AUTORITÉ
DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

AMF Position - Recommendation 2009-27
A study on financial reporting for the first half of 2008

Background legislation and regulation: Article L. 451-1-2-III of the Monetary and Financial Code and Article 222-6 of the AMF General Regulation

Article 5 of the Transparency Directive provides that listed issuers of equity or debt securities publish financial statements covering the first half of each financial year, as soon as possible after the end of the six-month period covered and within two months of the close of the half year at the latest.

The Law 2005-842 of 26 July 2005 incorporated the aforementioned directive into the Monetary and Financial Code. Article L. 451-1-2 III of the Monetary and Financial Code provides that issuers whose equity securities or debt securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market publish financial statements and communicate them to the Autorité des Marchés Financiers within two months of the close of the first half of the financial year.

Interim financial statements (or interim financial reports) shall include:

1. condensed financial statements for the six-month period covered, presented on a consolidated basis where appropriate
2. an interim management report
3. a declaration by the natural persons responsible for the preparation of financial statements
4. the statutory auditors' report on the limited review of the aforementioned financial statements

The AMF wished to analyse how issuers whose financial year coincides with the calendar year applied the provisions of Article L. 451-1-2-III of the Financial and Monetary Code when they produced their interim financial statements for the first six months of 2008. To this view, this study has been carried out on the basis of the same sample than the one chosen for the study on quarterly financial statements released in April 2008 (CAC40 + 40 issuers listed on the NEXT20, MID100, SMALL90 as well as a European panel composed of 21 issuers listed on the EURO STOXX 50). In light of the study's findings, the AMF has published positions and recommendations aimed at improving the information provided.

Table of contents

1. Summary of the audit findings, recommendations and positions

The main findings

Issuers comprising the French panel have all published their interim financial statements within the mandatory time limit, except for two SMALL 90-listed companies.

Interim financial reports shall comprise condensed financial statements.

The contents of the report should be broadly compliant with the regulatory requirements. Still, only half of the companies disclose all the information required in the interim management report (which is one of interim financial report's component), namely:

- the material events which occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their effect on the interim financial statements,
- a description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year,
- the major transactions between related parties[1].

14% of the issuers did not provide the declaration by the persons responsible for the preparation of financial statements and 7% did not publish the statutory auditors' report.

Lastly, 78% of the issuers took advantage of the publication of the interim financial statements to make comments on forward-looking financial information.

Recommendations and position

The AMF recalls that interim financial statements shall be published within two months of the close of the financial year and that their content shall be compliant with the requirements set forth in Article L.451-1-2-III of the Monetary and Financial Code and of Article 222-4 of the AMF General Regulation. To this view, it shall comprise financial statements, an interim management report, a declaration by the persons responsible for the preparation of financial statements and the statutory auditors' report.

Recommendation

For the purpose of clarity and legibility, the AMF recommends that three types of information be clearly set out in separate sections in the interim financial statements, namely:
- the material events which occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their effect on the interim financial statements,
- a description of the major risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year
- and the major related-party transactions.

- **the material events which occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their effect on the interim financial statements**

The notion of material events is not defined in the texts.

[1] For issuers of equity securities

Position

As advocated for quarterly financial statements[2], the AMF stipulates that material events should be understood as to include at least those covered by the ongoing disclosure requirements set forth in Article 223-1 et seq of the AMF General Regulation.

This implies that events which occurred during the financial year covered and which have already been the subject of a communication in respect of Sensitive Information be described again and that the consequences of such events on the interim financial statements be documented. It should be recalled that the interim management report shall also provide information about the company's activity for the first six months of the year and include comments by the management which illustrate the main figures presented in the financial statements. As such, it is an essential component of the interim financial statements.

It bears noting that significant acquisitions or disposals which occurred during the semester and which fall under the scope of material events must be documented in the notes to the financial statements, in respect of IFRS 3 or IFRS 5[3]. For instance, in the case of business acquisitions, information about revenues and net earnings achieved over the financial year shall be documented as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the said financial year.

Recommendation

The AMF recommends that issuers make comments on these acquisitions or disposals in their interim management report, while referring readers to the notes to the financial statements for detailed figures on the effect of these transactions on the interim financial statements (information on the percentage of equity securities acquired, cost of the combination and description of the components of that cost, etc…).

