

ITC 2024:

FINANCIAL REPORTING PRINCIPLES OF EXAMINATION (EXAMINABLE PRONOUNCEMENTS)

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Currently, the Financial Reporting syllabus is detailed in the Principles of Examination and reflected in 1) an 'FAQs' document and 2) the related Excel spreadsheet, both originally published in 2017/2018. Moving forward, the intention is to combine these two documents and append these two documents to the 2021 Competency Framework¹.
2. The below combines these two documents as published in 2017/2018 in one document and has been updated predominantly for:
 - Changes in the examinability of IFRS Accounting Standards and topics following deliberations and outreach on the CA2025 Project
 - The terminology following the formation of the International Sustainability Standards Board
3. This document retains the terminology relating to "core" and "awareness". We envisage a further project to consider aligning the terms "core" and "awareness" with the proficiency levels set out in the 2021 Competency Framework.

2024 ITC Financial Reporting Principles of Examination:

This remains unchanged from the syllabus for the 2023 ITC.

In addition, please note that during the year, a query was received in relation to changes in ownership in a group situation and share issues. The request was specifically which of the following scenarios (if any) were applicable to the ITC syllabus:

All share issues and share buy-backs are excluded.

1. Rights issues and share buy-backs are excluded but other share issues are included.
2. Rights issues and share buy-backs are excluded but other share issues are included unless they lead to a change of control.
3. Rights issues and share buy-backs are excluded only if the result in a change in control. Other share issues are included.
4. All share issues and buy-backs are included unless they lead to a change in control in which case they are excluded.

For the 2024 ITC, ITC Examco has confirmed view 2 above. But this is subject to section 7.5 in This document, where all other changes in a degree of ownership are at an awareness level, except the 4 scenarios listed in section 7.5.1 which are core.

1. Prepare, analyse and evaluate general purpose financial statements.

- 1.1. The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the 'Conceptual Framework') describes the objective of, and the concepts for, general purpose financial reporting. On this basis, knowledge of the Conceptual Framework underpins the preparation, analysis and evaluation of general purpose financial statements.
- 1.2. Presentation and disclosure are pervasive topics. In some instances, the objective of an IFRS

¹ Being the outcome of the CA2025 Project

Accounting Standard deals only with presentation and disclosure relating to specific concepts and topics, for example IFRS 7 and IFRS 12. In other instances, presentation and disclosure is dealt within the relevant IFRS Accounting Standard that deals with the relevant concept and topic.

- 1.3. Candidates are expected to be able to prepare general purpose financial statements (including extracts thereof) and note disclosures. Notwithstanding this, topics that relate to economic phenomena that may be reported on are included in the IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus at various proficiency levels as explained in section 2 below. Then, the detailed IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus is outlined in section 9 below.
- 1.4. As it relates to presentation and disclosure specifically that are pervasive, the following IFRS Accounting Standards that deal specifically with presentation and disclosure, are included in the syllabus at core level:

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures

- 1.5. The inclusion of presentation and disclosure in the syllabus follows the underlying concept and topic to which it relates.

2. Defining the IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus

- 2.1. The detailed IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus was initially drafted after the syllabus overload task group completed its work in 2017 and has been amended for changes in the examinability of IFRS Accounting Standards and topics that arose from deliberations and outreach as part of the CA2025 Project.
- 2.2. The syllabus should be read in conjunction with the proficiency levels and knowledge lists detailed in the 2019 version of the current Competency Framework and provides detail about the extent to which students should be able to account for and report for economic phenomena dealt with by specific IFRS Accounting Standards so as to achieve 1. above.
- 2.3. The updated syllabus relates to concepts and topics that will be examined in the Initial Test of Competence, with effect from January 2023. The syllabus establishes the principles of examination of IFRS Accounting Standards for the ITC.
- 2.4. The ITC syllabus sets the minimum expectations for teaching financial reporting topics. Whilst this may inform each university's decision about its syllabus and curriculum, this does not imply that a university's syllabus decision should automatically be the same as the ITC principles of examination. A university's curriculum is based on achieving the objectives of its education philosophy over the accredited undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.
- 2.5. In principle, the syllabus includes knowledge of concepts and topics that are:
 - Based on a significant conceptual underpinning/foundation of current financial accounting/reporting² (i.e. based on identification, recognition, measurement and presentation and disclosure of elements); or
 - Prevalent³ i.e. issues and industries that that would be commonly encountered in practice in the course of an entry-level Chartered Accountant's work in South Africa. The emphasis is on issues that are of a more general nature.

