IFRS - 2

Share-Based Payment

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Objective

1. The purpose of this IFRS is to specify what financial information should include an entity when carrying out a transaction with share-based payment. Specifically, it requires that the entity reflected in the profit or loss and its financial position, the effects of transactions with share-based payments, including costs associated with transactions in which share options are granted to employees.

Scope

2. An entity shall apply the IFRS in accounting for all transactions with share-based payment, including:
(a) based payment transactions in shares settled through equity instruments, in which the entity receives goods or services in exchange for equity instruments of the same (including shares or stock options)
(b) based payment transactions in shares paid in cash, in which the entity acquires goods or services, incurring liabilities with the supplier of such goods or services for amounts that are based on the price (or value) of actions of the entity or other equity instruments of the same, and
(c) transactions in which the entity receives or purchases goods or services, and the terms of the agreement provide the entity or the supplier of such goods or services, the option to settle the transaction in cash (or other assets) or through the issuance of equity instruments.
Except as provided in paragraphs 5 and 6.

3. For the purposes of this IFRS, transfers of equity instruments of an entity made by its shareholders to others who have supplied goods or services rendered to the entity (including employees) are based payment transactions in shares, unless transfer clearly has a purpose other than payment for goods or services supplied to the entity. This also applies to transfers with equity instruments of the dominant entity, or equity instruments of another entity within the same group, conducted with subjects who have supplied goods or services to the entity.

4. For the purposes of this IFRS, a transaction with an employee (or third), in its capacity as holder of equity instruments of the entity, it will not be a transaction with share-based payment. For example, if an entity gives all holders of a particular class of its equity instruments, the right to acquire additional equity instruments of the same at a price below the fair value of these instruments, and an employee receives such a right by be holding an equity instrument of that particular class, the grant or exercise of that right shall not be subject to the requirements of the IFRS.

5. As indicated in paragraph 2, the IFRS will apply to transactions with share-based payment, in which an entity acquires or receive goods or services. The property includes

stocks, consumables and equipment, intangible assets and other non-financial assets. However, the entity will not apply to the IFRS transactions in which acquires property forming part of net assets acquired in a business combination resulting in the implementation of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Therefore, the equity instruments issued in a business combination, in exchange for control of the entity acquired, are not within the scope of the IFRS. By contrast, the equity instruments offered to employees of the acquired by their status as employees (for example, in exchange for further service) it will come within the scope of the IFRS. Likewise, cancellation, replacement or other modification of agreements share-based payment as a result of a business combination or otherwise restructuring of equity, were accounted for in accordance with the IFRS.

6. This IFRS does not apply to transactions with share-based payment in which the entity receives or purchases goods or services, according to a contract that is within the scope of paragraphs 8 to 10 of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and information to disclose (revised 2003) or paragraphs 5 to 7 of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (revised 2003).

Recognition

7. **The entity recognizes the goods or services received or acquired in a transaction with share-based payment at the time of obtaining such goods or where such services are received. The entity will recognize a corresponding increase in equity if the goods or services had been received in a transaction with share-based payment to be settled in equity instruments, or recognize a liability if the goods or services had been acquired in a transaction share-based payment to be settled in cash.**

8. **When the goods or services received or acquired in a transaction with share-based payments do not qualify for recognition as assets, are recognized as expenses.**

9. Normally emerge expenditure by the consumption of goods or services. For example, services are consumed, usually, immediately, in which case it will recognize an expense when the counterparty providing the service. The assets can be consumed over a period of time or in the case of stocks, sold at a later stage, in which case it will recognize an expense when goods are sold or consumed. However, it is sometimes necessary to recognize the expense before the goods or services are consumed or sold, because they do not qualify for recognition as an asset. For example, the entity could buy goods as part of the investigation phase of a project to develop a new product. While such goods are not consumed, might not be recognized as assets, according to IFRS applicable.

Transactions with share-based payment settled through equity instruments

General

10. In 10 transactions with share-based payment settled through equity instruments entity valued goods or services received, as well as the corresponding increase in equity, directly to the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be reliably estimated. If the entity is unable to estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the entity will determine its value, as well as the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by referencia1 the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

11. To implement the provisions of paragraph 10 to transactions with employees and third parties who provide services similares2, the entity will determine the fair value of services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments offered, because usually it is not possible to estimate how reliable fair value of services received, as outlined in paragraph 12. The fair values of these equity instruments are determined on the date of grant.

12. Typically, shares, stock options or other equity instruments are granted to employees as part of his salary, along with a cash salary and other benefits for them. Usually, it's impossible to assess directly the services received by each specific component that is part of a remuneration package to employees. Alike, might not be possible to determine the fair value of the complete package of pay regardless of the employee, without a direct measure the fair value of the equity instruments granted. In addition, the shares or stock options are often granted as part of an agreement bonus, not as part of the basic pay, for example, is usual to find them as an incentive for employees to continue to provide its services to the entity or to reward for their efforts in improving the performance of the company. With the granting of shares or stock options, apart from the rest of retribution, the entity pays an additional remuneration to obtain certain additional economic benefits. The estimated fair value of these additional benefits is likely to be a difficult task. Given the difficulty in directly determining the fair value of services received, the entity will determine the fair value of the same by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

13. To implement the requirements of paragraph 10 to transactions with third parties other than employees, there will be a rebuttable presumption (i.e., admits that evidence to the contrary) that the fair value of the goods or services received can be estimated reliably. The fair value is measured on the date on which the entity obtains goods or provides services elsewhere. In the rare cases where the entity refute this assumption, because it cannot reliably estimate the fair value of the goods or services received, valued goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly by reference to fair value of the equity instruments granted, valued on the date on which the entity

obtains goods or provide services elsewhere.

Transactions in which they receive services

14. If the equity instruments granted become irrevocable immediately, the counterparty is not obliged to complete a certain period of service before it acquires the unconditional right to such equity instruments. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the entity is presumed to have received the services provided by the other party, in return for equity instruments granted. In this case, an entity recognized in full, on the date of grant, the services received with a corresponding increase in equity.

