IASB Editorial corrections to:

A Guide through IFRSs 2008

Date: 4 November 2008

<table>
<tr><th>Document</th><th>Position in text</th><th>Deleted</th><th>Substituted/inserted</th></tr>
<tr><td>IFRS 1
page 50</td><td>paragraph 13
subparagraph
letters</td><td>‘(f)’
‘(g)’—‘(o)’</td><td>‘(ea)’
‘(f)’—‘(n)’</td></tr>
<tr><td>IFRS 1
page 61</td><td>paragraph 34C</td><td>‘Business Contributions’</td><td>‘Business Combinations’</td></tr>
<tr><td>IAS 39
page 2032</td><td>footnote 10</td><td>footnote</td><td>the following footnote:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">10 [IFRIC Update—November 2005: Revolving structures The IFRIC discussed a request for guidance on whether ‘revolving’ structures would meet the pass-through requirements in paragraph 19(c) of IAS 39. In a revolving structure an entity collects cash flows on behalf of eventual recipients and uses the amounts collected to purchase new assets instead of remitting the cash to the eventual recipients. On maturity the principal amount is remitted to the eventual recipients from the cash flows arising from the reinvested assets. The IFRIC noted that in order to meet the pass-through arrangement requirements in IAS 39 paragraph 19(c) an entity is required to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of eventual recipients without material delay. This paragraph also limits permissible reinvestments to items that qualify as cash or cash equivalents. Most revolving arrangements would involve a material delay before the original collection of cash is remitted. Furthermore, the nature of the new assets typically acquired means that most revolving arrangements involve reinvestment in assets that would not qualify as cash or cash equivalents. Therefore, it is clear that such structures would not meet the requirements in paragraph 19 (c) of IAS 39. Consequently, the IFRIC decided not to add the issue to its agenda as it did not expect significant diversity in practice to arise.]</td></tr>
<tr><td>IAS 39
page 2053</td><td>footnote 20</td><td>footnote</td><td>the following footnote:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">20 [IFRIC—Items not added to the agenda (October 2004): Commodity price risk hedging The IFRIC considered whether under IAS 39 a non-financial item can be separated into price risk components, with the component that relates to an efficient, liquid and regulated commodity exchange being designated as the hedged item (rather than the price risk of the entire non-financial item). The IFRIC agreed that IAS 39 paragraphs 82 and AG100 provide clear guidance on the matter. The IFRIC also noted that to allow separation of a non-financial asset into price risk components with the separate components being designated as the hedged item would require an amendment to IAS 39 rather than an Interpretation.]</td></tr>
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