Similarly, when issuers present pro forma financial information in accordance with the AMF instruction 2007-05 of 2 October 2007[4], it is considered as being directly linked to the information provided under IFRS 3 and as insufficient to meet the requirements of Article 222-6-I of the AMF General Regulation[5], which provides for commenting on these acquisitions or disposals in the interim management report in the part dedicated to describing the material events that occurred during the financial year.

- **The description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year**

The description of the main risks and uncertainties for the last six months concerns the elements which are likely to have a material effect on the issuer's financial position and profit or loss.

[2] AMF position 2008-21 : study on financial reporting for the third quarter of 2007
[3] IFRS 3 pertains to business combinations while IFRS 5 pertains to non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.
[4] *Pro forma* financial information shall include, in addition to the revenues and the net earnings for the financial year, the main intermediate balances reflecting the activity and funding, usually presented in the profit and loss account.
[5] Reiterated in Annex 2 of this document.

Recommendation

The AMF recommends that the information disclosed in respect of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year be based on elements previously published in the annual financial statements and/or registration document, provided that management's assessment of the nature and level of such risks has not changed over the course of the half. If the issuer believes that risk factors have not changed over the six-month period, it may refer readers to its registration document. Conversely, should the issuer believe that risk factors have changed over the half-year, he shall clearly stipulate this fact and describe the risks in its interim financial statements or update the section "risk factors" of its registration document.

- **Major related-party transactions.**

Recommendation

The AMF recommends that companies refer readers to the interim financial report for any information on related-party transactions (pursuant to IAS 24 on related-party disclosures).

In practice, IAS 34 on interim financial reporting requires that information on related-party transactions be documented where they are of material importance and/or if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading (IAS 34, paragraph 10 and 15[6]).

Accordingly, providing such information in the notes to the interim financial statements helps meet the requirements set forth in Article 222-6 of the AMF General Regulation. In addition, explicitly referring to the notes in the interim management report may prove useful to highlight consistency between the two documents. Should the issuer believe that none of these transactions has had a material impact, it shall indicate this fact in the interim financial report.

The issuer must justify in detail its assessment in order for statutory auditors to be able to determine whether the transaction is of material importance or not and to ensure that the principle of permanence of the accounting methods used is being complied with.

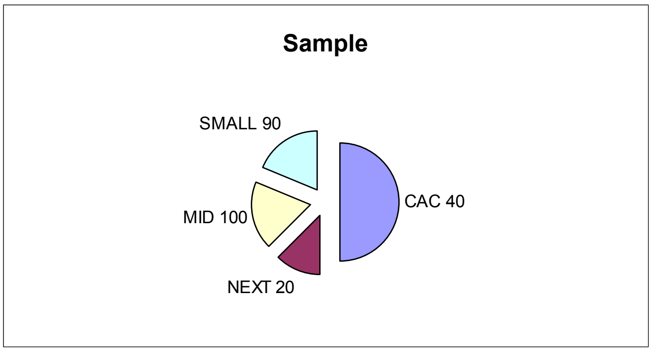
[6] Paragraph 10: If an entity publishes a set of condensed financial statements in its interim financial report, those condensed statements shall include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in its most recent annual financial statements and the selected explanatory notes as required by this Standard. Additional line items or notes shall be included if their omission would make the condensed interim financial statements misleading.
Paragraph 15: An entity shall include in its interim financial report an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. Information disclosed in relation to those events and transactions shall update the relevant information presented in the most recent annual financial report.

2. Presentation of the study on financial reporting for the first half of 2008

I) Sample chosen

The study was carried out over a sample of 80 issuers[7], comprising:
- All the CAC 40-listed companies,
- 10 NEXT 20-listed companies,
- 15 MID 100-listed companies and
- 15 SMALL 90-listed companies.

The composition of the panel, expressed in the number of issuers, is as follows:



As regards the French panel, only one issuer could not make it in the sample used for the study because its financial year was a non-calendar financial year.

Concurrently, a sample of 21 issuers on the Euro STOXX 50 (Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Spain) was selected and included in the study.

II) The main findings of the study

1) Presenting financial information and publication deadline

For the whole sample of French issuers, only two SMALL 90-listed companies failed to provide the interim financial statements. Thus, 98% of the issuers of the sample provided financial information within the mandatory time limit.

