian GAAP until the revised timeline is announced. The original phased transition plan was as follows (revised dates are awaited):

Phase I (Companies moving from April 1, 2011)

- Companies on the BSE Sensex 30 and NSE Nifty 50
- Companies having listed securities outside of India
- Companies having net worth in excess of Rs. 1000 crores (USD 222 million approx.) as computed on March 31, 2009, computed based on standalone entity financial statements per original Indian GAAP

Insurance companies are scheduled to transition on April 1, 2012.

Phase II (Companies moving from April 1, 2013)

- Companies with net worth in excess of Rs. 500 crores (USD 111 million approx.)
- Non-Banking finance companies (“NBFC”) on the NSE – Nifty 50 or BSE – Sensex 30, non-listed NBFC with net worth above Rs. 1000 crores (USD 222 million approx.)
- Commercial banks and urban co-operative banks with net worth above Rs. 300 crores (USD 67 million approx.)

Phase III (Companies moving from April 1, 2014)

- Listed companies having net worth of Rs. 500 crores (USD 109 million approx.) or less
- Urban co-operative banks having a net worth in excess of Rs. 200 crores (USD 44 million approx.) but not exceeding Rs.300 crore (USD 67 million approx.)

Other useful websites

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
<http://www.icaai.org/>

Ministry of Corporate Affairs
<http://mca.gov.in/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts prepared in Indian GAAP, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. The acceptability of Ind AS as primary (base) financials on which adjustments are made is yet to be ascertained, although the process to study this has been initiated.

Comments on tax regime

The tax computation begins with net profit then is adjusted for depreciation, amortization, bad debts write-off, tax holidays etc. Unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation is allowed as carry-forward and set off against future profit. There is a concept of Minimum Alternate Tax (“MAT”), which is based on accounting profit.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Indonesia

Local stock exchange

Indonesia Stock Exchange

<http://www.idx.co.id/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Statutory accounts must be filed in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Indonesia's stated policy is to maintain its national GAAP and converge it gradually with IFRSs as much as possible. Indonesia does not have a plan or timetable for full adoption of IFRSs.

The general approach taken by Indonesia with regard to the IFRS convergence process is to gradually converge the local standards with IFRSs, stating with minimizing the significant differences between the two.

By 2015, Indonesia Financial Accounting Standard will be equivalent to IFRS effective as of 2014. As such, there will only be a one year gap between local standards applied in Indonesia and IFRS by 2015.

In 2009, the Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards Board issued accounting standards for entities without public accountability based on IFRS for SMEs with some modifications which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. It is not expected that there would be a convergence of these standards to IFRS for SMEs in the near future.

Other useful websites

Indonesian Institute of Accountants
<http://www.iaiglobal.or.id/>

Indonesian Financial Services Authority
<http://www.ojk.go.id/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Certain transactions, such as benefits in kind and certain provisions, are treated differently for tax purposes.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Israel

Local stock exchange

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd.

<http://www.tase.co.il/TASEEng/Homepage.htm>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements except for banking institutions (listed and unlisted, including credit cards companies) who must prepare their financial statements in accordance with specific instructions issued by the Israeli Banking Inspector (see also below).

Listed companies are not required to issue IAS 27's separate financial statements, but only certain financial data on a "standalone" basis in accordance with specific statutory disclosure requirements.

The Israeli Banking Inspector ("IBI") decided to adopt, commencing January 1, 2011, certain IFRS standards that are not related to the core banking business. Nevertheless, a circular which was issued in April 2014 by the IBI, requires banking institutions and credit card companies to apply U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("US GAAP") regarding their employee benefits (including stock compensation). In addition, a draft circular was released by the IBI in April 2014 regarding the application of US GAAP by banking institutions and credit card companies with respect to the distinction between liabilities and equity. The IBI also indicated in the said draft circular that, with respect to substantial matters, its policy is to adopt the financial reporting that apply to U.S. banking institutions.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Certain foreign companies listed on the local stock exchange can report under US GAAP or IFRS as adopted by the EU (but are then required to reconcile to IFRS in a footnote). In addition, dual listed companies (those listed locally and in certain stock exchanges abroad), that report under US GAAP can report also locally under US GAAP.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

The Israeli Companies' Law requires from listed companies - the filing of financial statements in accordance with the Securities Law (as described above) and from unlisted companies – the filing of financial statements prepared in accordance with "generally accepted accounting principles."

Reporting under IFRS is required by the Israeli Insurance Inspector for all insurance companies and pension funds' management companies.

According to Israeli accounting standard issued in July 2006 by the Israeli Accounting Standards Board, entities that are not subjected to the Israeli Securities Law are permitted (but not required) to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

In July 2010, the Israeli Accounting Standards Board issued an Israeli accounting standard, according to which, small and medium entities are permitted (but not required) to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS for SMEs commencing January 1, 2011.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

In accordance with a roadmap announced several years ago by the Israeli Accounting Standards Board, IFRS for SMEs is anticipated to be obligatory for small and medium entities, but a final decision is yet to be made.

Other useful websites

Israel Accounting Standards Board
<http://www.iasb.org.il/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

The Israeli Tax Ordinance and other legislation provide for the tax treatment of many topics. Israeli courts have ruled that in the absence of a tax treatment determined under law, accounting principles may serve as guidance to determine the tax treatment. However, it should be noted that the accounting principles are not binding.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

As an interim measure, the Israeli parliament has legislated that during tax years 2007 – 2011 IFRS based financial statements will not be accepted for the preparation of corporate tax returns. It should be mentioned that no legislation was published regarding the extension of the temporary order with respect to tax years 2012 - 2013. In addition, it is expected that in 2014 an official order will be published regarding the acceptance of IFRS based financial statements (with certain guidelines and limitations) for the preparation of corporate tax returns with respect to tax year 2014. Also, should the

aforementioned official order will not be published, it is expected that during 2014, a legislation regarding the extension of the temporary order will be published with respect to tax year 2014. Consequently, these returns are generally to be based on Israeli GAAP (it should be noted that Israeli GAAP has adopted certain IFRS based standards, thus, indirectly, the IFRS accounting treatment in certain areas may still influence the Israeli tax treatment).

Beginning in 2008, the Israel Tax Authority ("ITA") formed a public committee including representatives of the ITA, Forum CFO (a group comprised of CFOs from a number of publicly-traded Israeli companies) and the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel. This committee recommended certain amendments to the tax law that are required as a result of the adoption of the IFRS rules. Based on the committee's recommendations, a draft legislative proposal has been prepared by the ITA regarding the application of IFRS rules for Israeli tax purposes.

Japan

Local stock exchange

Tokyo Stock Exchange

<http://www.tse.or.jp/english/index.html>

There are also stock exchanges in other cities such as Nagoya, Fukuoka and Sapporo. Additionally, other exchanges (Tokyo AIM, JASDAQ, Mothers, Centrex, Q-Board and Ambitions) exist mainly for newly developed companies.

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Listed companies which meet certain requirements ("Specified Companies") are permitted to use IFRS for their consolidated financial statements ending on or after March 31, 2010, as per Regulations for Consolidated Financial Statements revised by the Financial Services Agency ("FSA") of Japan.

The roadmap approved by the Business Accounting Council ("BAC," an advisory body to the FSA) in June 2009 indicated that mandatory adoption of IFRS might start from 2015 or 2016, subject to the final decision which was to be made around 2012. Assuming the final decision would be made around 2012, the FSA started to permit the voluntary application of IFRS to the consolidated financial statements of "Specified Companies" in March 2010.

As a result of the subsequent redeliberation, on June 20, 2013, the BAC issued its report "The Present Policy on the Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)." The report noted the importance of building examples of voluntary application of IFRS in Japan since Japan should become involved in achieving a single set of high quality global accounting standards. The report recommended a number of measures to promote further use of IFRSs in Japan, including the relaxation of statutory requirements for the companies eligible to voluntarily apply IFRS (i.e. expansion of "Specified Companies"). The relevant parties continue their efforts to promote the use of IFRS in Japan based on the report.

The use of IFRS is not permitted for standalone/separate financial statements of listed filings.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as designated by the FSA ("Designated IFRSs").

The Commissioner of the FSA will designate those IFRSs published by the IASB which are recognized as having been approved and issued through fair and reasonable due process and are expected to be considered as being fair and appropriate financial reporting standards from the viewpoint of investor protection and market integrity in Japan.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. As per Article 129 of Regulations for Financial Statements, foreign companies listed in Japan are allowed to submit their financial statements which are disclosed in their home countries as long as the Commissioner of the FSA permits the treatment will not violate public benefits and investor protection.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

The Specified companies are permitted to use the Designated IFRS for the consolidated financial statements ending on or after March 31, 2010 under the Companies Act.