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- 2 If an issue is conceptual, it is not necessarily automatically included in the syllabus as the issue may not be prevalent and/ or the issue may be covered sufficiently elsewhere. For example, defined benefit plan liabilities follow liability concepts but they are not prevalent in South Africa and liability principles are adequately covered in IAS 37. The principle applied is that in some instances even though an item follows a conceptual underpinning, we may still exclude if the concept is adequately covered elsewhere and the outcome can be demonstrated via a simpler mechanism.
- 3 Standards that deal with concepts that are unique to specific industries are excluded (for example, IFRS 17 InsuranceContracts). However, this does not mean that common accounting issues that are core to the syllabus could not be examined in a specific context or industry.

In applying the above, where relevant, consideration is also given to not examining candidates on accounting for transactions and balances that candidates would not understand based on their knowledge from other subjects or would not be assessed on in other subjects. Other considerations are whether the syllabus duplicates principles, that there is an application of cost versus benefit and that there is not undue complexity.

2.6 Knowledge of the concepts and topics is included at:

- a 'core' level, or
- an 'awareness' level.

The difference between 'core' and 'awareness' is based on the depth of knowledge required.⁴

Having identified the concepts and topics that are included in the syllabus and specifically identified those concepts and topics that are included at an 'awareness' level, the level and depth of the teaching that is required is an area where academics will need to apply judgement and taking cognisance of the overall objectives in 1 above.

The Levels of Proficiency as outlined in the Competency Framework is a useful guide to distinguish between 'core' (aligned with Level X) and 'awareness' (aligned with Levels A and I).

So for example, the scope of all IFRSs is included at an 'awareness' level. In this context, an awareness of the scope of each IFRS (including IFRSs that are excluded from the syllabus) is akin to the Proficiency Level A.

2.7 If a concept and topic is not included in the syllabus, that concept and topic will not be examined in the ITC (see 3 below).

2.8 The draft working document was based on paragraph references. This allowed the task group and academics to compile a detailed list so that they could identify gaps, inadvertent inclusions and/or default to inclusions as in previous examinable pronouncements and a mechanism to debate including or excluding topics or subsections.

2.9 The final version is based on concepts and topics. It is a list of concepts and topics that are included or excluded and is intended for academics, not students, as a helpful checklist in presenting concepts and topics.

2.10 Consistency is applied. That is to say that if a concept and topic is at an 'awareness' level or is excluded from the syllabus in a particular IFRS, the principle of 'awareness' or exclusion applies to all other IFRSs where that concept and topic may be referred to. For example, applying the revaluation model to depreciable assets that are items of PPE is excluded from the syllabus. Thus, recognising impairment losses in OCI for depreciable assets in accordance with IAS36 is excluded.

2.11 Diagrammatically, the syllabus is presented as follows:

⁴ Topics and concepts that are included at an 'awareness' level are examinable in the ITC and been specifically included as they are critical for entry level CAs to know about even though they may refer the detailed accounting to someone else.

- 4.1 The SICs and IFRICs follow the IFRS Accounting Standard that they relate to. See the consistency principle in 2.10.
- 4.2 Circulars and FRPs are excluded from the syllabus as they do not appear in the Handbooks.

5. Basis for Conclusions ('BCs')

- 5.1 The BCs do not form part of the syllabus, but some may be a useful reference point for academics to bring to students' attention.