15. If the equity instruments granted not immediately become irrevocable, and they do when the other party completes a certain period of service, the entity assumed that services are provided by the other party, in return for these equity instruments to receive in the future, during the period for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession over which these rights become irrevocable. The body count as such services are provided by the other party, during which become irrevocable, along with a corresponding increase in equity. For example:
(a) If an employee is granted stock options, contingent upon completing three years of service, then the entity presumed that the services will pay the employee, in return for stock options, will be received in the future, over these three years of the period of consolidation of law.
(b) If an employee is granted stock options, contingent upon reaching a certain level of performance and stay in the institution until that level of performance has been reached, and the period of consolidation varies depending on the options when reaching that level of performance, the entity assumed that the services provided by the worker, in return for stock options, will be received in the future, over the expected period of consolidation of law. The entity will specify the duration of this period of consolidation on the date of grant of stock options, based on the most likely outcome of the condition imposed performance. If performance is measured on a market condition, estimating the length of time expected to be consistent with the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options issued, and will not be revised at a later date. If the condition of performance was not a market condition, the entity will revise its estimate on the duration of consolidation of rights, if necessary, provided that subsequent information indicates that the period for fulfillment of the condition differs from the previously estimated.

Transactions valued by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted

Determining the fair value of the equity instruments granted

16. Transactions valued by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments

granted, the entity will determine the fair value of these instruments at the valuation date, based on market prices if they were available, taking into account the terms and conditions on which these equity instruments were granted (considering the requirements of paragraphs 19 to 22).

17. If market prices were not available, the institution estimated fair value of the equity instruments granted using a valuation technique to estimate what would have been the price of these equity instruments in a transaction at arm's length, conducted among stakeholders and duly informed. The valuation technique is consistent with generally accepted valuation methods for the pricing of financial instruments, and will incorporate all the factors and assumptions that are known and considered partners in the market to determine the price (taking into account the requirements of paragraphs 19 to 22).

18. Appendix B contains additional guidelines on determining the fair value of the shares and stock options, focusing in particular on the terms and conditions that are normally used in a grant of shares or stock options to employees.

Treating the conditions for the granting of irrevocability

19. The granting of equity instruments might be conditional upon certain conditions for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession. For example, the granting of shares or stock options to an employee usually is conditional upon the employee continue to provide its services in the entity, over a certain period of time. They could also exist concerning the conditions to achieve performance, such as the entity reached a specific growth in its profits or a certain increase in the price of its shares. The conditions for the immutability (or consolidation), other than those relating to market conditions, will not be taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or stock options in the valuation date. Instead, conditions for the immutability (or consolidation) will be taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in determining the amount of the transaction, so that, ultimately, the amount recognized for goods or services received in return for equity instruments granted, will be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually be consolidated. Therefore, do not recognize any amount accrued for goods or services received, whether the equity instruments granted are not consolidated as a result of failure to perform any necessary condition for the irrevocability of the same, for example, if the other party fails to complete a certain period of service delivery, or fail to comply with any conditions relating to performance, taking into account the requirements of paragraph 21.

20. To implement the requirements of paragraph 19, the entity will recognize an amount for the goods or services received during the period for the immutability (or consolidation), based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments that will consolidate and wait revise this estimate, if necessary, provided that subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments that are expected to consolidate differs from previous estimates. At the time of irrevocability, i.e. the deadline for compliance with the conditions, the entity will review the estimate to be equal to the

number of equity instruments that finally fulfilled the conditions for vesting, taking into account the requirements of Paragraph 21.

21. Market conditions, such as a price objective of the action that is subject to the consolidation of rights (or exercise), will be taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Therefore, for the granting of equity instruments relating to market conditions, the entity recognizes the goods or services received from the other party to satisfy the remaining conditions for the immutability (for example, services received from an employee who remains in active during the period required), regardless of the condition on the market.

Treating a component of renewal

22. In the options that have a component of renewal, it will not be taken into account when estimating the fair value of options granted at the valuation date. By contrast, an option for renewal is counted as a new option granted, provided it is subsequently granted, and at that time.

After the date on which the award is irrevocable

23. Once you've recognized goods and services received, in accordance with paragraphs 10 to 22 and a corresponding increase in equity, the entity will not make further adjustments to equity after the date of vesting. For example, an entity not revert subsequently the amount recognized for services received from an employee, if the equity instruments whose rights are being consolidated or revocation, in the case of stock options, if options are not reaching exercise. However, this requirement does not prevent the institution recognize a transfer within the equity, i.e. a transfer from an equity component to another.

If the fair value of the equity instruments cannot be estimated reliably

24. Requirements contained in paragraphs 16 to 23 shall apply where the counterparty is required to assess a transaction with share-based payment, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. On rare occasions, the entity would be unable to reliably estimate the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the valuation date, in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 16 to 22. Only on these occasions, the entity:
(a) initial value of equity instruments for their intrinsic value at the date on which the entity obtains goods or provide services other hand, and then at each date on which this information and the date of the final settlement, recognizing changes in the intrinsic value in profit or loss. In a grant of stock options, the payment agreement based on actions finally be settled when the options are exercised, are lost (for example produced by the drop in employment) or lapse (e.g. at the end of the life of the option).

(b) Recognize the goods or services received based on the number of equity instruments that eventually will be consolidated or (where applicable) are ultimately exercised. To implement this requirement to stock options, for example, the entity recognizes the goods or services received during any period for the immutability (or consolidation), in accordance with paragraphs 14 and 15, except the requirements contained in paragraph (b) 15 relating to the conditions relating to the market, which will not apply. The amount recognized for goods and services received during the period for vesting will be based on the number of stock options expected to be consolidated. The entity will review this estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of stock options are expected to consolidate, differs from previous estimates. At the time of irrevocability, namely the expiration of the term to consolidate the entity will review the estimate to be equal to the number of equity instruments that are eventually consolidated. Following the expiration of the term to consolidate the entity will revert the amount recognized for goods or services received if stock options were subsequently cancelled or expire at the end of his life.

25. If an entity applies paragraph 24, you will not need to apply paragraphs 26 to 29, since any change in the terms and conditions on which the equity instruments were granted, will be taken into account when applying the method of value intrinsic set out in paragraph 24. However, if the entity liquidate a grant of equity instruments to which it has implemented paragraph 24:
(a) If the liquidation took place during the period for the immutability (or consolidation), an entity accounted for the settlement as an acceleration of consolidation of rights, and therefore recognize immediately the amount, otherwise we would have recognized for services received over the period remaining to get the immutability.
(b) Any payment made in the settlement are accounted for as a repurchase of equity instruments, namely as a deduction from equity, except, and to the extent that the payment exceeds the intrinsic value of the equity instruments, valued at the repurchase date. Any excess is recognized as an expense.

