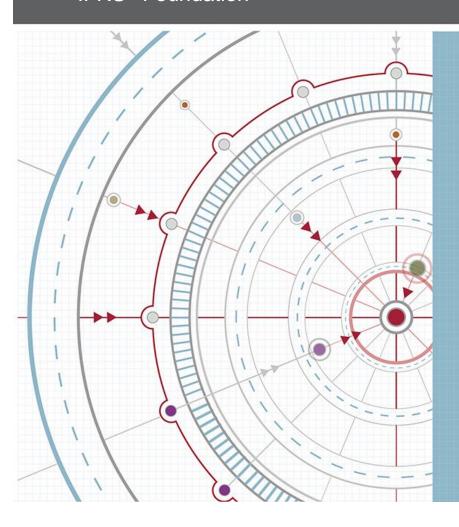
IFRS® Foundation



IASB® Update Projects

IFRS Week, Nairobi, Kenya Darrel Scott, IASB Member

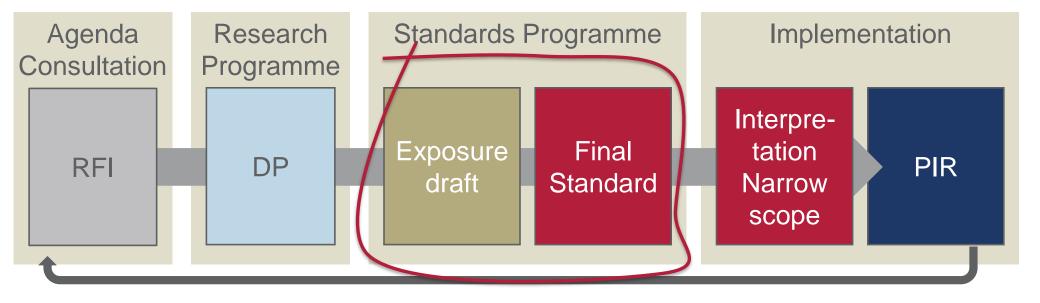
The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board or IFRS Foundation.



IFRS® Foundation Major standards-level projects



Major Standard Level projects





Projects

Major Projects	Next Due Process Step	Expected date
Insurance	Final Standard	Early 2017
Dynamic Risk Management	Discussion Paper	2017
Rate Regulated Activities	Discussion Paper	2017
Conceptual Framework	Final Framework	Early 2017
Disclosure Initiative	Various	Late 2016



Insurance

- Status: IASB completed its discussions on the model for insurance contracts in February 2016
- Existing IFRS allows a variety of approaches to be applied
- Main decisions:
 - A current measurement model for insurance contracts
 - Based on expected future cash flows
 - Single model for all contracts with a practical expedient for short term insurance
- The IASB is targeting publication in early 2017



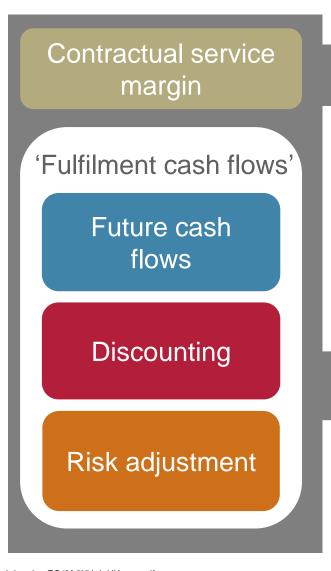
Insurance Need for a global standard

- IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts is an interim Standard
 - Permits continuation of wide variety of practices
 - Includes a 'temporary exemption' from general requirement that accounting policies should be relevant and reliable
- IFRS 4 does not provide transparent information about the effect of insurance contracts on financial statements
- Existing accounting makes comparisons difficult between products, companies and across jurisdictions



Insurance The general measurement model

IASB believes a current value measure of an insurance contract provides the most useful information about insurance contracts in the statement of financial position.



CSM is adjusted by changes in estimates and is allocated to profit or loss

In each reporting period, an entity remeasures the fulfilment cash flows using updated assumptions about cash flows, discount rate and risk.



