



Swiss GAAP FER

Accounting and Reporting Recommendations

Disclosure Checklist for Interim Financial Statements

Version 2026



Introduction

In Switzerland, Swiss GAAP FER is a recognised financial reporting standard according to Art. 962 of the Code of Obligations. This checklist allows users to review the completeness of the disclosures in the interim financial statements prepared according to Swiss GAAP FER.

Scope of application

This disclosure checklist covers all requirements on interim financial statements included in Swiss GAAP FER 31 «Complementary Recommendation for listed entities». These requirements are applicable to entities whose equity rights are listed or who are preparing a prospectus for their listing. There is no mandatorily applicable guidance for the preparation of interim financial statements by non-listed entities. In our view, the guidance in FER 31/9-12 is also applicable for interim financial statements prepared by non-listed FER reporters. Therefore, this disclosure checklist is applicable to them as well.

Application

The first column contains the references to the relevant guidance in Swiss GAAP FER. The references are presented as follows: Paragraph 10 in Swiss GAAP FER 31 is referred to as 31/10. In the Y-NA-NM column, the following indications may be entered to each item:

- Y** (yes) The disclosure has been made in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER
- NA** (not applicable) The paragraph does not apply to these interim financial statements.
- NM** (not material) The corresponding disclosure is not material and has therefore been omitted.

The REF column in the right-hand side may be used to refer to the corresponding parts of the consolidated or stand-alone financial statements.

SER Focus

In its Communiqué No.1/2026, SIX Exchange Regulation (SER) announced the areas of focus for the review of 2026 annual and interim financial statements. SER focuses on compliance with the requirements relating to income taxes (FER 11 and FER 31) and the requirements on segment reporting (FER 31).

Users of this disclosure checklist should take note that Swiss GAAP FER 31/12 requires that any facts and circumstances that significantly impact an entity's financial position, cash flows, or results of operation, must be described in the notes to the interim financial statements. We recommend using our disclosure checklists for annual financial statements to ensure all relevant disclosures on those specific facts and circumstances are included in the interim financial statements. All checklists are available on www.pwc.ch.

Completeness and accuracy of this checklist

We made every effort to ensure that all disclosure requirements in this checklist are reflected correctly and completely. However, inaccuracies cannot be completely ruled out. Only the official Swiss GAAP FER recommendations issued by the Foundation for Accounting and Reporting Recommendations are binding. Therefore, before taking critical decisions, we recommend consulting the Swiss GAAP FER publication as well as seeking professional advice. PwC does not accept any liability for damages arising in connection with the use of this checklist.

Interim Financial Statements

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
1	31/10	<p>The interim financial statements include as a minimum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a condensed income statement incl. earnings per share a condensed cash flow statement a condensed statement of changes in equity <p>for the reporting period and the comparative period.</p> <p>A condensed balance sheet as per opening and end of the reporting period is presented.</p> <p>Income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet contain at least all headings and subtotals that were presented in the most recent annual financial statements.</p>				
2	31/12	<p>The notes include following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that these are interim financial statements according to Swiss GAAP FER 31; and that condensations in presentation and disclosures compared to annual financial statements are therefore permitted. 				
3	31/12	Changes in accounting policies and resulting effects are disclosed and explained.				
4	31/12	Corrections of errors in previous financial statements (restatement) and resulting effects are disclosed and explained.				
5	31/12	<p>Factors that have had a significant impact on the financial position, the cash flows, and the results of operations of the entity during the reporting or the comparative period are explained.</p> <p>Note: <i>The standard mentions changes in the scope of consolidation, liquidity constraints, and impairments as examples for such factors. Our publication ‘Interim Financial Reporting according to Swiss GAAP FER’ includes additional examples of factors to consider, such as discontinued operations. Regarding changes in the scope of consolidation, we recommend our publication ‘Swiss GAAP FER 30 – Consolidated Financial Statements’.</i></p>				
6	31/12 SER Focus	<p>Segment revenues and segment results according to the segment reporting used at the senior management level are disclosed.</p> <p>Note: <i>In well-founded cases, the disclosure of segment results do not need to be disclosed. Possible reasons for this may be: competitive disadvantage compared with non-listed or larger listed competitors, client, or suppliers.</i></p>				
7	31/12 SER Focus	If segment results are not disclosed, the respective reasons are described in the notes.				

No.	Swiss GAAP FER	Regulation	Y	NA	NM	REF
8	31/12	<p>Extraordinary income or expense disclosed.</p> <p>Note: <i>The SER clarified in its Circular No. 2 that to qualify as extraordinary as per Swiss GAAP FER 3/22, expenses and income must arise extremely rarely and must not have been predictable. These requirements need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis in relation to the reporting entity. For the criterion “extremely rare”, the period since the last comparable event can be assessed as an indication of fulfilment of the criterion. The criterion “not predictable” refers to the trigger event and not to the time of the booking entry. A low probability of occurrence of the trigger event (e.g. less than 50%) or the fact that an event was not included in the budget does not necessarily mean that the event was “not predictable”. Furthermore, a decision taken by the organisation can only qualify as “not predictable” in rare circumstances where a recognisable causality exists between a non-predictable external event and the decision that causes the extraordinary recognition of expenses/income. It is important that the period between the external event and the decision is not unreasonably long in relation to the nature of the event.</i></p>				
9	31/12	<p>Seasonality of income and expense is explained and, if possible, the impact on the financial statements is quantified.</p>				
10	31/12	<p>Significant events after the interim reporting date are explained.</p>				

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