

Financial Reporting Update 2011

3 October 2011



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1

Effective for 2010 Dec. Year-End

Selected new interpretations and amendments to HKFRSs

Effective for periods beginning on/after

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • HKFRS 1 (Revised) <i>First-time Adoption of HKFRS</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2009 |
| • Amendments to HKFRS 1 <i>Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters</i> | ➤ 1 Jan. 2010 |
| • Amendments to HKFRS 2 <i>Share-based Payment – Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions</i> | ➤ 1 Jan. 2010 |
| • HKAS 27 (Revised) <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2009 |
| • HKFRS 3 (Revised) <i>Business Combination</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2009 |
| • Amendments to HKAS 39 <i>Eligible Hedged Items</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2009 |
| • HK(IFRIC) 17 <i>Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2009 |
| • HK(IFRIC) 19 <i>Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments</i> | ➤ 1 Jul. 2010 |
| • Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009 | ➤ 1 Jan. 2010 & etc. |
| • Amendments to HK Interpretation 4 <i>Leases – Determination of the Length of Lease Term in respect of Hong Kong Land Leases</i> | ➤ Not specified |
| • HK Interpretation 5 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause</i> | ➤ Immediate effect |
| • HKFRS for Private Entities (or IFRS for SME) | ➤ Effective upon issue |



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Updated to HKICPA Update No. 107 of 14 July 2011

2

Effective for 2011 Dec. Year-End

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• Amendments to HKAS 32 <i>Classification of Rights Issues</i>	➤ 1 Feb. 2010	
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• Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010	➤ 1 Jan. 2011	
	(unless specified)	

- AB 4 *Guidance on the Determination of Realised Profits and Losses in the Context of Distributions under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance*

Effective after 2011 Dec. Year-End

Selected new interpretations and amendments to HKFRSs

	Effective for periods beginning on/after	
• Amendments to HKFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets</i>	➤ 1 Jul. 2011	
• Amendments to HKFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters</i>	➤ 1 Jul. 2011	
• Amendments of HKAS 12 <i>Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2012	
• HKFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments (with financial liabilities)</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	
• HKFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	
• HKFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	
• HKFRS 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	
• HKFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	
• HKAS 1 (revised) <i>Presentation of Items of OCI</i>	➤ 1 Jul. 2012	
• HKAS 19 (revised) <i>Employee Benefits</i>	➤ 1 Jan. 2013	

Today's Agenda



Brief Recap of Amendments to HKFRS effective for 2010/11

Update of Amendments to HKFRS effective for 2011/12

Update of Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS effective after 2011/12

Effective for 2010 Dec. Year-End

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藍籌首見 利豐瑞銀駁火

罕有發通告還擊 斥報告內容失實

利豐瑞銀駁火 關鍵點

利豐	瑞銀
<p>1 在新會計制度下，當影響新收購的項目表現不達標，個人代價應得調整時，集團毋須再支付任何代價。當可收回代價變為溢利，而獲認的代價亦須接受價值測試。</p> <p>2 利豐採納新會計制度，容許集團把與債務不支付的收購代價轉為溢利。</p> <p>3 利豐被收購後的首兩個月錄得500萬美元虧損。</p> <p>4 估計利豐在2011/2013年度，每年別有500萬美元至500萬美元的溢利應有收購代價，最後轉化為溢利。</p>	<p>利豐是盈利的，集團在每年利豐價值重估時，都要進行減值測試。</p> <p>根據香港會計師公會會計準則，所有管理層對收購的收購代價應轉為溢利，如代價的公平價值變動，是需要在損益表中反映出來，但這是集團必須遵守應用的準則，採納與否並非為管理層的酌情選擇。</p> <p>利豐不正確，利豐被收購後兩個月，為利豐帶來500萬美元的除稅前溢利，報告所說的500萬美元虧損，其實是利豐的附屬公司在收購後的核心經營業績，不代表利豐的整體業績。</p> <p>截至現時為止，利豐沒做過任何減價收購而需要變現，可與更合理的收購代價，不理解的信譽基礎。</p>

Changes

UBS Securities Asia Ltd. states that

- The accounting rule states all payments to purchase a business are to be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, with contingent payments classified as debt (under balance of purchase consideration payable), subsequently remeasured through the consolidated profit and loss account. (25.5.2011)


Method of accounting
↓
Application of the method

– Contingent consideration shall be measured at fair value

Li & Fung issued a clarification announcement on 27.5.2011 and stated:

- It is stated on page 11 of the Report that "L&F has recently adopted a new accounting rule, HKFRS 3 (revised). This potentially allows companies to convert earn-out payments to earnings".
- These statements are misleading It is not optional

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Method of accounting

including:

- Non-controlling measured at
- Goodwill can incorporate the goodwill of non-

UBS Securities Asia Ltd. states:

- Under the new accounting rule, **goodwill** associated with the acquired operation **will not be impaired** (See the appendix section for more detail)
- **goodwill is not tested annually for impairment** or **when there are indications of impairment**. (25.5.2011)

Li & Fung clarified on 27.5.2011 that:

- It is also stated on page 23 of the Report that “goodwill is not tested annually for impairment or when there are indications of impairment”.
- These statements **are all fundamentally incorrect**.

HKFRS 3 (revised 2007) states:

- The acquirer **measures goodwill** at the amount recognised at the acquisition date **less any accumulated impairment losses**.
- **HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets** prescribes the accounting for impairment losses. (HKFRS 3.63a)

Today's Agenda



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Related Party Disclosures

(HKAS 24)



Key Amendments

- Related party – Definition change
- Government-related entities – Definition and Exemption
- Commitment is included for disclosure



Definition of a Related Party

- A **related party** is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (i.e. reporting entity).
 - a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

Definition of a Related Party

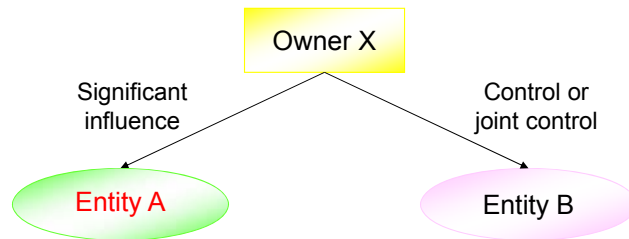
- A **related party** is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (i.e. reporting entity).
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, sub. and fellow sub. is related to the others).
 - ii. One entity is an associate or JV of the other entity (or an associate or JV of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - iii. Both entities are JV of the same third party.
 - iv. One entity is a JV of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Definition of a Related Party – Key Changes

- Clearly separate the related party to 2 angles:
 - 1) Person (replaced “individual” as well), and
 - 2) Entity
- Eliminate inconsistencies in the definition and make it symmetrical:
 - When Entity A is identified as a related party in Entity B’s financial statements, Entity B will also be identified as related party in Entity A’s financial statements.
- Entities with only “common significant influence” (no matter from an entity or a person) are not related to each other
- However, whenever a person or entity has both
 - joint control over Entity X and
 - joint control or significant influence over Entity Y,
 - Entity X and Y are related to each other.

Definition of a Related Party – Key Changes

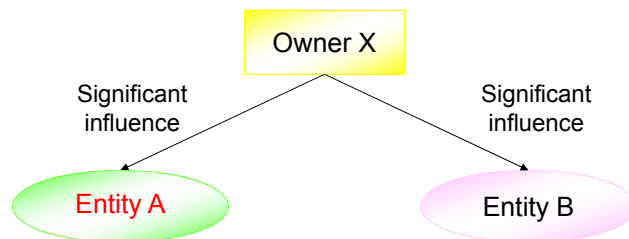
Example



- Entity A and Entity B are related to each other in both Entity A's and Entity B's financial statements
- Previously, they are not regarded as related parties.

Definition of a Related Party – Key Changes

Example



- Entity A and Entity B are not related to each other in both Entity A's and Entity B's financial statements

Definition of a Related Party – Key Changes

- Remove the term “significant voting power” in the definition of a related party
- Clarify that
 - An associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and
 - A joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture
 - Two entities are not related parties simply because a member of key management personnel of one entity has significant influence over the other entity.
- Amended that
 - Close members of the family of an individual are (not may) those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include (not “they may include” as in previous HKAS 24):
 - a) the person’s children and spouse or domestic partner;
 - b) children of the person’s spouse or domestic partner; and
 - c) dependants of that person or that person’s spouse or domestic partner.