Changes in the timing and conditions for granting the equity instruments, including cancellations and liquidations

26. The entity could modify the terms and conditions under which the equity instruments were granted. For example, could reduce the exercise price of options granted to employees (i.e., re-determine the price of the options), thus increasing the fair value of these options. The requirements of paragraphs 27 to 29, accounting for the effects of changes relate to the context of transactions with share-based payment to employees. However, these requirements will also apply to transactions with share-based payments to employees of different subjects, which are valued by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. In the latter case, the references in paragraphs 27 to 29 on the date of grant will be considered made, instead, the date on which the entity obtains goods or provide services elsewhere.

27. Recognized entity, at least, the services received measured at fair value at grant date of the equity instruments granted, unless such equity instruments are not consolidated by not performing any necessary condition for its irrevocability (other than a market condition) that was imposed on the grant date. This applies regardless of any changes in the terms and conditions under which the equity instruments were granted, or a cancellation or settlement relating to the granting of equity instruments. In addition, the entity recognizes the impact of changes to increase the total fair value of the payment agreements based on shares or whether, in some other way, beneficial to the employee. In Appendix B provides guidance on how to implement this requirement.

28. If an entity cancellation or settlement of a concession equity instruments during the period of consolidation (for reasons other than a cancellation due to lack of compliance with the conditions for the immutability):
(a) The entity accounted for the cancellation or settlement as an acceleration of consolidation of rights, and therefore recognize immediately the amount that otherwise would have recognized for services received over the remaining period of compliance with the conditions.
(b) Any payment made to the employee for the cancellation or liquidation of the grant shall be accounted for as the repurchase of a stake in equity, i.e. as a deduction from equity, except, and to the extent that payments exceed the fair value of the instruments granted, valued at the repurchase date. Any excess over the fair value is recognized as an expense.
(c) If new equity instruments granted to employees and, on the date of grant, the entity identify new equity instruments granted equity instruments as substitutes for equity instruments cancelled, the entity accounted changing agreement with paragraph 27 and the guidelines of Appendix B. The increase in the fair value will be awarded the difference between the fair value of the equity instruments replaced and the net fair value of the equity instruments cancelled, the date on which the replacement is granted. The net fair value of the equity instruments will be canceled its fair value, immediately before the cancellation, less the amount of any payment made to employees at the time of the cancellation of these instruments, which are counted as a deduction from equity In accordance with paragraph (b) above. If an entity not identifies the new equity instruments granted equity instruments as substitutes for equity instruments cancelled, accounted for these new equity instruments as a new concession.

29. If the entity repurchase equity instruments irrevocable (or consolidated), the payment made to employees are accounted for as a deduction from equity, except, and to the extent that the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instruments valued at the repurchase date. Any excess over such fair value will be recognized as an expense.

Transactions share-based payment paid in cash

30. For 30 based payment transactions in shares settled in cash, an entity valued goods or services acquired and liabilities incurred in, for the fair value of

liabilities. Until the liability is settled, the entity will recalculate the fair value of liabilities on each date on which this information as well as on the settlement date, any change in the carrying value recognized in profit or loss.

31. For example, the entity could grant to employees appreciation rights actions as part of his salary, so employees will acquire the right to a future cash payment (rather than the right to an equity instrument) It will be based on the increase of the share price of the entity from a certain level, over a period of time. Or, the entity could give their employees the right to receive a cash payment of future, granting them an interest in shares (including shares issued under exercise of stock options) that are redeemable for cash, either mandatory (for example by termination of employment) or the employee's choice.

32. The entity will recognize the services received, and liabilities to pay for such services as employees provide the service. For example, some appreciation rights actions become irrevocable immediately and therefore, employees are not required to complete a certain period of service for entitlement to payment in cash. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed that the entity has received from employees, services that give them rights to the revaluation of the shares. Thus, the entity will recognize immediately, while the services received, including liabilities arising from its obligation to pay. If appreciation rights actions were not irrevocable until employees have completed a certain period of service, the entity recognizes the services received, and liabilities resulting from the payment obligation, as employees give their service during the period of time.

33. The liabilities were valued at inception and on each date on which this information until its liquidation, the fair value of the appreciation rights actions, by applying a model of valuing options, taking into account the terms and conditions for granting these rights, and to the extent that employees have lent their services to date.

Transactions share-based payment, giving alternative cash settlement

34. **Transactions with share-based payment in which the terms of the agreement provide the entity or the other party the option to liquidate the entity that the transaction in cash (or other assets) or through the issuance of equity instruments, entity accounted for that transaction, or its components, as a transaction with payments based on actions that will settle in cash if, and to the extent that the entity has incurred a liability to settle in cash or other assets, or as a transaction with share-based payment to be cleared with tools of equity if and insofar as not incurred in such liabilities.**

Transactions share-based payment in which the terms of the agreement provide the contractual choice of means of settlement

35. If an entity has granted to the other party the right to choose whether a transaction with share-based payment will be liquidated in efectivo3 or through the issuance of equity instruments, then the entity will be granted a financial instrument compound, which includes a the debt component (i.e., the right of the other party to demand payment in cash) and an equity component (i.e., the right of the other party to request that the liquidation takes place through equity instruments instead of do it in cash). In transactions with third parties other than employees, in which the fair value of the goods or services received is determined directly, the entity will assess the equity component of the compound financial instrument, as the difference between the fair value of the goods or services received and the fair value of the debt component in the date on which the goods or services are received.

36. In other transactions, including transactions with employees, the entity will determine the fair value of financial instrument composed in the valuation date, taking into account the terms and conditions under which they were granted rights to receive cash or equity instruments.

37. To implement paragraph 36, the first entity will determine the fair value of the debt component, and then determine the fair value of the equity component-bearing in mind that the other party should cancel the right to receive cash for the instrument heritage. The fair value of the compound financial instrument is the sum of the fair values of the two components. Instead, based payment transactions in shares, in which the other party has the option to choose the means of liquidation, often are structured so that the fair value of an alternative settlement is the same as that of the other. For example, the other party might have the option of receiving stock options or appreciation rights shares, cash settlement. In such cases, the fair value of the equity component will be invalid, and therefore the fair value of the compound financial instrument will be the fair value of the debt component. By contrast, if the fair values of the alternatives settlement differ, the fair value of the equity component is usually greater than zero, in which case the fair value of the compound financial instrument will be greater than the fair value of the debt component.

