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HKFRS / IFRS UPDATE 2017/01

HKFRSs/IFRSs, HK(IFRICs)/IFRICs AND AMENDMENTS THAT ARE MANDATORY FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR 31 DECEMBER 2016 YEAR ENDS

Background

This Update covers HKFRSs/IFRSs, HK(IFRICs)/IFRICs and amendments to HKFRSs/IFRSs that are effective for the first time in the annual financial statements of entities with 31 December 2016 year ends.

Paragraph 28 of HKAS/IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires disclosures to be made if the initial application of HKFRSs/IFRSs, HK(IFRICs)/IFRICs and amendments has an effect on the current period or prior period (or would have an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment), or might have an effect on future periods. In most cases, retrospective application is required together with all of the related disclosures set out below. In limited cases, retrospective application to transactions that take place after a specified date) meaning that some of the disclosure requirements will not apply.

The disclosure requirements are:

- (a) the title of the HKFRS/IFRS
- (b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions
- (c) the nature of the change in accounting policy
- (d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions
- (e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods
- (f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
 - (i) for each financial statement line item affected
 - (ii) if HKAS/IAS 33 Earnings per Share applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share.
- (g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable
- (h) if retrospective application is required but is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.



STATUS Final

EFFECTIVE DATE 1 January 2016

ACCOUNTING IMPACT May be significant Where applicable, the relevant BDO HKFRS/IFRS Updates have been referenced to each Amendment and HK(IFRIC)/IFRIC below.

BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update and the BDO Illustrative Financial Statements for 31 December 2016 are available for download from our website at www.bdo.com.hk. The 2016 version of Illustrative Financial Statements has been updated to incorporate relevant changes in accounting treatments as a consequence of the initial application of the changes addressed in the IFRS Update.

HKFRSs/IFRSs, amendments to HKFRSs/IFRSs and the Annual Improvements to HKFRSs/IFRSs that are effective for the first time in the annual financial statements of entities with a 31 December 2016 financial year end that report in accordance with HKFRS/IFRS (all are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) are as follows:

- 1. Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, HKFRS/IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and HKAS/IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint ventures
- 2. Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- 3. HKFRS/IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- 4. Disclosure Initiative Amendments to HKAS/IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- 5. *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* Amendments to HKAS/IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and HKAS/IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*
- 6. Agriculture: Bearer Plants Amendments to HKAS/IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and HKAS/IAS 41 Agriculture
- 7. Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements Amendments to HKAS/IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- 8. Annual improvements to HKFRSs/IFRSs (2012 2014 Cycle)
 - a. HKFRS/IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
 - b. HKFRS/IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
 - c. HKAS/IAS 19 Employee benefits
 - d. HKAS/IAS 34 Interim Financial Statements

HKFRS/IFRS	New HKFRSs/IFRSs for 31 December 2016 year ends – HKFRSs/IFRSs, HK(IFRICs)/IFRICs and Amendments	Effective Date
Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, HKFRS/IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and HKAS/IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint ventures	 The amendments clarify a number of aspects of HKFRS/IFRS 10, HKFRS/IFRS 12 and HKAS/IAS 28 in relation to the investment entities consolidation exception: (i) How intermediate parent entities should apply the general scope exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements 	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.
	 provided by HKFRS/IFRS 10.4, when the ultimate parent is an investment entity. The amendments clarify that so long as the entity's ultimate (or intermediate) parent produces financial statements that are in compliance with HKFRS/IFRS 10 (including an investment entity that accounts for its interests in all of its subsidiaries at fair value rather than consolidating them), the exemption is available to the intermediate parent entity from presenting its own consolidated financial statements 	
	(so long as the other criteria of HKFRS/IFRS 10.4(a) have been met).(ii) How an investment entity parent should account for a subsidiary that provides services related to its investment activities and is also itself an investment entity	
	The amendments clarify that an investment entity parent consolidates a subsidiary only when:	
	 The subsidiary is not itself an investment entity, and 	
	 The subsidiary's main purpose is to provide services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities. 	
	(iii) How HKFRS/IFRS 12 should be applied to an investment entity	
	The amendments clarify that an investment entity that prepares financial statements in which all of its subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is required to present the disclosures relating to investment entities as required by HKFRS/IFRS 12.	
	(iv) How a non-investment entity should account for its interests in any associates or joint ventures that are investment entities.	
	The amendments clarify that for an entity that is not itself an investment entity but has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the non-investment entity may, when applying the equity method, retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to account for its own interests in its subsidiaries.	
	For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2015/04 (click <u>here</u>).	

