



# INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS OF KENYA

ANNUAL IFRS WEEK- LAICO REGENCY HOTELL

## IAS 19 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

# SESSION OBJECTIVES



- Introduction, & overview of employee benefits
- Basic concepts
- Assumption setting and disclosures
- key policy decisions
- Application challenges

# OBJECTIVE OF IAS 19



- ✚ The main objective of IAS 19 is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits.
- ✚ Apply and discuss the accounting treatment of defined contribution and defined benefit plans.
- ✚ Account for gains and losses on settlements and curtailments.
- ✚ Accounting for actuarial gains and losses.
- ✚ Treatments of past service costs.
- ✚ Account for the 'Asset Ceiling' test and the reporting of actuarial gains and losses.

# OBJECTIVE OF IAS 19



IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* (amended 2011) outlines the accounting requirements for employee benefits, including short-term benefits (e.g. wages and salaries, annual leave), post-employment benefits such as retirement benefits, other long-term benefits (e.g. long service leave) and termination benefits.

The main principle is that the cost of providing employee benefits should be recognised in the period in which the benefit is earned by the employee, rather than when it is paid or payable, and outlines how each category of employee benefits are measured, providing detailed guidance in particular about post-employment benefits

# IAS 19- EMPLOYEES BENEFITS



- ▶ **Short-term employee benefits:** such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees;
- ▶ **Post-employment benefits:** such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;
- ▶ **Other long-term employee benefits:** including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation; and

# IAS 19- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS



## Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- (a) wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- (b) short-term compensated absences
- (c) profit-sharing and bonuses payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service; and
- (d) non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees.

Accounting for short-term employee benefits is generally straightforward because no actuarial assumptions are required to measure the obligation or the cost and there is no possibility of any actuarial gain or loss.

## IAS 19- Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

Profit-sharing and bonus plans.

An entity shall recognise the expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments when, and only when:

- ☐ The entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events; and
- ☐ A reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

A present obligation exists when, and only when, the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



Under some profit-sharing plans, employees receive a share of the profit only if they remain with the entity for a specified period. Such plans create a constructive obligation as employees render service that increases the amount to be paid if they remain in service until the end of the specified period.

The measurement of such constructive obligations reflects the possibility that some employees may leave without receiving profit-sharing payments.



# IAS 19 Employee Benefits



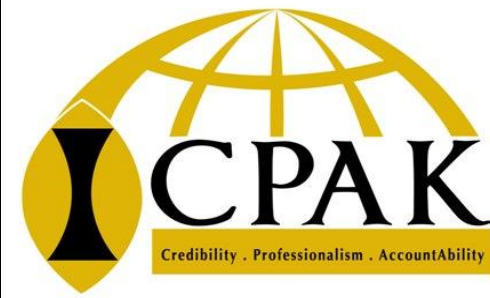
## Post-employment benefits

These include:

- (a) retirement benefits, such as pensions; and
- (b) Other post-employment benefits, such as post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care.

Arrangements whereby an entity provides post-employment benefits are post-employment benefit plans. An entity applies this Standard to all such arrangements whether or not they involve the establishment of a separate entity to receive contributions and to pay benefits.

# IAS 19 Employee Benefits



## Defined Contribution Schemes

**Contributions paid expensed straight line basis**

### Example

Arnold Ltd has payroll costs of 1.35 million for the year ended 31 December 2010. The company has a defined contribution scheme and pays pension contributions of 5% of salary costs each year.

During the year, Arnold Ltd paid 5,000 per month and will pay over the balance in January 2011.

