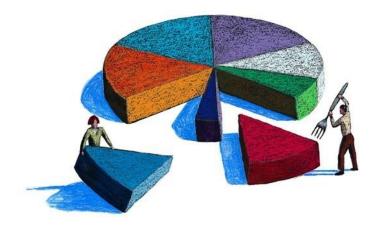


Technical Update on Accounting and Auditing Standards

Presented by: Simon Riley Director, Standard Setting

Event: 2012 SMP Symposium Venue : The Mira Hong Kong

Date: 30 November 2012





Standards for 2012 year-end

Mandatory

- Amendments to HKAS 12 Income Taxes Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets
- Amendments to HKFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of HKFRSs*
 Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for
 First-time Adopters
- 3. Amendments to HKFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* Transfers of Financial Assets

Available for early adoption (significant standards)

- 4. HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- 5. HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- 6. HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- 7. HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets

CPA

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[Amendments to HKAS 12]

Deferred tax: General principle

 Measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of an asset

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets Certified Public Accountants [Amendments to HKAS 12]

Issues:

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- Application of the principle can be difficult or subjective: investment property is rented out to earn rental income and then subsequently sell it to gain from capital appreciation in the future, the carrying amount is recovered through use or through sale?
- In territories where the capital gains tax rate is different from the income tax rate. The tax implication can be different on gains and losses from the recovery of an asset through sale or from using the same asset
- Different tax base may be ascribed to the same asset recovered from sale or from use

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying



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[Amendments to HKAS 12]

Amendments	When effective
Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amendments to HKAS 12)	An entity shall apply these amendments for annual periods
 A rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in HKAS 40 <i>Investment Property</i> should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale 	beginning on or after 1 January 2012. Earlier application is permitted.
 A requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets, measured using the revaluation model in HKAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, should always be measured on a sale basis 	Applied retrospectively in accordance with HKAS 8, except if
 HK(SIC) Int 21 Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets, withdrawn 	retrospective application is impracticable

Assets



Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [Amendments to HKAS 12]

What are the impacts?

- Deferred taxes on investment properties located in Hong Kong is determined based on the tax consequences through sale if the carrying amount of the investment property is recovered through sale is not rebutted
- No capital gain tax in Hong Kong, therefore, no need to provide deferred tax on fair value gains and losses

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [Amendments to HKAS 12]



Can the presumption be rebutted?

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The presumption can be 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

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Certified Public Accountants Assets

[Amendments to HKAS 12]

Does it mean that the fair value gains is always nil?

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- For entities subject to Hong Kong tax, recovery of investment property through sale does not necessarily mean that the deferred tax liability on fair value gains is nil
 - Need to consider the possible claw back of previously granted tax allowances in respect of the property



Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [Amendments to HKAS 12]

Does the amendment extend to fair value adjustments for investment property acquired in a business combination?

The presumption also applies when a deferred tax arises from measuring investment property in a business combination if the entity will use the fair value model for subsequent measurement

If the investment properties are subsequently measured using the cost model, the presumption would not apply

Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying



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[Amendments to HKAS 12]

Further considerations (cont.)

Impact on deferred tax assets

- Applying the presumption does not change the principles to be adopted when recognising and measuring deferred tax assets
- The amendment is likely to reduce significantly deferred tax liabilities
- The entity might need to reconsider the recoverability of the entity's deferred tax assets due to the changes in the nature and amount of deferred tax liabilities



New or revised pronouncementWhen effectiveHKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial StatementsApplicable to annual
reporting periods• Introduces a single consolidation model for all entities
based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee
(i.e. whether an entity is controlled through voting rights of
investors or through other contractual arrangements as is
common in 'special purpose entities')Applicable to annual
reporting periods
beginning on or after
1 January 2013



New or revised pronouncement When effective **HKFRS 10** Consolidated Financial Statements Applicable to annual reporting periods The Standard identifies the principles of control, beginning on or after determines how to identify whether an investor controls an 1 January 2013 investee and therefore must consolidate the investee, and sets out the principles for the preparation of consolidated financial statements Control is based on whether an investor has: 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 returns