Accounting for Acquisit	ions of Interests in Joint Operations	
Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 11 <i>Joint</i> <i>Arrangements</i>	The amendments require an entity to apply all of the principles of HKFRS/IFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined by HKFRS/IFRS 3.	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.
	The amendment also includes two new Illustrative Examples:	Early adoption
	 Example 7: Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business 	permitted.
	 Example 8: Contributing the right to use know-how to a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business. 	
	A consequential amendment to HKFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards</i> /IFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i> has also been made, to clarify that the exemption from applying HKFRS/IFRS 3 to past business combinations upon adoption of HKFRS/IFRS also applies to past acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business.	
	For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/10 (click <u>here</u>).	
HKFRS/IFRS 14 regulatory Deferral Accounts	HKFRS/IFRS 14 is an interim standard, pending the outcome of the IASB's more comprehensive Rate-regulated Activities project, which was re-opened in September 2012.	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.
	In many countries, industry sectors (including utilities such as gas, electricity and water) are subject to rate regulation where governments regulate the supply and pricing. This can have a significant effect on the amount and timing of an entity's revenue. Some national GAAPs require entities, that operate in industry sectors subject to rate regulation, to recognise associated assets and liabilities.	Early adoption permitted.
	The scope of HKFRS/IFRS 14 is narrow, with this extending to cover only those entities that:	
	 Are first-time adopters of HKFRS/IFRS 	
	 Conduct rate regulated activities 	
	 Recognise associated assets and/or liabilities in accordance with their current national GAAP. 	
	Entities within the scope of HKFRS/IFRS 14 would be afforded an option to apply their previous local GAAP accounting policies for the recognition, measurement and impairment of assets and liabilities arising from rate regulation, which would be termed regulatory deferral account balances.	
	Any regulatory deferral account balances, and their associated effect on profit or loss, would be recognised and presented separately from other items in the primary financial statements. As a result, for those entities that elect to adopt HKFRS/IFRS 14, all other line items and subtotals would exclude the effects of regulatory deferral accounts, meaning that they would be comparable with other entities that report in accordance	

	with HKFRS/IFRS but do not apply HKFRS/IFRS 14.	
	Application guidance is included in HKFRS/IFRS 14 in respect of other HKFRSs/IFRSs that would need to be considered alongside the previous national GAAP accounting requirements in order for these regulatory deferral accounts to be accounted for appropriately in an entity's HKFRS/IFRS financial statements, including:	
	- HKAS/IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period	
	- HKAS/IAS 12 Income Taxes	
	- HKAS/IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	
	- HKAS/IAS 33 Earnings per Share	
	 HKAS/IAS 36 Impairment of Assets 	
	- HKFRS/IFRS 3 Business Combinations	
	 HKFRS/IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations 	
	- HKFRS/IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	
	- HKFRS/IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities.	
	For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/07 (click <u>here</u>).	
Disclosure Initiative		
Amendments to HKAS/IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	 The amendments made to HKAS/IAS 1 include: <i>Materiality</i>: Aggregation or disaggregation should not obscure useful information. Materiality applies to each of the primary financial statements, the notes and each specific disclosure required by HKFRSs/IFRSs. <i>Line items in primary financial statements</i>: Additional guidance for the line items required to be presented in primary statements, in particular that it may be appropriate for these to be disaggregated, and new requirements regarding the use of subtotals. <i>Notes to the financial statements</i>: Determination of the order of the notes should include consideration of understandability and comparability of financial statements. It has been clarified that the order listed in HKAS/IAS 1.114(c) is illustrative only. <i>Accounting policies</i>: Removal of the examples in HKAS/IAS 1.120 in respect of income taxes and foreign exchange gains and losses. In addition, the following amendments to HKAS/IAS 1 were made which arose from a submission received by the IFRS Interpretations Committee: 	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted

For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2015/05 (click here).

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

Amendments to HKAS/IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and HKAS/IAS 38 Intangible Assets	 HKAS/IAS 16 has been amended to prohibit the use of revenue-based methods of depreciation for items of property, plant and equipment. This is because the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an item of property, plant and equipment generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits of the item, such as: Other inputs and processes Selling activities and changes in sales Volumes and prices, and Inflation. Guidance on depreciation has been expanded to state that expected future reductions in the selling price of items produced by an item of property, plant and equipment could indicate technical or commercial obsolescence (and therefore a reduction in the economic benefits embodied in the item), rather than a change in the depreciable amount or period of the item. HKAS/IAS 38 has been amended to incorporate a rebuttable presumption that amortisation based on revenue is not appropriate. The presumption can be rebutted if either: The intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or Revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated. 	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.
Agriculture: Bearer Plan	ts	
Amendments to HKAS/IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and HKAS/IAS 41 Agriculture	 The amendments extend the scope of HKAS/IAS 16 to include bearer plants and define a bearer plant as a living plant that: Is used in the production process of agricultural produce, Is expected to bear produce for more than one period; and Has a remote likelihood of being sold (except incidental scrap sales). The changes made result in bearer plants being accounted for in accordance with HKAS/IAS 16 using either: The cost model, or The revaluation model. As such, bearer plants are no longer within the scope of HKAS/IAS 41. However, the agricultural produce of bearer plants remains within the scope of HKAS/IAS 41. The amendments include the following transitional reliefs for the purposes of first time application: Deemed cost exemption – Entities are allowed to use the fair value of 	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.

