

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This Standard is formulated in accordance with the *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises – Basic Standard* to prescribe the measurement and disclosure of fair value.

Article 2 Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Article 3 This Standard applies when other relevant accounting standards require or permit fair value measurement or disclosure, except for the circumstances listed in Articles 4 and 5 of this Standard.

Article 4 The measurement and disclosure of the following items are governed by other relevant accounting standards:

(一) Measurement and disclosure of other measurement attributes similar to fair value, such as net realisable value prescribed by *ASBE No. 1 – Inventory* and present value of estimated future cash flows prescribed by *ASBE No. 8 – Impairment of Assets*, which are governed by *ASBE No. 1 – Inventory* and *ASBE No. 8 – Impairment of Assets* respectively.

(二) Measurement and disclosure related to share-based payment transactions are governed by *ASBE No. 11 – Share-based Payment*.

(三) Measurement and disclosure related to lease transactions are governed by *ASBE No. 21 – Leases*.

Article 5 The disclosure of the following items is governed by other relevant accounting standards:

(一) Disclosure of assets whose recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less costs of disposal is governed by *ASBE No. 8 – Impairment of Assets*.

(二) Disclosure of plan assets for post-employment benefits measured at fair value is governed by *ASBE No. 9 – Employee Compensation*.

(三) Disclosure of investments of enterprise annuity funds measured at fair value is governed by *ASBE No. 10 – Enterprise Annuity Fund*.

Chapter II Related Assets or Liabilities

Article 6 When an enterprise measures the fair value of a related asset or liability, it shall consider the characteristics of the asset or liability.

Characteristics of a related asset or liability refer to the characteristics that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date, including the condition and location of the asset, and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset.

Article 7 A related asset or liability measured at fair value may be a single asset or liability (such as a financial instrument, a non-financial asset, etc.) or a group of assets, a group of liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities (such as the cash-generating unit prescribed by *ASBE No. 8 – Impairment of Assets*, the business prescribed by *ASBE No. 20 – Business Combinations*, etc.). Whether an enterprise measures the fair value of a related asset or liability individually or as part of a group depends on the unit of account for that asset or liability.

The unit of account is the smallest unit of the related asset or liability that is measured separately or as part of a group. The unit of account for the related asset or liability shall be determined by the other relevant accounting standard that requires or permits fair value measurement, except for the fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to offsetting of market risks or credit risks as prescribed in Chapter X of this Standard.

Chapter III Orderly Transactions and Markets

Article 8 When an enterprise measures the fair value of a related asset or liability, it shall assume that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place in an orderly transaction under current market conditions at the measurement date.

An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period before the measurement

date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities; it is not a forced transaction (e.g., a forced liquidation or distress sale).

Article 9 When an enterprise measures the fair value of a related asset or liability, it shall assume that the orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place in the principal market for the asset or liability. In the absence of a principal market, the enterprise shall assume that the transaction takes place in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal market is the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability.

The most advantageous market is the market that maximizes the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimizes the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs.

Transaction costs are the costs directly attributable to the sale of an asset or the transfer of a liability in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the transaction and would not have been incurred if the decision to sell the asset or transfer the liability had not been made.

Transport costs are the costs that would be incurred to transport the asset from its current location to its principal (or most advantageous) market.

Article 10 When identifying the principal (or most advantageous) market, an enterprise shall consider all information that is reasonably available, but it is not necessary to undertake an exhaustive search of all possible markets.

Normally, the market in which the enterprise normally enters into transactions to sell the asset or transfer the liability is presumed to be the principal (or most advantageous) market.

Article 11 The principal (or most advantageous) market must be a market in which the enterprise has access at the measurement date; the enterprise does not need to be able to actually sell the asset or transfer the liability in that market on that date.

Because different enterprises may have access to different markets, the principal (or most advantageous) market for the same asset or liability might be different for different enterprises.

Article 12 An enterprise shall measure the fair value of a related asset or liability using the price in the principal market. If there is no principal market, the enterprise shall use the price in the most advantageous market.

