Role of regional organisations in contributing to the ASAF

5 June 2013

Steve Lim

Chair, Korea Accounting Standards Board

KAI KASB

Contents

- I. ASAF's role and membership
- II. Representation of regional organisations
- III. Role of regional organisations
- IV. Role of non-ASAF national standard setters
- V. IFASS and national standard setters

I. ASAF's role and membership

- Support the Foundation in its objectives...
- Formalise and streamline the IASB's collective engagement with the global community of NSSs and regional bodies in its standard setting issues to ensure that a broad range of national and regional input on major technical issues related to the IASB's standard setting activities are discussed and considered
- Facilitate effective technical discussions primarily on the IASB's work plan and other major issues

*Source: ASAF: Memorandum of Understanding

KAI KASB

I. ASAF's role and membership; cont.

Regional organisations to:

- better coordinate regional accounting standard setting activities
- provide jurisdictional advice on financial reporting matters
- The ASAF membership includes:
 - AOSSG (Asia-Oceania Standard Setters Group)
 - **EFRAG** (European Financial Reporting Advisory Group)
 - GLASS (Group of Latin American Standard Setters)
 - PAFA (Pan African Federation of Accountants)

II . Representation of regional organisations

Concerns raised*

- Whether regional organisations properly represent NSSs
 - encompass too diverse a range of jurisdictions
 - are not properly set up to have a representative function
 - are not suitable because they did not set standards and carried out different roles
- Involvement of a regional body needs empowerment by all NSSs involved
- While regional bodies may develop, they cannot displace major NSSs as key partners

KAI KASB

II. Representation of regional organisations; cont.

How to integrate diverse views in the region

- AOSSG's ASAF Working Party (ASAF WP):
 - to keep the AOSSG representative well briefed
 - to enable the representative to provide relevant input from the region

ASAF Working Party

- Leader's role: facilitate coordination within the ASAF WP
- AOSSG Working Group leaders = members of the ASAF WP
 - ✓ WG on Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurement, Revenue, Financial Statement Presentation, Leases, Insurance, etc.
- individual ASAF WP members: respond to requests for views from the ASAF WP leader

^{*}Source: Feedback Statement-Proposal to establish an ASAF

Ⅱ. Representation of regional organisations; cont.

Challenges

- Asia-Oceania region is too great in area and population for one ASAF WP leader
- Two-year rotation for the ASAF WP leader
 - No time to build up IFRS related expertise
 - Varying level of coordination or leadership by different ASAF WP leaders

KAI KASB

II. Representation of regional organisations; cont.

Suggestions

- Collective representation: all ASAF members from the region
 - Convey regional issues to the ASAF
 - Have a chance to know other jurisdictions' issues or concerns from the discussions within the regional body
 - Work collectively including the WP leader

Ⅱ. Representation of regional organisations; cont.

Suggestions; cont.

- The role of Working Group leaders is important
 - WGs should be ready to respond to requests for views on technical agenda
- Responsibilities may be divided among ASAF members
 - Eg) by regions, projects, interests, etc.

KAI KASB

Regional organisations = Hub for coordinating input from the region to the ASAF AOSSG member AOSSG AOSSG member AOSSG member Including ASAF WP leader WASAF ASAF ASAF

Ⅲ. Role of regional organisations; cont.

Focus efforts on:

- Research and agenda-setting
 - undertake joint research projects in partnership with NSSs
 - ✓ Take advantage of similarities between jurisdictions within the region
 - ✓ Pool together technical skills and resources
 - ✓ Seek balanced views but avoid jurisdictional bias
 - · Provide the IASB with inputs from research results

KAI KASB

III. Role of regional organisations; cont.

- IFRS Implementation I interpretation/guidance
 - Communicate emerging issues among the regional body members
 - If a widespread issue, work together with the IFRS
 Interpretations Committee
 - ✓ Asia-Oceania Office in Tokyo
 - ASAF members and the IASB could work together to resolve the regional issue in a timely manner
 - In rare cases, if the issue affects only one jurisdiction, the NSS's own guidance may be issued after IFRS IC consultation

Ⅲ. Role of regional organisations; cont.

- IFRS Implementation II
 - Post-implementation reviews and field tests
 - ✓ Facilitate due process and coordination between members and the IASB
- Communication with local constituents
 - · Communicate standard-setting information,
 - · Encourage to provide their views on IASB deliberations, and
 - Hold conferences in the region with IASB personnel

KAI KASB

III. Role of regional organisations; cont.

- Communication with other regional organisations
 - Enhance dialogue with other regional bodies
 - ✓ to understand similarities and differences
 - Establish effective communication channels with other NSSs outside own regions

IV. Role of non-ASAF national standard setters

- Direct involvement in IFRS setting process is a 'must'
- Cooperation with ASAF members
 - Formulate a regional view by developing a consensus
 - ✓ Greater contribution to the IASB's due process
 - Keep up with current issues of the ASAF and IASB
 - Raise any jurisdictional issues through regional bodies

KAI KASB

V. IFASS and national standard setters

- IFASS is an expansion of regional organisations in a broad sense
 - Not much difference in their major roles
- Making contributions to standard-setting process
 - Understand other jurisdictions' issues or concerns through discussions
 - Share research outputs from national standard setters
 - Enhance knowledge in standard-setting processes

Thank you	
KAI KASB	16