Contractual service margin

Fulfilment cash flows

Future cash flows

Profit or loss: underwriting result

- Changes related to past and current services reflected in profit and loss (actual)
- Changes related to futures services 'unlock CSM' (estimates)
- Any changes not related to future services reflected in profit and loss



Fulfilment cash flows Discounting

- Unwind of the discount (time value of money) in profit or loss
- Option to present the effect of change in rate on fulfilment cash flows in either:
 - OCI, or
 - Profit or loss

Profit or loss: investment result

Other comprehensive income



Contractual service margin

Fulfilment cash flows

Risk adjustment

Profit or loss: underwriting result

- Changes related to past and current services reflected in profit and loss as entity is 'released from risk'
- Changes related to futures services 'unlock CSM'



Contractual service margin

Profit or loss: underwriting result

- Recognise CSM in profit or loss as entity provides coverage:
 - Passage of time
 - Size and duration of contracts in force



Dynamic Risk Management

- <u>Status</u>: Ongoing deliberations toward either another discussion paper, or exposure draft,
 - first consider the information needs of constituents through disclosures and subsequently recognition and measurement
- Separated from IFRS 9 project in 2012
- DP published in 2014
 - Outlined the Portfolio Revaluation Approach, which aims to better reflect the risk management of open portfolios in entities
- Comment letter analysis highlighted significant diversity in views on project objectives among stakeholders

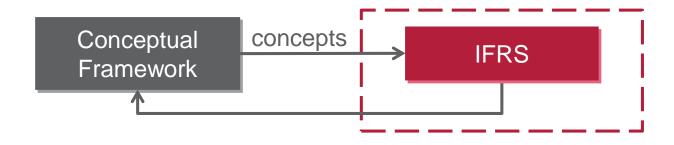


Rate Regulated Activities

- <u>Status</u>: Developing an accounting model to propose within a further Discussion Paper
- IFRS today has no standard for rate-regulated activities
- Interim relief for first-time adopters of IFRS
 - Issued IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts in Jan 2014
 - Permits grandfathering of previous GAAP accounting practices
 - Enhanced presentation and disclosure matters
- Current project
 - Discussion Paper published September 2014
 - Support for recognising some regulatory deferral account balances, focusing on a revenue-based approach



Conceptual Framework What is it?



- The Conceptual Framework is a <u>set of concepts</u> that can assist:
 - the IASB when developing or revising Standards
 - preparers to develop accounting policies
 - others to understand and apply IFRSs
- Not a Standard does not override any Standard



Conceptual Framework

- <u>Status</u>: Redeliberations commenced post 2015 Conceptual framework
- Existing Conceptual Framework has areas missing, unclear or out of date
- Agenda Consultation identified this as a Priority project
- Scope of the Conceptual Framework project
 - Focus on problems in the real world
 - Update, improve and fill in gaps
 - No fundamental rethink but resuming previous work
- The IASB is targeting publication in early 2017



What did the ED propose?

Fill Gaps

- Measurement guidance
- Role of profit or loss and use of OCI
- Presentation and disclosure guidance
- Derecognition
- The reporting entity

Update

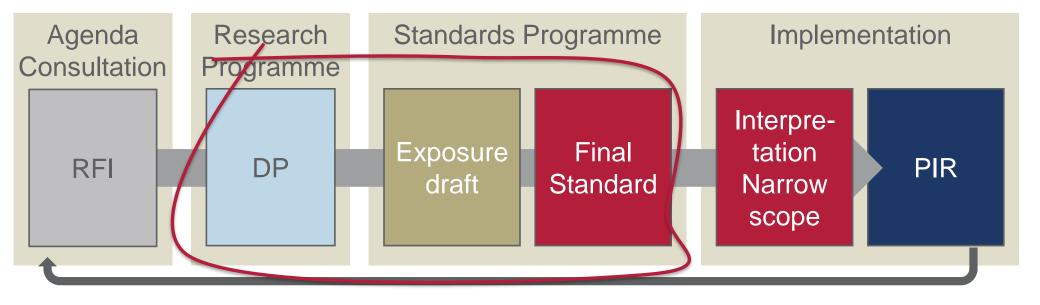
- Recognition criteria
- Definitions of income and expenses

Clarify

- Definitions of assets and liabilities
- Role of prudence, stewardship and measurement
- Uncertainty in financial reporting



The Disclosure Initiative





Disclosure Initiative Overview

Completed projects

Amendments to IAS 1

Amendments to IAS 7 'debt reconciliation'