6. IAS 12, Income Taxes

- 6.1. Within the IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus the focus is on deferred tax, which is a pervasive topic.
- 6.2. The deferred tax treatment of assets and liabilities is included in the syllabus on the same basis as the underlying assets and liabilities.
- 6.3. In instances, where the tax treatment is included in the tax syllabus – candidates are required to apply their tax knowledge in accordance with that syllabus.
- 6.4. In instances, where the tax treatment is excluded from the tax syllabus – candidates will be required to either ignore tax or apply a hypothetical tax treatment that is provided to them.

7. Group contexts

- 7.1. There are IFRS Accounting Standards that provide guidance on specific economic events. Therefore, in certain instances the syllabus includes or excludes specific transactions.
- 7.2. The IFRS Accounting Standards that deal with group accounting include guidance on changes in ownership.
- 7.3. There is a wealth of educational material currently in the public domain that is devoted to group accounting. Consequently, ITC Examco provided some additional guidance on this topic.
- 7.4. The IFRS Accounting Standards also do not specifically address the treatment of rights issues and share buybacks in a group context. At the time of developing the principles of examination to reduce syllabus overload, the task group concluded that it was unlikely that a parent would allow itself to lose control as a result of a rights issue or share buyback by the subsidiary. ITC Examco has excluded rights issues and share buybacks in a group accounting context on this basis as well as because the issues are not pervasive.
- 7.5. All changes in the ownership (and percentage interests) within a group (other than those excluded in 7.4 - those resulting from rights issues and share buybacks) are included at an awareness level, except:
 - 7.5.1 for the following which are included as core:
 - a) A parent obtains control by acquiring a subsidiary (excluding through rights issue or share buyback – see 7.4 above) having had no interest previously or the parent obtains control over an existing financial asset that was previously accounted for in accordance with IFRS9, Financial Instruments.

- b) A parent loses control over a subsidiary (excluding through rights issue or share buyback – see 7.4 above) resulting in no retained interest or a retained interest that is accounted for as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS9.
- c) An investor obtains significant influence or joint control (to be accounted for as a joint venture) over an investee in which the investor previously had no interest, or the investee obtains significant influence or joint control (to be accounted for as a joint venture) over an existing financial asset that was previously accounted for in accordance with IFRS9.
- d) A parent retains control (excluding through rights issue or share buyback – see 7.4 above).

7.5.2 for those specifically excluded in the detailed syllabus (see 9. below).

8. Reviewing IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus

- 8.1 The 2019 ITC syllabus was the baseline, being the first year of implementing the principles of examination.
- 8.2 The IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus may be reviewed in accordance with the review principles that apply to the Competency Framework. Amendments could arise to clarify:
 - a) The version of a standard that is examinable, where there are changes to existing IFRSs.
 - b) Implementation of new IFRS Accounting Standards.
 - c) Changes relating to inclusions and exclusions, based on developments in practice.
 - d) Changes that arise from the implementation of the 2021 Competency Framework.
 - e) Changes that may be required to align with changes to the 2021 Competency Framework.
- 8.3 As it relates to the versions of the IFRS Accounting Standards that are examinable in the ITC, to strike a balance between aligning with the publication of the 'Red' annotated version of the IFRS Handbooks and allowing sufficient time for implementation within the curriculum, the general principle is that the IFRS Accounting Standards that are issued at 1 January and 24 months prior to the first sitting of the ITC that it could be examined, shall be examinable at both sittings of that ITC. So, for example, for the 2024 ITC, IFRS Accounting Standards issued at 1 January 2022 apply.