IFRS is not permitted for standalone/ separate financial statements on statutory filings. In addition, IFRS for SMEs is not permitted for statutory filings.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as designated by the FSA ("Designated IFRSs"). See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

In June 2011, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ": the Japanese standard setter) and the IASB announced their achievements under "The Tokyo Agreement" which targeted June 2011 to reduce differences in specific items between Japanese GAAP and IFRS. The ASBJ will continue its efforts to converge with IFRSs.

Other useful websites

Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ")

https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/top_e.do

Financial Services Agency ("FSA")

<http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/index.html>

The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA")

<http://www.hp.jicpa.or.jp/english/index.html/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, under Japanese GAAP, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Jordan

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

Amman stock exchange

<http://www.ase.com.jo/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs have not yet officially been permitted.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already used as basis for tax reporting.

Kazakhstan

Local stock exchange

Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE)

<http://www.kase.kz/>

Additionally, the RFCA

<http://www.rfca.kz/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. Also required for large business entities and public interest entities.

Public interest entities are financial organizations, joint-stock companies (except for non-commercial), subsurface users (except for entities mining general useful minerals) and organizations where the state has a participation share in the authorized capital, as well as state-owned enterprises organized on the basis of business authority. Large business entities are entities with yearly average employees > 250 people or total assets greater than approx. US\$3.3 million (i.e. >=325,000 MRP).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Subsidiaries of foreign companies are subject to the same rules as local companies in terms of accounting and reporting requirements.

Foreign companies listed on the local stock exchange are required to file either IFRS financial statements or US GAAP financial statements. The local stock exchange recognizes the following foreign stock exchanges (as named by the World Federation of Exchanges).

1. NASDAQ OMX;
2. NYSE Euronext;
3. Deutsche Boerse AG;
4. London Stock Exchange Group (London Stock Exchange and Borsa Italiana SpA);
5. Tokyo Stock Exchange Group, Inc.;
6. BME Spanish Exchanges;
7. SWX Swiss Exchange;
8. Taiwan Stock Exchange Corp.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for listed companies, large business entities and public interest entities (See above). IFRS is permitted for other business entities.

Prior to 2013 all remaining companies (i.e. non-public interest SMEs) were required to use National Standards, which are primarily based on the IFRS for SMEs February 2007 Exposure Draft.

Starting from 2013 National Standards are replaced with less comprehensive standards with the aim of making the accounting and reporting more straightforward for small and medium businesses.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. Depending on the type and size the companies are required to follow IFRS or local GAAP.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Public sector entities (state owned) are required to follow International Public Sector Accounting Standards (“IPSAS”).

Other useful websites

Ministry of finance
<http://www.minfin.kz/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Tax code adopted from January 1, 2009 refers to accounting reporting prepared in accordance with IFRS. However, per this Tax code certain IFRS adjustments based on accounting assumptions, judgments, or estimates are not taken into account by tax authorities. For example, impairment loss, application of IAS 39, estimates, accruals, fixed assets revaluation.

Korea (Republic of Korea)

Local stock exchange

Korea Exchange

<http://www.krx.co.kr/>

*Korea Securities Dealers Automated Quotation
(Secondary exchange which mainly trades venture
businesses and small and medium-sized companies)
<http://www.kosdaqca.or.kr/>*

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Adoption of IFRS is required for all listed companies and certain unlisted financial institutions from 2011. Early adoption of IFRS, with exception of financial institutions, has been permitted from 2009.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB and translated to Korean language word-for-word. Endorsed IFRSs are referred to as IFRSs as adopted in Korea (K-IFRSs). To date all IFRSs as issued by the IASB have been endorsed as K-IFRSs without modification.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies must use IFRSs as published by the IASB, K-IFRSs, or US GAAP. Foreign companies are permitted to use IFRS issued by IASB or US GAAP if such financial statements were audited in their home country in accordance with relevant regulations.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted, or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS has been permitted from 2009 for all statutory filers. From 2011, IFRS is a requirement for all listed statutory filers and certain unlisted financial institutions. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited for statutory filings.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB and translated to Korean language word-for-word

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Full adoption of IFRS is mandatory for all listed companies and certain financial institutions from 2011. From 2009, voluntary adoption has been permitted for all companies, listed and non-listed.

Other useful websites

Korean Accounting Institute

<http://www.kasb.or.kr/>

Financial Supervisory Service

<http://ifrs.fss.or.kr/ifrs/main.jsp/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have accepted financial statements prepared under IFRS as a basis of tax reporting purpose from 2010.

Kuwait

Local stock exchange

Kuwait stock exchange

<http://www.kuwaitse.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all registered companies operating in Kuwait.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all registered companies operating in Kuwait as mentioned above. IFRS for SMEs has not yet been adopted in Kuwait.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Not applicable

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. These tax regimes are mandated for foreign entities incorporated and operating in Kuwait. Taxed are imposed on foreign shareholders.

As for Kuwaiti entities, tax requirements include contributions to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (“KFAS”) as well as Zakat for shareholding entities topped by contribution to National Labour Support Tax (“NLST”) for listed entities.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already used as basis for tax reporting.

Kyrgyz Republic

Local stock exchange

Kyrgyz Stock Exchange

<http://www.kse.kg/eng>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs are required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements of all companies including small and medium entities since 2009.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

State agency for financial market control and regulation

<http://www.fsa.kg/>

National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic

<http://www.nbkr.kg/>

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.minfin.kg/>

Central Depository
<http://www.spf.gov.kg/>

State Committee on state property management
<http://www.spf.gov.kg/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is already required as the basis for tax reporting since 2009.

Laos

Local stock exchange

Lao Securities Exchange (LSX)

<http://www.lsx.com.la/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for listed companies by the Securities Exchange Commissions of Lao. However, as IFRS is still new under Lao environment, Lao Accounting Manual (“LAM”) is also acceptable as the basis for financial statements preparation for listed companies. On March 2013, Lao Securities and Exchange Commission has issued a plan for listed companies or potential listed companies. According to the plan, those companies must fully adopt IFRS in 2014. All listed companies should send their conversion plan and updated status/progress to the Lao Securities and Exchange Commission on a monthly basis.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Lao Accounting Manual issued by the Accounting Department. However, for those companies under concession agreements with the government or other types of agreements with the government, the relevant IFRS guidance could be followed in certain circumstances. IFRS is permitted if a company has any requirement from the Government which normally they will accept for the subsidiary of a foreign company which has a significant investment in the country.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting bodies have been discussing that matter, but have not yet announced the exact timeline for IFRS adoption. It is believed that IFRS for SMEs should be their first priority for adoption in Laos over the next few years.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Lebanon

Local stock exchange

Beirut Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse.com.lb/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Lebanese Association of Certified Accountants

<http://www.lacpa.org.lb/>

Beirut Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse.com.lb/>

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.finance.gov.lb/>

The Central Bank of Lebanon
<http://www.bdl.gov.lb/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Macao Special Administrative Region

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”), a local version of IFRS, is required for the following entities:

- Concessionary licences granted by the Macao Government;
- Insurance companies;
- Macao Financial System Act regulated entities;
- Macao Offshore Institutions;
- Companies limited by shares; and
- Limited partnerships.

All other entities are permitted to use MFRS or General Financial Reporting Standards (“GFRS”). GFRS is a simpler GAAP for small to medium entities.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

MFRS, a local adaptation of IFRS published in the Macao Official Gazette in 2005, is a specific set of 16 standards based upon the 2004 version of IFRS published by the IASB. Not all IFRS standards effective on or before January 1, 2005, are adopted under MFRS, but entities can consider the adoption of these standards under equivalent IAS 8.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

While there is no specific timeline, there are plans for continued convergence/adoption of new standards.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with only limited adjustments to determine taxable profits.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Malaysia

Local stock exchange

Bursa Malaysia

<http://www.bursamalaysia.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”) Reporting Framework is identical to IFRS. All non-Private Entities¹ (except Transitioning Entities (“TE”) are required to apply the MFRS Framework for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. TEs are required to adopt MFRS for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 but are permitted to do so earlier.

TEs are non-Private Entities within the scope of IAS 41 “Agriculture” and IFRIC Interpretation 15 “Agreements for Construction of Real Estate”. An entity that consolidates or equity accounts another entity that has chosen to defer adoption of MFRS, may itself choose to defer adoption of MFRS.

Version of IFRS

MFRS Reporting Framework is identical to IFRS.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Subsidiaries of listed foreign companies in Malaysia that are governed under the Financial Reporting Act 1997 are subject to same rules above.

Foreign companies listed on stock exchange in Malaysia may also use any acceptable internationally recognized accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, Financial Accounting Standards Board (United States of America), UK Financial Reporting Council (United Kingdom) and Australian Accounting Standards Board.

¹ Note:

A Private Entity is a private company, incorporated under the Malaysian Companies Act, 1965, that:

- (a) is not itself required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the Securities Commission or the Central Bank; and
- (b) is not a subsidiary, associate of, or jointly controlled by, an entity which is required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the Securities Commission or the Central Bank.