Ongoing activities

Digital reporting

Implementation projects

Distinction between change in policy and estimate

Materiality
Practice
statement

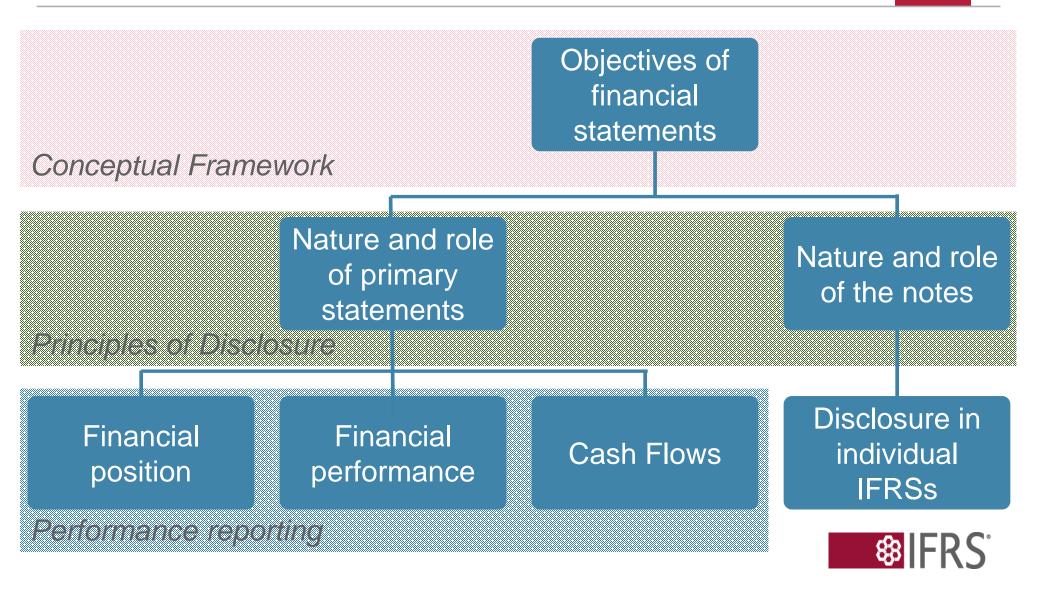
Research Projects

Principles of disclosure

Standards
level
disclosure
review/
drafting guide



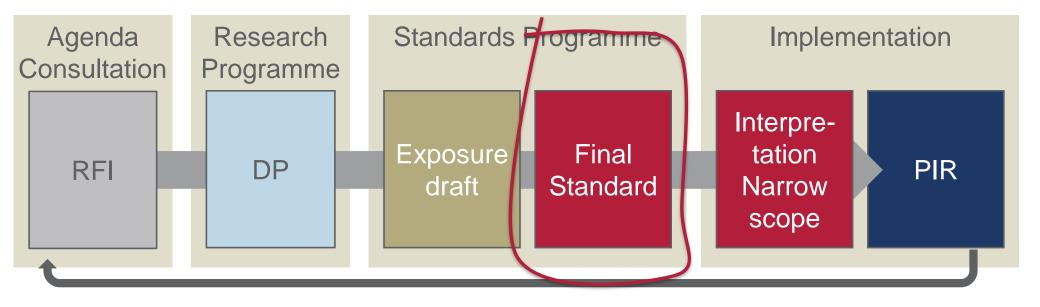
Principles of Disclosure Relationship with other projects



IFRS® Foundation Recently issued IFRS Standards



Recently issued IFRSs





Recent IFRSs

Major Publications	Effective date
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
IFRS 14 Regulatory deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January <u>2018</u>
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019
2015 Amendments to the IFRS for SMEs	1 January 2017



Recent IFRSs

Narrow-scope amendments	Effective date ¹
Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)	1 January 2017
Disclosure initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)	1 January 2017
Clarifications to Revenue from contracts with customers (Amendments to IFRS 15)	1 January 2018

¹ This list only includes amendments with effective dates after 1 January 2016, a list of amendments with effective dates on 1 January 2016 is included in the appendix