Disclosures – Government



- A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of HKAS 24.18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:
 - a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and
 - b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. (HKAS 24.25)

Disclosures – Government

- If a reporting entity applies the exemption in HKAS 24.25 (last slide), it shall disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in HKAS 24.25:
 - a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (ie control, joint control or significant influence);
 - b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements:
 - i. the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and
 - ii. for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant,
 - a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent.Types of transactions include those listed in HKAS 24.21. (HKAS 24.26)

Individually Significant

Collectively significant

Improvements to HKFRSs 2010



Introduction

- Annual Improvement Project
 - A vehicle for making non-urgent but necessary amendments to IFRS (and consequentially HKFRSs)
 - Introduced by the IASB in 2007 and issued each year
 - Improvement to HKFRSs 2010 is the one finalised in 2010
- The project has amended
 - 8 HKFRSs and 1 HK(IFRIC) Interpretations



Summary

Amendments to

HKFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards
HKFRS 3	Business Combinations
HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
HKAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
HKAS 21, 28 & 31	Transition requirements for amendments arising as a result of HKAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
HKAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting
HK(IFRIC)-Int 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes

Amendments to HKFRS 7

Nature and Extent of Risks

- Para. 32A is added for clarification of disclosure:
 - Providing qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures enables users to link related disclosures and hence form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.
 - The interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures contributes to disclosure of information in a way that better enables users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks. (HKFRS 7.32A)



Amendments to HKFRS 7



Quantitative Disclosures

Credit risk

- An entity shall disclose by class of financial instrument:
 - a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with HKAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.
 - b) a description of collateral held as security and of other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (eg a quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).
 - c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

Amendments to HKFRS 7

Effective date

- An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
- Earlier application is permitted.
 - If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact. (HKFRS 7.44L)

No specific transition stated

Imply Retrospectively

Comparatives should be re-presented



Amendments to HKAS 1

Clarification of Statement of Changes in Equity

- HKAS 1.106(d) requires an entity to provide a reconciliation of changes in each component of equity.
- In *Improvements to HKFRSs 2010*, it clarified that entities may present the required reconciliations for each component of other comprehensive income either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements.
 - HKAS 1.106A is added and states that:
 - For each component of equity an entity shall present, either
 - in the statement of changes in equity or
 - in the notes,
an analysis of other comprehensive income by item (see HKAS 1.106(d)(ii)). (HKAS 1.106A)



Amendments to HKAS 1

Clarification of Statement of Changes in Equity

- HKAS 1.106(d) states that:
 - for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
 - i. profit or loss;
 - ii. other comprehensive income; and
 - iii. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control. (HKAS 1.106(d))



Amendments to HKAS 1

Effective date

- An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
- Earlier application is permitted. (HKAS 1.139F)

No specific transition stated

Imply Retrospectively

Comparatives should be re-presented



Today's Agenda



Recap of Amendments to HKFRS
effective from 2010/11

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Recovery of Underlying Asset

(Amendments to HKAS 12 Income Tax)



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33

Introduction

- HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* requires an entity to measure the deferred tax relating to an asset depending on whether the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of the asset through
 - use or sale.
- It can be difficult and subjective to assess whether recovery will be through use or through sale
 - when the asset is measured using the fair value model in HKAS 40 Investment Property.
- The amendment provides a practical solution to the problem
 - by introducing a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount will, normally be, be through sale.

No such exemption for PPE using revaluation model under HKAS 16

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34

Recovery of Underlying Asset

- If a deferred tax liability or asset arises from investment property that is measured using the **fair value model** in HKAS 40,
 - there is a **rebuttable presumption** that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale.
- Accordingly, unless the presumption is rebutted,
 - the measurement of the deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset shall reflect the tax consequences of recovering the carrying amount of the investment property **entirely through sale**. (HKAS 12.51C)

i.e. no deferred tax is required when tax on sale is zero!

- This presumption is rebutted if the investment property
 - is depreciable and
 - is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.
- If the presumption is rebutted, the requirements of HKAS 12.51 and 51A shall be followed.



Effective Date and Transition

- An entity shall apply the amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.



Amendments to HKAS 12

Case



Financial Statements 2010

- Note 2 states “Amendments to HKAS 12 *Income Taxes*” as follows:
 - Amendments to HKAS 12 titled “Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets” have been applied in advance of their effective date (annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012).
 - Under the amendments, investment properties that are measured using the fair value model in accordance with HKAS 40 “Investment Property” are presumed to be recovered through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted in certain circumstances.

Amendments to HKAS 12

Case



Financial Statements 2010

- Note 2 states “Amendments to HKAS 12 *Income Taxes*” as follows:
 - As a result, the Group’s investment properties that are measured using the fair value model have been presumed to be recovered through sale for the purpose of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets in respect of such properties.
 - This resulted in deferred tax liabilities being decreased by HK\$3,409 million and HK\$3,616 million as at 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009 respectively, with the corresponding adjustment being recognised in retained profits.
 - In the current year, no deferred tax has been provided for in respect of changes in fair value of such investment properties, whereas previously deferred tax liabilities were provided for in relation to the changes in fair value of such investment properties.
 - The application of the amendments has resulted in profit for the year being increased by HK\$426 million.

Financial Instruments

(HKFRS 9)



Chapters

- 1 Objective
- 2 Scope
- 3 Recognition and Derecognition
- 4 Classification
- 5 Measurement
- 6 Hedge Accounting (*not used yet*)
- ~~7 Disclosures (*not used yet*)~~
- ~~8 Effective Date and Transition~~

Background

- Because of financial tsunami, the three main phases of the project to replace IAS 39 are:
 - a) Phase 1: Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.
 - b) Phase 2: Impairment methodology.
 - c) Phase 3: Hedge accounting.
- IFRS/HKFRS 9 issued so far includes only the chapters relating to Phase 1 (classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities).

Additions of Financial Liabilities
issued on 25 Nov. 2010 in HK



Chapter 1 and 2

Objective

- The objective of HKFRS 9 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows. (para. 1.1)

Scope

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 9 to all assets within the scope of HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. (para. 2.1)



Chapter 3 Recognition & Derecognition

- An entity shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when,
 - the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
- When an entity first recognises a financial asset, it shall
 - **classify** it in accordance with paragraphs 4.1.1-4.1.5 and
 - **measure** it in accordance with paragraph 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.
- When an entity first recognises a financial liability, it shall
 - **classify** it in accordance with paragraphs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 and
 - **measure** it in accordance with paragraph 5.1.1. (para. 3.1.1)

Same as before

Amended
(Ch. 4 of HKFRS 9)

Amended
(Ch. 5 of HKFRS 9)

Similar to
HKAS 39

Same para. as
financial assets

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

- Unless para. 4.1.5 of HKFRS 9 (so-called “fair value option”) applies, an entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at either
 - amortised cost or
 - fair value
- on the basis of both:
- a) the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets; and
 - b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. (para. 4.1.1)

Amortised cost

Fair value

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

- Even the common understanding views that there are two categories in HKFRS 9 for the classification and subsequent measurement of a financial asset, a financial asset can be classified into the following four categories or sub-categories:
 1. Designated as at fair value through profit or loss; and
 2. Classified as at:
 - a. Amortised cost;
 - b. Fair value through profit or loss; and
 - c. Fair value through other comprehensive income.

Amortised cost

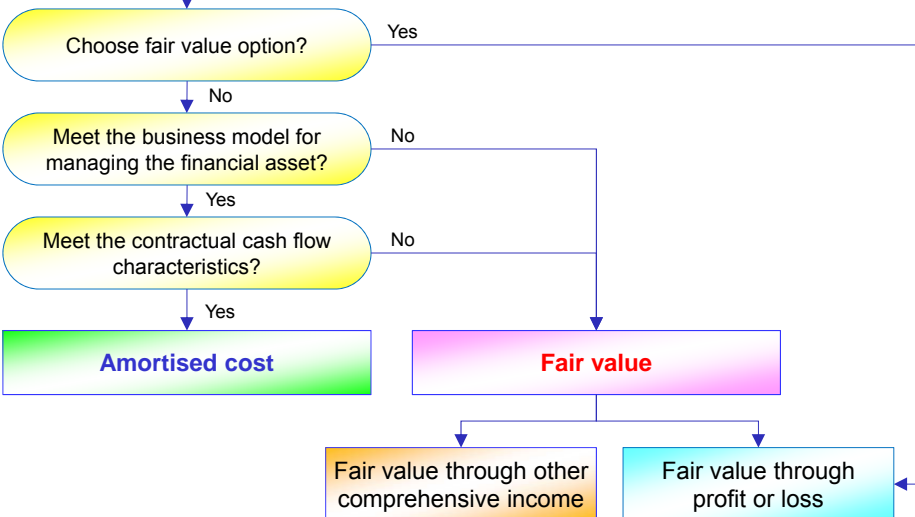
Fair value

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Fair value through profit or loss