As regards the EURO STOXX 50 sample, all issuers published financial information within the mandatory time limit.

2) General content of the report

As regards the content of the report, and as provided for in Article L.451-1-2-III of the Monetary and Financial Code and Article 222-4 of the AMF General Regulation[8], the study reveals that 86% of French

---

[7] See the list in Annex 1.
[8] Article 222-4 of the AMF General Regulation provides that « the half-yearly financial statements referred to in III of Article L. 451-1-2 of the Financial and Monetary Code includes:
1° Condensed financial statements or full financial statement for the half-year just ended, presented on a consolidated basis where applicable, established whether pursuant to accounting standard IAS 34, or pursuant to Article 222-5 ;
2° A half-yearly management report;
3° A declaration by the physical person responsible for the preparation of the interim financial statements. […]

issuers published financial statements comprising the line items required under the regulatory requirements. However, the content may vary and part of the information may be missing sometimes. As an illustration, 14% of the issuers did not provide the declaration by business leaders and 7% failed to provide the statutory auditor's report.

Moreover, it bears noting that only 51% of the issuers disclosed all the information required in their interim management reports (material events which occurred during the first half of the fiscal year, major risks and uncertainties for the remaining half of the financial year, information on related parties – which is required for issuers of equity securities only). These omissions chiefly concern information on related parties and on the risks and uncertainties for the six remaining months of the financial year.

62% of the EURO STOXX 50 issuers disclose all the information required in their interim management report. Just like for French issuers, omissions concern mainly the information on related parties or on the risks and uncertainties for the six remaining month of the financial year

3) Format and content of the financial statements

All French issuers presented condensed financial statements.

All French issuers complied with the principle set forth in IAS 34 on interim financial reporting, which provides that condensed financial statements shall contain at least each line item and sub-line item featured in the annual financial statements.

Concurrently, and in accordance with the disclosure requirements set out in paragraphs 16 and 17 of IAS 34[9], it appears that issuers have provided key information on what they consider to be material events[10].
The review of the European panel leads to the same conclusions. However, one issuer decided to present full financial statements.

4) The interim management report

a) Material events which occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their effect on the interim financial statements

92% of French issuers include a section dedicated to the material events[11] that occurred during the first six months of the fiscal year in their interim management report. The material events referred to deal with several issues such as business acquisitions or disposals, capital transactions or the development of new strategies. However, the link between these events and their effect on the financial statements is not always clearly documented as most issuers pay more attention to commenting these events and explaining the evolution and formation of their half-year results.

The study carried out on the basis of the European sample revealed that this item had been filled in 90% of the cases. The material events mentioned are of the same nature as those mentioned in the sample of French issuers.

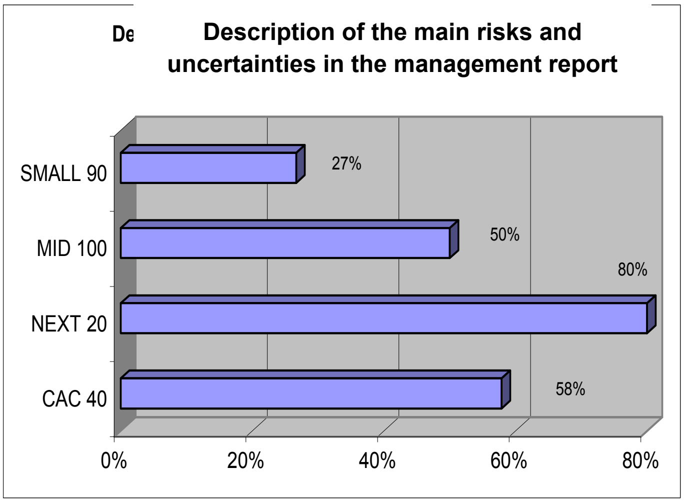
4° "The statutory auditors' report on the limited review of the aforementioned accounts. […]"
[9] Paragraphs 16 and 17 of IAS 34 presented in Annex 2 of this document.
[10] For instance : comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations, material events subsequent to the interim period, including business combinations, the acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructuring and discontinued operations that have affected the contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.
[11] The texts do not feature the definition of 'material events'.