### ***Statement of Comprehensive Income***

Pension cost  $1,350,000 \times 5\%$  67,500

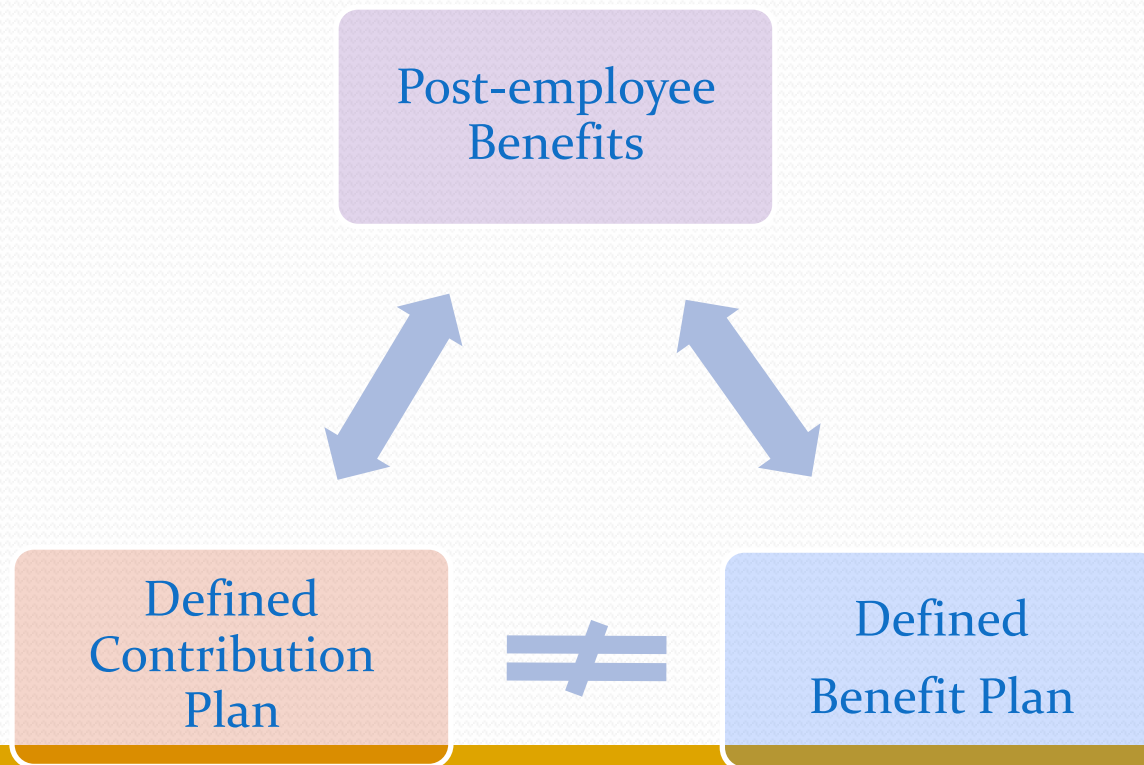
### ***Statement of Financial Position***

Accrued pension costs  $(67,500 - 60,000)$  7,500

# IAS 19 Employee Benefits



Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions



# IAS 19 Employee Benefits



## Defined contribution plans:

■ The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Thus, the amount of the post-employment benefits received by the employee is determined by the amount of contributions paid by an entity (and perhaps also the employee) to a post-employment benefit plan or to an insurance company, together with investment returns arising from the contributions; and

■ In consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall on the employee.

# IAS 19- Employee Benefits



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# Attributes of Defined Benefit Plan

- The pension payable on retirement normally depends on either the final salary or the average salary of the employees during their career.
- The employer undertakes to finance a pension income of a certain amount, e.g. =  $\frac{1}{4} \times \text{expected final salary} \times (\text{years of service} / 30 \text{ years})$ .
- The employer has a continuing obligation to make sufficient contributions to the plan to fund the pensions.
- An actuary measures the present value of the defined benefit obligation at every end of the reporting period so as to ascertain the funding status of the plan and the amount to be contributed towards the plan by employer. The calculation or measurement is based on various estimates and assumptions including:
  - *Life expectancy*
  - *Investment returns*
  - *wage inflation.*

# IAS 19 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS



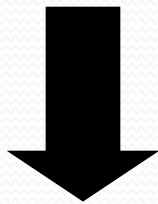
*Therefore, the cost of providing pensions is not certain and varies from year to year, and the actual contribution defers from the pension expense*

# Post-Employment Benefits

IAS 19 covers 2 types of post-employment (pension) scheme

## Defined contribution schemes

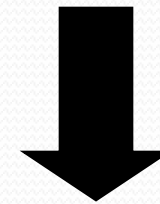
The entity pays agreed contributions into a plan and has no further liability



