Compiled Accounting Standard **AASB 141**

Agriculture

This compiled Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 that end on or after 30 June 2009. Early application is permitted. It incorporates relevant amendments made up to and including 5 October 2009.

Prepared on 6 October 2009 by the staff of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Australian Government

Australian Accounting Standards Board

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Appendix: Illustrative Examples
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BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS ON IAS 41
(available on the AASB website)

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 141 *Agriculture* (as amended) is set out in paragraphs Aus1.1 – 60. All the paragraphs have equal authority. Terms defined in this Standard are in *italics* the first time they appear in the Standard. AASB 141 is to be read in the context of other Australian Accounting Standards, including AASB 1048 *Interpretation and Application of Standards*, which identifies the Australian Accounting Interpretations. In the absence of explicit guidance, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies.

COMPILATION DETAILS

Accounting Standard AASB 141 *Agriculture* as amended

This compiled Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 that end on or after 30 June 2009. It takes into account amendments up to and including 5 October 2009 and was prepared on 6 October 2009 by the staff of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

This compilation is not a separate Accounting Standard made by the AASB. Instead, it is a representation of AASB 141 (July 2004) as amended by other Accounting Standards, which are listed in the Table below.

Table of Standards

Standard	**Date made**	**Application date** ***(annual reporting periods … on or after …)***	**Application, saving or transitional provisions**
AASB 141	15 Jul 2004	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2005	
AASB 2004-2	22 Dec 2004	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2005	–
AASB 2005-11	8 Sep 2005	*(ending)* 31 Dec 2005	see (a) below
AASB 2007-4	30 Apr 2007	*(beginning)* 1 Jul 2007	see (b) below
AASB 2007-8	24 Sep 2007	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2009	see (c) below
AASB 2007-10	13 Dec 2007	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2009	see (c) below
AASB 2008-5	24 Jul 2008	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2009	see (d) below
AASB 2009-6	25 Jun 2009	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2009 and *(ending)* 30 Jun 2009	see (e) below
Erratum	5 Oct 2009	*(beginning)* 1 Jan 2009 and *(ending)* 30 Jun 2009	see (f) below

(a) Entities may elect to apply this Standard for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 that end before 31 December 2005.

(b) Entities may elect to apply this Standard to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 but before 1 July 2007.

(c) Entities may elect to apply this Standard to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 but before 1 January 2009, provided that AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (September 2007) is also applied to such periods.

(d) Paragraph 78 of this Standard specifies application provisions. Entities may elect to apply this Standard, or its amendments to individual Standards, to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 but before 1 January 2009.

(e) Entities may elect to apply this Standard to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 but before 1 January 2009, provided that AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (September 2007) is also applied to such periods, and to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 that end before 30 June 2009.

(f) Entities may elect to apply this Erratum to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005, provided that AASB 2009-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* is also applied to such periods.

Table of Amendments to Standard

Paragraph affected	**How affected**	**By … [paragraph]**
Objective	amended	AASB 2005-11 [16]
Aus1.1	amended	AASB 2007-8 [7, 8]
Aus1.4	amended	AASB 2007-8 [8]
1	amended	AASB 2009-6 [99]
4-6	amended	AASB 2008-5 [74]
8	amended	AASB 2007-8 [6]
12	amended	AASB 2007-8 [6]
14	deleted	AASB 2008-5 [75]
17	amended	AASB 2008-5 [74]
18	amended	AASB 2007-8 [6]
20-21	amended	AASB 2008-5 [74]
24	amended amended	AASB 2007-8 [6] Erratum, Oct 2009 [5]
34-36	amended	AASB 2008-5 [74]
Aus43.1	deleted	AASB 2007-4 [102]
46	amended	AASB 2007-10 [93]
Aus49.1	deleted	AASB 2007-4 [102]
50	amended amended	AASB 2004-2 [18] AASB 2007-10 [94]
58 (preceding heading)	amended	AASB 2008-5 [76]
60	added	AASB 2008-5 [77]

Table of Amendments to Illustrative Examples

Paragraph affected	**How affected**	**By … [paragraph]**
Appendix A	deleted	AASB, Apr 2006 *

* The AASB decided at its meeting on 6 April 2006 to delete all of the Australian Illustrative Examples accompanying, but not part of, AASB 141. The decision had immediate effect.

