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## **IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures***

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

A party is related to an entity if:

- (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
  - (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
  - (ii) has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or
  - (iii) has joint control over the entity;
- (b) the party is an associate (as defined in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates*) of the entity;
- (c) the party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venturer (see IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*);
- (d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent;
- (e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- (g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity.

A *related party transaction* is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Close members of the family of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity. They may include:

- (a) the individual's domestic partner and children;
- (b) children of the individual's domestic partner; and
- (c) dependants of the individual or the individual's domestic partner.

Relationships between parents and subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. An entity shall disclose the name of the entity's parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so shall also be disclosed.

An entity shall disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories:

- (a) short-term employee benefits;

- (b) post-employment benefits;
- (c) other long-term benefits;
- (d) termination benefits; and
- (e) share-based payment.

If there have been transactions between related parties, an entity shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are in addition to the requirements to disclose key management personnel compensation. At a minimum, disclosures shall include:

- (a) the amount of the transactions;
- (b) the amount of outstanding balances and:
  - (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and
  - (ii) details of any guarantees given or received;
- (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and
- (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties. [paragraph 17]

The disclosures required by paragraph 17 shall be made separately for each of the following categories:

- (a) the parent;
- (b) entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity;
- (c) subsidiaries;
- (d) associates;
- (e) joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer;
- (f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and
- (g) other related parties.

Items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.