9. IFRS Accounting Standards syllabus

Financial Accounting/Reporting Syllabus			
IFRS/Topic:	Review of pervasive issues		
Standard	Level	Reason	Description
IFRS 1	Excluded		Not core - limited application
			First-time adoption not an issue in SA
IFRS 8	Excluded		Only applicable to listed entities
IFRS 13	Core***	Prevalent	To the extent that it provides guidance on fair value measurement relating to items that are included in the syllabus. Exclude para 48 to 56 relating to offsetting positions.
IAS 1	Core *	Prevalent	To the extent that supports the presentation and disclosures relating to transactions/IFRS/Topic in the syllabus.
IAS 7	Core ***	Prevalent	To the extent that supports presenting cash flows relating to other IFRS/Topic that are included in syllabus. Treatment of foreign operations at a awareness only
IAS 8	Core *	Prevalent	To the extent that establishes principles for changes in policies and estimates and correction of errors and related disclosures for IFRSs/Topics that are included in syllabus.
IAS 10	Core *	Prevalent	To the extent that provides additional presentation and disclosures relating to IFRS/Topic that are included in syllabus.
IAS 12	Core ***	Prevalent	Conceptual underpinning - follows recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure pathway. 38 to 45 relating to group temporary differences is excluded.
IAS 21	Core ***	Prevalent	To the extent that is linked to transactions/IFRS/Topic that are included in the syllabus. See also Groups - Foreign Operations. Exclude hyperinflation and changes in functional currency.
IAS 24	Core *	Prevalent	To the extent that important in providing additional disclosures relating to other transactions/IFRSs/Topics that are included in syllabus.
IAS 29	Excluded		Not conceptual/prevalent
			Limited application
IAS 33	Excluded		Not conceptual/prevalent
			Limited application - listed entity specific
IAS 34	Excluded		Not conceptual/prevalent
			Limited application - listed entity specific
On the understanding that support IFRS/Topic/transactions that are included in syllabus (*)			
Some exclusions (**)			

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 3	
	Level	Description
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts. Then, all core, except for:		
Scope	Awareness	
Investment entities	Excluded	Investment entities exemption.
Common control	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent.
Identifying a business combination	Awareness	
Identifying the acquirer	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent. We would expect the acquirer to be clear in an ITC scenario.
Pre-existing relationships	Excluded	Complex
Reacquired rights	Excluded	Complex
Mutual entities	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent- deals with special considerations for mutual entities.
Share-based payment awards (replaced or of the acquiree)	Excluded	Not prevalent- deals with replacement of share-based payment awards.
Reverse acquisitions	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent.
Put options to NCI	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent and too complex.

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 10	
	Level	Comments
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts. Then, all core, except for:		
Scope	Awareness	
Investment entities	Excluded	
Delegated power	Excluded	
Principle/agent considerations	Excluded	
Control of specified assets	Excluded	
Share buy-backs and rights issues	See 7. Above	
Vertical groups	Awareness	
Subsidiaries acquired with a view to resale	Excluded	
Subsidiaries classified as held for sale or distribution	Excluded	

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 11
	Level
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts. Then, all core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness
Joint operation accounting	Excluded
Separate financial statements fair value option	Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 27
	Level
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts. Then, all core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness
Investment entity	Excluded
Fair value in the separates	Excluded
Equity method in the separates	Excluded
Group reorganisations	Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 28	
	Level	Description
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts. Then, all core, except for:		
Scope	Awareness	
Venture capital/mutual fund exemption	Excluded	Venture capital/mutual fund exemption.
Classification as held for sale	Excluded	Not conceptual/prevalent.
Changes in interests in associate (but still an associate)	Excluded	
Investment entities	Excluded	
Separate financial statements fair value option	Excluded	