General Terminology Amendments

The following amendments are not shown in the above Tables of Amendments:

References to ‘estimated point-of-sale costs’ and ‘point-of-sale costs’ were amended to ‘costs to sell’ by AASB 2008-5.

COMPARISON WITH IAS 41

AASB 141 and IAS 41

AASB 141 *Agriculture* as amended incorporates IAS 41 *Agriculture* as issued and amended by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Paragraphs that have been added to this Standard (and do not appear in the text of IAS 41) are identified with the prefix "Aus", followed by the number of the relevant IASB paragraph and decimal numbering. Paragraphs that apply only to not-for-profit entities begin by identifying their limited applicability.

Compliance with IAS 41

For-profit entities that comply with AASB 141 as amended will simultaneously be in compliance with IAS 41 as amended. Not-for-profit entities using the added "Aus" paragraphs in the Standard that specifically apply to not-for-profit entities may not be simultaneously complying with IAS 41. Whether a not-for-profit entity will be in compliance with IAS 41 will depend on whether the "Aus" paragraphs provide additional guidance for not-for-profit entities or contain requirements that are inconsistent with the corresponding IASB Standard and will be applied by the not-for-profit entity.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD AASB 141

The Australian Accounting Standards Board made Accounting Standard AASB 141 *Agriculture* under section 334 of the *Corporations Act 2001* on 15 July 2004.

This compiled version of AASB 141 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 that end on or after 30 June 2009. It incorporates relevant amendments contained in other AASB Standards made by the AASB and other decisions of the AASB up to and including 5 October 2009 (see Compilation Details).

ACCOUNTING STANDARD AASB 141

AGRICULTURE

Objective

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment and disclosures related to agricultural activity.

Application

Aus1.1 This Standard applies to:

(a) each entity that is required to prepare financial reports in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act and that is a reporting entity;

(b) general purpose financial statements of each other reporting entity; and

(c) financial statements that are, or are held out to be, general purpose financial statements.

Aus1.2 This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005.
[Note: For application dates of paragraphs changed or added by an amending Standard, see Compilation Details.]

Aus1.3 This Standard shall not be applied to annual reporting periods beginning before 1 January 2005.

Aus1.4 The requirements specified in this Standard apply to the financial statements where information resulting from their application is material in accordance with AASB 1031 *Materiality*.

Aus1.5 When applicable, this Standard supersedes:

(a) AASB 1037 *Self-Generating and Regenerating Assets* as notified in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No S 390, 7 August 1998 and as amended by AASB 1037A *Amendments to Accounting Standard AASB 1037*, which was notified in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No S 314, 8 July 1999; and

(b) AAS 35 *Self-Generating and Regenerating Assets* as issued in August 1998 and as amended by AAS 35A *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard AAS 35*, which was issued in July 1999.

Aus1.6 AASB 1037, AASB 1037A, AAS 35 and AAS 35A remain applicable until superseded by this Standard.

Aus1.7 Notice of this Standard was published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No S 294, 22 July 2004.

Scope

1 This Standard shall be applied to account for the following when they relate to *agricultural activity*:

(a) *biological assets*;

(b) *agricultural produce* at the point of *harvest*; and

(c) *government grants* covered by paragraphs 34 and 35.

2 This Standard does not apply to:

(a) land related to agricultural activity (see AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 140 *Investment Property*); and

(b) intangible assets related to agricultural activity (see AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*).

3 This Standard is applied to agricultural produce, which is the harvested product of the entity's biological assets, only at the point of harvest.

Thereafter, AASB 102 *Inventories* or another applicable Standard is applied. Accordingly, this Standard does not deal with the processing of agricultural produce after harvest; for example, the processing of grapes into wine by a vintner who has grown the grapes. While such processing may be a logical and natural extension of agricultural activity, and the events taking place may bear some similarity to *biological transformation*, such processing is not included within the definition of agricultural activity in this Standard.

4 The table below provides examples of biological assets, agricultural produce, and products that are the result of processing after harvest:

Biological assets	**Agricultural produce**	**Products that are the result of processing after harvest**
Sheep	Wool	Yarn, carpet
Trees in a plantation forest	Felled trees	Logs, lumber
Plants	Cotton	Thread, clothing
	Harvested cane	Sugar
Dairy cattle	Milk	Cheese
Pigs	Carcass	Sausages, cured hams
Bushes	Leaf	Tea, cured tobacco
Vines	Grapes	Wine
Fruit trees	Picked fruit	Processed fruit

Definitions

Agriculture-related Definitions

5 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified.