Accounted for on an accruals basis

## Defined benefit schemes

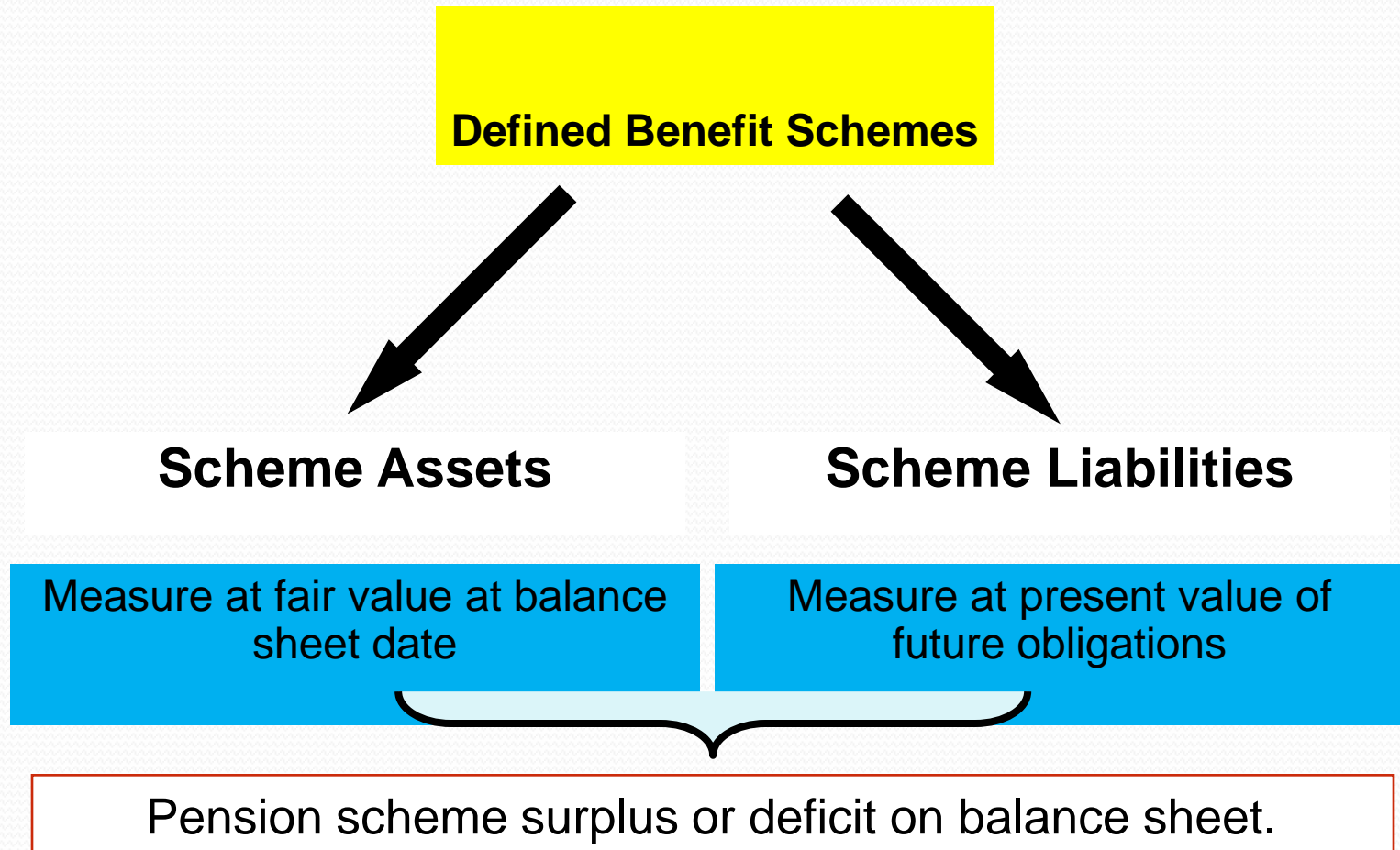
Any other type of scheme.  
Typically a pension is guaranteed based on final salary



Accounted for using the projected unit credit method



# Defined Benefit Schemes



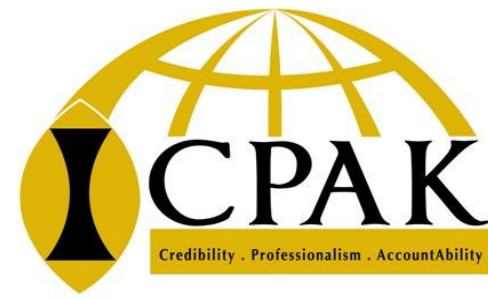
# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## ***Defined benefit plans: the basic principle***

- ❑ The entity recognises both the liability for future pension payments and the scheme assets.
- ❑ If the liability exceeds the assets, there is a deficit (the usual situation) and a liability is reported in the statement of financial position.
- ❑ If the scheme assets exceed the liability, there is a surplus and an asset is reported in the statement of financial position.
- ❑ In simple terms, the pension expense for the period is the difference between the deficit/surplus at the beginning of the period and the deficit/surplus at the end of the period.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



- ❑ Current service cost is the increase in the actuarial liability (present value of the defined benefit obligation) resulting from employee service in the current period.
- ❑ Past service cost is the increase in the actuarial liability relating to employee service in the previous period but only arising in the current period. Past service costs usually arise because there has been an improvement in the benefits being provided under the plan.
- ❑ Interest cost is the increase in the pension liability arising from the unwinding of the discount as the liability is one period nearer to being settled.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



