Illustrative examples

These examples, which were prepared by the IASC staff but were not approved by the IASC Board, accompany, but are not part of, IAS 41. They have been updated to take account of the changes made by IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2007) and Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2008.

- A1 Example 1 illustrates how the disclosure requirements of this Standard might be put into practice for a dairy farming entity. This Standard encourages the separation of the change in fair value less costs to sell of an entity's biological assets into physical change and price change. That separation is reflected in Example 1. Example 2 illustrates how to separate physical change and price change.
- A2 The financial statements in Example 1 do not conform to all of the disclosure and presentation requirements of other Standards. Other approaches to presentation and disclosure may also be appropriate.

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Example 1 XYZ Dairy Ltd

Total equity

Total current liabilities

Total equity and liabilities

Current liabilitiesTrade and other payables

Statement of financial position XYZ Dairy Ltd Notes 31 December 31 December Statement of financial position 20X1 20X0 **ASSETS** Non-current assets $\hbox{Dairy livestock}-\hbox{immature}^{(a)}$ 52,060 47,730 Dairy livestock - mature(a) 372,990 411,840 Subtotal - biological assets 425,050 3 459,570 Property, plant and equipment 1,462,650 1,409,800 Total non-current assets 1,887,700 1,869,370 **Current assets** Inventories 82,950 70,650 Trade and other receivables 88,000 65,000 Cash 10,000 10,000 **Total current assets** 180,950 145,650 **Total assets** 2,068,650 2,015,020 **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity** Issued capital 1,000,000 1,000,000 Retained earnings 902,828 865,000

1,902,828

165,822

165,822

2,068,650

1,865,000

150,020

150,020

2,015,020

⁽a) An entity is encouraged, but not required, to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate. An entity discloses the basis for making any such distinctions.

Statement of comprehensive income²²

XYZ Dairy Ltd Statement of comprehensive income	•	Notes	Year ended 31 December 20X1
Fair value of milk produced			518,240
Gains arising from changes in fair value	e less costs to sell of	of	
dairy livestock		3	39,930
			558,170
Inventories used			(137,523)
Staff costs			(127,283)
Depreciation expense			(15,250)
Other operating expenses			(197,092)
			(477,148)
Profit from operations			81,022
Income tax expense			(43,194)
Profit/comprehensive income for the	year		37,828
Statement of changes in equ	uity		
XYZ Dairy Ltd			Year ended
Statement of changes in equity			31 December
			20X1
	Share	Retained	Total
	capital	earnings	
Balance at 1 January 20X1	1,000,000	865,000	1,865,000
Profit/comprehensive income for the year		37,828	37,828
Balance at 31 December 20X1	1,000,000	902,828	1,902,828

This statement of comprehensive income presents an analysis of expenses using a classification based on the nature of expenses. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requires that an entity present, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, an analysis of expenses using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or their function within the entity. IAS 1 encourages presentation of an analysis of expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Statement of cash flows²³

XYZ Dairy Ltd Statement of cash flows	Notes	Year ended 31 December
		20X1
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from sales of milk		498,027
Cash receipts from sales of livestock		97,913
Cash paid for supplies and to employees		(460,831)
Cash paid for purchases of livestock		(23,815)
		111,294
Income taxes paid		(43,194)
Net cash from operating activities		68,100
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(68,100)
Net cash used in investing activities		(68,100)
Net increase in cash		0
Cash at beginning of the year		10,000
Cash at end of the year		10,000

²³ This statement of cash flows reports cash flows from operating activities using the direct method. IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows requires that an entity report cash flows from operating activities using either the direct method or the indirect method. IAS 7 encourages use of the direct method.

Notes

1 Operations and principal activities

XYZ Dairy Ltd ('the Company') is engaged in milk production for supply to various customers. At 31 December 20X1, the Company held 419 cows able to produce milk (mature assets) and 137 heifers being raised to produce milk in the future (immature assets). The Company produced 157,584kg of milk with a fair value less costs to sell of 518,240 (at the time of milking) in the year ended 31 December 20X1.

2 Accounting policies

Livestock and milk

Livestock are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of livestock is based on quoted prices of livestock of similar age, breed, and genetic merit in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the livestock. Milk is initially measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the time of milking. The fair value of milk is based on quoted prices in the local area in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the milk.

3 Biological assets

Reconciliation of carrying amounts of dairy livestock	20X1
Carrying amount at 1 January 20X1	459,570
Increases due to purchases	26,250
Gain arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell	
attributable to physical changes(a)	15,350
Gain arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell	
attributable to price changes ^(a)	24,580
Decreases due to sales	(100,700)
Carrying amount at 31 December 20X1	425,050

⁽a) Separating the increase in fair value less costs to sell between the portion attributable to physical changes and the portion attributable to price changes is encouraged but not required by this Standard.

4 Financial risk management strategies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in milk prices. The Company does not anticipate that milk prices will decline significantly in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not entered into derivative or other contracts to manage the risk of a decline in milk prices. The Company reviews its outlook for milk prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Example 2 Physical change and price change

The following example illustrates how to separate physical change and price change. Separating the change in fair value less costs to sell between the portion attributable to physical changes and the portion attributable to price changes is encouraged but not required by this Standard.

A herd of 10 2 year old animals was held at 1 January 20X1. On was purchased on 1 July 20X1 for 108, and one animal was born animals were sold or disposed of during the period. Per-unit fai were as follows:	on 1 July 2	0X1. No		
2 year old animal at 1 January 20X1	100			
Newborn animal at 1 July 20X1	70			
2.5 year old animal at 1 July 20X1	108			
Newborn animal at 31 December 20X1	72			
0.5 year old animal at 31 December 20X1	80			
2 year old animal at 31 December 20X1	105			
2.5 year old animal at 31 December 20X1	111			
3 year old animal at 31 December 20X1	120			
Fair value less costs to sell of herd at 1 January 20X1 (10 \times 100) Purchase on 1 July 20X1 (1 \times 108) Increase in fair value less costs to sell due to price change: 10 \times (105 – 100) 1 \times (111 – 108) 1 \times (72 – 70)	50 3 2	1,000 108		
Increase in fair value less costs to sell due to physical change:				
10 × (120 – 105)	150			
1 × (120 – 111)	9			
1 × (80 – 72)	8			
1 × 70	70	237		
Fair value less costs to sell of herd at 31 December 20X1				
11 × 120	1,320			
1 × 80	80	1,400		