***Agricultural activity* is the management by an entity of the biological transformation and harvest of biological assets for sale or for conversion into agricultural produce or into additional biological assets.**

***Agricultural produce* is the harvested product of the entity's biological assets.**

A *biological asset* is a living animal or plant.

Biological transformation **comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset.**

Costs to sell **are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income taxes.**

A *group of biological assets* is an aggregation of similar living animals or plants.

Harvest **is the detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life processes.**

6 Agricultural activity covers a diverse range of activities; for example, raising livestock, forestry, annual or perennial cropping, cultivating orchards and plantations, floriculture, and aquaculture (including fish farming). Certain common features exist within this diversity:

(a) *Capability to change*. Living animals and plants are capable of biological transformation;

(b) *Management of change*. Management facilitates biological transformation by enhancing, or at least stabilising, conditions necessary for the process to take place (for example, nutrient levels, moisture, temperature, fertility, and light). Such management distinguishes agricultural activity from other activities. For example, harvesting from unmanaged sources (such as ocean fishing and deforestation) is not agricultural activity; and

(c) *Measurement of change*. The change in quality (for example, genetic merit, density, ripeness, fat cover, protein content, and fibre strength) or quantity (for example, progeny, weight, cubic metres, fibre length or diameter, and number of buds) brought about by biological transformation or harvest is measured and monitored as a routine management function.

7 Biological transformation results in the following types of outcomes:

(a) asset changes through (i) growth (an increase in quantity or improvement in quality of an animal or plant); (ii) degeneration (a decrease in the quantity or deterioration in quality of an animal or plant); or (iii) procreation (creation of additional living animals or plants); or

(b) production of agricultural produce such as latex, tea leaf, wool, and milk.

General Definitions

8 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified.

An *active market* is a market where all the following conditions exist:

(a) the items traded within the market are homogeneous;

(b) willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and

(c) prices are available to the public.

***Carrying amount* is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.**

***Fair value* is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.**

***Government grants* are as defined in AASB 120 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.**

9 The *fair value* of an asset is based on its present location and condition. As a result, for example, the fair value of cattle at a farm is the price for the cattle in the relevant market less the transport and other costs of getting the cattle to that market.

Recognition and Measurement

10 An entity shall recognise a biological asset or agricultural produce when, and only when:

(a) the entity controls the asset as a result of past events;

(b) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and

(c) the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

11 In agricultural activity, control may be evidenced by, for example, legal ownership of cattle and the branding or otherwise marking of the cattle on acquisition, birth, or weaning. The future benefits are normally assessed by measuring the significant physical attributes.

12 A biological asset shall be measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at its fair value less costs to sell, except for the case described in paragraph 30 where the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

13 Agricultural produce harvested from an entity's biological assets shall be measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. Such measurement is the cost at that date when applying AASB 102 or another applicable Standard.

14 [Deleted by the IASB]

15 The determination of fair value for a biological asset or agricultural produce may be facilitated by grouping biological assets or agricultural produce according to significant attributes; for example, by age or quality. An entity selects the attributes corresponding to the attributes used in the market as a basis for pricing.

16 Entities often enter into contracts to sell their biological assets or agricultural produce at a future date. Contract prices are not necessarily relevant in determining fair value, because fair value reflects the current market in which a willing buyer and seller would enter into a transaction. As a result, the fair value of a biological asset or agricultural produce is not adjusted because of the existence of a contract. In some cases, a contract for the sale of a biological asset or agricultural produce may be an onerous contract, as defined in AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. AASB 137 applies to onerous contracts.

17 If an *active market* exists for a biological asset or agricultural produce in its present location and condition, the quoted price in that market is the appropriate basis for determining the fair value of that asset. If an entity has access to different active markets, the entity uses the most relevant one. For example, if an entity has access to two active markets, it would use the price existing in the market expected to be used.

18 If an active market does not exist, an entity uses one or more of the following, when available, in determining fair value:

(a) the most recent market transaction price, provided that there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances between the date of that transaction and the end of the reporting period;

(b) market prices for similar assets with adjustment to reflect differences; and

(c) sector benchmarks such as the value of an orchard expressed per export tray, bushel, or hectare, and the value of cattle expressed per kilogram of meat.