38. The body count regardless goods or services received or acquired in relation to each component of the compound financial instrument. For the debt component, the entity recognizes the goods or services purchased, and a liability for the obligation to pay those goods or services, as the other party provides goods or services in accordance with the requirements that apply to base payment transactions in shares settled in cash (paragraphs 30 to 33). For the equity component (if any), the entity recognizes the goods or services received, and an increase in equity, as the other party supplied goods or services in accordance with the requirements applicable to based payment transactions in actions that are settled in equity instruments (paragraphs 10 to 29).

39. In the settlement date, the entity will recalculate liabilities at fair value. If the entity issued equity instruments for the settlement, rather than make cash, liabilities will be transferred

directly to equity, in return for the equity instruments issued.

40. If an entity settle the transaction in cash, instead of issuing equity instruments, such payment will be applied to liquidate liabilities in its entirety. Any equity component previously recognized, remain within it. By choosing to receive cash to settle the transaction, the counterparty nullifies their right to receive equity instruments. However, this requirement does not prevent the entity to recognize a transfer within the equity; this is a transfer from one component to another heritage.

Transactions share-based payment in which the terms of the agreement give the entity the option to choose the means of settlement

41. In a transaction-based payment actions in which the terms of the agreement give the entity the opportunity to choose whether or canceled in cash through the issuance of equity instruments, will determine whether the entity has a present obligation to settle in cash and accounted for accordingly. The entity has a present obligation to settle in cash when the decision to liquidate in equity instruments did not have a commercial character (for example, because the institution has legally banned the issuance of shares), or the entity has a past practice or an established policy to settle in cash, or generally settled in cash when the counterparty's request.

42. If an entity has a present obligation to settle in cash, accounted for the transaction in accordance with the requirements applicable to transactions with payments based on actions that are settled in cash, as set out in paragraphs 30 to 33.

43. Without this obligation, an entity accounted for the transaction in accordance with the requirements applicable to transactions with share-based payment settled in equity instruments, contained in paragraphs 10 to 29. At the time of liquidation:
(a) If the entity elects cash settlement payment in cash is recorded as a repurchase of a stake in equity, i.e. as a deduction in the amount of equity, except as stated in paragraph (c) next.
(b) if the entity elects settle by issuing equity instruments, are not required other accounting (other than a transfer to another component of equity, if necessary), except as stated in paragraph (c) next.
(c) If the entity elects the alternative of liquidation by the largest fair value on the settlement date, the entity will recognize an additional cost for the excess value delivered, this is the difference between the cash paid and the fair value of the equity instruments that would have had to deliver, or the difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the amount of cash that otherwise would have had to pay, whichever is applicable.

Disclosure

44. The entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the nature and scope of agreements on share-based payments that have occurred throughout the exercise.

45. To realize the goal contained in paragraph 44, the entity shall disclose at least the following:
(a) A description of each type of agreement of share-based payment that has existed throughout the year, including the timing and terms of each agreement, such as requirements for the immutability (or consolidation) of rights, the term most of the options issued and the method of liquidation (for example in cash or equity instruments). An institution whose types of agreements share-based payments are basically similar, you can add this information, unless it was necessary to submit information independent of each agreement to comply with the principle set out in paragraph 44.
(b) The number and weighted average exercise prices of stock options for each of the following groups of options:
(i) existing at the beginning of the year;
(ii) granted during the year;
(iii) cancelled during the period;
(iv) exercised during the period;
(v) that have expired over the year;
(vi) prevailing at year-end, and
(vii) exercisable at year-end.
(c) For stock options exercised during the exercise, the weighted average price of the shares on the date of exercise. If the options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the year, then the entity could reveal the weighted average price of the action during the exercise.
(d) For the options at year-end, the price range of exercise and the weighted average contractual life remaining. If the full range of exercise prices were broadly, the options will be divided into ranges that are meaningful to assess the number of shares and the dates on which the additional shares could be issued, as well as cash that could be received as Thus the exercise of such options.

46. The entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand how it has been determined during the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

47. If an entity has given an indirect fair value of the goods or services received in return for equity instruments of the entity, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, to comply with the contents of paragraph 46, entity disclose the following information:
(a) For stock options granted during the year, the weighted average fair value of these options on the date of valuation, as well as information on how the fair value, including:
(i) the options pricing model used and the variables used in this model, including the average price weighted action, the exercise price, expected volatility, the life of the

option, expected dividends, interest rate risk-free and other variables in the model, which include the method used and assumptions made to incorporate the likely effects of early exercise of options;
(ii) it has been determined how the expected volatility, including an explanation of the extent to which the volatility is based historical volatility;
(iii) how they have incorporated, where appropriate, other characteristics of the option granted in determining the fair value, such as certain conditions relating to the market.
(b) For other equity instruments granted during the year (that is, those who are different from stock options), the number and weighted average fair value of these instruments at the valuation date, as well as information about how it was given this fair value, including:
(i) whether fair value has not been determined based on an observable market price, the concrete form of calculation;
(ii) whether they have been incorporated, and how, if any, expected dividends to proceed to the determination of fair value;
(iii) has been incorporated, and how, if necessary, any other characteristic of the equity instruments granted to be included in determining the fair value.
(c) To agreements payments based on actions that have been modified over the year:
(i) an explanation of these changes;
(ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those changes); and
(iii) information on how they determined the incremental fair value granted, uniformly with the requirements set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, where this is applicable.

48. If an entity would have directly influenced the fair value of the goods or services received during the year, will reveal how this was calculated fair value, for example if the fair value was determined using the market price for these goods or services.

49. If the entity has refuted the presumption contained in paragraph 13, disclose that fact and give an explanation of why such a presumption was rebutted.

50. An entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the effect of transactions with share-based payment on the outcome of the entity during the year, as well as on its financial position.

51. To take effect 51 that the contents of paragraph 50, the entity shall disclose at least the following:
(a) the total expenditure recognized during the year from transactions with share-based payment in which goods or services received did not meet the conditions for recognition as an asset and, therefore, were immediately recognized as an expense, including information separated from the portion of total expenditures from transactions that have been recorded as based payment transactions in shares that are settled in equity instruments;
(b) for liabilities arising from transactions with share-based payment:
(i) the total amount in books at year-end, and

(ii) the intrinsic value of total liabilities at year-end for which the rights of the other party to receive cash or other assets have been generated at the end of the year (for example bound on the revaluation of shares).

52. If the disclosure required by IFRS fails to comply with the principles contained in paragraphs 44, 46 and 50, the entity will reveal much additional information as necessary to comply with them.

Transitional Provisions

53. Transactions with share-based payment settled in equity instruments, the entity to apply the IFRS concessions shares, stock options or other equity instruments that were granted after the November 7, 2002, and had not yet consolidated corresponding rights on the date of entry into force of this IFRS.