New or revised pronouncementWhen effectiveHKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial StatementsApplicable to annual
reporting periods
beginning on or after
1 January 2013• Note: Entities early adopting this standard must also
adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five'
standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and
disclosures: HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial
Statements, HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, HKFRS 12
Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, HKAS 27
Separate Financial Statements (2011) and HKAS 28
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)



Consolidated Financial Statements [HKFRS 10]

Requirements of the Standard

Uses the concept of **'Control'** as the determining factor in assessing whether an investee is a subsidiary. In clear cut situations, an investor that holds a majority of voting rights by means of equity shares, in the absence of any other factors, controls the investee

Control involves three elements: (i) **Power** over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to **variable returns** from involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to **use power** over the investee to **affect** the amount of the investor's returns

For more complex scenarios, more judgment may be required based on specific facts and circumstances



Consolidated Financial Statements [HKFRS 10]

Requirements of the Standard

The 1st element - ... whether the investor has **power over the investee**, i.e. whether the investor has existing rights that give it the **current ability** to direct the **'relevant activities'** of the investee Extensive application guidance is provided to determine whether an investor has power over an investee in complex scenarios



Consolidated Financial Statements [HKFRS 10]

Requirements of the Standard

Situations that merit particular attention which may lead to a change of treatment from that applied under HKAS 27(2008), include:

- 'De facto' Control when an investor with less than 50% of the voting rights has control of the investee for reasons other than contractual arrangements and potential voting rights
- **Potential voting rights –** does not limit potential voting rights to those that are currently exercisable or convertible
- Structured entities when an entity is designed so that voting rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity
- Agency relationships
- When a portion of an investee should be deemed to be a separate entity



Consolidated Financial Statements [HKFRS 10]

Requirements of the Standard

The 2nd element control - ... Variable returns is relatively straightforward. The term 'returns' should be interpreted broadly and can encompass synergistic returns and direct returns

The 3rd element of control - ... whether an investor is able to **use its power to affect** the amount of variable returns is often relatively straightforward Careful judgment required in circumstances whether the investor be regarded as **a principal or as an agent** The Standard provides detailed guidance and several examples to illustrate the factors to be considered



New or revised pronouncementWhen effectiveHKFRS 11 Joint ArrangementsApplicable to annual
reporting periods• Replaces HKAS 31 Interests in Joint Venturesbeginning on or after
1 January 2013• Requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the
type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by
assessing its rights and obligations and then account for
those rights and obligations in accordance with that type
of joint arrangement



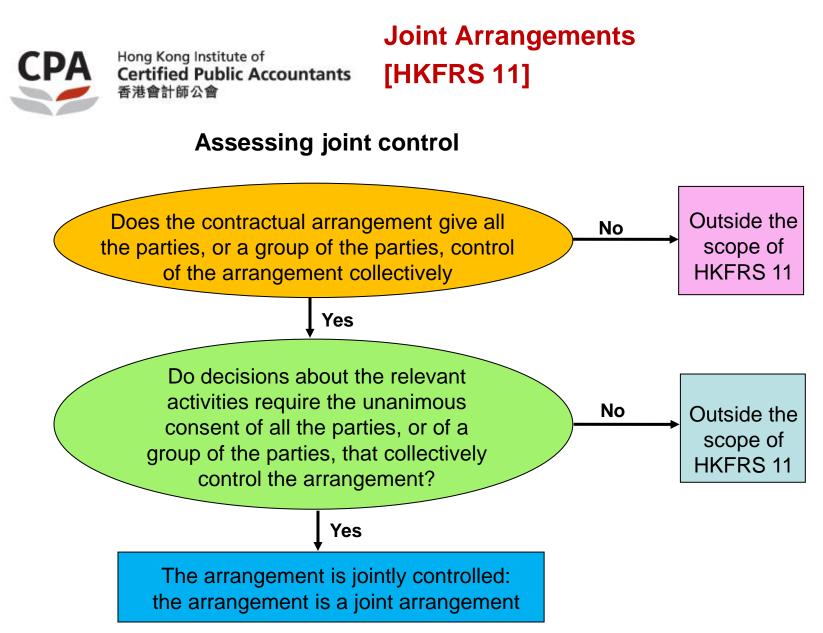


New or revised pronouncement	When effective
HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
Joint arrangements are either joint operations or joint ventures:	
 A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint operators recognise their assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in relation to its interest in a joint operation (including their share of any such items arising jointly) 	





