

**Algunos ejemplos de aplicación de IAS 2 – Notas de políticas contables
seleccionadas.**

1. EADS NV consolidated financial statements 2008

Inventories — Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost (generally the average cost) or manufacturing cost and net realisable value. Manufacturing costs comprise all costs that are directly attributable to the manufacturing process, such as direct material and labour, and production related overheads (based on normal operating capacity and normal consumption of material, labour and other production costs), including depreciation charges. Borrowing costs are not capitalised. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business less applicable variable selling expenses

2. Morphosys AG Financial Statements 2008

Inventory

Inventories are stated on a FIFO basis (first in, first out) at the lower of manufacturing/acquisition costs and net realizable value. Manufacturing costs of self produced inventories comprise all costs which are directly attributable and an appropriate portion of overheads. Inventories can be classified into raw material/consumables, work in progress and finished goods.

3. Annual Report 2008 British American Tobacco

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is based on the average cost incurred in acquiring inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition, which will include raw materials, direct labour and overheads, where appropriate. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less costs to completion and sale.

Tobacco inventories which have an operating cycle that exceeds 12 months are classified as current assets, consistent with recognised industry practice.

4. Unilever Annual Report 2008

Inventories

	€	million€	million
Inventories	2008	2007	
Raw materials and consumables	1 437	1 406	
Finished goods and goods for resale	2 452	2 488	
	3 889	3 894	

Inventories with a value of €134 million (2007: €10 million) are carried at net realisable value, this being lower than cost. During 2008, €246 million (2007: €177 million) was charged to the income statement for damaged, obsolete and lost inventories. In 2008, €23 million (2007: €25 million) was utilised or released to the income statement from inventory provisions taken in earlier years.

In 2008, inventories with a carrying amount of €34 million were pledged as security for certain of the Group's borrowings (2007: €4 million).

5. Heineken Annual Report 2008

(j) Inventories

(i) General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(ii) Finished products and work in progress

Finished products and work in progress are measured at manufacturing cost based on weighted averages and takes into account the production stage reached. Costs include an appropriate share of direct production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

(iii) Other inventories and spare parts

The cost of other inventories is based on weighted averages. Spare parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Value reductions and usage of parts are charged to the income statement. Spare parts that are acquired as part of an equipment purchase and only to be used in connection with this specific equipment are initially capitalised and amortised as part of the equipment.

6. Christian Dior Financial Report 2007

Inventories and work in progress

Inventories other than wine produced by the Group are recorded at the lower of cost (excluding interest expense) and net realizable value; cost comprises manufacturing cost (finished goods) or purchase price, plus incidental costs (raw materials, merchandise).

Wine produced by the Group, especially champagne, is measured at the applicable harvest market value, as if the harvested grapes had been purchased from third parties. Until the date of the harvest, the value of grapes is calculated *pro rata temporis* on the basis of the estimated yield and market value.

Inventories are valued using the weighted average cost or FIFO methods.

Due to the length of the aging process required for champagne and cognac, the holding period for these inventories generally exceeds one year. However, in accordance with industry practices, these inventories are nevertheless classified as current assets.

Provisions for impairment of inventories are chiefly recognized for businesses other than Wines and Spirits. They are generally required because of product obsolescence (date of expiry, end of season or collection, etc.) or lack of sales prospects.