The enterprise shall not adjust the price for transaction costs. Transaction costs are not a characteristic of the related asset or liability; they are specific to the transaction. Transaction costs do not include transport costs.

The location of the related asset is a characteristic of that asset. If transport costs would be incurred to get the asset from its current location to the principal (or most advantageous) market, the price in the principal (or most advantageous) market shall be adjusted by those transport costs.

Article 13 When there is no observable market providing price information about the sale of an asset or the transfer of a liability at the measurement date, the enterprise shall measure the fair value of the related asset or liability based on the price of a hypothetical transaction at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability, assuming that a transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs.

Chapter IV Market Participants

Article 14 When an enterprise measures the fair value of a related asset or liability, it shall use the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, maximizing the economic benefits available to them. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that are all of the following:

(一) They are independent of each other and are not related parties as described in *ASBE No. 36 - Related Party Disclosures*.

(二) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using

all available information.

(三) They are able and willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

Article 15 In determining market participants, an enterprise shall consider factors such as the nature of the related asset or liability being measured, the principal (or most advantageous) market for that asset or liability, and the market participants with whom the enterprise would transact in that market, to identify market participants generally.

Chapter V Initial Measurement of Fair Value

Article 16 An enterprise shall assess whether the fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price, based on the nature of the transaction and the characteristics of the related asset or liability, etc.

In a transaction in which an enterprise acquires an asset or assumes a liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). Fair value is the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price). The fair value of the related asset or liability at initial recognition is normally equal to the transaction price, but may differ in the following circumstances:

(一) The transaction is between related parties. However, this does not apply if the enterprise has evidence that the related party transaction was entered into on market terms.

(二) The transaction is forced.

(三) The unit of account represented by the transaction price is different from the unit of account for the asset or liability measured at fair value determined in accordance with Article 7 of this Standard.

(四) The market in which the transaction takes place is not the principal (or most advantageous) market for the related asset or liability.

Article 17 If another relevant accounting standard requires or permits an enterprise to measure a related asset or liability at fair value initially, and the transaction price differs from fair value, the enterprise shall recognize the resulting gain or loss in profit or loss, unless that other relevant accounting standard specifies otherwise.

Chapter VI Valuation Techniques

Article 18 An enterprise shall use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Valuation techniques used by an enterprise to measure fair value shall maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used mainly include the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. An enterprise shall use a method consistent with one or more of these valuation techniques. If multiple valuation techniques are used, the enterprise shall consider the reasonableness of the range of values indicated by those results; the fair value measurement is the point within that range that is most representative of fair value under the circumstances.

The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities.

The income approach converts future amounts (e.g., cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted) amount.

The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

Article 19 In applying a valuation technique, an enterprise shall prioritize the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs may be used only when relevant observable inputs are not available or cannot be obtained without undue cost and effort.

Inputs are the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable.

Observable inputs are inputs that are developed using market data, such as publicly available information about actual events or transactions, and that reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Article 20 If an enterprise uses the transaction price as fair value at initial recognition and uses a valuation technique involving unobservable inputs in subsequent fair value measurements, it shall calibrate that valuation technique so that at initial recognition the result of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

When using a valuation technique in subsequent fair value measurements, an enterprise shall ensure that the valuation technique reflects observable market data (e.g., the price for a similar asset or liability) at the measurement date, particularly when unobservable inputs are involved.

Article 21 The valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value shall be applied consistently unless a change in valuation technique or its application results in a measurement that is equally or more representative of fair value in the circumstances. Such a change may be appropriate in the following circumstances, among others:

- (一) New markets develop.
- (二) New information becomes available.
- (三) Information previously used is no longer available.
- (四) Valuation techniques improve.
- (五) Market conditions change.

A change in the valuation technique or its application is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with *ASBE No. 28 - Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates, and Correction of Errors*. The disclosure requirements for such a change are set out in this Standard; additional disclosures required by ASBE 28 for changes in accounting estimates are not required.