b) *The description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year*

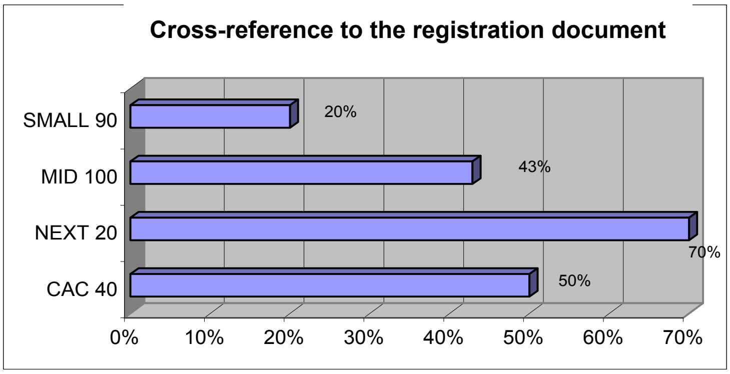
51% of French issuers provide details of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year in their interim management report. 44% of them inserted in their interim management report a cross-reference to the section dedicated to risk factors in the registration document.

The main risks and uncertainties mentioned by the panel of issuers refer to the economic situation, currency risk and market risk.

The graph hereinafter presents the results of this analysis classified by index:



Amongst the issuers who chose to insert a cross-reference to the registration document, the distribution by index is as follows:



57% of the EURO STOXX 50 companies included a description of the risks for the six remaining months of the financial year in their interim report. The main risks and uncertainties mentioned by the panel of issuers pertain to the company's activities, such as volatility in commodity prices, currency risk and regulatory changes.

c) Are sections distinct from each other?

Half of the companies comprising the French and European samples make a clear distinction between the material events which occurred during the first six months of the financial year and the risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months.

d) The main related-party transactions

Issuers of equity securities shall document in their interim management report the main related-party transactions by featuring at least the two following line items:

1. related-party transactions which were completed in the first six months of the financial year and which had a major effect on the issuer's financial position or profit or loss over this period,

2. any change affecting the related-party transactions described in the last annual financial statements that may have a major effect on the issuer's financial position or profit or loss in the first six months of the current fiscal year.

43% of the issuers documented the major related-party transactions, as previously described and in full. However, 61% of them referred to the attached explanatory notes for one of the two items, if not for both. As regards the EURO STOXX 50 sample, this information was compiled in 52% of the cases only.

The analysis of the two aforementioned points (1 and 2) reveals that:

1. the related-party transaction which were completed in the first six months of the financial year and which had a major effet of the issuer's financial position or profit or loss over this period

83% of French issuers documented related-party transactions which were completed in the first six months of the current financial year (62% for EURO STOXX 50 companies).

41% of French issuers declared that the transactions completed in the first six months of the financial year were non-material. Where they are identified as being of material importance (42%), 16% of these transactions deal with executive compensation and 14% with intra-group transactions.

As for EURO STOXX 50 companies, 72% of the transactions consisted in buying or selling goods and 5% of these transactions dealt with executive compensation.

2. Any change affecting the related-party transactions described in the latest annual financial statements that may have a major effect on the issuer's financial position or profit or loss in the first six months of the current fiscal year.

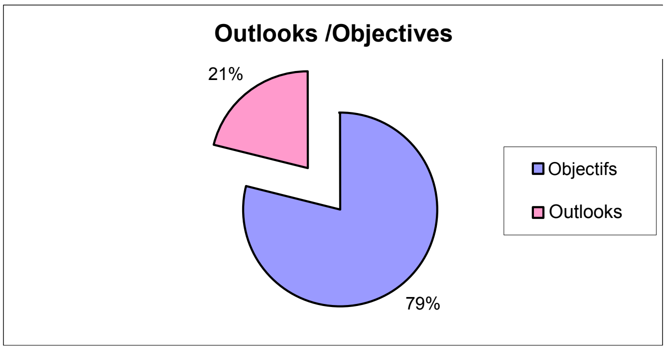
44 % of French issuers documented transactions which were subject to changes and are likely to affect the related-party transactions described in the latest annual financial statements. Concerning the EURO STOXX 50, this statistic is 47%.

As regards the nature of these transactions, 17% of the transactions documented by French issuers relate to executive compensation.

e) Updating outlooks or objectives

It bears noting that 78% of the issuers use this publication to make comments on forward-looking financial information.