The meaning of subsidiary, associate or jointly controlled are as respectively defined and explained in MFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, MFRS 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and MFRS 11 Joint Arrangements.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

For all non-Private Entities (other than TEs), refer to same rules above. Private Entities are permitted to use MFRS Framework for statutory filings.

In February 2014, the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”) issued a new financial reporting framework for Private Entities⁽¹⁾, known as the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standards (“MPERS”). MPERS is word-for-word the IFRS for SME issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in July 2009 except for the requirements on income tax and property development activities. All Private Entities shall apply the MPERS for their financial statements beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early application permitted. Private Entities are also permitted to apply MFRS Framework.

Version of IFRS

MFRS are identical to IFRS.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Malaysian Accounting Standards Board issued the MFRS Reporting Framework in November 2011.

Other useful websites

Malaysian Accounting Standards Board
<http://www.masb.org.my/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory financial statements.

Comments on tax regime

Generally the relationship between statutory accounting standards and taxable income can be described as independent, with income tax being determined according to tax rules and principles. However, the professional accounting bodies have put forward suggestions to the tax authorities for partial convergence to accounting standards in certain areas.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Mongolia

Local stock exchange

Mongolian Stock Exchange

<http://www.mse.mn/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

Yes, IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted or required for all companies.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS was adopted since 2002.

Other useful websites

Mongolian Institute of Certified Public Accountants

<http://test.monicpa.mn/>

Mongolia legal unified system

[http:// www.legalinfo.mn/](http://www.legalinfo.mn/)

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.gov.mn/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

Oman

Local stock exchange

Muscat securities market

<http://www.msm.gov.om>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Not applicable. As per local laws, foreign companies are not allowed to publicly trade their securities in Oman.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Oman has not yet adopted IFRS for SMEs. There has been some initiative from the Capital Market Authorities to introduce IFRS for SMEs. However, this is at a very preliminary stage and adoption of IFRS for SMEs will have to go through a Royal Decree.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already used as basis for tax reporting as adjusted for tax law adjustments in relation to depreciation rates, realized and unrealized incomes and expenses and so on.

Pakistan

Local stock exchange

Karachi Stock Exchange

<http://www.kse.com.pk/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

All listed companies are required to apply IFRS (as adopted locally) for the preparation of the consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

All IFRS are required to be approved by the local Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan ("ICAP") and notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP"). There may be differences in timing for approval. Currently IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IFRS 13 are under active consideration of the relevant committee of the ICAP. All other IFRS / IAS have been adopted by the ICAP as issued by IASB. The reporting framework specifies that if any directives of the SECP or the State Bank of Pakistan (in the case of banks) differ with the requirements of the IFRS (as adopted locally), then such directives would take precedence. Further, in the case of banks, the State Bank of Pakistan has deferred the applicability of IAS 39, IAS 40, and IFRS 7, and in the case of non-banking finance companies engaged in investment finance services, discounting services and housing finance services, the SECP has deferred the applicability of IFRS 7.

In the case of insurance companies, the SECP has specified that investments classified as available-for-sale" are subsequently measured at lower of cost or market value (market value being taken as lower if the reduction is other than temporary) in accordance with the requirements of SECP (Insurance) Rules, 2002. Further, in case of power sector companies, the SECP has granted exemption from the requirements of IAS-21 to the extent of allowing capitalization of exchange loss.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS for SMEs has not been adopted for statutory filings.

For statutory reporting purposes entities are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with the relevant approved local financial reporting framework applicable to the entities. The determination of which financial reporting framework is applicable will depend on whether the entity is categorized as an Economically Significant Entity ("ESE"), a Medium Sized Entity ("MSE") or a Small Sized Entity ("SSE"). IFRS (as

adopted locally) is required for ESE. The Entity shall be treated as ESE if it meets any two of the criterion: (1) turnover of the Entity is in excess of Pak Rupees 1 billion, excluding other income; (2) number of employees of the Entity are in excess of 750; (3) the total borrowings (excluding trade creditors and accrued Liabilities) of the Entity are in excess of Rs. 500 million. MSE and SSE can follow specific standards [Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for Medium-Sized Entities (“MSEs”) and Small-Sized Entities (“SSEs”)] issued for them, not IFRS for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
<http://www.icap.org.pk/>

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
<http://www.secp.gov.pk/>

State Bank of Pakistan
<http://www.sbp.org.pk/>

Federal Board of Revenue
<http://www.fbr.gov.pk/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting after adjusting for certain items.

Philippines

Local stock exchange

Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

<http://www.pse.com.ph/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Listed companies are required to apply IFRS as adopted locally (PFRS).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally.

Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (“PFRS”) include all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (“PAS”) and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (“PIC”), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) which have been approved by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. PFRS and PAS are based on the IFRS and IAS issued by the IASB.

PFRS is substantially consistent with IFRS except for the following:

- (1) For pre-need companies, the financial reporting framework is set forth in Pre-Need Rule 31, As Amended: Accounting Standards for Pre-Need Plans and Pre-Need Uniform Chart of Accounts (PNUCA) issued by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. PFRS apply to the extent that they are not superseded by the provisions of the Amended Pre-Need Rule 31, except for the accounting treatment on revenues and financial liabilities under PAS 39 and PFRS 4 as prescribed in Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission Notice dated February 27, 2006.
- (2) For mining companies, pre-2005 hedging contracts were exempted from the fair value requirements of PAS 39 subject to conditions specified in the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission Notice dated November 30, 2006.
- (3) For Philippine financial reporting purposes, the mandatory application of IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, has been deferred indefinitely by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. Until the effectivity of IFRIC 15, entities are allowed to apply the percentage-of-completion method from the sales of property under pre-completion contracts in accordance with PIC Q&A No. 2006-01.
- (4) PAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, is consistent with IAS 20 in all material respects, except for the accounting for government loans with low interest rates received prior to January 1, 2009. PIC Q&A 2007-02 presents three alternative accounting methods.
- (5) In availing of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, PIC Q&A 2006-02 states that other financial reporting standards that are converged or virtually

converged with IFRS, or are conceptually similar to IFRS, are deemed acceptable in applying the provisions of PAS 27 paragraph 10(d).

- (6) Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission Financial Reporting Bulletin (FRB) No. 006 provides guidance on the proper classification of deposits for future stock subscription (i.e., equity vs. liability). According to this Bulletin, an entity shall classify a contract to deliver its own equity instruments under equity as a separate account from “Outstanding Capital Stock” if and only if, all of the following elements are present as of end of the reporting period:
- (a) The unissued authorized capital stock of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
 - (b) There is Board of Directors’ approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the corporation);
 - (c) There is stockholders’ approval of said proposed increase; and
 - (d) The application for the approval of the proposed increase has been filed with the Commission.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Generally, listed companies are required to file financial statements in accordance with PFRS (IFRS as adopted locally). However, foreign companies may be able to secure exemptive relief on the PFRS requirement by formally requesting from the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission and explaining the reasons for such request.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Rule 68 of the Securities Regulation Code (“SRC Rule 68”) sets out the acceptable financial reporting framework to be used for statutory filings, depending on the type of entity, as follows:

- (1) For large and/or publicly-accountable entities – PFRS
- (2) For qualified SMEs – PFRS for SMEs
- (3) For micro-entities – full PFRS, PFRS for SMEs or another acceptable basis of accounting (i.e., income tax basis or accounting standards in effect as of December 31, 2004)

Large and/or publicly-accountable entities

Large and/or publicly-accountable entities are those that meet any of the following criteria:

- (1) Total assets of more than P350 million or total liabilities of more than P250 million; or

-
- (2) Are required to file financial statements under Part II of SRC Rule 68; or
 - (3) Are in the process of filing their financial statements for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; or
 - (4) Are holders of secondary licenses issued by regulatory agencies.

Small and medium-sized entities

SMEs are those that meet all of the following criteria:

- (2) Total assets of between P3 million to P350 million or total liabilities of between P3 million to P250 million. If the entity is a parent company, the said amounts shall be based on the consolidated figures;
- (3) Are not required to file financial statements under Part II of SRC Rule 68;
- (4) Are not in the process of filing their financial statements for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and
- (5) Are not holders of secondary licenses issued by regulatory agencies.

