

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FAIRFAX MEDIA LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

All items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually to ensure carrying values are not in excess of recoverable amounts. Recoverable amounts are based upon the present value of expected future cashflows.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	up to 60 years
Printing presses	up to 10 years
Other production equipment	up to 15 years
Other equipment	up to 20 years
Computer equipment	up to 6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

(P) NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

(Q) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at amortised cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Loans payable to related parties are carried at amortised cost and interest payable is recognised on an accruals basis.

(R) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to others as a result of past transactions, or past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date using a discounted cash flow methodology. The risks specific to the provision are factored into the cash flows and as such a risk-free government bond rate relative to the expected life of the provision is used as a discount rate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before reporting date.

(S) INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

Subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, interest bearing liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Finance lease liabilities are determined in accordance with the requirements of AASB 117 Leases (refer to Note 1(I)).

BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation or ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings and foreign exchange losses net of hedged amounts on borrowings, including trade creditors and lease finance charges.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets which take more than twelve months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, borrowing costs are capitalised to the cost of the asset. Where funds are borrowed generally, borrowing costs are capitalised using a weighted average capitalisation rate.