Article 22 When using a valuation technique to measure fair value, an enterprise shall select inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider in a transaction for the asset or liability (including, for example, a premium or discount for control or a non-controlling interest, or a premium or discount reflecting the size of an enterprise's holding of an asset or liability relative to the trading volume in the related market), and shall not adjust the inputs for characteristics not present in the unit of account specified in Article 7 of this Standard.

An enterprise shall not make an adjustment to the inputs for a blockage factor (a premium or discount reflecting the size of an enterprise's holding of an asset or liability relative to the trading volume in the market). A blockage factor adjustment is not permitted, even if the market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing the entire holding in the market would affect the price.

Article 23 If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price (e.g., an input from a dealer market), the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. The use of bid prices for asset positions and ask prices for liability positions is permitted.

This Standard does not preclude the use of mid-market pricing or other pricing conventions that are used by market participants as a practical expedient for fair value measurements within a bid-ask spread.

Chapter VII Fair Value Hierarchy

Article 24 An enterprise shall categorize the inputs used in fair value measurements into three levels. The highest priority is given to Level 1 inputs, followed by Level 2 inputs and then Level 3 inputs.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the enterprise can access at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The enterprise shall assess the significance of a particular input based on the characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized is determined based on the inputs to the valuation technique, not the valuation technique itself.

Article 25 A Level 1 input provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available, except in the following circumstances:

(一) An enterprise holds a large number of similar (but not identical) assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value and for which quoted prices are available in an active market, but it is difficult to obtain pricing information for each individual asset or liability at the measurement date. In this case, an enterprise may use a valuation model that does not rely exclusively on quoted prices.

(二) The quoted price does not represent fair value at the measurement date (e.g., a significant event, such as a transaction in a market after the close of the principal market but before the measurement date, occurs which affects fair value).

(三) The circumstance described in Article 34(二) of this Standard.

If an enterprise adjusts the quoted price for a Level 1 input in any of the above circumstances, the resulting fair value measurement is categorized in a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

Article 26 When using Level 2 inputs to measure fair value, an enterprise shall make adjustments to those inputs based on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability. These characteristics include the condition and/or location of the asset, the extent to which inputs relate to items that are comparable to the asset or liability (including factors described in Article 34(二)), and the volume or level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed.

For a related asset or liability with a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 2 inputs include:

(一) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;

(二) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;

(三) Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example: interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals; implied volatilities; and credit spreads;

(四) Market-corroborated inputs. Market-corroborated inputs are inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If an enterprise makes an adjustment to a Level 2 input that is significant to the entire measurement and that adjustment uses a significant unobservable input, the fair value measurement is categorized within Level 3.

Article 27 An enterprise shall use Level 3 inputs (unobservable inputs) only when relevant observable inputs are not available, for example, when there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Unobservable inputs shall reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk (e.g., the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value and the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique).

Article 28 In developing unobservable inputs, an enterprise shall use the best information available in the circumstances, which may include the enterprise's own data, adjusted if necessary. If other market participants would use different data or if the enterprise's data is entity-specific and other market participants do not have the enterprise's characteristics, the enterprise shall adjust its data accordingly.

Chapter VIII Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

Article 29 When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, an enterprise shall take into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Highest and best use is the use of a non-financial asset by market participants that would maximize the value of the asset or the group of assets and liabilities (e.g., a business) within which the asset is used.

Article 30 In determining the highest and best use of a non-financial asset, an enterprise shall consider the following, as appropriate:

(一) Whether the use is legally permissible (i.e., whether a market participant would consider the use legally permissible when pricing the asset, considering any legal restrictions on its use).

(二) Whether the use is physically possible (i.e., whether a market participant would consider the use physically possible when pricing the asset, considering the physical characteristics of the asset).

(三) Whether the use is financially feasible (i.e., whether the use is financially feasible, considering whether the use generates adequate income or cash flows to provide an adequate return on investment, after taking into account the costs of converting the asset to that use, assuming it is legally permissible and physically possible).

Article 31 The highest and best use of a non-financial asset shall be determined from the perspective of market participants.