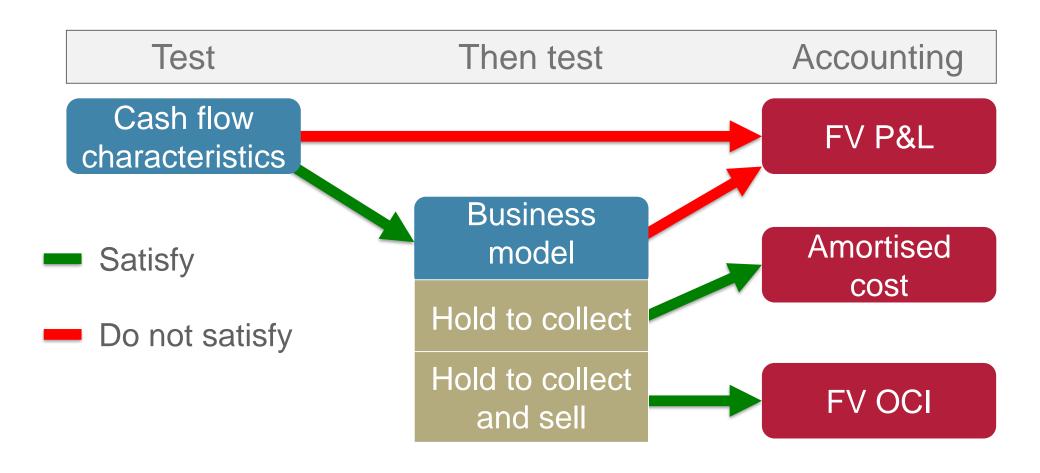


IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

- Final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued July '14
 - Replaces previous versions of IFRS 9
 - Brings together classification & measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of IASB's project to replace IAS 39
- Mandatory effective date 1 January 2018 with early application permitted
- EU Endorsement
 - EFRAG has issued a draft endorsement advice letter
 - Overall preliminary assessment is that IFRS 9 satisfies the criteria for endorsement for use in the EU and therefore EFRAG recommends its endorsement.



IFRS 9 Classification of financial assets





IFRS 9 Classification of financial assets

Accounting

Allowed option

Restrictions

FV P&L

Equities through OCI, not for trading

Irrevocable

No recycling

Amortised cost

FV OCI

FV for accounting mismatch

Irrevocable



IFRS 9 Classification of financial liabilities

Test Accounting Option

Held for trading FV P&L

All other financial liabilities

Amortised cost

FV for accounting mismatch



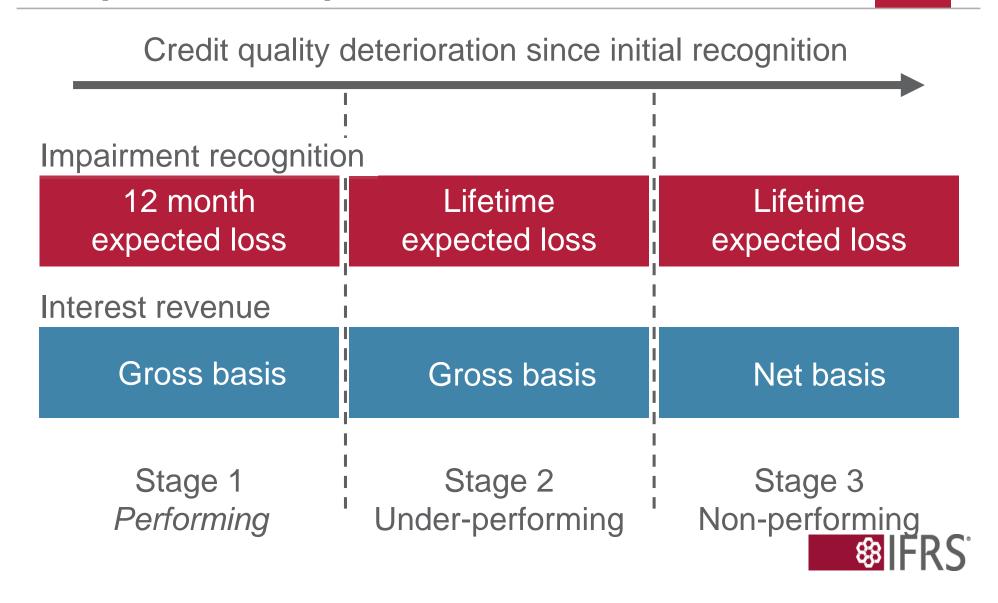
IFRS 9 Own credit on Fair Value Liabilities

Financial Statements (IFRS 9)		
Balance Sheet	Comprehensive Income	
Fair value liability: All changes including own credit	P&L: all changes except own credit OCI: changes in own credit	

- P&L gain when 'own credit' deteriorates, loss when it improves
- Limited amendments propose allowing the 'own credit' requirements to be applied before the rest of IFRS 9
- Required by IFRS 9 for liabilities under the FVO



IFRS 9 Impairment: expected loss model



IFRS 9 Hedge Accounting

- Greater alignment with risk management including:
 - Eligibility criteria based on more economic assessment of hedging relationship
 - Expansion of risk components for non-financial items
 - Introduction of 'costs of hedging'
 - Ability to hedge aggregated exposures (combination of derivative and non-derivative)
- Enhanced disclosures
- Not really for banks



IFRS 15 Revenue Recognition

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers issued concurrently with the FASB in May 2014
- IASB deferred effective date to 1 January <u>2018</u> in Sept 2015
- Revenue Transition Resource Group supporting implementation
 - 37 submissions discussed at 4 meetings; 5 topics subsequently considered by IASB and FASB
- IASB published targeted clarifications to 3 topics in IFRS 15 plus additional practical expedients for transition in April 2016



IFRS 15 5 Step Model

Recognise revenue to depict transfer of goods or services in an amount of consideration to which expected to be entitled

- 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- 3 Determine the transaction price
- 4 Allocate transaction price to performance obligations
- 5 Recognise revenue as performance obligation satisfied



IFRS 16 Leases

- IFRS 16 Leases issued in January 2016
- Effective date of 1 January 2019
- Main features:
 - Lessee: All leases on-balance sheet (except for short-term leases and leases of small assets), interest and amortisation presented separately in income statement
 - Lessor: little change to existing accounting
- Decisions substantially converged with FASB
 - Recognition of leases on-balance sheet; lease definition; liability measurement; little change to lessor accounting
 - Main difference: recognition of lease expenses and cash flows



What's changed for lessors & lessees?

Changes to lessor accounting

Substantially carry forward IAS 17 accounting requirements;
 some additional disclosure requirements

Changes to Lessee accounting

 Former operating leases capitalised. All¹ leases accounted for similarly to today's finance leases

Balance Sheet

- **1** Leased assets
- **†** Financial Liabilities
- Equity

Income statement

- Operating expense
- **†** Finance cost

Cash flow statement

- Operating flows
- **†** Financing flows



¹ Exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Definition of a lease

- Similar to previous definition, changed guidance on control
- Control = directing the use and obtaining the benefits from use
- · Based on control of the use of an identified asset

Who controls the use of the asset?				
Customer		Lease		
or				
Supplier		Service		

- Separate services provided with leases
 - Separate using available information (including estimates)
 - Option to not separate components



Lessee Accounting Right-of-use model

- A lease conveys the <u>right to use</u> an asset for a period of time in exchange for cash payments
- Lessee reports lease assets and liabilities on balance sheet, except for short-term and for low-value asset leases, at present value of future lease payments
- Discount rate: the rate implicit in the lease, or, if rate implicit not available, lessee's incremental borrowing rate
- Exclude variable payments and most optional payments
- Portfolio application, simplified reassessment



IFRS for SMEs

- IFRS for SMEs published July 2009
- Amendments issued in May 2015 from initial comprehensive review, effective date <u>1 January 2017</u>
 - Limited changes made after considering feedback and importance of stability during the early years of implementation
 - Few significant new issues identified
 - Limited areas where targeted improvements made
- Next step: Future reviews expected to take place no more frequently than approximately once every three years



Overview of 2015 Amendments Strategy

Limited Amendments

- Few significant issues identified
- IFRS for SMEs is still a new Standard
- Remember the principle:
 - Keep it simple
 - Alignment with full IFRS useful, not essential
 - SMEs (users, preparers, regulators)
- Each new and revised IFRS considered individually
- New IFRSs only considered once published



Overview of 2015 Amendments Main amendments

- Permitting revaluation model for PPE
- Aligning recognition and measurement requirements for income tax with full IFRS
- A few additional undue cost or effort exemptions, plus
 - guidance on application
 - required disclosure of reasoning
- Most other amendments clarify or add guidance
 - rather than change underlying requirements



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IFRS® Foundation Appendix