New or revised pronouncement	When effective
 HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint venturers) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venturer applies the equity method of accounting for its investment in a joint venture in accordance with HKAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) 	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
 Use of 'proportionate consolidation' to account for joint ventures is not permitted 	



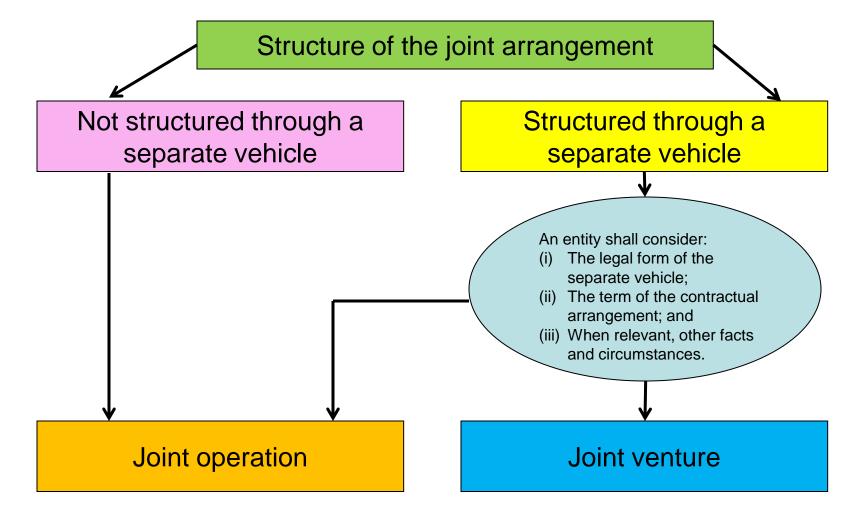
Joint Arrangements [HKFRS 11]



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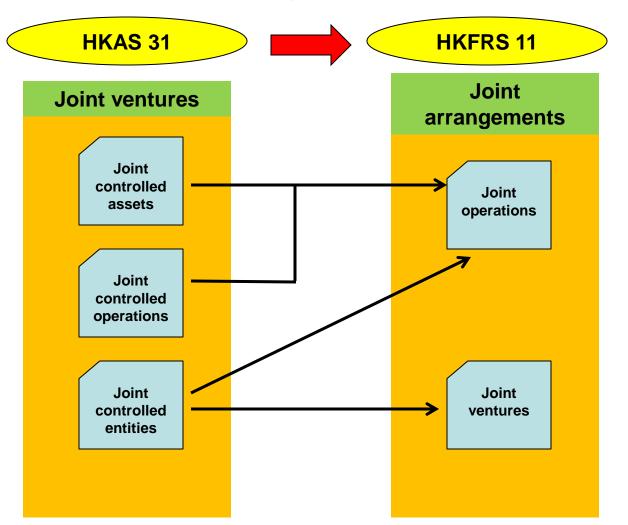


Joint Arrangements [HKFRS 11]



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Main change from HKAS 31





New or revised pronouncement	When effective
HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after
 Requires the extensive disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. 	1 January 2013