For qualified SMEs, the application of PFRS for SMEs is mandatory except when the entity meets any of the following criteria:

- (a) It is a subsidiary of a parent company reporting under full PFRS;
- (b) It is a subsidiary of a foreign parent company that will be moving towards IFRS pursuant to the foreign country's published convergence plan;
- (c) It is a subsidiary of a foreign parent company that has been applying the standards for a non-publicly accountable entity for local reporting purposes, and is considering moving to full PFRS instead of the PFRS for SMEs in order to align its policies with the expected move to full IFRS by its foreign parent company pursuant to its country's published convergence plan;
- (d) It has short-term projections that show that it will breach the quantitative thresholds set in the criteria for an SME, and the breach is expected to be significant and continuing due to its long-term effect on the company's asset or liability size;
- (e) It is part of a group, either as a significant joint venture or an associate, that is reporting under full PFRS;
- (f) It is a branch office or regional operating headquarters of a foreign company reporting under the full IFRS;
- (g) It has a concrete plan to conduct an initial public offering within the next two years;
- (h) It has a subsidiary that is mandated to report under full PFRS; and
- (i) It has been preparing financial statements using full PFRS and has decided to liquidate.

On January 30, 2013, the Philippine Interpretations Committee (“PIC”) approved Q&A No. 2013 -01 which deals with applicability of SME Implementation Group (“SMEIG”) Q&As on Philippine SMEs with the consensus that all the final SMEIG Q&As can be applied by Philippine SMEs adopting PFRS for SMEs except for the following:

1. SMEIG Q&A 2011/01 – Use of IFRS for SMEs in a parent’s separate financial statements

In the Philippines, it will not be possible to use PFRS for SMEs in the separate financial statements and full PFRSs in the consolidated financial statements because of the quantitative criterion provided by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission in determining whether an entity is or is not an SME (see above). This rule specifically indicates that the assessment whether the entity qualifies as an SME is based on its consolidated figures. Hence a separate assessment based on its parent’s figures is not appropriate. Therefore, once a parent company is determined to not be an SME based on consolidated figures, it is likewise deemed not an SME even in its separate financial statements.

2. SMEIG Q&A 2011/02 – Entities that typically have public accountability

In the Philippines, entities such as banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks or entities that typically hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary business are regulated entities that are considered as publicly accountable entities under SRC Rule 68. Thus, those entities are not SMEs and are, therefore, not eligible to use PFRS for SMEs.

Micro-entities

Micro-entities are those that meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) Total assets and total liabilities are below P3 million;
- (2) Are not required to file financial statements under Part II of SRC Rule 68;
- (3) Are not in the process of filing their financial statements for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and
- (4) Are not holders of secondary licenses issued by regulatory agencies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. See above.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS and IFRS for SMEs have been adopted on January 1, 2005 and January 1, 2010, respectively.

Other useful websites

Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants
<http://www.picpa.com.ph/>

Professional Regulatory Board of Accountancy
<http://www.prboa.com/>

Philippines Securities and Exchange Commission
<http://www.sec.gov.ph/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Taxable income is determined by starting with the profit reflected in the financial accounts of a company. Any expenses that are non-deductible for tax purposes are added back to that profit. The resulting amount is then reduced by any income subject to final tax (such as interest, dividends and royalties) and tax-exempt income.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Qatar

Local stock exchange

Qatar Exchange

<http://www.qe.com.qa>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. All listed companies should be registered as a limited liability company in Qatar (joint stock company). Such companies need to follow Commercial Law number 5 of 2002 and, as per the Commercial Law, such financial statements should be prepared in accordance with IFRS. Some financial institutions (mainly Islamic financial Institutions) listed on the Qatar Exchange are allowed to file financial statements prepared under Financial Accounting Standards (“FAS”) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (“AAOIFI”), and IFRS; where AAOIFI guidance is not available.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Not applicable, as no foreign entities are listed on the Qatar Exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

IFRS is required as the basis for tax reporting.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Saudi Arabia

Local stock exchange

Tadawul All-Share Index (TASI)

<http://www.tadawul.com.sa/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for all banks and insurance companies regulated by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Central Bank).

While other entities are not required/permitted to use IFRS, they are permitted to look to IFRS for guidance on matters where the local accounting standards setting body has not issued any guidance or relevant accounting standards.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Not applicable. There are no foreign companies whose shares are publicly traded in Saudi Arabia.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for all banks and insurance companies regulated by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Central Bank). IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local professional regulatory body is Saudi Organization of Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA"). SOCPA board had formed a steering committee that comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Central Bank and Saudi Stock Exchange, in addition to the representatives of SOCPA accounting and auditing standards committee to submit recommendation for the convergence of local standards with the international standards.

The steering committee held various meetings to study the convergence matter and looked into studies prepared, in regard, by SOCPA accounting and auditing committees. These studies disclosed that most countries of the world have adopted or plan to adopt the international standards. The studies also pointed out advantages and disadvantages for choosing convergence and that the advantages outweigh disadvantages as the latter is related only to preparedness. The committee looked also into decisions taken by the accounting and auditing committees, which included a recommendation to follow a stage-wise approach for convergence with international accounting and auditing standards.

After careful deliberation, the steering committee decided, with the very large majority of its members, on the plan to transition to the international standards. The steering committee, however, emphasized that SOCPA should follow in such transition an elaborated plan that takes into consideration environmental factors and economic conditions in Saudi Arabia, and that transition should be applied gradually to allow sufficient time to all stakeholders to get themselves professionally and technically ready for smoother transition, and in order to achieve best results and consequently realization of high quality financial reports.

The project was approved by SOCPA board during its tenth meeting of the sixth session, held on February 18, 2012 chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Entities to which converged standards with international standards would be applied

Keeping in view the complex nature of international standards, SOCPA will follow the international trend in developing two sets of accounting standards, the first one represents converged standards applied to publicly accountable entities (such as listed companies), while the second set, representing topics covered by accounting standards for small and medium size entities (“SMEs”), shall be applied to other entities.

Stages of transition to international standards

To achieve the best results, SOCPA decided to issue converged standards in phases according to certain priorities including categorization of standards into groups of correlated topics. To avoid any confusion on application SOCPA will start with international standards which are not expected to undergo major amendments in the near future, taking in consideration the priority based on the current need of the converged standards.

Action plan of transition to international standards

According to decisions taken by SOCPA technical committees with respect to transition to international standards, convergence will be completed within five years in accordance with the above mentioned stage-wise approach. Standards (both accounting standards and opinions issued by IASB and International Standards on Auditing, Attestation and other Services) shall be addressed in correlated groups according to an appropriate time table.

Latest update

On July 18, 2013, SOCPA Board of Directors agreed to apply the International Accounting Standards, after being approved, all at once. The earliest date for application shall be on financial statements of listed entities prepared for financial periods beginning January 1, 2017. For other entities the earliest date for application shall be on financial statements prepared for financial periods beginning January 1, 2018.

Other useful websites

Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants

<http://www.socpa.org.sa/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Saudi tax law does not currently permit the use of IFRS, and it is expected that adjustments would be required to arrive at the taxable income under Saudi law. IFRS does influence accounting where there is no guidance in local accounting standards, which could have a tax impact.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Singapore

Local stock exchange

Singapore Stock Exchange

<http://www.sgx.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is permitted if (i) the company is also listed in another stock exchange outside of Singapore and that exchange requires IFRS financial statements; or (ii) an exemption is granted by the Authority. Other listed companies are required to apply IFRS as adopted locally (Singapore FRS).

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

Under the provisions of the Companies Act, all IFRS are considered by the Accounting Standards Council ("ASC") and most of them are issued as "Financial Reporting Standards" ("SFRS"), where appropriate taking into account local circumstances. The SFRSs issued are largely aligned to the IFRS, except for certain modifications, certain transitional provisions, and differences in the timing of adoption. IFRS 9 not adopted yet.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. IFRS can be used without the need of dual listing or approval by Authority. Foreign companies listed on SGX are required to apply Singapore IFRS, IFRS, or US GAAP under the SGX Listing Rules.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements if Authority approves. Otherwise, Singapore FRS is required.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Currently, full convergence with IFRS is slated for 2018. All Singapore- incorporated companies listed on the Singapore Exchange will apply IFRS reporting framework in 2018. Currently, the SFRS are largely based on IFRS.

In deciding on the full IFRS convergence timeline, the ASC considered the mandatory or expected mandatory effective date of January 1, 2017 and 2018 for the revenue recognition and financial instruments projects, respectively.

IFRS for SMEs is permitted from 2011 for some companies that meet two of the following criteria: (1) revenue of less than \$10 million, (2) assets of less than \$10 million, and (3) less than 50 employees.

Other useful websites

Accounting Standards Council
<http://www.asc.gov.sg/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Sri Lanka
Colombo Stock Exchange
<http://www.cse.lk>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required by all companies effective January 1, 2012.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs are required by all companies effective January 1, 2012.

IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated statutory financial statements.

Following companies categorized under the Section 5 of the “Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act, No. 15 of 1995 will not fall under the definition of SMEs as per this Standard.

- Companies licensed under the Banking Act, No. 30 of 1988
- Companies authorized under the Control of Insurance Act, No. 25 of 1962, to carry on insurance business
- Companies carrying on leasing business
- Factoring companies
- Companies registered under the Finance Companies Act, No. 78 of 1988
- Companies licensed, under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No 36 of 1987, to operate unit trust
- Fund management companies
- Companies licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No 36 of 1987, to carry on business as stock brokers or stock dealers
- Companies licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No. 36 of 1987 to operate a Stock Exchange
- Companies listed in a Stock Exchange licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No 36 of 1987

-
- Public corporation engaged in the sale of goods or the provision of services

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as adopted locally

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Taiwan

Local stock exchange

Taiwan Stock Exchange

<http://www.twse.com.tw/en/>

Gre Tai Securities

<http://www.gretai.org.tw/en/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

All listed and OTC companies were required to adopt T-IFRS in 2013 and after.

Version of IFRS

T-IFRS is the 2010 version of IFRS issued by IASB as endorsed by the local regulator. However, the 2013 version of IFRS issued by the IASB will be used in 2015.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign companies whose securities trade in a public market may prepare their financial statements under T-IFRS, full-IFRS as issued by the IASB, or US GAAP. However, a reconciliation from full-IFRS or from US GAAP to T-IFRS is required to assist users of financial statements in performing comparisons and analyses.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Statutory financial statements of listed and OTC companies must be prepared in accordance with T-IFRS. Statutory financial statements of public companies except listed and OTC companies and private companies must be prepared in accordance with Taiwan GAAP. IFRS for SMEs cannot be used to prepare statutory financial statements.

Version of IFRS

T-IFRS is the 2010 version of IFRS issued by IASB as endorsed by the local regulator. However, the 2013 version of IFRS issued by the IASB will be used in 2015.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

All listed and OTC companies and financial institutes supervised by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") have adopted IFRS in 2013. All public companies except listed and OTC companies will be required to adopt IFRS starting in 2015.

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Other expected changes

Adopting IFRS by all companies in Taiwan is the goal; however the time line of full adoption by non-public companies is still under discussion and negotiation.

Other useful websites

Accounting Research and Develop Foundation in Taiwan
<http://www.ardf.org.tw/english/index.htm/>

Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
<http://www.fscey.gov.tw/ms.asp?mp=5/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authority has issued an exposure draft of income tax law due to IFRS adoption but it only has minor effects on the basis of tax reporting.

Thailand

Local stock exchange

The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)

<http://www.set.or.th/>

Market for Alternative Investment (MAI)

<http://www.mai.or.th/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No. IFRS is not required or permitted for listed companies. All listed companies need to comply with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”). TFRS is based on IFRS and is applied for public accountability entities (“PAEs”)

Version of IFRS

TFRS is based on IFRS version 2012. However, TFRS has not yet included standards about the financial instruments, IAS 39, IAS 32, and IFRS 7 and IAS 41. The Accounting Standard Setter (called as FAP) will announce the implementation of those standards in 2014.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Currently, foreign countries who wish to list on the Thai stock exchange must prepare financial statements under TFRS. In the near future, the Thai SEC will permit either IFRS as issued by the IASB or local GAAP which is acceptable by the regulators in the foreign countries with a reconciliation to IFRS.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

No. Listed companies need to comply with TFRS while non-listed companies need to comply with another set of standard called TFRS for non-public accountability entities (“TFRS for NPAEs”).

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

IFRS is converged to TFRS step by step. Thailand is now using the IFRS volume 2012. IFRS version 2013 is expected to be implemented in 2015. The FAP will announce for the use of IAS 32, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 in 2014. It is expected that IFRS 9 will be applied in 2018.

Other expected changes

The development of TFRS is likely to be 1-2 years behind IFRS due to translation.

Other useful websites

Federation of Accounting Professions
<http://www.fap.or.th/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent: Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Comments on tax regime

Thailand has a largely independent tax regime; therefore IFRS conversion would create more difference between accounting and tax records.

Turkey

Local stock exchange

Istanbul Stock Exchange

<http://www.borsaistanbul.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Effective from January 1, 2008, all listed companies started to prepare financial statements according to the EU endorsed IFRS. Until the announcement of the differences between IFRS and EU endorsed IFRS by the Turkish Accounting Standards Board, IFRS may be used by the listed companies. The reservation on the application of IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (1 year difference between IFRS) shall remain as it is.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB or as endorsed by the EU as described above.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for companies that meet two of the following three criteria: (1) total assets of 75 million Turkish liras and greater; (2) net sales of 150 million Turkish liras and greater; and (3) average personnel 250 people and greater. IFRS is also required for companies that operate in the specific sectors announced in the list of the Council of Ministers.

Otherwise, companies must prepare its financial statements per Uniform Chart of Accounts which is mainly tax based rules.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

All listed companies

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The new Turkish Commercial Code, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, requires companies meeting certain criteria determined by the Council of Ministers to report under Turkish Accounting Standards, which is basically the Turkish translation of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In addition to the list announced by the Council of Ministers, a Company that meets two of the following three criteria: (1) total assets of 75 million Turkish liras and greater; (2) net sales of 150 million Turkish liras and greater; and (3) average personnel 250 people and greater will prepare its financial statements per Turkish Accounting Standards.

The Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Board of Turkey ("POAAB") was established as a consequence of the new code. POAAB holds the authority to prepare and declare the Turkish Accounting and Auditing Standards, which are in line with IFRS and the International Standards on Auditing; to authorize licenses of audit firms and to oversee the profession. It is also entitled to prepare and declare secondary legislation for the implementation of the new commercial code.

The POAAB has not announced any adoption to IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Public Oversight- Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("KGK")
<http://www.kgk.gov.tr>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments to determine taxable profits.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

United Arab Emirates

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

Abu Dhabi securities exchange

<http://www.adx.ae/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No. There is no local GAAP. If subsidiaries of foreign companies are not listed then there is no mandatory requirement to follow IFRS. However, in practice most companies, both local and foreign, tend to prepare accounts under IFRS.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

There is no local GAAP. In the absence of local GAAP, IFRS has been followed as the de facto GAAP by most companies. IFRS for SMEs is not in use as yet.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

At present only foreign banks and foreign oil companies in Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi (three out of seven Emirates that make up the UAE) are subject to income tax based on a decree between such entities and the relevant Emirate. There are few adjustments made to the profit or loss as reported in these entities statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are already used as basis for tax reporting.

Uzbekistan

Local stock exchange

Uzbek Republican Stock Exchange "Tashkent"

<http://www.uzse.uz/new/main/main.asp>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for all commercial banks. IFRS has not been adopted for other companies. Other entities can use IFRS together with statutory rules.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for all commercial banks. IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited for other companies' statutory filings. However, other entities can also use IFRS together with statutory rules. Some companies voluntarily publish IFRS financial statements in addition to financial statements using Uzbek accounting standards.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption plans; however, there is a step by step convergence plan of local GAAP with IFRS.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mf.uz/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Vietnam

Local stock exchanges

Hanoi Stock Exchange

<http://www.hnx.vn>

Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange

<http://www.hsx.vn/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for state owned banks. Permitted for commercial banks (other than state owned banks).

All listed companies must report under Vietnamese Accounting Standards which is based on the old IAS rather than IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for state owned banks and permitted for commercial banks (other than state owned banks). All listed companies must report under Vietnamese Accounting Standards which is based on the old IAS rather than IFRS. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

State owned banks are required to prepare IFRS financial statements in addition to statutory local GAAP financial statements.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The Ministry of Finance, the Vietnamese standard setter, is currently working on a number of Vietnamese Accounting Standards which are based on IFRS. Currently all the Vietnamese Accounting Standards are based on the old version of IAS.

Other expected changes

Commercial joint stock banks will likely be required to prepare their IFRS financial statements in addition to the FS prepared under local GAAP. Currently they are only encouraged to do so.

Other useful websites

Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.gov.vn/>

State Bank of Vietnam

<http://www.sbv.gov.vn/>

State Securities Commission of Vietnam

<http://www.ssc.gov.vn/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

West Bank/Gaza

Local stock exchange

Palestine Securities Exchange

<http://www.p-s-e.com/psewebsite/english/default.aspx>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Africa

Algeria

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

La bourse d'Alger

<http://www.sgbv.dz/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. The major differences between the locally adopted IFRS and IASB IFRS are as follows.

- The stockholders are not defined as the main user of the financial information.
- The Financial statements are standardized and have to follow a unique chart of account.
- The income statements do contain an extraordinary result.
- A lot of points are not treated in the Algerian system while the IFRS deals with more complete issues within the text.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as adopted locally. See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are already adopted from 2010.

Other useful websites

General Secretariat of the Government

<http://www.joradp.dz/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

Angola

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Statements must be prepared using Angolan Accounting law. Angolan GAAP is (in a very broad sense) based on IAS excluding fair value accounting with explicit regulations against use of IAS 21. Disclosure requirements very limited (essentially account analyses based on standard chart of accounts). Reporting requirements of certain industries (i.e. financial services) have their own regulations that vary from Angolan GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Financial reporting and accounting requirements are set by law. There are no independent accounting, auditing or standard setting bodies in Angola. The preamble to the accounting law recognizes that convergence with IAS is a long term objective, but no timetable or current actions in that regard at present.

Other useful websites

The National Bank of Angola has various banking regulations (including certain accounting/disclosure requirements for financial institutions) available on its website at www.bna.ao.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Botswana

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

Botswana Stock Exchange

<http://www.bse.co.bw/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for some companies with turnover in excess of BWP 10 million and total assets in excess of BWP 5 million (in accordance with the Companies Act). IFRS for SMEs is permitted for companies which are not public interest entities as per definition issued by the Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other expected changes

The Financial Reporting Act recently established the Botswana Accounting Oversight Board, which is tasked with reviewing the annual financial statements of all public interest entities as defined and will also regulate auditors of such entities.

The Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants is in the process of developing an Accounting Framework for Small and Medium Enterprises. This proposed compliance

framework is aligned to the Botswana income tax regime, and would be voluntarily adopted by entities below the threshold which requires IFRS compliance. The Framework is expected to be issued in the first half of 2011 after appropriate consultation processes have been completed.

Other useful websites

Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants

<http://www.bica.org.bw/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. Most “fair value accounting” adjustments under IAS 16, IAS 19, IAS 39, IAS 40, IFRS 2, IFRS 9, etc. are reversed for income tax purposes.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Cameroon

Local stock exchange

BVMAC

<http://www.bvm-ac.com/>

Douala Stock Exchange (DSX)

<http://www.douala-stock-exchange.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") accounting framework.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with OHADA accounting framework.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Chad

Local stock exchange

BVMAC

<http://www.bvm-ac.com/>

Douala Stock Exchange (DSX)

<http://www.douala-stock-exchange.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") accounting framework.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with OHADA accounting framework.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Cote D'Ivoire

Local stock exchange

BRVM

<http://www.brvm.org>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No. All financial statements must be issued in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") Accounting Framework.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All financial statements must be issued in accordance with the OHADA Accounting Framework.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are not permitted for statutory filings. The accounting framework to be applied as from September 2014 is the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA").

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No. However, there is a conversion process to IFRS implemented by the Central Bank of Congo, by which statutory filings of banks and credit institutions in DRC will have to be prepared to comply with full IFRS standards starting in 2015.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Adoption of IFRS for banks and credit institutions has been decided by the Central Bank of Congo. The expected date of transition is 2015, with opening accounting balances to be prepared under IFRS as at January 1, 2014.

Other expected changes

There is ongoing adoption of the accounting framework of the OHADA. This adoption will be finalized as of September 12, 2014. OHADA is used by neighboring countries.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent, i.e. taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS to date.

Egypt

Local stock exchange

Cairo & Alexandria stock exchange

<http://www.egyptse.com>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not available

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. Foreign companies can be listed on The Egyptian Exchange after getting approval from Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA). IFRS would be permitted.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. Statutory accounts must be prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Partial convergence of local GAAP and IFRS was completed in 2007; no exact time frame has been announced for full conversion including IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Capital Market Authority
<http://www.cma.gov.eg/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent, i.e. taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Equatorial Guinea

Local stock exchange

BVMAC

<http://www.bvm-ac.com/>

Douala Stock Exchange (DSX)

<http://www.douala-stock-exchange.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") accounting framework.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Financials must be prepared in accordance with OHADA accounting framework.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Gabon

Local stock exchange

BVMAC

<http://www.bvm-ac.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Ghana

Local stock exchange

Ghana Stock Exchange

<http://www.gse.com.gh>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Listed companies are required to prepare their consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

All companies are permitted to prepare and file their financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Banks, Insurance companies, and all companies in the capital market regulated by the Ghanaian Securities Exchange Commission are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

All public interest entities including banks and listed companies on the Ghana Stock Exchange were made to comply with IFRS effective January 1, 2007.

It is also mandatory for all insurance companies licensed in Ghana to adopt the IFRS framework for reporting. This became effective for the financial year ended December 31, 2012.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ghana ("ICAG") is encouraging all entities reporting in Ghana to adopt IFRS as the accounting framework. A deadline for financial

statements for reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2013 has been moved to December 31, 2015. Only entities that meet the criteria will be permitted to adopt IFRS for SMEs.

Other useful websites

Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana

<http://www.icagh.com>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts, subject to the adjustments required by statute to determine the chargeable income for tax purposes.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

There are no specific plans for IFRS convergence by the tax authorities.

Guinea Conakry

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All financial statements must be prepared in accordance with local GAAP ("SYSCOHADA")

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Kenya

Local stock exchange

Nairobi Securities Exchange

<http://www.nse.co.ke/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for entities that meet the definition of SMEs (i.e. entities that do not have any public accountability or those entities that do not hold funds in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders). SMEs also have an option of applying the full IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other expected changes

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya

<http://www.icpak.com/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with limited adjustments to determine taxable profits.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

Libya

Local stock exchange

Libyan Stock Exchange

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

There is a Stock Exchange which is open to Libyans only. There are about 10 companies traded mostly in the financial services sectors. The Libyan SE has stated that the companies on the exchange should adopt IFRS, but to date, none of them apply IFRS.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Not applicable

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable. Statutory accounts are required to be prepared in accordance with local GAAP.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Madagascar

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Not applicable. There is no local exchange.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

Statutory accounts are required to be prepared in accordance with Malagasy GAAP (“PCG 2005”) (which is similar to IFRS version 2005 but not entirely converged). PGC-2005 allows any entity to choose to apply full IFRS or the IFRS for SMEs, provided that it can demonstrate that the resulting financial statements are an improvement over financial statements prepared under PGC-2005.

In practice, entities (particularly subsidiaries of foreign entities) prefer having two sets of financial statements prepared:

- One set of statements compliant with PCG 2005, which is used for tax purposes and other local purposes, and
- A second set compliant with IFRS (or US GAAP), which is incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Malawi

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

Malawi Stock Exchange

<http://www.mse.co.mw/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements for listed companies and companies incorporated under the Companies Act. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for some companies. The local institute has published guidance on the definition of these permitted SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Society of Accountants in Malawi

<http://www.socam.mw/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Mauritius

Local stock exchange

The Stock Exchange of Mauritius

<http://www.stockexchangeofmauritius.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Foreign companies listed on the local exchanges are not subject to different rules. Subsidiaries of foreign companies, whether listed or not listed on the local exchanges may prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS for SMEs if they are not Public Interest Entities.

A public interest entity (“PIE”) is defined as follows:

1. Entities listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius
2. Financial institutions, other than cash dealers, regulated by the Bank of Mauritius
3. Financial institutions regulated by the Financial Services Commission, from the following categories:
 - a. Insurance companies other than companies conducting external insurance business, licensed under the Insurance Act;
 - b. Collective investment schemes (“CIS”) and closed-end funds, registered as reporting issuers under the Securities Act;
 - c. CIS managers and custodian licensed under the Securities Act
4. Any company or group of companies having, during 2 consecutive preceding years, at least 2 of the following:
 - a. An annual revenue exceeding 200 million rupees;
 - b. Total assets value exceeding 500 million rupees;
 - c. A number of employees exceeding 50.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and standalone/separate statutory financial statements. Companies may file financial statements that are prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs if they do not meet the local definition of public interest entity as stipulated above.

However, companies holding a category 1 global business license can prepare financial statements under an internationally recognized accounting framework. Authorization of the Financial Services Commission is required if financial statements are prepared other than in accordance with UK GAAP, US GAAP, South Africa GAAP and Singapore GAAP.

Reconciliations between IFRS and the financial reporting framework applied may be required.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Some of the adjustments include: pension cost allowed when paid, tax allowances at prescribed rates in lieu of depreciation, some non-tax deductible items, fair value gains and losses not taxable/tax deductible, some non taxable income, etc.

Morocco

Local stock exchange

Casablanca Stock Exchange

<http://www.casablanca-bourse.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements. IFRS is only required for consolidated financial statements of banks and financial institutions, whether listed or not.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB or IFRS adopted by the EU. The Moroccan rules refer IFRS without mention to IFRS as adopted by the EU or IFRS as published by the IASB. IFRS as published by the IASB is required for consolidated financial statements of banks and financial institutions. IFRS as adopted by the EU is used by other companies when they choose to adopt IFRS (not compulsory); however, IFRS as published by the IASB would likely be permitted.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is only required for consolidated financial statements of banks and financial institutions, whether listed or not. For all other entities, IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All statutory accounts must be prepared under Moroccan GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans. There is a convergence objective; however, there have not been many developments with the project and virtually no changes in accounting rules over the past several years.

