

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)

(IV) HELD TO MATURITY INVESTMENTS

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets other than derivatives are recognised at fair value or amortised cost in accordance with the requirements of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Where they are carried at fair value, gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised directly in equity unless the financial assets have been designated as being held at fair value through profit and loss, in which case the gains and losses are recognised directly in the income statement.

All financial liabilities other than derivatives are carried at amortised cost.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign currency contracts, and foreign currency and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. Derivatives, including those embedded in other contractual arrangements, are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The measurement of the fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

Hedge accounting

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges: hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment;
- Cash flow hedges: hedges of highly probable forecast transactions; or
- Net investment hedges: hedges of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. Any gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk on remeasurement of the hedged item is adjusted against the

carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in the income statement within finance costs. Where the adjustment is to the carrying amount of a hedged interest bearing financial instrument, the adjustment is amortised to the income statement such that it is fully amortised by maturity.

When the hedged firm commitment results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement within finance costs. Gains or losses that are recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the same year in which the hedged firm commitment affects the net profit and loss, for example when the future sale actually occurs.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement.

Net investment hedge

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the income statement. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to the income statement based on the amount calculated during the direct method of consolidation.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to the income statement.

(O) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Directly attributable costs arising from the acquisition or construction of fixed assets, including internal labour and interest, are also capitalised as part of the cost.