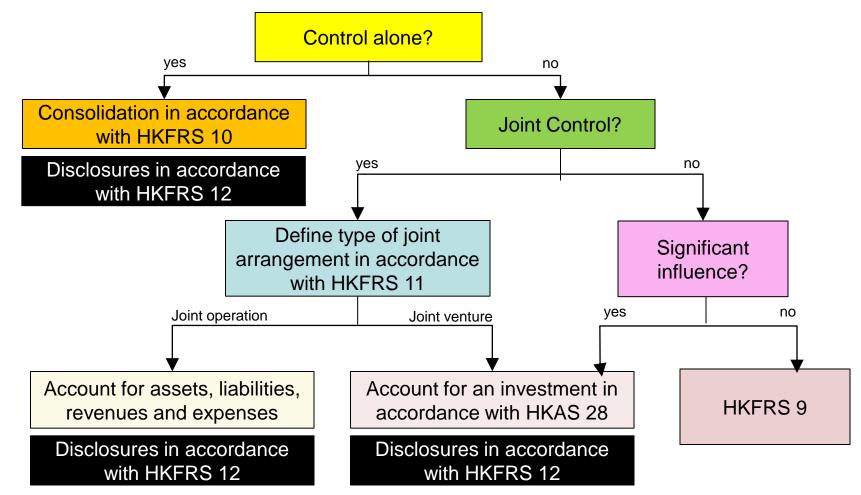


New or revised pronouncement	When effective
HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities The required disclosures are grouped into the following broad categories:	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or
 Significant judgments and assumptions - such as how control, joint control, significant influence has been determined 	after 1 January 2013
• Interests in subsidiaries - including details of the structure of the group, risks associated with consolidated structured entities and consequences of changes in a parent's ownership interest	
 Interests in joint arrangements and associates - the nature, extent and financial effects of interests in joint arrangements and associates (including names, details and summarised financial information 	
 Interests in unconsolidated structured entities - information to allow an understanding of the nature and extent of interests in unconsolidated structured entities and to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities 	



New or revised pronouncement	When effective	
HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Applicable to	
Specific examples and additional disclosures which further expand upon each of these disclosure objectives, and includes other guidance on the extensive disclosures required	annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013	
Note: Entities are <u>encouraged to voluntarily provide the</u> <u>information required by HKFRS 12 prior to its adoption</u> providing some of the disclosures required by HKFRS 12 does not compel an entity to comply with all of the requirements of the HKFRS or to also apply the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: HKFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> , HKFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> , HKAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> (2011) and HKAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates</i> <i>and Joint Ventures</i> (2011).	2013	

Interaction between HKFRSs 10, 11, 12 and HKAS 28





New or revised pronouncement	When effective
Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
 Amends HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, HKFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities to provide additional transition relief by limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period 	
 Amendments to HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12 eliminate the requirement to provide comparative information for periods prior to the immediately preceding period 	



New or revised pronouncement	When effective
Investment Entities	Applicable to annual reporting
 Amends HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and HKAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (2011) that where an entity qualifies as an 'investment entity', it does not consolidate its subsidiaries but measures its investments at fair value 	periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014



New or revised pronouncement	When effective
HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	Applicable to annual reporting periods
 Replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing HKFRS accounting literature with a single standard 	beginning on or after 1 January 2013
 Joint efforts by the IASB and FASB to develop a converged fair value framework 	
 Defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements 	
 HKFRS 13 does not change the requirements regarding which items should be measured or disclosed at fair value 	



New or revised pronouncement When effective **HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement** Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after HKFRS 13 applies: 1 January 2013 When another HKFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements) The standard requires entities to classify these measurements into a 'fair value hierarchy' based on the nature of the inputs (with some exceptions)



New or revised pronouncement	When effective
HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement Three level of fair value measurements:	Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013
Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date	
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly	
Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability	
Entities are required to make various disclosures depending upon the nature of the fair value measurement (e.g. whether it is recognised in the financial statements or merely disclosed) and the level in which it is classified	



Fair Value Measurement [HKFRS 13]

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Key points that you need to know.....

Definition of fair value and key principles	Measurement
 New definition of fair value 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 	 Fair value measurement requirement – How to apply in different situations: Non-financial assets Highest and best use
– Exit price	Liabilities and an entity's own equity instruments
	 Quoted prices are used if available, if not, then quoted prices for an identical item held as an asset are used before resorting to other valuation techniques



Fair Value Measurement [HKFRS 13]

Key points that you need to know.....