54. are advised, but not required, to the institution, to implement the IFRS concessions to other equity instruments if the entity has publicly disclosed the fair value of these equity instruments, determined in its valuation date.

55. For all the concessions of equity instruments to apply the IFRS, the entity restate comparative information and, where applicable, adjust the opening balance of retained earnings of the oldest period for which information is presented.

56. For all the concessions of equity instruments to which IFRS has not been implemented (for example, equity instruments granted on or before November 7, 2002), the entity must still submit the information required Paragraphs 44 and 45.

57. If, after the IFRS enters into force, an entity amend the terms or conditions of a grant of equity instruments to which this has not been implemented IFRS, must in any case apply paragraphs 26 to 29 to account any changes.

58. For liabilities arising from transactions with share-based payment, existing on the date of entry into force of this IFRS, IFRS entity apply retroactively. For these liabilities, the entity restate comparative information, including the adjustment in the opening balance of retained earnings of the oldest period for which information is presented, in which information has been restated, except where the institution is not coming forced to restate comparative information, what will happen to the extent that information is related to an exercise or a date prior to November 7, 2002.

59. It is encouraged, but not obliging the entity, to apply retroactively to IFRS other liabilities arising from transactions with share-based payment, for example, to liabilities that were settled during an exercise to which this comparative information .

Effective Date

60. The entity shall apply the IFRS in the financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2005. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies IFRS for periods beginning prior to January 1, 2005, disclose that fact.

Appendix A

Definitions of terms

This appendix is an integral part of IFRS.

Agreement on share-based payment

An agreement between the entity and a third party (can be that an employee) to establish a transaction with share-based payment, which grants the right to the other party to receive cash or other assets of the entity, for amounts that are based on the price of actions of the entity or other instruments heritage of the same, or to receive equity instruments of the entity, under the assumption that if there are conditions for the immutability (or consolidation), they are met.

Condition referring to the market

A condition of that depends on the price of exercise, irrevocability or equity instrument, which is linked to the market price of the instruments of entity, for example, to reach a certain price or a certain amount to calculate intrinsic value of a stock option, or that a particular target based on market price of the equity instruments of the entity in relation an index of market prices of equity instruments of other entities.

Conditions for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession

The conditions to be met by the other party in order to obtain the irrevocable right to receive cash, assets or other equity instruments of the entity, according to an agreement based payment in action. Among the conditions to achieve irrevocable (or consolidation) right included on some services, want the other party to complete undetermined period of service delivery, some terms of performance, which require them certain performance targets (such as a certain increase the benefits in the body over a certain period of time).

Component renewal

One quality that leads to automatic concession option is additional action, when the holder exercises the option of using previously option for granted shares of the entity, rather than cash, to meet the exercise price.

Employees and others who provide similar services

Individuals who provide personal services to the organization in one of the following situations (a) the individuals are considered legal or tax effect employees, (b) individuals who stop to work with the institution under his leadership, just from that who qualify as employees to effect legal or tax, or (c) who have served are similar to those that provide employees. The term includes, for example, when personnel management, i.e. people who have authority and responsibility of planning tasks, direction and control of the activities of the entity, including non-executive members of the administrative organ.

Date of grant

The date on which the entity and a third person (including employees) reached an agreement to share-based payment which occurs when the body and the other party reach a shared understanding on the timing of the agreement and conditions. At the date of grant, the entity gives the other party the right over cash, other assets, or equity instruments of the same, subject to compliance, if any, of certain conditions for irrevocability (or consolidation). If that agreement is subject to an approval process (for example, by shareholders) grant date on which the approval is obtained.

Valuation Date

The date on which it is determined, for the purposes of this IFRS, the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For transactions with employees and others who provide similar services, the valuation date is the date of grant. For transactions with different subjects of employees (and like third party service provider) the valuation date is that in which the entity receives goods or providing services to other part.

Equity Instruments

A contract that shows a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments granted

The right (conditionally or unconditionally) to instrument of heritage entity, it has given to a third party, under an agreement of share-based payment.

Finality (or consolidation)

Achieving the right. An agreement of share-based payment, the right of the other party to receive cash, other assets, or equity instruments of the entity is irrevocable (or consolidates) if it meets some conditions of concession.

Option for renewal

A new stock option granted when an action is used to meet price of exercise an option on action after that.

Stock Option

A contract that gives the holder the right, but not the obligations to conclude the actions of the entity even price fixed or determined for a specific period of time.

Period for the immutability (or consolidation) of

The period over which they have to satisfy all conditions for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession

The Framework defines a liability as a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, whose settlement is expected to produce an outflow of resources from the entity that incorporate economic benefits (for example an outflow of cash or other assets of the entity).

Granting to an agreement to share-based payment.

Transaction share-based payment

A transaction in which the entity receives goods or services in return for equity instruments of the same entity (includes action to do or stock options), or acquires goods and services incurring liabilities with provider of those goods or services, are based on imported price of the stock of entity or other acquired instruments.

Transaction share-based payment awarded cash

A transaction-based payment SHARES which the entity acquires property or services incurred in a liability to transfer cash or other assets from the supplier of such goods or services, for amounts that are based on price (or value) of the shares of the entity or other instruments assets of the entity.

Transaction share-based payment awarded through equity instruments

A transaction-based payment SHARES which the entity receives goods or services in return of equity instruments of entity (including shares or stock options).

Intrinsic value

The difference between the fair value of the shares that the other party has the right (conditionally or unconditionally) to enter, or which has right to receive and the price (if any) that other party is (or will be) forced to pay for its action. For example, an option on action that an exercise price of $ 15, on non action with a value reasonable $ 20, has an intrinsic value of $ 5.

Fair value

The amount at which an asset could be exchanged, a liability settled, or an instrument that heritage could be granted for exchanged between stakeholders and duly informed, in a transaction realized at arm's length.

Appendix B

Implementation guide

This appendix is an integral part of IFRS.

Estimate of fair value of the equity instruments granted

In paragraphs B1 to B2, B41 this Appendix addresses determining the fair value of the shares and stock options, focusing on the specific terms and conditions that are common features of a grant of shares or stock options to employees. Therefore, it is not an exhaustive list. Moreover, since the issues addressed active values then focus on stocks and stock options granted to employees, it is assumed that the fair value of the shares or stock options is determined at the date of grant. However, many of the issues discussed below value (for example, determining the expected volatility) also apply in the context of the estimated fair value of the shares or stock options granted to third parties other than employees , The date on which the entity obtains goods or provide services elsewhere.

Actions

For B2 shares granted to employees, the fair value is determined by the market price of the shares of the entity (or an estimated market price if the shares in the unlisted entity in a public market) adjusted to take into account the terms and conditions in which these actions have been granted (except the conditions for vesting or consolidation, which are excluded from the determination of fair value, in accordance with paragraphs 19 to 21).

B3 For example, if the employee is not entitled to receive dividends during the period of consolidation, this factor is taken into account in estimating the fair value of the shares granted. From Similarly, if the shares are subject to restrictions on their transfer, after the deadline for consolidation, that fact will be taken into account, but only insofar as the restrictions after the period of consolidation of the law affecting the price they would pay a subject independent and well informed. For example, if the shares traded actively in a deep and liquid market, the restrictions after the period of consolidating the law may have little or no effect on the price the subject independent and informed pay for such actions. The restrictions on the transfer, or other restrictions that exist during the period of consolidation of law, shall not be taken into account when estimating the fair value at grant date of the shares, because such restrictions arising from the existence of conditions for consolidation of rights, which are accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 19 to 21.

Stock options

B4 In many cases, are not available market price for stock options granted to employees, since those options are subject to terms and conditions that do not apply to the options listed. If there are no options listed with similar terms and conditions, the fair value of options granted shall be estimated by applying a model of option pricing.

The B5 entity will take into account, when selecting the options pricing model applicable, the factors considered participants in the market with an interest and duly informed. For example, many options for employees have long lives, are typically exercisable during the period between the date of vesting (or consolidation) and the term of life of the options, and are often exercised as there is a possibility doing so. These factors should be considered when estimating the fair value at the date of grant of options. For many entities, this could mean the exclusion of using the Black-Scholes formula-Merton, which does not allow the possibility of exercise before the end of the life of the option and may not adequately reflect the effects of a year prior to the expected. Neither offers the possibility that the expected volatility and other variables of the model can vary over the life of the option. However, for stock options with relatively short contractual lives, or to be instituted in a short period of time after the date of compliance with the conditions, factors and problems identified above may not be applicable. In these cases, the formula Black-Scholes-Merton could lead to a value that is essentially the same as it derives from an options pricing model more flexible.

All B6 option pricing models take into account, at least, the following factors:
(a) the exercise price of the option;
(b) the life of the option;
(c) the current price of the underlying shares;
(d) expected volatility of the share price,
(e) expected dividends on the shares (if appropriate);
(f) the interest rate risk-free for the life of the option.

B7 If there are other factors that an individual concerned and duly informed considered when setting the price, will also be taken into account (except as regards the conditions for the immutability of renewal and components, which are excluded from the determination of value reasonable in accordance with paragraphs 19 to 22).

B8 For example, it is normal that a stock option granted to an employee cannot be exercised during certain periods (for example during the period for vesting or during certain periods specified by the financial market regulator). This factor will be taken into account if, in the options pricing model used will assume another case in which the option could be exercised at any time during his life. However, if the entity employs a pricing model assesses options where options may be exercised only at the end of the life of the same, there is no need to make adjustments as a result of the inability to exercise during the period for vesting or consolidation of right (or other periods during the life of the options), since the model assumes that the options cannot be exercised during those periods.

From B9 Similarly, another characteristic common to stock options to employees is the possibility of early exercise the option before the end of the period of time that can be done, for example, because the option is not freely transferable, or because the employee must exercise all options granted when you've consolidated ceases his employment. The effects of expected early exercise will be taken into account as set out in paragraphs B16 to B21.

B10 The factors a participant in the market concerned and duly informed, not considered when setting the price of a stock option (or other equity instrument), are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of stock options (or other equity instruments) that have been granted. For example, for stock options granted to employees, factors affecting the value of the option only from the perspective of the individual employee are irrelevant to the estimated price that would establish a market participant concerned and duly informed.

Variables of option pricing models

B11 In estimating the expected volatility and dividends of the underlying shares, the goal is closer to the expectations reflected in a real market or in negotiated exchange price of the option. Likewise, when estimating the effects of early exercise of stock options by the employee, the goal is closer to the expectations that a third party unconnected with access to detailed information about the behavior of employees to exercise options, develop on the basis of information available on the date of grant.

B12 often, I seem to have a range of reasonable expectations about future volatility, dividends and behavior regarding the exercise of options. If so, you should calculate a value expected, each weighing amount within the range for its associated probability of occurrence.

B13 Expectations about the future are generally based on experience, duly amended if reasonably expected that the future differs from the past. Under certain circumstances, some identifiable factors may indicate that the historical experience unadjusted relatively poor predictor of how future experience. For example, if an entity with two markedly different business lines, it appears from what is significantly less risky, historical volatility may not be the best information on which to base the reasonable expectations about the future.

B14 In other cases, historical information may not be available. For example, an entity that is listed for the first time will have little or no historical information about the volatility of the price of their actions. The entities listed or unlisted for the first time dealt with later.

B15 In short, the entity should not simply base estimates of volatility, the behavior regarding the exercise of options and dividends on historical information, without considering the extent to which it is hoped that past experience is reasonably predictive of Expectations about the future.
Expectations regarding the early exercise of options

B16 often, employees exercised stock options in advance, for various reasons. For example, stock options to employees are not routinely transmitted. This often leads to employees exercising their stock options in advance, because it is the only way they have to liquidate their positions. Also, employees who leave out their services to the entity are often forced to exercise options that have consolidated in a short period of time, because otherwise may be cancelled. This factor also causes the early exercise of stock options to employees. Other factors leading to early exercise are risk aversion and lack of diversification of investments of employees.

B17 Means to take into account the effects of expected early exercise, depend on the type of option pricing model to be applied. For example, expected early exercise may be taken into account using an estimate of the expected life of option (which, for an option on the shares of an employee, is the time period from the grant date until the date on which it is expected that the option is exercised) as a variable pricing model options (for example, the formula Black-Scholes-Merton). Alternatively, the expected early exercise could be modeled using pricing model binomial or similar options, which employs the contractual life as a variable.

B18 Among the factors to consider in estimating the early exercise of the options include:

(a) The length of time required for the immutability of law, because stock options typically cannot be exercised until the end of the period of the right generation. In addition, determining the implications of valuation exercise is expected early base on the assumption that the options were granted. The implications of the conditions of compliance are addressed in paragraphs 19 to 21.

(b) The average length of similar options, which have been in circulation in the past.

(c) The price of the underlying shares. The experience may indicate that employees tend to exercise options when the stock price reaches a certain level above the exercise price.

(d) The level of the employee within the organization. For example, experience may indicate that higher levels of employees tend to exercise options later that employees at lower levels (tip to be discussed more extensively in paragraph B21).

(e) expected volatility of the underlying shares. On average, employees might tend to exercise stock options rather than highly volatile stock options with little volatility.

B19 As indicated in paragraph B17, the effects of early exercise could be taken into account using the estimate of the expected life of the option as a variable within the options pricing model. In estimating the expected life of stock options granted to a group of employees, the entity could be based this estimate on the weighted average life awaited by the entire group of employees, or a weighted average life according to subgroups of employees belonging to the group Based on more detailed data about the behavior of the exercise by employees (end that is discussed below).

B20 It is very likely to get higher profile by dividing the granting of options in groups of employees with a relatively homogeneous exercise behavior. The value of the option is not a linear function of the term of the option, since that value increases at a rate decreasing as the period lengthens. For example, if all other assumptions are equal, although an option with a period of two years worth more than one option with an exercise period of one year, unable to assert twice. This means that calculating the estimated value of the option based on a weighted average single life, including individual lives significantly different, might overestimate the total fair value of stock options. If the options granted are divided into several groups, each with a relatively narrow range of lives included in its weighted average life will reduce the possibility of overestimation.

B21 Similar considerations apply when using a binomial or similar model. For example, the experience of an entity that grants options generally to all levels of employees, could indicate that top-level executives tend to keep their options longer than middle management, and employees tend to lower levels exercise their options before any other group. In addition, employees who are encouraged or forced to maintain a minimum amount of equity instruments from their employers, including options, could average exercise options later that employees who are not subject to this restriction. In such situations, separate options for groups of receivers with regard to the exercise behaviors relatively homogeneous will lead to a more accurate estimate of the total fair value of stock options.

Volatility expected

B22 The expected volatility is a measure of the amount that is expected to fluctuate the price over a specified period. The measure of volatility used in option pricing models is the standard deviation of annualized rates of return on the shares over a period, calculated using continuous capitalization. Volatility is usually expressed in annualized terms, which are comparable regardless of the time period covering the series used for calculation, for example, prices daily, weekly or monthly.

B23 The rate of return (which may be positive or negative) on a share, for a given period, measured the economic benefits received by a shareholder, either through dividends or by the appreciation (or depreciation) of the share price.

B24 The annualized expected volatility of a share is the range within which is expected to be the annual rate of return, calculated using capitalization continued, with a probability approximately two thirds. For example, assuming that an action with a rate of return, capitalized on an ongoing basis, 12 percent have a volatility of 30 percent, this means that the likelihood that the annual rate of return from the action is between -18 per percent (12% - 30%) and 42 percent (12% +30%) is roughly two-thirds. If the share price is 100 at the beginning of the year and not pay dividends, can be expected that the share price at the end of the year was between 83.53 (100xe-0.18) and 152.20 (100xe0.42) a probability approximately two thirds.

B25 Among the factors to consider in estimating the expected volatility include:

(a) The implied volatility of stock options of the entity having quotation, or other instruments traded entity containing the characteristics of the options (such as convertible debt), if any.

(b) The historical volatility of the share price in the most recent period, which generally is proportional to the expected term of the option (taking into account the remaining contractual life of the option and the possible effects of expected early exercise).

(c) The temporary extension of the period during which the shares of the entity have contributed. A newly listed entity might have a high historical volatility, compared with similar entities that have been trading longer. Later provides additional guidelines for newly listed entities.

(d) The tendency of volatility to revert to its mean, that is, its average level over the long term, and other factors indicating that the expected future volatility might differ from past volatility. For example, if the share price of the entity was extremely volatile, in any given period of time following a public bid for shares or failed due to a restructuring that period could be discarded when it comes to compute the historical average annual volatility.

(e) The use of regular intervals and suitable for price observations. The comments of the price must be consistent from one period to another. For example, the entity could use the weekly closing price or the highest price a week, but should not use the closing price for some weeks and the highest price for others. In addition, the observations of the price should be expressed in the same currency as the exercise price.

Entities quoted recently

B26 As noted in paragraph B25, an entity should consider the historical volatility of the share price over the most recent period, which is broadly comparable with the expected term of the option. If a newly listed entity does not have enough information about the historical volatility, however must compute the historical volatility for the longest period for which market quotations are available. It could also consider the historical volatility of similar entities following a comparable period of their lives. For example, an entity that has only contributed for one year and granted options with a life expectancy of five years could consider the pattern and level of historical volatility of entities belonging to the same sector, during the first six years in which the shares were listed such entities.

Entities unquoted

The B27 is not listed entity will not have historical information to consider how to estimate the expected volatility. It reflected below some additional considerations on the factors to consider.

B28 In some cases, an entity not listed that regularly issue options or shares to its employees (or others) may have set an internal market for their actions. The volatility in the price of these actions could be considered when estimating the expected volatility.

B29 alternatives, the institution could consider the historical volatility implicit or similar entities listed, for which it has information available about the price of the action or the price of the option, to use in estimating the expected volatility. This might be appropriate if the entity has referenced the value of their shares to the stock prices of similar entities listed.

B30 If an entity has not based its estimate of the value of its shares in the stock price of similar entities listed, and instead had used another methodology for valuing its shares, could make an estimate of expected volatility that would be consistent with that valuation methodology. For example, the entity could assess their actions on the basis of net assets or earnings. It could also consider the expected volatility of those values based on net assets or earnings.

Dividends Expected

Having B31 or not expected dividends into account in determining the fair value of the shares or options will depend on whether the other party is entitled to receive dividends or equivalent to pay dividends.

B32 For example, if you have been granted options to employees entitled to dividends on the underlying shares or other equivalent dividends (which could be paid in cash or applied to reduce the exercise price), between the date of grant and date of exercise, the options granted must be valued as if they were not to pay dividends on the shares underlying that is the variable value representative of the dividends should be zero.

From B33 Similarly, when the estimated fair value at the date of grant of shares granted to employees, no adjustment is required for any expected dividends if the employee is entitled to receive dividends being paid during the period for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession.

B34 On the contrary, if employees are not entitled to receive dividends or dividend equivalents during the generation of duty (or before its realization in the case of an option), the valuation date of grant of rights stock or options should take into account expected dividends. That is, when estimating the fair value of a grant of options, dividends estimated to be included in the application of option pricing model. When deemed fair value of a grant of shares will reduce the valuation by the present value of expected dividends to be paid during the period for the immutability (or consolidation) of the concession.

