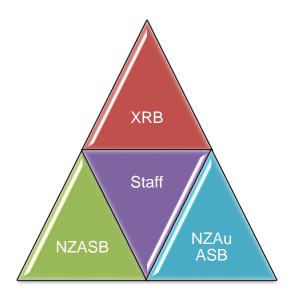
ED NZASB 2017-1

Amendments to RDR for Tier 2 For-profit Entities



Introducing the XRB

- The XRB is an independent Crown Entity responsible for developing and issuing accounting and auditing & assurance standards in New Zealand
- The XRB's Organisation Structure



- External Reporting Board (XRB)
- New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (NZASB)
- New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (NZAuASB)



Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR)

- Same recognition and measurement requirements as "full" NZ IFRS with disclosure concessions
- Apply NZ IFRS RDR (Tier 2 For-profit Accounting Requirements)
- For-profit entities that do not have public accountability (and for-profit public sector entities with total expenses less than \$30m) and elect to report in accordance with Tier 2 Accounting Requirements



ED and accompanying ITC

- The NZASB has issued for comment an exposure draft (ED) and accompanying Invitation to Comment (ITC)
- Propose changes to RDR
 - Proposed RDR decision-making framework
 - Consequential amendments to disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities



Objectives

- Raise awareness of the ITC and ED
- Outline the main proposals in the ITC
- Seek feedback on the proposals in the ITC and ED



Invitation to Comment (ITC)

- Presentation is based on the ITC
- Slides refer to relevant ITC paragraphs

ITC Contents

Questions for Respondents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Overview of Invitation to Comment and ED

Appendix A: [Draft] Policy ...

Appendix B: Australian Examples...



Amendments to RDR for Tier 2 For-profit Entities

- Joint project with AASB
- Intended to result in more robust approach to determining RDR
- ED NZASB 2017-1 issued January 2017
- Comments due 26 May 2017



Effective Date ITC paras 80-82

- Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Early application permitted but
 - Not before 1 January 2018
 - Must apply NZ IFRS 16 Leases to early adopt amendments to NZ IAS 40 Investment Property



Current Approach for Determining RDR ITC paras 18-20

- Where Tier 2 recognition and measurement requirements are the same as IFRS for SMEs[®] Standard, draw directly on IFRS for SMEs Standard
- If <u>not</u>, use the user-needs and cost-benefit principles applied by the IASB in developing the IFRS for SMEs Standard
- IFRS for SMEs Standard not being updated for new IFRS Standards – can't be used as starting point for determining disclosures for Tier 2 entities



Proposed Approach for Determining RDR ITC paras 21-26

- Some outreach undertaken to identify information needs of users
- Proposed RDR Decision-making Framework
- Overarching principles:
 - Information provided meets user needs
 - Benefits of providing disclosures exceed the cost
- Operational guidance developed to apply userneeds and cost-benefit principles



Key Disclosure Areas ITC paras 27-29

Key Disclosure Areas to meet user needs

- Current liquidity and solvency of the entity
- Transactions and other events that are significant or material to an understanding of the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements – categorised broadly into
 - Disclosures of a general nature
 - Specific disclosures



Transactions and Other Events ITC para 28(b)

Disclosures of general nature

- Nature of transaction or event that makes it significant or material
- Associated risks
- Associated accounting policy on recognition or measurement
- Associated significant estimates and judgements

Specific disclosures

- Commitments and contingencies
- Impairment
- Related parties
- Subsequent events



Rebuttable Presumptions ITC paras 30-31

- Benefits of providing a disclosure that is a Key Disclosure Area exceed the costs
 - Can be rebutted: some specific disclosures provide little incremental benefit
- Costs of providing a disclosure that is not a Key Disclosure Area exceed the benefits
 - Can be rebutted: disclosures provide information about the reporting framework or structure of the group



Operational Guidance ITC paras 32-49

Areas explained

- Presentation vs disclosure
- Disclosure objective/principles paragraphs
- Guidance
- Disclosures that are encouraged
- Reconciliations
- Cross-referencing
- NZ IFRSs not applicable (NZ IFRS 8 and NZ IAS 33)



AASB and NZASB Approaches ITC paras 51-72

- AASB and NZASB sometimes have different approaches
- Largely the result of differences in financial reporting frameworks in Australia and New Zealand
- Outcome is expected to result in substantially same disclosures for Tier 2 for-profit entities



Approaches (contd) ITC paras 51-72

- Different approaches regarding
 - Disclosures about accounting policies
 - Guidance
 - Cross-referencing in standards
- Legislative difference regarding departures from a standard(s) – the true and fair view override (NZ IAS 1 paragraphs 19 to 24)



Comparison of Disclosures ITC para 73

Need to bear in mind

- Disclosure requirements are different therefore difficult to quantify
- Additional RDR paragraphs more partial concessions
- Some concessions being removed
 - Guidance
 - Presentation rather than disclosure
- No reconciliations but some individual items might need to be disclosed



Comparison (contd) ITC paras 74-76

Substantial reductions

NZ IFRS 7

NZ IFRS 12

NZ IFRS 14

NZ IFRS 16

NZ IAS 7

No change

NZ IAS 20

NZ IAS 23

FRS-44

NZ IFRIC 14

Fewer/approx the same disclosures

All other standards

 Whether there are substantial reductions in NZ IFRS 7, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 7 will vary from entity to entity depending on the type of transactions an entity has



Comparison (contd)

- Additional concessions in NZ IFRS 7
 - Reclassification of financial assets
 - Items of income, expense, gains and losses
 - Hedging
 - Fair value
 - Transfers of financial assets
 - Initial application of NZ IFRS 9
- Concessions removed in NZ IFRS 7
 - Financial instruments at FVPL
 - Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments



ITC paras 77-79

- NZASB continue with current approach
 - Asterisk (*) for concession for paragraph
 - RDR paragraph for partial concessions
- AASB appendix approach
 - See Appendix B to the ITC for examples



Feedback Sought

The NZASB is seeking feedback on

- Overarching principles of user-needs and cost-benefit
- Key Disclosure Areas
- Proposed RDR decision-making framework and operational guidance as a whole
- Approach taken by NZASB (all three areas)
- Retaining asterisks (*) and RDR paragraphs
- Effective date
- Detailed proposals in ED NZASB 2017-1

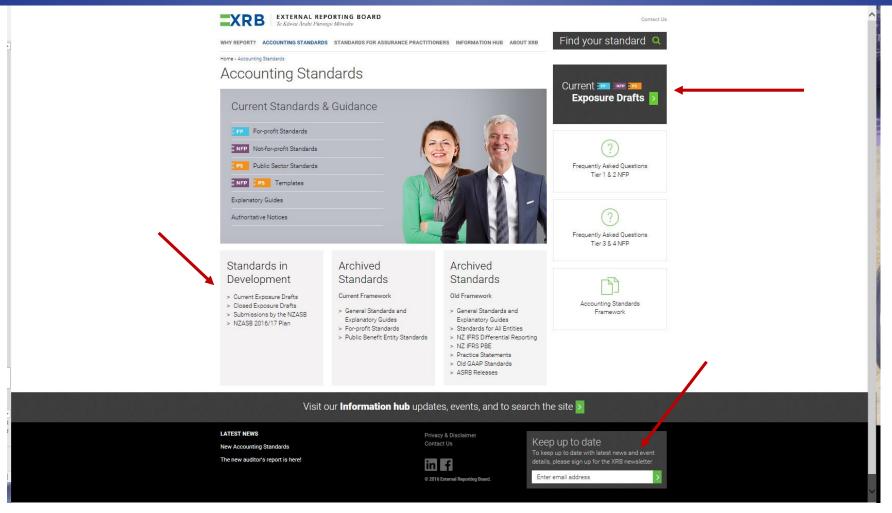


Responding to Exposure Draft

- Comments due: 26 May 2017
- Documents on XRB website
 - Invitation to Comment
 - Exposure Draft
 - Staff Analysis
- Send comments to <u>submissions@xrb.govt.nz</u>
 - Answer all or some questions
 - Formal or informal comments in an email or letter



www.xrb.govt.nz





Questions