- ❑ Expected return on assets is the expected return earned from the pension scheme assets.
- ❑ In IAS 19, Curtailments and settlements are the gains and losses arising when major reductions are made to the number of employees in the plan or the benefits promised to them.
- ❑ Actuarial gains and losses are increases and decreases in the pension asset or liability that occur either because the actuarial assumptions have changed or because of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually happened (experience adjustments). For example, the investment income from the assets may have been greater than expected.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits

Descriptions of $\Delta$ s in DBO/PA	Accounting treatment	Double entry
The current service cost	Operating cost	Dr Income Cr Liability (DBO)
The interest cost	Financial item adjacent to interest	Dr Income Cr Liability (DBO)
The expected return on assets	Financial item adjacent to interest	Dr Asset (PA) Cr Income
Past service costs (if any)	Operating cost	Dr Income Cr Liability (DBO)
Curtailments and settlements (if any)	Operating cost	Dr Income Cr Liability (DBO)

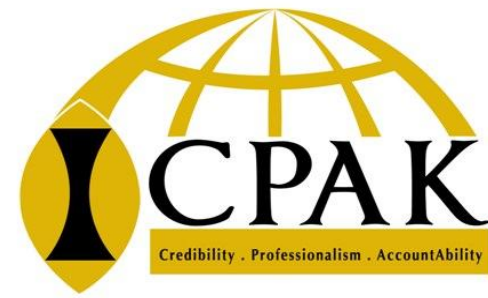
# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



IAS 19 requires the carrying amount of the defined benefit liability is the net total of:

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of the plan assets at the reporting date.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses can result from increases or decreases in the present value of plan liabilities or increases or decreases in the fair value of plan assets. Causes include:

- unexpectedly high or low rates of employee turnover;
- early retirement or mortality;
- salary increases;
- changes in discount rates;
- differences between actual and expected return on plan assets

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## Methods of recognizing actuarial gains and losses

- Actuarial valuations are based on assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses arise because the actual outturn does not match the original estimates and 'experience adjustments' are needed. Actuarial assumptions may also be changed in the light of events, such as increasing life expectancy.
- Actuarial gains or losses will now be recognized directly in other comprehensive income



# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



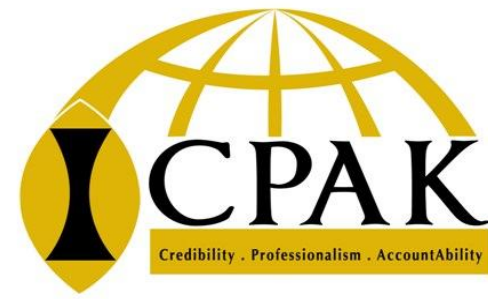
## The 'Asset Ceiling'

Sometimes the deduction of plan assets from the pension obligation results in a negative amount: an asset. IAS 19 states that pension plan assets (surpluses) are measured at the **lower** of:

- The amount calculated as per net plan asset
- The present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Applying the '**asset ceiling**' means that a surplus can only be recognized to the extent that it will be recoverable in the form of refunds or reduced contributions in future.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## **Offset:**

An entity shall offset an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when, and only when, the entity:

- (a) has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan; and
- (b) intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits include items such as the following, if not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service:

- (a) long-term paid absences such as long-service or sabbatical leave;
- (b) jubilee or other long-service benefits;
- (c) long-term disability benefits;
- (d) profit-sharing and bonuses; and
- (e) deferred remuneration.

***The measurement of other long-term employee benefits is not usually subject to the same degree of uncertainty as the measurement of post-employment benefits. For this reason, this Standard requires a simplified method of accounting for other long-term employee benefits. Unlike the accounting required for post-employment benefits, this method does not recognise remeasurements in other comprehensive income***

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## Termination benefits

The Standard deals with termination benefits separately from other employee benefits because the event that gives rise to an obligation is the termination of employment rather than employee service. Termination benefits result from either an entity's decision to terminate the employment or an employee's decision to accept an entity's offer of benefits in exchange for termination of employment.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## **Termination benefits (Continued)**

Termination benefits do not include employee benefits resulting from termination of employment at the request of the employee without an entity's offer, or as a result of mandatory retirement requirements, because those benefits are post-employment benefits. Some entities provide a lower level of benefit for termination of employment at the request of the employee (in substance, a post-employment benefit) than for termination of employment at the request of the entity. The difference between the benefit provided for termination of employment at the request of the employee and a higher benefit provided at the request of the entity is a termination benefit.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



## **Disclosure:**

An entity shall disclose information that:

- (a) Explains the characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them.
- (b) Identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from its defined benefit plans; and
- (c) describes how its defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows.

# IAS 19 – Employee Benefits



**THANK YOU**

**QUESTIONS & DISCUSSIONS**