	 the bearer plants at the beginning of the earliest period presented as deemed cost for HKAS/IAS 16 purposes. Disclosures – Quantitative information describing the effect of the first time application as required by HKAS/IAS 8.28(f) is not required for the current reporting period, but is required for each prior period presented. For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/12 (click here). 	
Equity Method in Separa	ate Financial Statements	
Amendments to HKAS/IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements	The amendments include the introduction of an option for an entity to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates using the equity method in its separate financial statements. The accounting approach that is selected is required to be applied for each category of investment. Before the amendments, an entity accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates either at cost or in accordance with HKFRS/IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> (or HKAS/IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> for those entities that have yet to adopted HKFRS/IFRS 9). The option to present its investments using the equity method result in the presentation of a share of profit or loss, and other comprehensive income, of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the equity accounted investment in the statement of financial position. Any dividends received are deducted from the carrying amount of the equity accounted investment, and are not recorded as income in profit or loss. A consequential amendment was also made to HKAS/IAS 28 <i>Investments</i> <i>in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> , to avoid a potential conflict with HKFRS/IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> for partial sell downs. For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/14 (click here).	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.
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HKFRS/IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (amended as part of Annual Improvements to HKFRSs/IFRSs (2012 – 2014 Cycle) The amendment clarifies that the reclassification of an asset or disposal group from being held for sale to being held for distribution to owners, or vice versa is considered to be a continuation of the original plan of disposal. Upon reclassification, the classification, presentation and measurement requirements of HKFRS/IFRS 5 are applied. If an asset ceases to be classified as held for distribution to owners, the requirements of HKFRS/IFRS 5 for assets that cease to be classified as held for sale apply.

For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/16 (click here).

Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Early adoption permitted.

HKFRS/IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (amended as part of Annual Improvements to HKFRSs/IFRSs (2012 – 2014 Cycle) The amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 7 dealt with two aspects: servicing of contracts and the applicability in interim financial statements of the offsetting amendments made to HKFRS/IFRS 7 in December 2011.

(i) Servicing contracts

The IASB clarified the circumstances in which an entity has continuing involvement from the servicing of a transferred asset. Continuing involvement exists if the servicer has a future interest in the performance of the transferred financial asset. Examples of situations where continuing involvement exist are where a transferor's servicing fee is:

- A variable fee which is dependent on the amount of the transferred asset that is ultimately recovered; or
- A fixed fee that may not be paid in full because of non-performance of the transferred financial asset.

The amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with HKAS/IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.* However, the amendment does not need to be applied for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments. A consequential amendment has been made to HKFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards*/IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, in order that the same transitional provision applies to first time adopters.

(ii) Applicability of offsetting in condensed interim financial statements

A further amendment to HKFRS/IFRS 7 has clarified that the application of the amendment *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments to HKFRS/IFRS 7) issued in December 2011 is not explicitly required for all interim periods. However, it is noted that in some cases these disclosures may need to be included in condensed interim financial statements in order to comply with HKAS/IAS 34.

For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/16 (click here).

Discount rate - regional market issue

HKAS/IAS 19 Employee
benefits (amended as
part of Annual
Improvements to
HKFRSs/IFRSs (2012 -
2014 Cycle)The guidance in HKAS/IAS 19 has been clarified and requires that high
quality corporate bonds used to determine the discount rate for the
accounting of employee benefits need to be denominated in the same
currency as the related benefits that will be paid to the employee.HKFRSs/IFRSs (2012 -
2014 Cycle)Entities are required to apply the amendment from the earliest
comparative period presented in the financial statements, with initial
adjustments being recognised in retained earnings at the beginning of
that period.

Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Early adoption permitted.

Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016

Early adoption permitted.

For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/16 (click here).

Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'			
Amendments to HKAS/IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting	 HKAS/IAS 34 requires certain disclosures to be presented in the notes to the interim financial report, unless they are presented elsewhere in the interim financial report (such as a front end management report). If the disclosures are presented 'elsewhere' in the interim financial report, such as in the management commentary or the risk report of an entity, a cross reference must be made from the notes to the interim financial statements to where the disclosures have been made. Further, if the disclosures are contained in a separate document from the interim report, that document needs to be available on the same terms and at the same time as the interim report itself. For more information see BDO HKFRS/IFRS Update 2014/16 (click here). 	Mandatory adoption for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.	

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