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

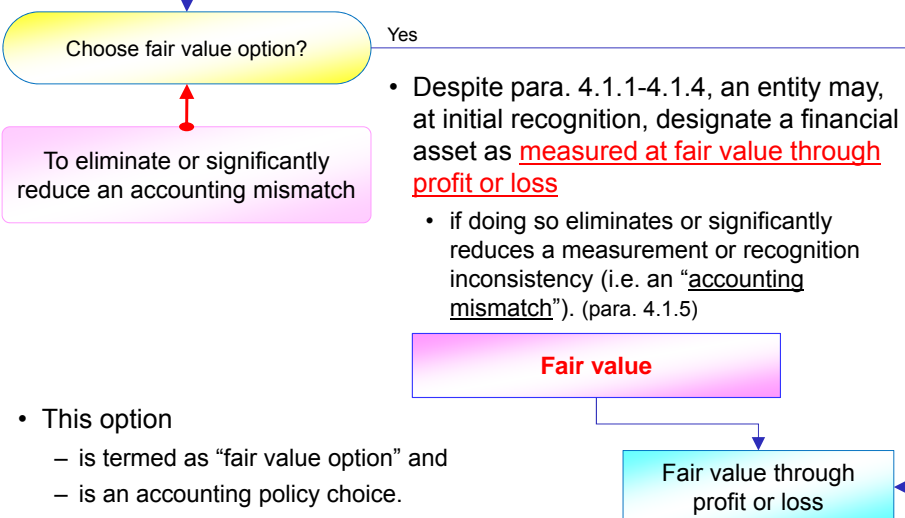
Determine the category of a financial asset for subsequent measurement



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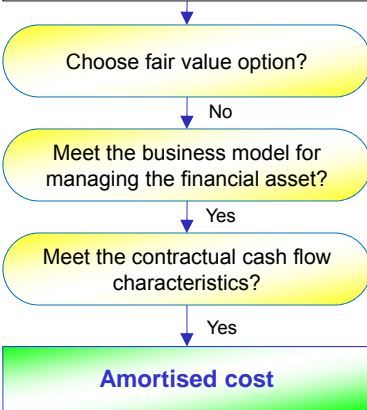
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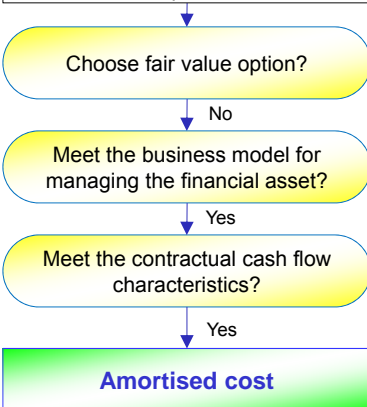
Determine the category of a financial asset for subsequent measurement



- A financial asset shall be measured at **amortised cost** if both of the following conditions are met:
 - a. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
 - b. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. (para. 4.1.2)

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

Determine the category of a financial asset for subsequent measurement



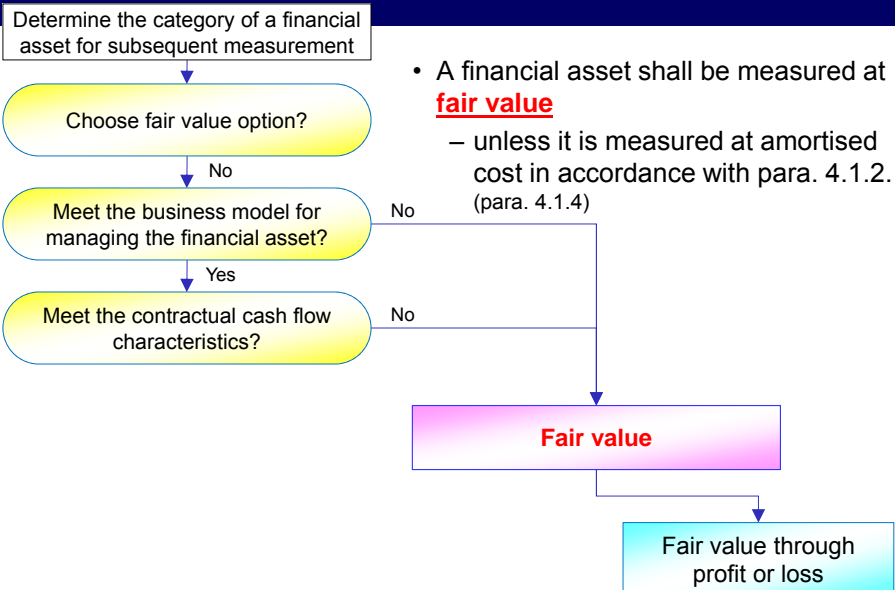
- Determined by key management personnel
- Not instrument-by-instrument basis
- No held for trading

- An asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

- Contractual terms of an asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest

- Interest for the time value of money and the credit risk
- Unleveraged

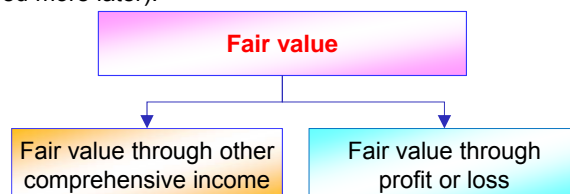
Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA



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Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

- An entity is required to measure all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 - unless a financial asset meets the following conditions:
 1. The financial asset is an investment in an equity instrument; and
 2. The entity has made an irrevocable election to present gains and losses on that investment in other comprehensive income. (para. 5.7.1)
 - At initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of HKFRS 9 that is not held for trading (to be discussed more later).



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50

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

Case



Financial statements 2009 states that:

- Following the adoption of HKFRS 9, investments and other financial assets of the Group extant at 31 December 2009 are classified under the following categories:

Financial assets measured at **amortised cost**

Investments are classified under this category if they satisfy both of the following conditions:

- the assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows for managing liquidity and generating income on its investment, but not for the purpose of realising fair value gains; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, with interest being the consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and are unleveraged.

Bank deposits, trade and accounts receivable and other deposits are also classified under this category.

Chapter 4.1 Classification of FA

Case



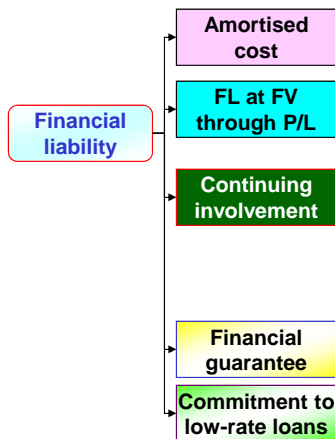
Financial statements 2009 states that:

Financial assets measured at **fair value through profit or loss**

Investments and other financial assets are classified under this category if they do not meet the conditions to be measured at amortised cost.

Securities or bank deposits with embedded derivatives are classified in their entirety as measured at fair value through profit or loss, where the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are dissimilar to those of the host contracts and modify the contractual cash flows, such that they are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding or the interest rate does not reflect only consideration for the time value of money and credit risk.

Chapter 4.2 Classification of FL



- An entity shall classify all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for:
 - a. financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
 - b. financial liabilities that arise
 - when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or
 - when the continuing involvement approach applies.
 - c. financial guarantee contracts.
 - d. commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate. (para. 4.2.1)

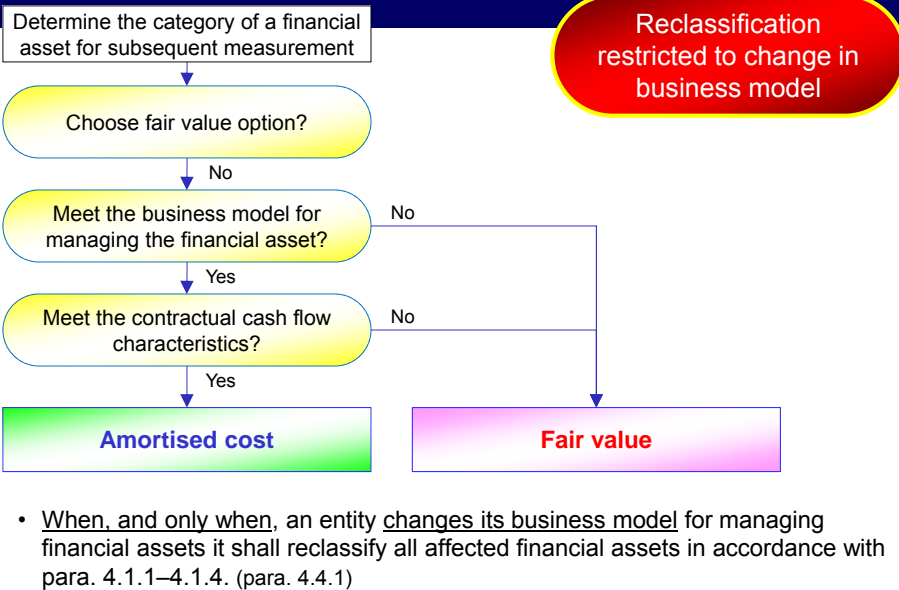
Chapter 4.3 Embedded Derivatives

- If a hybrid contract contains a host that is an asset within the scope of HKFRS 9,
 - an entity shall apply the requirements in para. 4.1.1-4.1.5 (as discussed above) to the entire hybrid contract. (para. 4.3.2)
- If a hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of HKFRS 9,
 - an embedded derivative shall be separated from the host and accounted for as a derivative under HKFRS 9 if, and only if:
 - All 3 conditions are met (same as those set out in HKAS 39), including:
 - a. Economic characteristics & risks not closely related
 - b. Embedded derivative meets the definition of derivative
 - c. Hybrid contract is not measured at FV through P/L. (para. 4.3.3)

Host is an asset within HKFRS 9

Other Contracts

Chapter 4.4 Reclassification



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Chapter 5 Measurement

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

- After initial recognition, an entity shall measure financial assets in accordance with para. 4.1 -4.5 (as discussed above) at
 - **fair value** or
 - **amortised cost**
- An entity shall apply the impairment requirements of HKAS 39 to all financial assets measured at amortised cost.
 - No impairment requirements on financial assets measured at fair value
- An entity shall apply the hedge accounting requirements of HKAS 39 to financial assets that are designated as hedged items.