The B35 option pricing models generally require the use of an expected rate of return from dividends. However, the models can be modified to use an amount of dividend instead of an expected rate of return. The entity can use either the expected profitability or the amount of expected payments. If an entity uses the latter figure, should consider its historical pattern of increased dividends. For example, if the policy of the entity has been increasing dividends usually around 3 percent each year, the estimated value of the option should not assume a fixed amount of dividend over the life of the option, unless there is evidence to support that hypothesis.

B36 Usually, the assumptions about expected dividends should be based on publicly available information. An entity that does not pay dividends or intends to do so, you must make a return expected by no dividends. However, an emerging entity, which has no history of dividend payments, could begin paying dividends expectation over the expected lives of stock options it has issued to its employees. Those entities could use an average among its past dividend yields (zero) and the average return from dividends comparable to a similar group.

Interest rate risk-free

B37 Normally, the interest rate risk-free return is implicit, currently available for emissions of zero-coupon government agencies of those countries whose currency is expressed the exercise price, with a term equal to the remaining term of the expected that option will be valued (based on the contractual life remaining life of the option and taking into account the effects of an eventual expected early exercise). It might be necessary to employ an adequate substitute, in the absence of public bodies such emissions, or if circumstances indicate that the implicit return on emissions of zero-coupon government agencies is not representative of the interest rate risk-free (for example, economies with high inflation). Also be used if an adequate substitute partners in the market usually determine the interest rate risk-free using that substitute, rather than the profitability of emissions implied zero-coupon of public bodies, when estimating the fair value of an option with a life equal to the expected period of the option being valued.

Effects of capital structure

B38 Sometimes other subjects, other than the institution, issued stock options of the listed entity and traded. When these are exercised stock options, the issuer surrender shares to the holder of the option. These shares are purchased, usually to existing shareholders. Besides the exercise of stock options has no effect quoted dilutive.

B39 In contrast, if stock options are issued by the entity itself, when exercised, will be issued new shares (which are either released or are actually issued in essence, if used actions that have been previously purchased and have remained in their own portfolio by the entity). Assuming that the shares will be issued at the exercise price, instead of at current market price on the date of exercise, actual or potential dilution that could reduce the share price, so that the holder of the option will not get a gain as large as the army exercises another option if not quoted similarly dilute the share price.

The B40 that this has a significant effect on the value of stock options depends on several factors, such as the number of new shares to be issued at the exercise options compared to the number of shares already issued. Moreover, if the market expected to take place the granting of options, may already have considered the potential dilution in the share price on the date of grant.

B41 however, the entity should consider whether the possible effect of dilution on the future exercise of stock options granted, it could affect their estimated fair value at grant date. The option pricing models can be adapted to take account of this potential dilution effect

Modifications of agreements on share-based payment settled through equity instruments

B42 Paragraph 27 requires that, regardless of any changes in the terms and conditions on which they were granted the equity instruments, or the existence of a cancellation or settlement of that grant of equity instruments, an entity recognized, at least, services received valued at fair value at the date of grant of equity instruments granted, unless those equity instruments do not become irrevocable as a result of failure to perform any necessary condition for its consolidation (other than a condition relating to Market), which were established on the date of grant. In addition, the entity recognizes the impact of changes to increase the total fair value of the agreements on share-based payment or, alternatively, be beneficial to employees.

B43 To implement the requirements of paragraph 27:

(a) If the amendment increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted (for example, reducing the exercise price), determined immediately before and after the modification, the entity will include the incremental fair value accorded in the measurement of the amount recognized for services in return for equity instruments granted. The incremental fair value granted is the difference between the fair value of the equity instrument changed and the original equity instrument, both estimated on the date of the amendment. If the adjustment takes place during the period for the vesting of rights, the incremental fair value granted will be included in determining the amount recognized for services received, over the period that runs from the date of change so far in the that the equity instruments become irrevocable, in addition to the amount based on the fair value at grant date of the original equity instruments, which are recognized throughout the remaining period to achieve the original vesting rights. If the change occurs after the date of vesting (or consolidation) of rights, the incremental fair value granted will be recognized immediately, or over the period of obtaining the rights if the employee is obliged to provide an additional period of service before to obtain the unconditional right to such equity instruments modified.

(b) Similarly, if the amendment increases the number of equity instruments granted, the entity will include the fair value of the equity instruments granted additional valued at the date of the change in the measurement of the amount recognized for services received in return for equity instruments granted, evenly with the requirements set out in paragraph (a) above. For example, if the change takes place during the period for the vesting of rights, the fair value of the equity instruments granted additional will be included in determining the amount recognized for services received over the period which extends from the date of the amendment until the date you get the irrevocable right to additional equity instruments, in addition the amount based on the fair value at grant date of the equity instruments originally granted, which are established in the course the remaining original period for the immutability (or consolidation) of rights.

(c) If an entity changes the conditions for the irrevocability of rights, in a way that is beneficial to the employee, for example, reducing the period for obtaining the rights or modifying or removing a condition of performance [other than a market condition, whose changes are accounted for in accordance with paragraph (a) above], the organization must take into account the amended terms for the irrevocability of the rights to implement the requirements of paragraphs 19 to 21.

B44 In addition, if the entity amending the terms and conditions of the equity instruments granted in a way that reduces the fair value of the payment agreement based on actions, or in any other case the change is not beneficial to the employee, the entity will continue, nevertheless, accounting services received in exchange for equity instruments granted, as if this change had not occurred (provided that such an amendment differs from the cancellation of some or all of the instruments granted, which accounted for in accordance with paragraph 28). For example:

(a) If the amendment reduces the fair value of the equity instruments granted, according to assessments conducted immediately before and after the modification, the entity shall not consider this decline in the fair value and will proceed to determine the amount recognized for services received in return for equity instruments based on the fair value of the grant date of the equity instruments granted.

(b) If the amendment reduces the number of equity instruments granted to an employee, this reduction will be counted as a cancellation of that part of the concession, according to the requirements of paragraph 28.

(c) If an entity modifies the conditions for obtaining rights of way that is not beneficial to the employee, for example, increasing the period for the immutability of law or by modifying or adding a condition on the performance [other than a market condition, which change is counted in accordance with paragraph (a) above], the entity will not take into account the conditions for the irrevocability of the rights to implement the requirements of paragraphs 19 to 21.