19 In some cases, the information sources listed in paragraph 18 may suggest different conclusions as to the fair value of a biological asset or agricultural produce. An entity considers the reasons for those differences, in order to arrive at the most reliable estimate of fair value within a relatively narrow range of reasonable estimates.

20 In some circumstances, market-determined prices or values may not be available for a biological asset in its present condition. In these circumstances, an entity uses the present value of expected net cash flows from the asset discounted at a current market-determined rate in determining fair value.

21 The objective of a calculation of the present value of expected net cash flows is to determine the fair value of a biological asset in its present location and condition. An entity considers this in determining an appropriate discount rate to be used and in estimating expected net cash flows. In determining the present value of expected net cash flows, an entity includes the net cash flows that market participants would expect the asset to generate in its most relevant market.

22 An entity does not include any cash flows for financing the assets, taxation, or re-establishing biological assets after harvest (for example, the cost of replanting trees in a plantation forest after harvest).

23 In agreeing an arm's length transaction price, knowledgeable, willing buyers and sellers consider the possibility of variations in cash flows. It follows that fair value reflects the possibility of such variations. Accordingly, an entity incorporates expectations about possible variations in cash flows into either the expected cash flows, or the discount rate, or some combination of the two. In determining a discount rate, an entity uses assumptions consistent with those used in estimating the expected cash flows, to avoid the effect of some assumptions being double-counted or ignored.

24 Cost may sometimes approximate fair value, particularly when:

(a) little biological transformation has taken place since initial cost incurrence (for example, for fruit tree seedlings planted immediately prior to the end of a reporting period); or

(b) the impact of the biological transformation on price is not expected to be material (for example, for the initial growth in a 30-year pine plantation production cycle).

25 Biological assets are often physically attached to land (for example, trees in a plantation forest). There may be no separate market for biological assets that are attached to the land but an active market may exist for the combined assets, that is, for the biological assets, raw land, and land improvements, as a package. An entity may use information regarding the combined assets to determine fair value for the biological assets. For example, the fair value of raw land and land improvements may be deducted from the fair value of the combined assets to arrive at the fair value of biological assets.

Gains and Losses

26 A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset shall be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

27 A loss may arise on initial recognition of a biological asset, because costs to sell are deducted in determining fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset. A gain may arise on initial recognition of a biological asset, such as when a calf is born.

28 A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell shall be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

29 A gain or loss may arise on initial recognition of agricultural produce as a result of harvesting.

Inability to Measure Fair Value Reliably

30 There is a presumption that fair value can be measured reliably for a biological asset. However, that presumption can be rebutted only on initial recognition for a biological asset for which market-determined prices or values are not available and for which alternative estimates of fair value are determined to be

clearly unreliable. In such a case, that biological asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such a biological asset becomes reliably measurable, an entity shall measure it at its fair value less costs to sell. Once a non-current biological asset meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably.

31 The presumption in paragraph 30 can be rebutted only on initial recognition. An entity that has previously measured a biological asset at its fair value less costs to sell continues to measure the biological asset at its fair value less costs to sell until disposal.

32 In all cases, an entity measures agricultural produce at the point of harvest at its fair value less costs to sell. This Standard reflects the view that the fair value of agricultural produce at the point of harvest can always be measured reliably.

33 In determining cost, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, an entity considers AASB 102, AASB 116, and AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*.

Government Grants

34 An unconditional government grant related to a biological asset measured at its fair value less costs to sell shall be recognised in profit or loss when, and only when, the government grant becomes receivable.

35 If a government grant related to a biological asset measured at its fair value less costs to sell is conditional, including when a government grant requires an entity not to engage in specified agricultural activity, an entity shall recognise the government grant in profit or loss when, and only when, the conditions attaching to the government grant are met.

36 Terms and conditions of government grants vary. For example, a grant may require an entity to farm in a particular location for five years and require the entity to return all of the grant if it farms for a period shorter than five years. In this case, the grant is not recognised in profit or loss until the five years have passed. However, if the terms of the grant allow part of it to be retained according to the time that has elapsed, the entity recognises that part in profit or loss as time passes.

37 If a government grant relates to a biological asset measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30), AASB 120 is applied.

38 This Standard requires a different treatment from AASB 120, if a government grant relates to a biological asset measured at its fair value less costs to sell or a government grant requires an entity not to engage in specified agricultural activity. AASB 120 is applied only to a government grant related to a biological asset measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Aus38.1 Notwithstanding paragraphs 34-38, not-for-profit entities recognise government grants related to a biological asset in accordance with AASB 1004 *Contributions*.