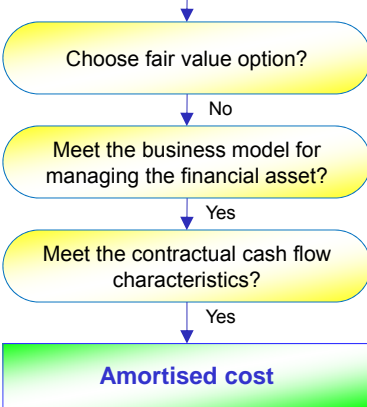


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56

Chapter 5.7 Gains and Losses

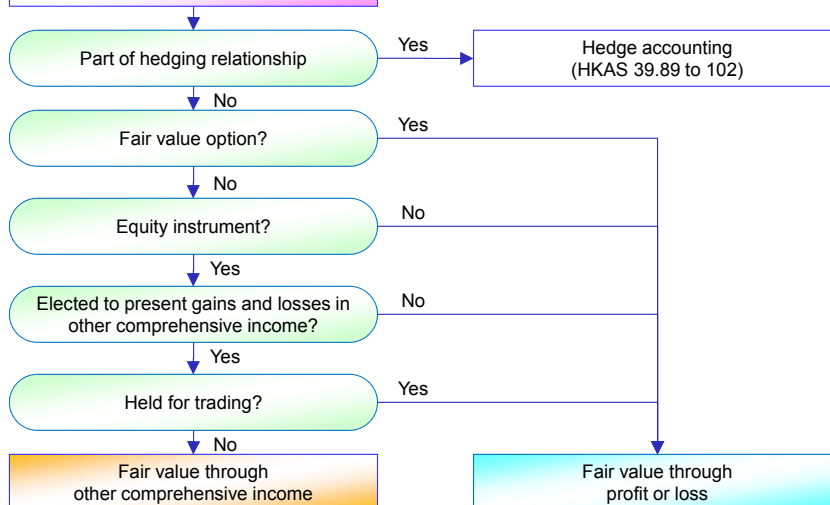
Determine the category of a financial asset for subsequent measurement



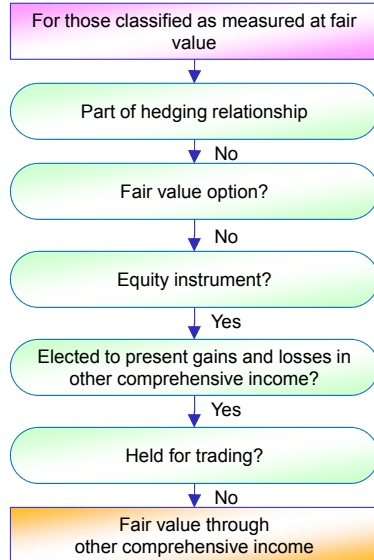
- A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship
 - shall be recognised in profit or loss
 - when the financial asset is derecognised, impaired or reclassified, and through the amortisation process. (para. 5.7.2)

Chapter 5.7 Gains and Losses

For those classified as measured at fair value



Chapter 5.7 Gains and Losses

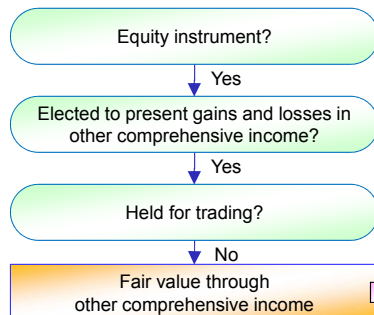


- A gain or loss on a financial asset or financial liability that is measured at fair value shall be recognised in **profit or loss** unless
 - It is part of a hedging relationship
 - the financial asset is an investment in an equity instrument and the entity has elected to present gains and losses on that investment in other comprehensive income (para. 5.7.1)

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Chapter 5.7 Gains and Losses

- Such irrevocable election (presenting fair value changes in OCI)
 - is made on an instrument-by-instrument (ie share-by-share) basis.
- Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss.
 - However, the entity may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity (e.g. transfer between reserves).



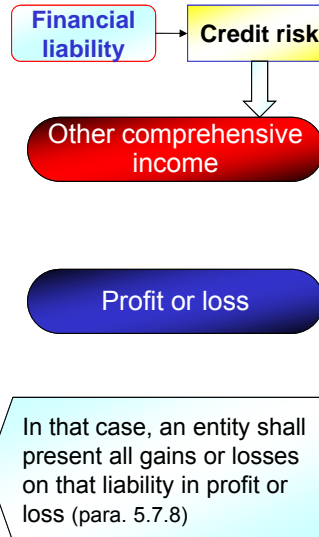
- Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with *HKAS 18 Revenue*
 - unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. (para. B5.7.1)



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Chapter 5.7 Gains and Losses

- An entity shall present a gain or loss on a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss as follows:
 - a. The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to **changes in the credit risk** of that liability shall be **presented in other comprehensive income** (see para. B5.7.13–B5.7.20), and
 - b. the **remaining amount of change in the fair value** of the liability shall be **presented in profit or loss**
- unless
 - the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk described in (a) would **create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss** (in which case paragraph 5.7.8 applies). (para. 5.7.7)



Chapter 7 Effective Date & Transition

Effective date

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- However, if an entity elects to apply HKFRS 9 early and has not already applied HKFRS 9 issued in 2009, it must apply all of the requirements in HKFRS 9 at the same time (but see also para. 7.3.2).
- If an entity applies HKFRS 9 in its financial statements for a period beginning before 1 January 2013,
 - it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply the amendments in Appendix C (i.e. Amendments to other HKFRSs). (para. 7.1.1)

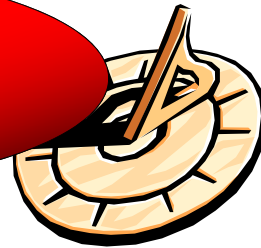


Chapter 7 Effective Date & Transition

Transition

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 9 retrospectively, in accordance with HKAS 8, except as specified in paragraphs 7.2.4–7.2.15.
- HKFRS 9 shall not be applied to items that have already been derecognised at the date of initial application. (para. 7.2.1)

The IASB published on 4 Aug. 2011 for public comment an exposure draft of proposals to adjust the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 to 1 January 2015



IFRS/HKFRS issued in 2011



On 12 May 2011

- The IASB issued 4 new IFRS
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

On 16 June 2011

- The IASB amended 2 other IFRS
- IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*

On 24 June and 14 July 2011

- The HKICPA issued the same in HKFRS and HKAS

Consolidated Financial Statements

(HKFRS 10)

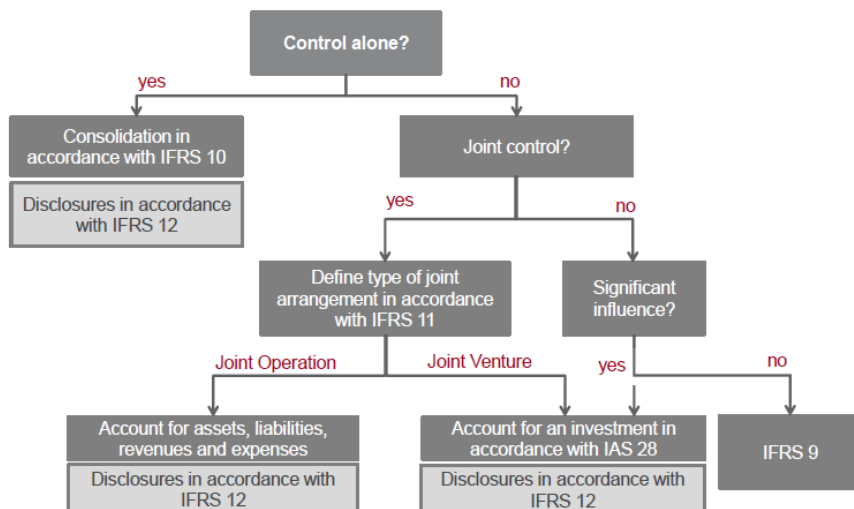


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65

Briefing on HKFRS 10, 11 and 12

Interaction between IFRS/HKFRS 10, 11 and 12 and IAS/HKAS 28



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The graph is sourced from the IASB

66

HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

- The contents of HKFRS 10:
 - a. requires an entity (the parent) that controls one or more other entities (subsidiaries) to present consolidated financial statements;
 - b. defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation;
 - c. sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee; and
 - d. sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements (HKFRS 10.2).



HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

- The IASB explains that
 - The application of IAS 27 and SIC-12 revealed inconsistent application in a number of areas:
 - Applying the definition of control: the perceived conflict of emphasis between
 - IAS 27 (power to govern financial and operating policies) and
 - SIC-12 (risks and rewards)led to inconsistent application of the definition of control for different types of entities.
 - Control without a majority of voting rights: because IAS 27 does not provide explicit guidance in this area, similar relationships between entities were being accounted for differently.
 - Agency relationships: the lack of guidance for these relationships meant that similar transactions (e.g. those involving funds or investment conduits) were being accounted for differently.
 - Instead, IFRS 10 contains a single consolidation model that identifies control as the basis for consolidation for all types of entities
 - Also providing additional application guidance, will increase consistent application in these areas.

HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

- While HKFRS 10 become effective,
 - HKAS 27 becomes “separate financial statements”
- Indicator still refers to “**control**” but
- An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee),
 - shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. (HKFRS 10.5)
- An investor controls an investee when
 - it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
 - has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. (HKFRS 10.6)



HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

- Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:
 - power over the investee;
 - exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
 - the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns (HKFRS 10.7)

Power is defined as “existing rights that give the current ability to direct the relevant activities”

relevant activities are “activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's returns”

Rights include

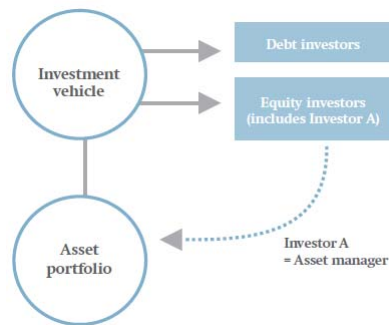
- voting rights, potential voting rights, proportionate voting rights, substantive rights, removal rights, decision-making rights, protective rights, contractual rights



HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

Example

- An investment vehicle
 - It is created to purchase a portfolio of financial assets, funded by debt and equity instruments issued to a number of investors.
 - The equity tranche is designed to absorb the first losses and to receive residual returns of the investee.
- Investor A holds 30% of the equity
 - is also the asset manager who manages the vehicle's asset portfolio within portfolio guidelines.
 - The management includes decisions about
 - the selection, acquisition and disposal of the assets within those portfolio guidelines and
 - the management upon default of any asset in the portfolio.



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The graph is adapted from the IASB 71

HKFRS 10 Consol. Financial Statements

Example

- In applying HK(SIC)-Int 12, some would conclude that Investor A does not consolidate the investment vehicle.
 - Investor A holds 30% of the equity and therefore does not bear the majority of the risks and rewards.
 - The investment vehicle was arguably created for the benefit of all investors, and not only for the benefit of Investor A.
- According to IFRS 10, Investor A controls the investment vehicle.
 - Investor A
 - has the ability to direct the relevant activities,
 - has rights to variable returns from the performance of the vehicle and
 - has the ability to use its power to affect its own returns.

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72

HKFRS 10 Summary of Key Changes

HKAS 27 & HK(SIC)-Int 12

HKFRS 10 (and 12)

Control as the basis for consolidation

- HKAS 27 identifies control as the basis for consolidation and focuses on the power to govern the financial and operating policies for assessing control of typical operating entities.
- In contrast, HK(SIC)-Int 12 focuses on risks and rewards for assessing control of special purpose entities.

HKFRS 10 identifies control as the single basis for consolidation for all types of entities.

- There is no separate guidance with a different consolidation model for special purposes entities (as incorporated into the single consolidation model in IFRS 10)
- The new control definition reflects that an investor can achieve power over an investee in many ways, not just through governing financial and operating policies.
- The investor must assess whether it has rights to direct the relevant activities.
- Although exposure to risks and rewards is an indicator of control, it is not the sole focus for consolidation for any type of entity.

HKFRS 10 Summary of Key Changes

HKAS 27 & HK(SIC)-Int 12

HKFRS 10 (and 12)

Control without a majority of voting rights

- Although the idea that an investor could control an investee while holding less than 50% of the voting rights was implicit in HKAS 27, it was not explicitly stated.

HKFRS 10 states that an investor can control an investee with less than 50% of the voting rights of the investee.

- HKFRS 10 provides specific application guidance for assessing control in such cases.

HKFRS 10 Summary of Key Changes

HKAS 27 & HK(SIC)-Int 12

HKFRS 10 (and 12)

Potential voting rights

- Only *currently exercisable* potential voting rights are considered when assessing control.

Potential voting rights need to be considered in assessing control, but only if they are ***substantive***.

- Potential voting rights are substantive
 - when the holder has the practical ability to exercise its rights and
 - when those rights are exercisable when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities need to be made.
 - Deciding whether potential voting rights are substantive requires judgement.
- Potential voting rights may need to be considered even if they are not currently exercisable.

HKFRS 10 Summary of Key Changes

HKAS 27 & HK(SIC)-Int 12

HKFRS 10 (and 12)

Agency relationships

- HKAS 27 has no specific guidance regarding situations when power is delegated by a principal to an agent.

HKFRS 10 contains specific application guidance for agency relationships.

- When decision-making authority has been delegated by a principal to an agent, an agent in such a relationship does not control the entity.
- The principal that has delegated the decision-making authority would consolidate the entity.
- The application guidance offers a range of factors to consider and contains examples.

HKFRS 10 Summary of Key Changes

HKAS 27 & HK(SIC)-Int 12 HKFRS 10 (and 12)

Disclosures

- HKAS 27 and HK(SIC)-Int 12 contain limited disclosure requirements for consolidated entities and no disclosure requirements for unconsolidated structured entities.

HKFRS 12 expands the disclosure requirements for both consolidated entities and unconsolidated structured entities.

- The disclosure objectives in HKFRS 12 will give preparers flexibility to tailor their individual disclosures to meet these objectives.
- HKFRS 12 presents a single disclosure standard for reporting entities with special relationships with other entities, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

HKFRS 10: Effective Date

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 11 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- If an entity applies HKFRS 11 earlier, it shall disclose that fact and apply HKFRS 11, HKFRS 12, HKAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and HKAS 28 (as amended in 2011) at the same time. (HKFRS 10.C1)



Joint Arrangement

(HKFRS 11)



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79

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

- **Joint Arrangement**,

- a new name to subrogate joint venture, simultaneously, joint venture has another meaning now
- is defined to be an arrangement of which two or more parties have **joint control**.
- has the following characteristics:
 - a. The parties are **bound by a contractual arrangement**.
 - b. The contractual arrangement gives two or more of those parties **joint control of the arrangement**.
(HKFRS 11.4-5)

Joint control is defined as

- the **contractually agreed sharing of control** of an arrangement,
- which exists only when **decisions about the relevant activities** require the **unanimous consent of the parties sharing control**.

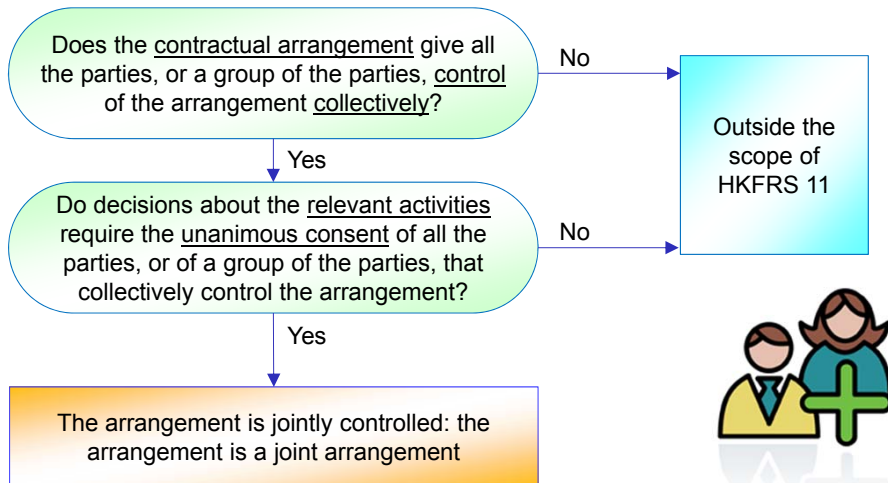


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80

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

Assessing Joint Control



HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

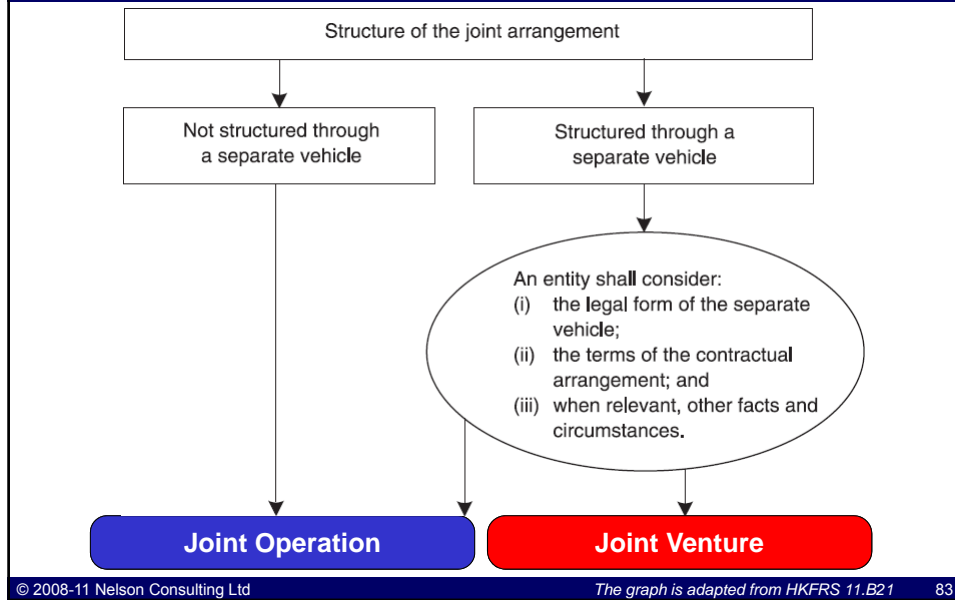
- In consequence, **joint arrangement** is a new name to subrogate joint venture,
 - simultaneously, joint venture has another meaning now
- A new structure in classification, a joint arrangement is either (HKFRS 11.6)

Joint Operation

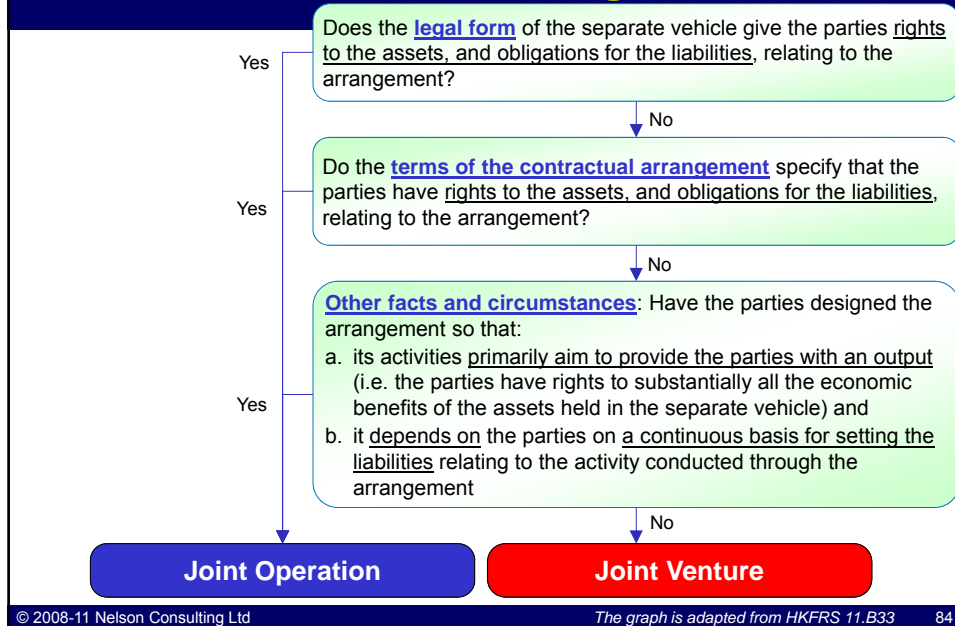
Joint Venture

- An entity shall determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved.
- The classification of a joint arrangement depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. (HKFRS 11.14)

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements



HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements



HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

Joint Operation

A joint operation is

- a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to *the assets, and obligations for the liabilities*, relating to the arrangement.

Those parties are called joint operators (HKFRS 11.15).

Joint Venture

A joint venture is

- a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the *net assets* of the arrangement.

Those parties are called joint venturers (HKFRS 11.16).

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

Joint Operation



- A joint operator shall recognise in relation to its interest in a joint operation:
 - a. its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
 - b. its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
 - c. its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
 - d. its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
 - e. its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly. (HKFRS 11.20)

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements



Joint Venture

- A joint venturer
 - shall recognise its interest in a joint venture **as an investment** and
 - shall account for that investment using **the equity method** in accordance with HKAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
 - unless the entity is exempted from applying the equity method as specified in HKAS 28 (HKFRS 11.24).
- HKAS 28 is renamed as “**Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**”

HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements



Joint Venture

- A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint venture
 - shall account for its interest in the arrangement **in accordance with HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments**,
 - unless it has significant influence over the joint venture, in which case it shall account for it in accordance with HKAS 28 (as amended in 2011). (HKFRS 11.25)

HKFRS 11: Effective Date

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 11 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- If an entity applies HKFRS 11 earlier, it shall disclose that fact and apply HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12, HKAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and HKAS 28 (as amended in 2011) at the same time. (HKFRS 11.C1)



Discl. Interests in Other Entities

(HKFRS 12)



HKFRS 12 Discl. of Interest in Other Entities

- The objective of HKFRS 12 is to require an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:
 - a. the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and
 - b. the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows (HKFRS 12.1).



HKFRS 12 Discl. of Interest in Other Entities

- To meet the objective of HKFRS 12, an entity shall disclose:
 - a. the significant judgements and assumptions it has made
 - in determining the nature of its interest in another entity or arrangement, and
 - in determining the type of joint arrangement in which it has an interest; and
 - b. information about its interests in:
 - i. subsidiaries;
 - ii. joint arrangements and associates; and
 - iii. structured entities that are not controlled by the entity (unconsolidated structured entities) (HKFRS 12.2).



**What is
Structured Entity?**

HKFRS 12 Discl. of Interest in Other Entities

- Structured entity is defined as:
 - An entity that has been designed so that
 - voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and
 - the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.
- HKFRS 12.B22–B24 provide further information about structured entities.



What is
Structured Entity?

HKFRS 12 Discl. of Interest in Other Entities

- Structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:
 - a. restricted activities.
 - b. a narrow and well-defined objective, such as
 - to effect a tax-efficient lease,
 - to carry out research and development activities,
 - to provide a source of capital or funding to an entity or
 - to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors.
 - c. insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support.
 - d. financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches). (HKFRS 12.B22).



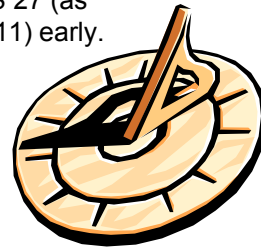
Examples include:

- a. securitisation vehicles,
- b. asset-backed financings.
- c. some investment funds.

What is
Structured Entity?

HKFRS 12: Effective Date

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 12 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- An entity is encouraged to provide information required by HKFRS 12 earlier than annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Providing some of the disclosures required by HKFRS 12 does not compel the entity to comply with all the requirements of HKFRS 12 or to apply HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11, HKAS 27 (as amended in 2011) and HKAS 28 (as amended in 2011) early. (HKFRS 12.C1)



Fair Value Measurement

(HKFRS 13)



Introduction – Fair Value Debate

- In the global financial crisis, accountants and their accounting standards had been pleaded as guilty to create the financial tsunami
- To be accountable for the global financial stability, the IASB and FASB were forced to take measures to address the issues and to amend their respective accounting standards
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* is one of the consequences to provide converged guidance on fair value measurement.



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97



Agenda for HKFRS 13

1. Applicable Standard and Scope
2. Definition of Fair Value
3. Fair Value Measurement
4. Application to Specific Situations
5. Fair Value at Initial Recognition
6. Valuation Techniques
7. Fair Value Hierarchy
8. Disclosure

Definition of Fair Value

Single Framework for FV Measurement

Disclosure



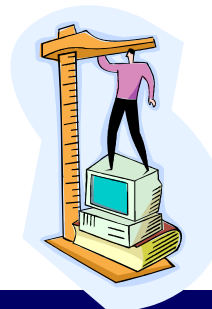
1. Applicable Standard and Scope

- HKFRS 13:
 - a. defines fair value;
 - b. sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value; and
 - c. requires disclosures about fair value measurements (HKFRS 13.1).
- HKFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits FV measurements or disclosures about FV measurements (and measurements, such as FV less costs to sell, based on FV or disclosures about those measurements), except:
 - Measurement of HKFRS 2, HKAS 17, NRV in HKAS 2, VIU in HKAS 36, and
 - Disclosure of plan assets in HKAS 19, plan investments in HKAS 26, FY less costs to disposal HKAS 36

Definition of Fair Value

Single Framework for FV Measurement

Disclosure



2. Definition of Fair Value

- Fair value is defined as
 - the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. (HKFRS 13.9)
 - i.e. an exit price
 - It is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement
- Historically, fair value is normally defined as:
 - The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Definition of Fair Value



2. Definition of Fair Value

The IASB considered the previous definition of fair value:

- a. did not specify whether an entity is buying or selling the asset;
- b. was unclear about what is meant by settling a liability because it did not refer to the creditor, but to knowledgeable, willing parties; and
- c. did not state explicitly whether the exchange or settlement takes place at the measurement date or at some other date (HKFRS 13.BC30)

- Historically, fair value is normally defined as:
 - The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.



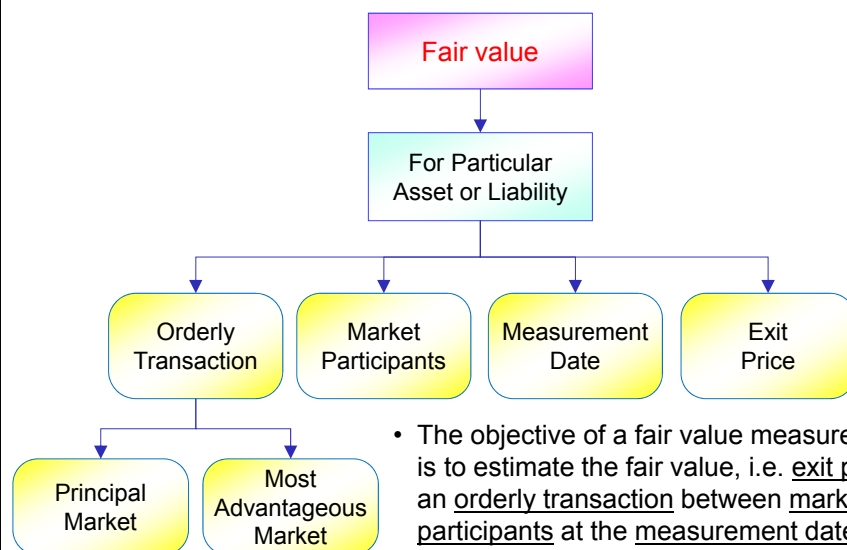
3. Fair Value Measurement

- HKFRS 13 explains that a fair value measurement requires an entity to determine the following:
 - a. the particular asset or liability being measured;
 - b. for a non-financial asset, the highest and best use of the asset and whether the asset is used
 - in combination with other assets or
 - on a stand-alone basis;
 - c. the market in which an orderly transaction would take place for the asset or liability; and
 - d. the appropriate valuation technique(s) to use when measuring fair value.
 - The valuation technique(s) used should maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs.
 - Those inputs should be consistent with the inputs a market participant would use when pricing the asset or liability. (HKFRS 13.IN10)

Single Framework for FV Measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy (3 levels)

3. Fair Value Measurement



- The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the fair value, i.e. exit price in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

4. Application to Specific Situations

- In applying the fair value measurement, HKFRS 3 introduces the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise for non-financial assets, but it also explains that they would not apply to financial assets or to liabilities.
- Together with the application to non-financial assets, IFRS 3 addresses application to at least three groups of items:
 1. Application to non-financial assets;
 2. Application to liabilities and an entity's own equity instruments; and
 3. Application to financial instruments within a portfolio, i.e. the financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk.

5. Fair Value at Initial Recognition

- HKFRS 13 specifies the consideration when fair value is required or permitted to use in initial recognition of an asset or a liability.
 - HKFRS 13 has not specified whether fair value should be used for initial recognition of an asset or a liability
 - An asset or a liability is initially recognised at a basis in accordance with the corresponding HKFRS and.
- Historically, HKFRS commonly addresses that the fair value on initial recognition is normally the transaction price.
- However, HKFRS 13 uses the phrase "in many cases" to substitute the word "normally" in describing the relationship between the fair value and transaction price.
 - The change represents that a fair value is defined as a current exit price in HKFRS 13
 - but a transaction price is considered as an entry price.



6. Valuation Techniques



- HKFRS 13 sets out the following three valuation approaches to guide the selection and usage of valuation techniques and
 1. Market approach,
 2. Cost Approach, and
 3. Income Approach.
- An entity is required to use valuation techniques consistent with one or more of the valuation approaches to measure fair value.

6. Valuation Techniques



- In fair value measurement,
 - an entity is not only required to use the valuation techniques consistent with one or more of the three valuation approaches, but also required to use the techniques,
 1. Maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and
 2. Minimising the use of unobservable inputs (HKFRS 13.67)

6. Valuation Techniques



- Present value techniques are the valuation techniques consistent with income approach to measure fair value and are specified in the application guidance of HKFRS 13.
- The application guidance of HKFRS 13 sets out
 - the general principles in using present value techniques and
 - the consideration of risk and uncertainty.
- HKFRS 13 also specifies the following two present value techniques:
 1. Discount rate adjustment technique; and
 2. Expected present value technique.

In order to understand them, HKFRS 13 also explains the portfolio theory, unsystematic (diversifiable) risk, systematic (non-diversifiable) risk

7. Fair Value Hierarchy

- To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into the following three levels:
 - Level 1 inputs
 - Level 2 inputs
 - Level 3 inputs



7. Fair Value Hierarchy

- Level 1 inputs
 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs
 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs
 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

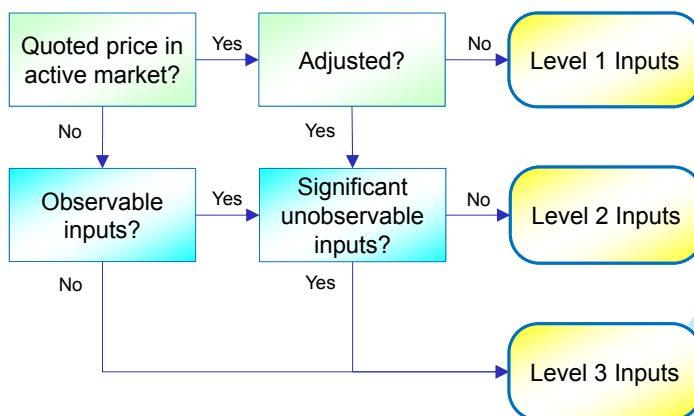
Level 1 Inputs

Level 2 Inputs

Level 3 Inputs



7. Fair Value Hierarchy

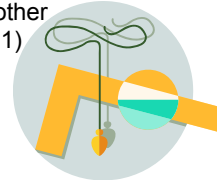


8. Disclosure

Objectives and General Principles for Disclosure

- An entity is required to disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:
 1. For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition,
 - a. The valuation techniques, and
 - b. Inputs used to develop those measurements.
 2. For recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3),
 - the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period (HKFRS 13.91)

Disclosure



8. Disclosure

Objectives and General Principles for Disclosure

- To meet the above objectives, an entity is required to consider all the following:
 1. The level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;
 2. How much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;
 3. How much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and
 4. Whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.

Disclosure



8. Disclosure

- Disclosure requirements are set out in 4 pages (lengthy?)
- In addition,
 - If the disclosures provided in accordance with HKFRS 13 and other HKFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in HKFRS 13.91, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives (HKFRS 13.92).

Disclosure



HKFRS 13: Effective Date

- An entity shall apply HKFRS 13 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- HKFRS 13 shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the annual period in which it is initially applied.
- The disclosure requirements of HKFRS 13 need not be applied in comparative information provided for periods before initial application of HKFRS 13. (HKFRS 13.C1)



Presentation of Financial Statements

(HKAS 1 Revised)

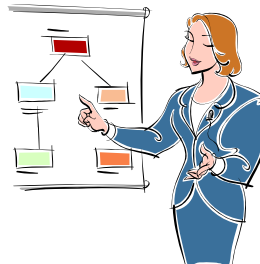


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117

Presentation of Financial Statements

- In June 2011, the IASB further amended IAS 1 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 in order to
 - Distinguish different items of other comprehensive income, and
 - Align with the accounting practices in US.
- The presentation of other comprehensive income in IFRS and accounting practices in US will be aligned.
- HKICPA issued the same amendment in July 2011.

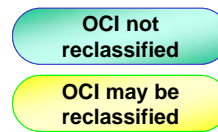


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118

Presentation of Financial Statements

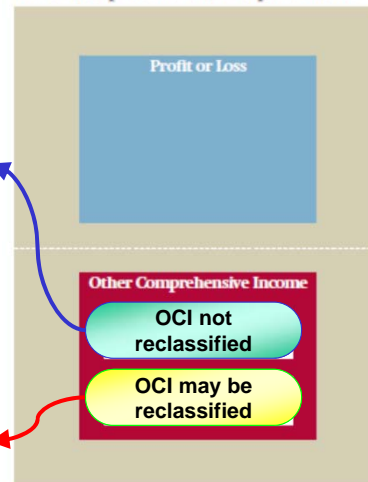
- The main amendment of HKAS 1 requires an entity to
 - Classify line items for amounts of other comprehensive income (OCI) in a period by nature,
 - Group and present them in accordance with other HKFRSs into:
 1. Those items of OCI that will not be reclassified subsequently to P/L; and
 2. Those items of OCI that will be reclassified subsequently to P/L when specific conditions are met (HKAS 1.82A).



Presentation of Financial Statements

- Those items of OCI that will not be reclassified subsequently to P/L include:
- Changes in revaluation surplus of PPE recognised under HKAS 16;
 - Changes in revaluation surplus of intangible assets under HKAS 38;
 - Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans under HKAS 19; and
 - FV changes of investment in equity instrument recognised in OCI under HKFRS 9.
- Those items of OCI that may be reclassified subsequently to P/L include:
- Translation reserves under HKAS 21;
 - FV changes on available-for-sale financial assets under HKAS 39; and
 - Cash flow hedge reserves under HKAS 39.

Amended presentation requirements



Presentation of Financial Statements

- In addition to the main amendment, HKAS 1 is also amended and updated with the following points:
 1. A new statement title, **statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**, is introduced and it can be used to distinguish from statement of comprehensive income which may be used to present comprehensive income only (HKAS 1.10 revised in 2011);
 2. Similar to the above title, another new statement title, **statement of profit or loss**, is also introduced to formally replace income statement, or separate income statement, to present items of profit or loss only (HKAS 1.10A);
 3. Components of other comprehensive income is formally described as **items of other comprehensive income**; and
 4. A term, i.e. **comprehensive income**, is formally introduced and represents the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (HKAS 1.81A).

HKAS 1: Effective Date

- *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (Amendments to HKAS 1), issued in July 2011, amended paragraphs 7, 10, 82, 85–87, 90, 91, 94, 100 and 115, added paragraphs 10A, 81A, 81B and 82A, and deleted paragraphs 12, 81, 83 and 84.
- An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.
- Earlier application is permitted.
- If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.(HKAS 1.139J)



Employee Benefits (HKAS 19 Revised)



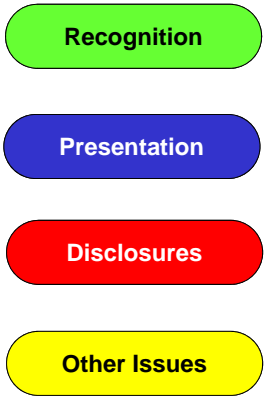
Employee Benefits

- The IASB issued amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* in June 2011.
- The amendments to the recognition, presentation and disclosure requirements will ensure that the financial statements provide investors and other users with a clear picture of an entity's commitments resulting from **defined benefit plans**.
- HKICPA issued the same in July 2011.

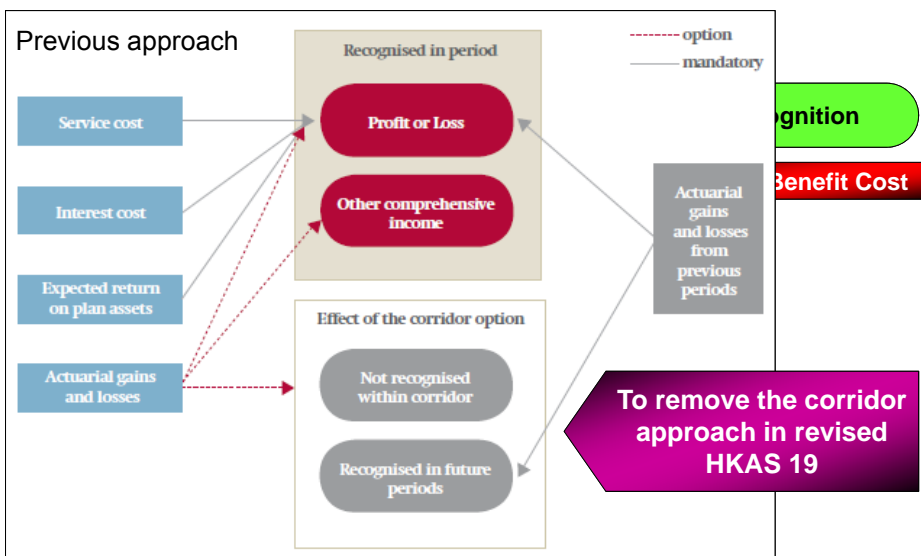


Employee Benefits

- The amendments focus on three key areas in most need of improvement **for defined benefit plans**:
 - Recognition**: the elimination of the option to defer the recognition of gains and losses resulting from defined benefit plans (the corridor approach)
 - Presentation**: the elimination of options for the presentation of gains and losses relating to those plans; and
 - Disclosures**: the improvement of disclosure requirements that will better show the characteristics of defined benefit plans and the risks arising from those plans.
- The amendments also incorporate amendments to
 - The definition of short-term and long-term benefits
 - The accounting for termination benefits



Defined Benefit Plans (revised in 2011)



Defined Benefit Plans (revised in 2011)

- An entity shall recognise the components of defined benefit cost, except to the extent that another HKFRS requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset, as follows:

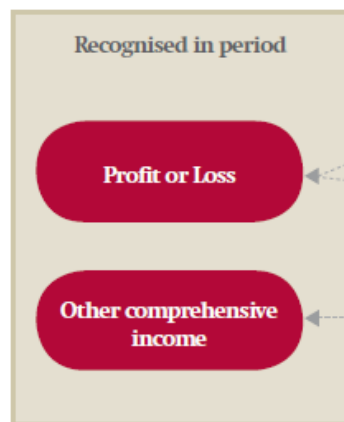
- Service cost** in profit or loss;
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability** (asset) in profit or loss; and
- Remeasurements** of the net defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive income. (HKAS 19.120)

Recognition

Defined Benefit Cost

Defined Benefit Plans (revised in 2011)

Revised Approach



New components of defined benefit cost

Service cost

Net interest income (expense)

Remeasurement

Recognised in period

Profit or Loss

Other comprehensive income

Recognition

Defined Benefit Cost

Other Issues in HKAS 19 (revised in 2011)

- In HKAS 19 (revised in 2011)
 - **Short-term employee benefits** are defined as
 - employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. (HKAS 19.8)
 - Other long-term employee benefits are defined as:
 - all employee benefits other than
 - short-term employee benefits,
 - post-employment benefits and
 - termination benefits. (HKAS 19.8)

Previously,
“due to be settled”
vs
new definition
“expected to be settled”

Other Issues

Other Issues in HKAS 19 (revised in 2011)

- In HKAS 19 (revised in 2011), for **termination benefits**
 - An entity shall recognise a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:
 - a. when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
 - b. when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of HKAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. (HKAS 19.165)

Remove the concept of
“*demonstrably committed*” (as the
same removal for
curtailment)

Other Issues

HKAS 19: Transition and Effective Date

- An entity shall apply HKAS 19 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
 - Earlier application is permitted.
 - If an entity applies HKAS 19 for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.
- An entity shall apply HKAS 19 retrospectively, in accordance with HKAS 8, except that the conditions set out in HKAS 19.173 are met. (HKAS 19.172-173)



Plan of IASB

Target New and Amended IFRS in 2011

- 2011 Third and Fourth Quarter
 - New parts for IFRS 9
 - General hedge accounting
 - Asset and liability offsetting
- 2012 First Half
 - New IFRS on Leases
 - New IFRS on Revenue Recognition
 - New IFRS on Insurance Contract



蘋果日報

藍籌首見

「瑞銀的分析員可能沒有看過筆者的分析，同時亦可能忽略了，過去放在財務匯報準則第3條的商譽減值測試，現在只放在會計準則第36條，故此在其報告中弄錯了新會計準則的要求，利豐澄清其報告的錯誤是合理的。」

「大型證券行也弄錯不斷改變的會計準則，一般投資者可能更無法理解，故此更要小心。」

《香港經濟日報》楊青峰 (2011.6.2)

「上周利豐(494)突然上演利豐大戰瑞銀.....嘩，一牽涉會計制度，當然觸動投資者的神經，因投資者除了可以風聲鶴唳，根本沒有空間加入討論.....」

「老實說，上述艱澀的會計用詞對於公眾來說實在不易理解.....」

《信報》陳焱 (2011.5.30)



Financial Reporting Update 2011

3 October 2011

Full set of slides in PDF can be found in
www.NelsonCPA.com.hk



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Financial Reporting Update 2011

3 October 2011

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