The highest and best use of a non-financial asset is normally its current use, unless market or other factors suggest that a different use by market participants would maximize the value of the asset.

Article 32 When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, an enterprise shall determine the valuation premise that is appropriate for the highest and best use:

(一) The highest and best use of a non-financial asset might provide maximum value through use in combination with other assets as a group (as installed or otherwise configured for use) or in combination with other assets and liabilities (e.g., a business).

(二) If the highest and best use is to use the asset in combination with other assets or with other assets and liabilities, the fair value of the asset is the price that would be received in a current transaction to sell the asset assuming that the asset would be used with other assets or with other assets and liabilities and that those assets and liabilities (i.e., its complementary assets and the associated liabilities) would be available to market participants. Liabilities associated with the asset and with the group of assets and liabilities include liabilities that fund working capital, but do not include liabilities used to fund assets other than those within the group. The assumption about the highest and best use shall be consistent for all assets in the group.

An enterprise shall determine whether the highest and best use is to use the asset on its own, in combination with other assets, or in combination with other assets and liabilities from the perspective of market participants. However, when measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the enterprise shall assume that the asset is sold in the unit of account specified in Article 7 of this Standard.

Chapter IX Fair Value Measurement of Liabilities and an Enterprise's Own Equity Instruments

Article 33 When measuring the fair value of a liability, an enterprise shall assume that the liability is transferred to a market participant at the measurement date, and that the liability would remain outstanding and the market participant (transferee) would be required to fulfil the obligation.

When measuring the fair value of its own equity instruments, an enterprise shall assume that the equity instrument is transferred to a market participant at the measurement date, and that the equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant (transferee) would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with the instrument.

Article 34 An enterprise shall measure the fair value of a liability or its own equity instrument in accordance with the following principles:

(一) If an identical or similar liability or equity instrument is traded as an asset in an active market, the quoted price in that market for the identical item shall be used.

(二) If no active market exists for the identical item, but an identical or similar liability or equity instrument is traded as an asset, and that price is observable, the enterprise shall measure the fair value of the liability or equity instrument from the perspective of a market participant that holds the identical item as an asset at the measurement date.

If the asset has features that are not applicable to the liability or equity instrument being measured (e.g., the asset may be subject to a restriction on sale that does not apply to the liability, or the asset may not be identical, or the unit of account may differ), the enterprise shall adjust the quoted price of the asset to reflect those features, and use that adjusted price.

(三) If no observable market price is available for an identical or similar liability or equity instrument traded as an asset, and the item is not held by another party as an asset, the enterprise shall measure the fair value of the liability or equity instrument using a valuation technique from the perspective of a market participant that owes the liability or has issued the claim on equity.

Article 35 When measuring the fair value of a liability, an enterprise shall consider the effect of its non-performance risk (including, but not limited to, its own credit risk) and shall assume that the non-performance risk remains the same before and after the transfer of the liability.

Non-performance risk is the risk that an enterprise will not fulfil an obligation.

Article 36 When measuring the fair value of a liability or its own equity instrument, if a restriction preventing the transfer of the item is factored into the input(s) used to measure fair value, the enterprise shall not include a separate input or adjust other inputs for the effect of the restriction.

Article 37 When measuring the fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g., a demand deposit), the fair value shall not be less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

Chapter X Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities with Offsetting Market or Credit Risks

Article 38 An enterprise that manages a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to market risks or credit risks may measure the fair value of that group of financial assets and financial liabilities based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (asset) or paid to transfer a net short position (liability) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Financial assets and financial liabilities eligible for this measurement exception are those within the scope of *ASBE No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments*, and also include contracts that are not financial assets or financial liabilities but are accounted for under ASBE 22.

The presentation in the financial statements of financial assets and financial liabilities measured under this exception is subject to other relevant accounting standards.

Article 39 An enterprise may measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis described in Article 38 only if the enterprise:

(一) Manages the group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to a particular market risk or to the credit risk of a particular counterparty in accordance with its documented risk management or investment strategy;

(二) Provides information on that basis about the group of financial assets and financial liabilities to the enterprise's key management personnel; and

(三) Measures those financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.

Article 40 The market risks or credit risks that the financial assets and financial liabilities are exposed to must be substantially the same for the exception in Article 38 to apply.

When using the exception, an enterprise shall consider the effect of its net exposure to the credit risk of a particular counterparty (or the counterparty's net exposure to the enterprise's credit risk) and the likelihood of default, if market participants would consider that effect in the event of default and the enforceability of any arrangements that would mitigate that effect.

Article 41 An enterprise that uses the exception in Article 38 shall determine its accounting policy for doing so in accordance with *ASBE No. 28 - Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates, and Correction of Errors*. Once chosen, the policy shall be applied consistently and not changed arbitrarily.

Chapter XI Disclosures about Fair Value

Article 42 An enterprise shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to assess the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements, and for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements, how those measurements affected profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

An enterprise shall determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and its level in the fair value hierarchy. To determine classes, an enterprise often needs to disaggregate the line items presented in the statement of financial position. It shall provide reconciliations between these classes and the line items presented.

If another relevant accounting standard specifies classes for a particular type of asset or liability and those classes are consistent with this Article, the enterprise may use those classes.

Article 43 An enterprise shall distinguish between recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements.

Recurring fair value measurements are those that other accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.

Non-recurring fair value measurements are those that other accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (e.g., when an enterprise measures assets held for disposal at fair value less costs to sell because they are impaired).

Article 44 For recurring fair value measurements, an enterprise shall disclose the following information for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:

(一) The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period.

(二) The level within the fair value hierarchy.

(三) For transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, the amounts transferred into and out of each level, the reasons for those transfers, and the enterprise's policy for determining when transfers occur. Transfers into each level shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level.

(四) For Level 2 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason for making it shall be disclosed.

(五) For Level 3 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation technique(s), the inputs used, and the valuation process. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason for making it shall be disclosed. The enterprise shall disclose quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used.

(六) For Level 3 fair value measurements, a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following: total gains or losses for the period recognized in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognized; total gains or losses for the period recognized in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognized; purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each type of movement disclosed separately); and transfers into or out of Level 3 (disclosing separately and discussing the reasons for the transfers).

(七) For Level 3 fair value measurements, a description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, and how those inputs interrelate.

(八) For non-financial assets, if the highest and best use differs from the current use, that fact and why the asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.

Article 45 For non-recurring fair value measurements, an enterprise shall disclose the following information for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position after initial recognition in particular circumstances:

(一) The fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period and the reasons for the measurement.

(二) The level within the fair value hierarchy.

(三) For Level 2 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason for making it shall be disclosed.

(四) For Level 3 fair value measurements, a description of the valuation technique(s), the inputs used, and the valuation process. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason for making it shall be disclosed. The enterprise shall disclose quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used.

(五) For non-financial assets, if the highest and best use differs from the current use, that fact and why the asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.

Article 46 An enterprise's policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred shall be applied consistently and disclosed. The policy shall be the same for transfers into and out of a level.

Article 47 An enterprise that uses the exception in Article 38 for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities shall disclose that fact.

Article 48 For classes of assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed, an enterprise shall disclose the information required by Article 44(二), (四), (五), and (八), but is not required to provide the quantitative disclosures about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements or the description of the valuation process.

Article 49 For a liability issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, the issuer shall disclose the existence of the credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.

Article 50 An enterprise shall present the quantitative disclosures required by this Standard in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.

Chapter XII Transitional Provisions

Article 51 An enterprise need not apply this Standard retrospectively to fair value measurements prior to the effective date of this Standard that do not comply with its requirements.

Article 52 An enterprise need not adjust comparative information for periods before the effective date of this Standard to comply with the disclosure requirements of this Standard.

Chapter XIII Supplementary Provisions

Article 53 This Standard becomes effective as of July 1, 2014.

Release Date: December 8, 2015