Disclosure

39 [Deleted by the IASB]

General

40 An entity shall disclose the aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets.

41 An entity shall provide a description of each *group of biological assets*.

42 The disclosure required by paragraph 41 may take the form of a narrative or quantified description.

43 An entity is encouraged 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. For example, an entity may disclose the carrying amounts of consumable biological assets and bearer biological assets by group. An entity may further divide those carrying amounts between mature and immature assets. These distinctions provide information that may be helpful in assessing the timing of future cash flows. An entity discloses the basis for making any such distinctions.

44 Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or sold as biological assets. Examples of consumable biological assets are livestock intended for the production of meat, livestock held for sale, fish in farms, crops such as maize and

wheat, and trees being grown for lumber. Bearer biological assets are those other than consumable biological assets; for example, livestock from which milk is produced, grape vines, fruit trees, and trees from which firewood is harvested while the tree remains. Bearer biological assets are not agricultural produce but, rather, are self-regenerating.

45 Biological assets may be classified either as mature biological assets or immature biological assets. Mature biological assets are those that have attained harvestable specifications (for consumable biological assets) or are able to sustain regular harvests (for bearer biological assets).

46 If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, an entity shall describe:

(a) the nature of its activities involving each group of biological assets; and

(b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of:

(i) each group of the entity's biological assets at the end of the period; and

(ii) output of agricultural produce during the period.

47 An entity shall disclose the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each group of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each group of biological assets.

48 An entity shall disclose the fair value less costs to sell of agricultural produce harvested during the period, determined at the point of harvest.

49 An entity shall disclose:

(a) the existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities;

(b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and

(c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.

50 **An entity shall present a reconciliation of changes in the *carrying amount* of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The reconciliation shall include:**

(a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell;

(b) increases due to purchases;

(c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with AASB 5;

(d) decreases due to harvest;

(e) increases resulting from business combinations;

(f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and

(g) other changes.

51 The fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset can change due to both physical changes and price changes in the market. Separate disclosure of physical and price changes is useful in appraising current period performance and future prospects, particularly when there is a production cycle of more than one year. In such cases, an entity is encouraged to disclose, by group or otherwise, the amount of change in fair value less costs to sell included in profit or loss due to physical changes and due to price changes. This information is generally less useful when the production cycle is less than one year (for example, when raising chickens or growing cereal crops).

52 Biological transformation results in a number of types of physical change – growth, degeneration, production, and procreation, each of which is observable and measurable. Each of those physical changes has a direct relationship to future economic benefits. A change in fair value of a biological asset due to harvesting is also a physical change.

53 Agricultural activity is often exposed to climatic, disease, and other natural risks. If an event occurs that gives rise to a material item of income or expense, the nature and amount of that item are disclosed in accordance with AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. Examples of such an event include an outbreak of a virulent disease, a flood, a severe drought or frost, and a plague of insects.

Additional Disclosures for Biological Assets where Fair Value Cannot be Measured Reliably

54 **If an entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30) at the end of the period, the entity shall disclose for such biological assets:**

(a) **a description of the biological assets;**

(b) **an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;**

(c) **if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie;**

(d) **the depreciation method used;**

(e) **the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and**

(f) **the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.**

55 **If, during the current period, an entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30), an entity shall disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of such biological assets and the reconciliation required by paragraph 50 shall disclose amounts related to such biological assets separately. In addition, the reconciliation shall include the following amounts included in profit or loss related to those biological assets:**

(a) **impairment losses;**

(b) **reversals of impairment losses; and**

(c) **depreciation.**

56 **If the fair value of biological assets previously measured at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses becomes reliably measurable during the current period, an entity shall disclose for those biological assets:**

(a) **description of the biological assets;**

(b) **an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and**

(c) **the effect of the change.**

Government Grants

57 **An entity shall disclose the following related to agricultural activity covered by this Standard:**

(a) **the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements;**

(b) **unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants; and**

(c) **significant decreases expected in the level of government grants.**

Effective Date and Transition

58 [Deleted by the AASB]

59 [Deleted by the AASB]

60 Paragraphs 5, 6, 17, 20 and 21 were amended and paragraph 14 deleted by AASB 2008-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project* issued in July 2008. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.