Valuation techniques	Disclosures
 The three valuation	 Disclosures
approaches: Market	requirements extended to non-
approach, Income	financial assets and
approach, Cost	liabilities measured at
approach	fair value

Recent developments in the Hong Kong Auditing and Assurance framework and pronouncements

1

- Updated Local Pronouncements
- New/Updated IAASB Pronouncements
- Amended Preface



Updated Local Pronouncements

The AASC has issued the following updated local pronouncements:

- PN 600.1 "Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance"
- PN 830 "Reports by the Auditor under the Banking Ordinance"
- Circular on Audit of Schools

The above are available on the Members' Handbook and HKICPA website



Updated Local Pronouncements (cont'd)

EDs in the pipeline

- PN 750 "Review of Financial Information under the Hong Kong Listing Rules for a Very Substantial Disposal"
- PN 620.2 (Revised) "Communications between the auditor and the Insurance Authority"
- PN 810.1 (Revised) "Insurance Brokers Compliance with the Minimum Requirements Specified by the Insurance Authority under Sections 69(2) and 70(2) of the Insurance Companies Ordinance"
- PN 810.2 (Revised) "The Duties of the Auditor under the Insurance Companies Ordinance and Other Reporting"
- PN 860.1 (Revised) "The Audit of Retirement Schemes"



New/Updated IAASB Pronouncements

To date, the AASC has issued the following new/updated pronouncements converged with IAASB pronouncements:

With Immediate Effect

- Amended Preface to the Hong Kong Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements
- HKAPG 1000 "Special Considerations in Auditing Financial Instruments"

Effective for reports dated on or after 1 July 2013

HKSRS 4410 (Revised) "Compilation Engagements"



New/Updated IAASB Pronouncements (cont'd)

Effective for service auditors' assurance reports covering periods ending on or after 30 September 2013

 HKSAE 3410 "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements"

Effective for audits of financial statements covering periods ending on or after 15 December 2013

- HKSA 315 (Revised) "Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment "
- HKSA 610 (Revised) "Using the Work of Internal Auditors"



New/Updated IAASB Pronouncements (cont'd)

Pronouncements currently in the pipeline:

- HKSAE 3420 "Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus"
- HKSRE 2400 (Revised) "Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements"

We will keep members posted of the latest developments, through our usual means of communication



Amended Preface

- The amended "Preface to the Hong Kong Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements" was issued to converge with the amended International Preface
- The key change is the classification of pronouncements into "authoritative" and "non-authoritative"
- The IAASB withdrew a category of pronouncements known as International Auditing Practice Statements (IAPSs) and established a new category of non-authoritative documents — International Auditing Practice Notes (IAPNs)
- In the past, IAPSs were adopted in Hong Kong as Practice Notes (PN). We have now withdrawn all PN equivalents of IAPSs



Amended Preface (cont'd)

- IAPNs do not impose additional requirements on auditors beyond those included in the ISAs
- They do not change the auditor's responsibility to comply with all ISAs relevant to an audit
- IAPNs provide practical assistance to auditors
- They are intended to be disseminated by those responsible for setting national standards, or used in developing corresponding national material
- They also provide material that firms can use in developing their training programs and internal guidance
- The AASC has resolved to adopt IAPNs in Hong Kong as Hong Kong Auditing Practice Guidance (HKAPG)



Amended Preface (cont'd)

Authoritative pronouncements include:

- Hong Kong Standards on Quality Control (HKSQCs)
- Hong Kong Framework for Assurance Engagements
- Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (HKSAs)
- Hong Kong Standards on Review Engagements (HKSREs)
- Hong Kong Standards on Assurance Engagements (HKSAEs)
- Hong Kong Standards on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements (HKSIRs)
- Hong Kong Standards on Related Services (HKSRSs)
- Auditing Guidelines
- Practice Notes



Amended Preface (cont'd)

Non - authoritative pronouncements include:

- Practice Guidance (equivalent of IAASB's Practice Notes)
- Auditing and Assurance Technical Bulletins
- Circulars
- Staff publications



Questions Comments Discussion