IFRS/Topic:	Foreign operations
	Level
Read together with note 7 above on Group contexts, as well as related standards above.	
Hyperinflation	Excluded
Changes in functional currency	Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 2, 16, 38, 40, 23			
		Level	Excluded	
Conceptual key asset standards - all core				
Except for: Scope		Awareness		
Guidance provided on specific issues is as indicated	Selecting accounting policies - cost / revaluation / fair value model	Core		
	Changes in estimates with useful lives, residual values etc.	Core		
	Transfers between classes of assets	Awareness		
	Revaluations	Non-depreciable assets	Core	
		Depreciable assets		✓
	Fair value adjustments	Investment property	Core	
	Impairment		Core	
	Bearer plants		Awareness	
	Linked payments (IAS 40.32A - C)			✓
	Fair value adjustments with operating lease straight lining - double counting issue (IAS 40.50)		Core	
	Compensation for impairment (insurance)		Core	
Classification: What is inventory vs PPE vs investment property vs intangibles		Core		
Except for: IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	Whole standard at awareness where students know that borrowing costs can in principle be capitalised. No different to any other cost that is capitalised on initial measurement under IAS 16, 2, 40, 38. It does not seem to be a core issue to be able to calculate borrowing costs extensively.	Awareness		

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 36
	Level
All core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness
Impairment on revalued depreciable assets recognised in OCI	Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 5
	Level
All core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness
Disposal groups no longer classified as held for sale or distribution (individual assets withdrawn from the disposal group held for sale are included at core).	Awareness

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 19
	Level
All core, except	
Scope	Awareness
Post-employment benefits:	
• multi-employer plans	Excluded
• defined plans that share risks between entities under common control	Excluded
• state plans	Excluded
• insured plans	Excluded
Recognition and measurement	
• defined benefit plans	Excluded
Other long-term employee benefits (para. 153 - 158)	Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 20
	Level
All excluded except for:	
Scope	Awareness

IFRS/Topic:	IAS 37
	Level
All core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 15		
	Core		
All core, except			
Scope			Awareness
Step 1	Contracts - identification and combination		Awareness
	Modifications		Awareness
Step 5	When / how is PO satisfied - recognition	Licensing	Excluded
Detailed construction contracts			Excluded

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 16
	Level
All core, except for:	
Scope	Awareness
Lessee:	
Subsequent measurement:	
Lease modifications	Awareness
Lessor:	
Manufacturer or dealer lessor	Awareness
Lease modifications	Awareness
Sale and leaseback	Awareness

IFRS/Topic:	Financial instruments (IAS 32, IFRS 9)		
Description	Level	Reason	Notes / reference
In reducing syllabus overload (specifically in IFRS 9), contextualisation in question scenarios can play an important role.			
Most of the principles in IFRS 9 are core (conceptual/prevalent), however the nature/terms of certain instruments are highly complex and possibly not appropriate to examine at the level of entry into the training contract.			
Scope (IAS 32, IFRS 9, IFRS 7)	Awareness	The scope of all standards is at a Awareness.	This includes the "own use" exemption (IAS 32 par. 8 & IFRS 9 par. 2.4). It is important that candidates understand what financial instruments are, which ones are within the scope of IAS 32 / IFRS 9 / IFRS 7 (and their interaction) and which ones are within the scope of other standards. E.g., a finance lease meets the definition of a financial asset/liability (IAS 32) but is not classified and measured in accordance with IFRS 9, however the impairment and derecognition requirements of IFRS 9 applies, as well as the disclosures of IFRS 7.
Definitions (IAS 32, IFRS 9, IFRS 7)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POCI (purchased or originated credit-impaired) financial assets 	Excluded	Cost vs benefit	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All definitions relating to hedge accounting 	Excluded	Specialised; cost vs benefit; entry-level CAs	What is more important for practice, is to understand risk management and the business side of hedge management, as opposed to the accounting entries. Important though: in Financial Reporting candidates should still be able to account for derivatives (e.g., FECs) but not do hedge accounting in compliance with IFRS 9 Chapter 6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other definitions 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
Presentation (IAS 32)			
Basic classification (apply definitions & consider substance over form)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation (par. 16A - 16F & 22A) 	Excluded	Rules; cost vs benefit?	

IFRS/Topic:	Financial instruments (IAS 32, IFRS 9)		
Description	Level	Reason	Notes / reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound financial instruments 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	Vanilla type. Modifications – are at awareness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts (options) on own equity instruments 	Excluded		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury shares 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest, dividends, losses and gains (presentation in SPLOCI follows SFP classification) 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offsetting a financial asset and financial liability 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
Initial recognition (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
Derecognition of financial liabilities (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except for: Exchange of debt instruments (IFRS 9 par. 3.3.2 & B3.3.6) 	Awareness		
Derecognition of financial assets: contractual rights expire (but excluding an assessment of applying the requirements to a part or a whole: see excluded below) (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	Allows us to teach concept of derecognition.
Derecognition of financial assets: transfers / continued involvement and applying the requirements to a part or a whole (IFRS 9)	Excluded	Cost vs benefit	-
Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (measurement categories) (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	Financial liabilities, measured at FVTPL with own credit adjustments in OCI are included at a awareness.
Embedded derivatives (only pertains to liabilities) (IFRS 9)	Excluded	Specialised; cost vs benefit	
Hybrid instrument where the host is not a financial instrument (IFRS 9)	Excluded	Specialised; cost vs benefit	
Initial measurement (IFRS 9) (link to IFRS 13)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	Core in the sense that it is an important measurement <u>principle</u> in IFRS 9. The actual measurement is in IFRS 13 (level indicated elsewhere).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First-day gains and losses 	Awareness		Simple scenario where cash proceeds differ from initial fair value: usually take to Profit or Loss.
Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (incl. amortised cost measurement & accounting for derivatives) (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	

IFRS/Topic:	Financial instruments (IAS 32, IFRS 9)		
Description	Level	Reason	Notes / reference
Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets (trade date and settlement date accounting) (IFRS 9)	Excluded	As most entities do trade date in practice	
Financial guarantee contracts	Excluded	Specialised	
Loan commitments	Excluded	Specialised	
Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments (IFRIC 19)	Core	Consistent with derecognition level	
Modifications	Awareness		
Write off	Awareness		Actual write off as opposed to impairment allowance.
Impairment (IFRS 9):			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the General vs Simplified Model for debtors & leases 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how to develop a provision matrix 	Core	Prevalent	Universities could consider teaching this in Financial Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand staging (i.e., move stage 1-2-3 and back) and rebuttable presumptions (30 days and low credit risk) 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the requirements of Interest Recognition for Stage 3 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to calculate impairment losses when underlying assumptions are given (e.g., IE12) 	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	Not required to develop underlying inputs like PD, EAD, LGD and not required to apply for complex entities like banks, specialised vehicle finance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify when significant increase in credit risk or when credit impaired 	Awareness		
Purchased and originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets	Excluded		
Reclassifications (IFRS 9)	Awareness		
Gains and losses (presentation follows measurement categories/classification) (IFRS 9)	Core	Conceptual / prevalent	
Hedge accounting (IFRS 9) (and all aspects related thereto in IFRS 9).	Excluded	Specialised; cost vs benefit	See note above.
AG and IE in the 2 standards, except for specific exclusions below			AG levels follow related levels in the main body of the standards.

IFRS/Topic:	Financial instruments (IAS 32, IFRS 9)		
Description	Level	Reason	Notes / reference
AG items excluded: certain aspects of Contractual cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI criterion) -			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anything pertaining to negative or inverse interest rates 	Excluded	Specialised	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B4.1.20 - B4.1.26 Contractually linked instruments 	Excluded	Specialised	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B5.4.2 Commitment fees 	Excluded	Specialised	Because loan commitments are excluded.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B5.4.3/4 Monthly fees 	Excluded	Specialised	Due to complexity in practice.

IFRS/Topic:	IFRS 2	
All core, except for:		
Scope	Awareness	
Measurement of fair value of options	Awareness	
Treatment of a reload feature	Excluded	
If fair value cannot be determined (intrinsic value method)	Excluded	
Modifications	Awareness	
SBP transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations	Awareness	Net settlement after PAYE withheld.
SBP transactions with cash alternatives where counterparty has the choice of settlement	Awareness	Compound concept already addressed in IAS 32.
Replacement awards (IFRS 3)	Excluded	