Other useful websites

Regulator for listed companies
<http://www.cdvm.gov.ma/>

Standard setter
<http://www.oec-maroc.com/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Mozambique

(Based on a survey conducted in April 2013)

Local stock exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Mocambique

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS as published by the IASB is required for financial and lending institutions (“FIs”) and certain very large investments (“VLIs”) greater than \$500 million. IFRS as adopted locally is required for all listed companies in 2010.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally except for FIs and VLIs. The Mozambican version of IFRS is based on IFRS as published at November 2008 by the IASB. Certain standards have been omitted. There is a provision to regularly update this, but the detail has not been determined yet.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for financial and lending institutions (“FIs”) and certain very large investments (“VLIs”) greater than \$500 million. In addition, the Mozambican version of IFRS is required for certain state-owned, listed, large entities in 2010 and for certain medium sized entities in 2011. IFRS was permitted for any entity beginning in 2010.

Large companies are defined as those with turnover or net assets exceeding Mts 1,275 million or more than 500 employees. Medium companies are defined as those with turnover or net assets less than Mts 1,275 million but exceeding Mts 500 or less than 500 but more than 250 employees.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited. There is a specific local standard, based on IFRS but simplified, for the SMEs called PGC-PE.

Version of IFRS

See above

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

See above. The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Namibia

Local stock exchange

Namibian Stock Exchange

<http://www.nsx.com.na/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for listed companies. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for unlisted companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Nigeria

Local stock exchange

Nigerian Stock Exchange

<http://www.nigerianstockexchange.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for all listed and significant public interest entities for periods effective January 1, 2012

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is currently mandatory for regulated and listed entities. For SMEs, the adoption of the IFRS for SMEs became effective January 2014.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Phased implementation of IFRS has commenced. Listed companies and significant public interest entities (defined as those who have mandated regulatory reporting) have adopted IFRS effective January 1, 2012. All other companies excluding SMEs were required to adopt in 2013 whilst SMEs were required to adopt in 2014. It is also scheduled that some government agencies will be required to adopt by 2015. Adoption of IFRS for SMEs was effective January 2014.

Other useful websites

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria formerly known as the Nigerian Accounting Standards Board

<http://www.financialreportingcouncil.gov.ng>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Full convergence of local GAAP and IFRS has commenced in accordance with the IFRS adoption road map set out by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. IFRS will be required as the basis for tax purposes in 2015 once all entities have transitioned as planned.

Republic of Congo

Local stock exchange

BVMAC

<http://www.bvm-ac.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. Statutory financial statements must be prepared in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") accounting principles.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Rwanda

Local stock exchange

Rwanda Stock Exchange (RSE)

<http://www.rse.rw/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

IFRS is required for consolidated and separate/standalone financial statements of all companies except "small companies".

"Small companies" are companies with less than USD 31,000 turnover.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as issued by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and separate/standalone financial statements of all companies except "small companies" (companies with less than USD 31,000 turnover). However, small and medium sized entities, as defined in IFRS for SMEs standard, are permitted to apply IFRS for SMEs instead.

Version of IFRS

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs as issued by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable as IFRS had already been fully adopted.

Other useful websites

Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Rwanda
<http://www.icparwanda.com/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable as IFRS had already been fully adopted for statutory accounts.

Senegal

Local stock exchange

BVRM

<http://www.brvm.org/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Dependent: Taxable profit is entirely based on the legal entity statutory accounts.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

South Africa

Local stock exchange

Johannesburg Stock Exchange

<http://www.jse.co.za>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are permitted for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs may be applied by all companies except listed public and state-owned companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other expected changes

Not applicable

Other useful websites

The South African Institute of Chartered Accountants

<http://www.saica.co.za/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Swaziland

Local stock exchange

Swaziland Stock Exchange

<http://www.ssx.org.sz/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other useful websites

Swaziland Institute of Accountants

<http://www.sia.org.sz/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Tanzania

Local stock exchange

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange

<http://www.dse.co.tz/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is permitted for some companies that meet all the following criteria: a) not publicly accountable or representing public interest, b) less than 100 employees, and c) with capital investment in non-current assets not exceeding Tshs 800 million (equivalent to US\$ 533k).

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

Tunisia

Local stock exchange

Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières de Tunis (BVMT)

<http://bvmt.com.tn/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

No. IFRS is prohibited for the preparation of financial statements for any listed companies. The official reporting basis is Tunisian GAAP.

The Tunisian accounting principles and mainly the conceptual framework is similar to the IFRS conceptual framework. Accordingly, in the absence of a Tunisian accounting standards dealing with a subject, the IFRS could be applied in Tunisia. This is the case for example for IAS 12, IAS 19, IAS 32, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 which are not covered by Tunisian accounting standards.

The major accounting principles as required by the Tunisian accounting standards are similar to IFRS except for some standards which are corresponding for their major part to an old version of IFRS. Note that Tunisian accounting standards are based upon IFRS in effect in 1995.

Accordingly, the differences between local GAAP and IFRS are not numerous.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited. All statutory financial statements must be prepared in accordance with Tunisian GAAP.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The adoption/convergence of IFRS was discussed over the last years. It was announced as planned for 2014 in the election program of the last president. As Tunisia is currently in a period of political transition, it is not clear that the convergence will be realized as planned.

Other useful websites

Ordre Des Experts Comptables De Tunisie
<http://www.oect.org.tn/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Comments on tax regime

Tax law defines maximum depreciation rates to be admitted in deduction which are basically representative of useful economic lives of assets. Adjustments to taxable profit are mainly relating to expenses which are not deductible because of the fact that tax conditions are not met, non deductible provisions (because of the fact that the tax law define the provisions which are admitted in deduction) and non realized foreign exchange gains and losses which are to be admitted from a tax point of view when realized.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

There is no plan for the adoption of IFRS/IFRS for SMEs as the basis for tax purposes. However, taxable profit is basically based on the accounting profit with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law. Accordingly, if IFRS/IFRS for SMEs is adopted for statutory accounting purposes, the taxable profit being co-dependent from the accounting framework, taxable profit will be co-dependent from the IFRS variant that will be adopted locally.

Uganda

Local stock exchange

Uganda Securities Exchange

<http://www.use.or.ug/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

Zambia

Local stock exchange

Lusaka Stock Exchange

<http://www.luse.co.zm/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

The IFRS requirements in Zambia are summarized as follows:

- Listed companies, public interest entities and government owned enterprises – required to use full IFRS
- Economically significant companies (defined as those with turnover of K20 billion and above, which are not PIE's) – required to use IFRS for SMEs or full IFRS if the company opts to use it
- Micro and small entities with turnover of less than K20 billion – Zambian Financial Reporting Standards for Micro and Small Entities must be used.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. Zambia has already adopted IFRSs for all or some companies.

Other useful websites

Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants
<http://www.zica.co.zm/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable. IFRS is already required as the basis for tax reporting.

Zimbabwe

Local stock exchange

Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

<http://www.zse.co.zw/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS automatically apply when issued by the IASB, and the effective dates are the same. In practice, the country operates on full IASB IFRS based on resolutions made by Zimbabwe Accounting Practices Board ("ZAPB"). The Amendment to IFRS 1 issued on December 20, 2010 provided a roadmap to IFRS compliance for entities in Zimbabwe which were subjected to severe hyperinflation.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is required for statutory filings. IFRS for SMEs is applicable for entities that meet the criteria for SMEs.

Version of IFRS

IFRS or IFRS for SMEs as published by the IASB (See above)

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable. IFRS for SMEs application was allowed effective from January 1, 2011.

Other expected changes

None.

Other useful websites

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Zimbabwe ("ICAZ")

<http://www.icaaz.org.zw/>

Public Accountants and Auditors' Board ("PAAB")
<http://www.paab.org.zw>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

Oceana

Australia

Local stock exchange

Australian Securities Exchange

<http://www.asx.com.au>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements. There is no longer a requirement to prepare separate standalone financial statements for the parent entity.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally

Australian accounting standards for for-profit entities are consistent with IFRS, with the exception of some additional disclosure requirements. There are also a couple of standards and interpretations on issues that are not dealt with under IFRS, for example specific accounting requirements for general and life insurance contracts and local issues such as the accounting for Petroleum Resource Rent Tax. These are withdrawn if a particular issue is subsequently addressed by the IASB or the IFRIC.

Australian accounting standards continue to have specific provisions added for not-for-profit and public sector entities which may not always be compliant with IFRS.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Some are. Subsidiaries of foreign companies that are incorporated in Australia are subject to the same rules as local companies. Foreign companies listed on the ASX may be able to file the same financial statements as they do in their place of origin, regardless of whether they are prepared in accordance with IFRS. However, the Australian regulator may require additional information (including IFRS compliant financial reports) if it is of the opinion that the documents filed do not sufficiently disclose the company's financial position.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for most consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements. IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Australia currently has a differential reporting regime where the extent of compliance with accounting standards (i.e., IFRS) depends on whether an entity is considered to be a reporting entity or not, and whether the entity is publicly accountable as defined in IFRS for SMEs.