The breakdown of objectives and outlooks may be graphed as follows:



Key forward-looking financial information provided by the panel of French issuers, regardless of the index (CAC 40, Midcaps), chiefly relates to revenue growth and the level of the operating margin.
As for the EURO STOXX 50 sample, the information provided is mainly based on the revenues or on the EBIT / EBITDA.

f) Declaration by the persons responsible for financial reporting

The study revealed that 86% of the French issuers presented and complied with the declaration template advocated by the AMF. 14% omitted the declaration.

g) The statutory auditors' report

The study reveals that 93% of the issuers provided the statutory auditors' report when they published their interim financial statements and that it is compliant with the report template provided for in the "norme d'exercice professionnel 2410"[12]. 7% of the issuers did not present the statutory auditors' report in their interim financial statements.

[12] Professional standard applicable to the limited review of interim financial statements

Annex 1

Sample of the French companies

CAC 40
ACCOR
AIR France KLM
AIR LIQUIDE
ALCATEL LUCENT
ALSTOM
ARCELOR MITTAL
AXA
BNP PARIBAS
BOUYGUES
CAP GEMINI
CARREFOUR SA
CREDIT AGRICOLE
DANONE
DEXIA
EADS
EDF
ESSILOR INTERNATIONAL
FRANCE TELECOM
GAZ DE France
LAFARGE
LAGARDERE
L'OREAL
LVMH MOET HENNESSY
MICHELIN
PERNOD RICARD
PEUGEOT
PINAULT-PRINTEMPS-REDOUTE
RENAULT
SAINT GOBAIN
SANOFI AVENTIS
SCHNEIDER ELECTRICITE
SOCIETE GENERALE
ST MICROELECTRONICS
SUEZ
TOTAL
UNIBAIL
VALLOUREC
VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT
VINCI
VIVENDI

NEXT 20
ATOS ORIGIN
DASSAULT SYSTEMS
EIFFAGE
LEGRAND
NATIXIS
PUBLICIS
SAFRAN
THALES
TF1
VALEO

MID 100
BIOMERIEUX
BONDUELLE
CANAL +
FIMALAC
GL EVENTS
GENERALE DE SANTE
INGENICO
IPSEN
MAUREL & PROM
NEOPOST
NEXANS
RALLYE
SEB

SMALL 90
ARCHOS
AUDIKA
BOIRON
GL TRADE
GROUPE OPEN
GASCOGNE
HIGH CO
IMS
JET MULTIMEDIA
LATECOERE
NEXT RADIO
PHARMAGEST INTERACTIVE
SAFT
TOUPARGEL
VIRBAC

ANNEX 1

Samples of the companies comprising the EUROSTOXX 50 and FTSE indexes

EURO STOXX 50

AEGON - The Netherlands √
ALLIANZ SE VNA O.N. - Germany √
BASF SE O.N. - Germany √
BAYER AG O.N - Germany √
BBVA - Spain √
BDF Beiersdorf - Germany
BELGACOM - Belgique
DAIMLER AG NA O.N. - Germany √
E.ON - Germany √
ENEL - Italy √
ENI - Italy √
REPSOL YPF - Spain √
ROYAL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS - The Netherlands √
RWE AG ST O.N. - Germany
SAP AG O.N. - Germany √
SIEMENS AG NA - Germany √
TELECOM ITALIA - Italy √
TELEFONICA SA - Spain √
UNICREDIT GROUP - Italy
UNILEVER - The Netherlands & UK √
VOLKSWAGEN - Germany

√ Listed in the USA

ANNEX 2

- **Extract from accounting standard IAS 34**

§16. An entity shall include the following information, in the notes to its interim financial statements, if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report. The information shall normally be reported on a financial year-to-date basis. However, the entity shall also disclose any events or transactions that are material to understanding the current interim period:

(a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change;

(b) explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations;

(c) the nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence;

(d) the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years, if these changes have a material impact on the current interim period;

(e) issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities;

(f) dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares;

(g) segment revenue and segment result for business segments or geographical segments, whichever is the entity's primary basis of segment reporting (disclosure of segment information is required in an entity's interim financial report only if IAS 14 Segment Reporting requires that entity to disclose segment information in its annual financial statements):

(h) material events after the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the interim financial statements;

(i) the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructuring and discontinued operations. In the case of business combinations, the entity shall disclose the information required to be disclosed under paragraphs 66-73 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;

(j) changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.