Only reporting entities that have public accountability must comply with all aspects of all applicable IFRS. Since June 2010, reporting entities that do not have public accountability can elect to apply a new reduced disclosure framework which combines the recognition and measurement requirements of full IFRS with disclosures that are based on IFRS for SMEs.

Non-reporting entities that are required to prepare financial reports under the Corporations Act must also comply with all recognition and measurement aspects of full IFRS, but have further freedom in selecting which disclosures are relevant for the users of their financial reports. Other non-reporting entities (e.g., trusts or partnerships) do not need comply with any of the accounting standards.

An entity is a reporting entity if it is reasonable to expect that there are users which would be dependent on general purpose financial reports for information which will be useful to them for making and evaluating decisions about the allocation of scarce resources. Whether an entity is a reporting entity depends on factors such as the level of separation of management and ownership, economic or political importance and financial characteristics such as size and indebtedness.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally. See above.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable

Other expected changes

The AASB is currently undertaking research on the application of the 'reporting entity concept' to establish whether the concept should be retained in its present form or whether all entities that are required to lodge financial statements with a regulator should be deemed to be reporting entities. The AASB decided not to adopt IFRS for SMEs at this stage, but may reconsider this decision at a future point in time.

Other useful websites

Local standard setter (Australian Accounting Standards Board)

<http://www.aasb.gov.au>

Local regulator (Australian Securities and Investments Commission)

<http://www.asic.gov.au>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Independent. Taxable profit is determined in accordance with a specific set of tax rules with little or no direct reliance on the legal entity statutory accounts. However, in the case of certain financial arrangements, entities can elect to align tax and accounting outcomes on those arrangements.

Comments on tax regime

Taxable profits are based on the tax law although IFRS may impact some determinations, where values are based on accounting standards.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

New Caledonia

Local stock exchange

AMF CAC 40 and SBF 120

<http://www.amf-france.org/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted by the EU

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

Yes. The European Union has granted equivalence in relation to certain third country GAAPs under the Prospectus and Transparency Directives, granting issuers using US, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Canadian, and Indian GAAP a permanent (US, Japan) or temporary (China, Korea, Canada, India) exemption from having to file IFRS financial statements, as long as the overseas parent whose subsidiary is listed on an EU exchange uses and publishes financial statements under one of the GAAPs mentioned above.

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are prohibited.

Version of IFRS

Not applicable

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

IFRS is required for consolidated financial statements of listed companies. IFRS is permitted for consolidated financial statements of private companies.

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

The local standard setting body has not announced any adoption or convergence plans to IFRS for SMEs.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent: Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The local tax authorities have not announced any adoption or convergence plans of tax reporting to IFRS or IFRS for SMEs.

New Zealand

Local stock exchange

NZX Limited

<http://www.nzx.com/>

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and standalone/separate financial statements

Version of IFRS

IFRS as adopted locally.

All listed entities are required to report under accounting standards that are fully converged with IFRS as issued by the ISAB. There are also several New Zealand domestic standards that specify requirements in addition to those contained in international standards.

Domestic standards are developed only where there is a gap in international standards, (and not to replace an international standard) or to specify disclosures that are additional to those contained in international standards. There are currently three New Zealand standards for summary financial statements, prospective financial statements and a separate standard that contains a small number of New Zealand specific disclosure requirements (in addition to IFRS). There are also detailed Appendices to the New Zealand equivalent to IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* specifying requirements for life insurance and general insurance. These domestic standards reflect local legislative requirements.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

New Zealand equivalents to IFRS ("NZ IFRS") is required for some companies and IFRS for SMEs is prohibited.

Version of IFRS

For-profit entities

All publicly accountable for-profit entities are required to prepare financial statements under accounting standards that are fully converged with IFRS as issued by the IASB, supplemented by New Zealand domestic standards that are used to specify requirements that are additional to those contained in international standards (NZ IFRS). This is considered Tier 1 in the for-profit accounting standards framework.

Other for-profit entities that have legislative reporting requirements are able to report under NZ IFRS but with significant disclosure concessions. The so-called NZ-IFRS Reduced Disclosure Regime (“RDR”) (or Tier 2 for-profit accounting standards) is converged with Australia and contains disclosure concessions only (presentation, recognition and measurement are the same as ‘pure’ IFRS).

New Zealand has not adopted IFRS for SMEs and is not planning to do so.

Public benefit entities (“PBEs”)

PBEs are currently required to report under “NZ IFRS for PBEs.” This is NZ IFRS with a series of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure concessions available. For periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 (no early adoption available), Public Sector (“PS”) PBEs will be required to move to the new IPSAS-based NZ PS PBE Standards. The new PBE Standards are based on IPSAS with minor modifications mainly to terminology and application guidance. There are also several New Zealand domestic PBE Standards specifying additional requirements where there is a gap in IPSAS. For periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015 (early adoption allowed) Not-for-Profit (NFP) PBEs will be required to move to the new IPSAS-based NFP PBE Standards. These are not yet finalized but are expected to be finalized later in 2014.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

New Zealand is currently in a transition period prior to adopting a permanent two-tier accounting standards framework for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015 where for-profit entities will report under NZ IFRS (Tier 1) or NZ IFRS RDR (Tier 2).

During the transition period a reduced measurement and disclosure regime (‘differential reporting’) is still available for entities that are:

- not publicly accountable; and
- at balance date all of the owners of the entity are also the members of the entity's governing body or the entity is not large, as defined; and
- the entity or its immediate or ultimate parent has no coercive power to tax, rate or levy to obtain public funds (unless qualifying in the second bullet point above by virtue of being not large).

Simplified financial reporting (application of New Zealand financial reporting standards that were in place prior to the adoption of NZ IFRS), also called “NZ Old GAAP”, is also available during the transition period for companies which:

- were applying NZ Old GAAP at June 30, 2011 or was established on or after July 1, 2011; and
- are not publicly accountable; and

-
- are not required by the New Zealand Financial Reporting Act 1993 to file financial statements with the Registrar of Companies; and
 - are not large, as defined.

For the purposes of determining whether an entity can apply differential reporting or simplified reporting, an entity is large if it exceeds any two of: (a) total revenue of NZ\$20.0 million; (b) total assets of NZ\$10 million; (c) 50 employees.

The differential reporting regime and New Zealand Old GAAP standards will be withdrawn with effect for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015.

Other useful websites

External Reporting Board
<http://www.xrb.govt.nz/>

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts, with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

The Financial Reporting Act 2013 and Financial Reporting (Amendments to Other Enactments) Act 2013 are applicable for periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014. The Financial Reporting Act 2013 repeals and replaces the Financial Reporting Act 1993. Broadly speaking, the new legislation removes statutory reporting requirements for NZ companies or groups with total assets NZ\$60 million or less and total revenue of NZ\$30 million or less. Overseas companies that carry on business in NZ and subsidiaries of overseas companies, or their groups, with total assets of NZ\$20 million or less and total revenue of NZ\$10 million or less will also no longer be required to prepare statutory financial reports. Companies with no statutory reporting requirements will be required to report to the taxing authorities under the Tax Administration (Financial Statements) Order 2014.

Papua New Guinea

Local stock exchange

Port Moresby Securities Exchange (POMSoX)

<http://www.pomsox.com.pg>

Most of the local companies are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange as well.

Rules for listed filings

IFRS required or permitted for listed companies?

Required for consolidated and separate/standalone financial statements of all listed companies.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB.

Are subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges subject to different rules?

No

Rules for statutory filings

Is IFRS or IFRS for SMEs required, permitted or prohibited for statutory filings?

IFRS is required for consolidated and separate/standalone financial statements of all companies.

Exempt companies are not required to file statutory financial statements and are exempted from certain complex standards under IFRS for topics such as Income Taxes and Financial Instruments.

"Exempted companies" are companies that are not foreign owned and meet two of the following criteria: (1) the company's assets don't exceed PGK5 million; (2) the company doesn't have more than 25 shareholders; and (3) the company doesn't have more than 100 employees.

IFRS for SMEs is prohibited for the preparation of statutory financial statements.

Version of IFRS

IFRS as published by the IASB.

In addition to local GAAP statutory financial statements, are there any other regulatory financial statement requirements that permit or require the use of IFRS?

No

IFRS conversion plans

Plans for converging

Not applicable for IFRS

IFRS for SMEs adoption is planned. However, the standard setting body is still to announce a timeframe.

Tax information

Type of tax regime

Quasi-dependent. Taxable profit is principally based on the legal entity statutory accounts with a number of adjustments provided in the tax law.

Plans for IFRS converging as the basis of tax reporting

Not applicable

pwc.com