§ 17. Examples of the kinds of disclosures that are required by paragraph 16 of IAS 34 are set out below. Individual Standards and Interpretations provide guidance regarding disclosures for many of these items:

(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down;

(b) recognition of a loss from the impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss;

(c) the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;

(d) acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant, and equipment;

(e) commitments for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment;

(f) litigation settlements;

(g) corrections of prior period errors;

(h) [removed];

(i) any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the balance sheet date; and

(j) related-party transactions.

- **IFRS 3 and IFRS 5**

Extract from IFRS 3

66. An acquirer shall disclose information that enables users of its financial assessments to assess the nature and financial effect of business combinations that were completed:
    (a) during the period.
    (b) after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

67. To give effect to the principle in paragraph 66(a), the acquirer shall disclose the following information for each business combination that was effected during the period:
    (a) the names and descriptions of the combining entities or businesses.
    (b) the acquisition date.
    (c) the percentage of voting equity instruments acquired.
    (d) the cost of the combination and a description of the components of that cost, including any costs directly attributable to the combination. When equity instruments are issued or issuable as part of the cost, the following shall also be disclosed:
        (i) the number of equity instruments issued or issuable; and
        (ii) the fair value of those instruments and the basis for determining that fair value. If a published price does not exist for the instruments at the date of exchange, the significant assumptions used to determine fair value shall be disclosed. If a published price exists at the date of exchange but was not used as the basis for determining the cost of the combination, that fact shall be disclosed together with: the reasons the published price was not used; the method and significant assumptions used to attribute a value to the equity instruments; and the aggregate amount of the difference between the value attributed to, and the published price of, the equity instrument.
    (e) details of any operations the entity has decided to dispose of as a result of the combination.
    (f) the amounts recognised at the acquisition date for each class of the acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, and, unless disclosure would be impracticable, the carrying amounts of each of those classes, determined in accordance with IFRSs, immediately before the combination. If such disclosure would be impracticable, that fact shall be disclosed, together with an explanation of why this is the case.

    (g) the amount of any excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 56, and the line item in the income statement in which the excess is recognised.
    (h) a description of the factors that contributed to a cost that results in the recognition of goodwill — a description of each intangible asset that was not recognised separately from goodwill and an explanation of why the intangible asset's fair value could not be measured reliably — or a description of the nature of any excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 56.
    (i) the amount of the acquiree's profit or loss since the acquisition date included in the acquirer's profit or loss for the period, unless disclosure would be impracticable. If such disclosure would be impracticable, that fact shall be disclosed, together with an explanation of why this is the case.
70. To give effect to the principle in paragraph 66(a), the acquirer shall disclose the following information, unless such disclosure would be impracticable:
    (a) the revenue of the combined entity for the period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations effected during the period had been the beginning of that period.
    (b) the profit or loss of the combined entity for the period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations effected during the period had been the beginning of the period.

If disclosure of this information would be impracticable, that fact shall be disclosed, together with an explanation of why this is the case

Extract from IFRS 5

§30. An entity shall present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations and disposals of non-current assets (or disposal groups).

32. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and
    (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
    (b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
    (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

33. An entity shall disclose:
    (a) a single amount on the face of the income statement comprising the total of::
        (i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and
        (ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation.
    (b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into:
        (i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations;
        (ii) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of IAS 12;
        (iii) the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and
        (iv) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of IAS 12.

    The analysis may be presented in the notes or on the face of the income statement. If it is presented on the face of the income statement it shall be presented in a section identified as relating to discontinued operations, i.e. separately from continuing operations. The analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 11).
    (c) the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or on the face of the financial statements. These disclosures are not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 11)

41. An entity shall disclose the following information in the notes in the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold:

(a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group);

(b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal;

(c) the gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 20-22 and, if not separately presented on the face of the income statement, the caption in the income statement that includes that gain or loss

(d) if applicable, the segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance withIAS 14 Segment Reporting.

42. If either paragraph 26 or paragraph 29 applies, an entity shall disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented