



Removal of special purpose financial statements and the introduction of simplified disclosures – Part 2

AASB staff, May 2021

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Reminder of webinar 1

- High level overview of the changes
- Who was affected?
- What was happening?
- What if you could continue to prepare SPFS?

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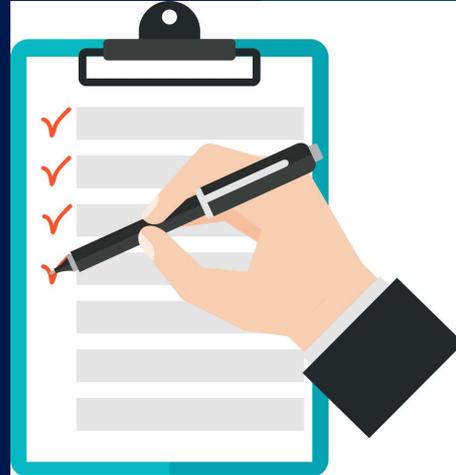
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Plan for the session

Transition relief and options for entities who are currently preparing:

- Tier 2 – RDR financial statements
- Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) which:
 - comply with ALL recognition and measurement requirements AS WELL as consolidation and equity accounting
 - do not comply with ALL recognition and measurement requirements or consolidation and equity accounting



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Poll question – what is your role?



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Effective date

- Mandatory effective date for affected entities to change their financial statements is annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021

30 June 2022

30 September 2022

31 December 2022

31 March 2023

- Incentives for early adoption – discussed in relevant section



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Applies to for-profit **and** not-for-profit entities

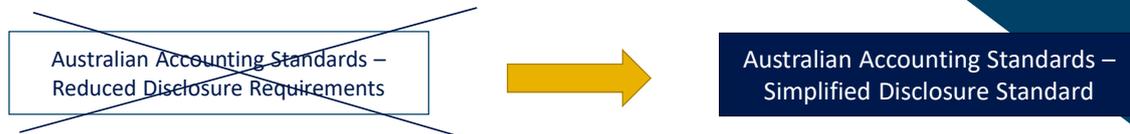
Entity currently preparing Tier 2 – RDR general purpose financial statements

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Entity currently preparing RDR financial statements



Applies to for-profit and not-for-profit entities

- AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* provides presentation and disclosure requirements for Tier 2.
- No changes to reported numbers – **disclosure changes only**
- Some additional disclosures, e.g. audit fees and imputation credits.
- Reduction of disclosures in a number of areas.



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Process to prepare SD financial statements under AASB 1060 from RDR



Tier 2 is the minimum level of disclosure, therefore entities may choose not to remove disclosures previously included under RDR if they are relevant to users



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Topics with different disclosure requirements

Refer to AASB 1060 key facts document for details



Disclosures not required by SD but required by RDR

- Primary financial statements
- Revenue
- Other income and expenses
- Financial assets / liabilities
- Hedging
- Lessee / lessor disclosures
- Impairment
- Share capital
- Business combinations
- Discontinued operations
- Interests in other entities



Disclosures required by SD not required by RDR

- General information
- Hedging
- Investments in associates / joint ventures
- Business combinations
- Leases
- Employee benefits
- Related parties
- First-time adoption
- Audit fees
- Imputation credits



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Transition relief available RDR → SDS

Early adoption is for reporting periods **before** 1 July 2021

Early adopt

No requirement to provide comparative disclosures for disclosures not previously included (e.g. audit fees and imputation credits).

Adopt on mandatory date

No transition relief available



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Applies to **FOR-PROFIT** entities only

**SPFS –
Numbers
comply with
accounting
standards**

Entity currently preparing SPFS that comply with:

- recognition & measurement
- consolidation, and
- equity accounting

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**Entity currently preparing
SPFS → Tier 2 GPFS (SD)**

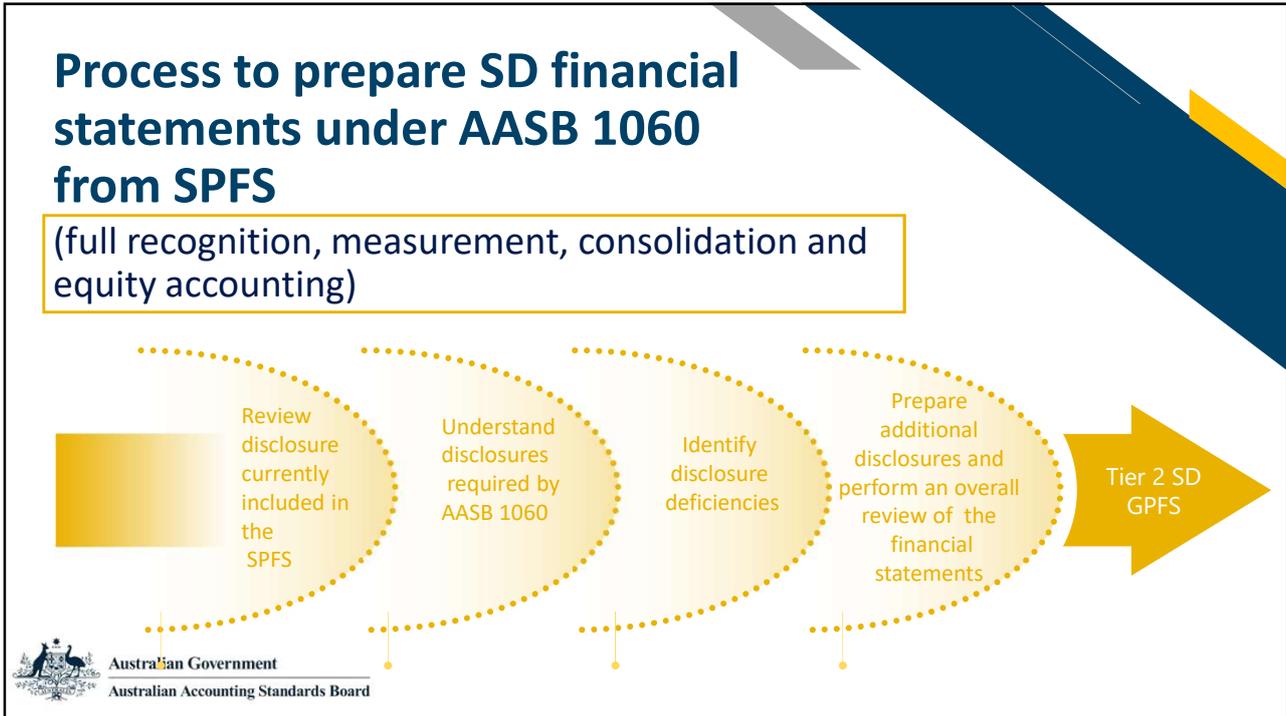
(full recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting)

- AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* provides presentation and disclosure requirements for Tier 2.
- No changes to reported numbers – **disclosure changes only**

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SPFS – Numbers DO NOT comply with accounting standards

Entity currently preparing SPFS which DO NOT comply with:

- recognition & measurement
- consolidation, and
- equity accounting

Applies to **FOR-PROFIT** entities only

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Process to prepare SDS financial statements under AASB 1060 from SPFS

(not complying with full recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting)

- Changes to reported numbers

Determine your significant balances and transactions

Understand your current accounting policies

Review recognition and measurement requirements of relevant accounting standards

Identify differences between current policy and accounting standard requirements

Adjust opening balance sheet to reflect accounting standard requirements and relevant disclosures

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Transition options

- Choice for preparing an opening balance sheet which complies with recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting requirements in accounting standards

AASB 108 approach

(AASB 1060.206-213)

Apply recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting in full at opening balance sheet date using AASB 108

Disclosure of nature of changes and adjustment for each affected financial statement line item

AASB 1 approach

(AASB 1060.106-108)

Use mandatory and voluntary exceptions in AASB 1

Explanation of the changes and an equity reconciliation at the date of transition



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Transition: Adopt on mandatory effective date

Assume a 30 June reporter

	30 June 2022	Restated 30 June 2021
	\$	\$
Income statement		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Balance sheet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statement of cash flows		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statement of changes in equity		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- All adjustments to comply with recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting are taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2020 – opening balance sheet date – date of transition.



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Transition relief: Adopt on mandatory effective date

- No requirement to distinguish errors from changes in accounting policies
- **Example:**
 - Financial statements have previously stated compliance with recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, however during the course of the analysis described earlier the entity realises that depreciation has not been correctly charged on a number of assets. The depreciation expense should have been \$100,000 higher in prior years.
 - Additional adjustments of \$106,500 are required for employee benefit and deferred tax balance transactions. Compliance with recognition and measurement was not previously stated for these Standards.
 - Applying the transition relief, the entity may disclose both these adjustments as changes in accounting policies rather than disclosing the depreciation adjustment as an error.



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Transition relief: Adopt on mandatory effective date

- No requirement to distinguish errors from changes in accounting policies
- **Example continued:**

Opening retained earnings	X
Changes in accounting policy on transition to general purpose financial statements:	
Depreciation	(100,000)
Employee benefits	(55,000)
Taxation	(51,000)
Result for the year	X
Closing retained earnings	X



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Transition relief: Early adoption

- Transition relief 1 – No requirement to restate comparative figures

	30 June 2021	30/06/2020*
	\$	\$
Income statement		
Balance sheet		
Statement of cash flows		
Statement of changes in equity		

* Prepared under a special purpose framework and does not comply with all AASB's.

Comparative information is not restated - reflects information in 30 June 2020 financial statements

- All adjustments to comply with recognition, measurement, consolidation and equity accounting are taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2020 – opening balance sheet date.
- Initial adoption date per AASB 1 is the beginning of the current year, if early adoption is applied.



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Transition relief: Early adoption

- No requirement to distinguish errors from changes in accounting policies
- **Example:**
 - Financial statements have previously stated compliance with recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, however during the course of the analysis described earlier the entity realises that depreciation has not been correctly charged on a number of assets. The depreciation expense should have been \$100,000 higher in prior years.
 - Additional adjustments of \$106,500 are required for employee benefit and deferred tax balance transactions. Compliance with recognition and measurement was not previously stated for these Standards.
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Transition relief: Early adoption

- No requirement to distinguish errors from changes in accounting policies
- **Example continued:**

Opening retained earnings	X
Changes in accounting policy on transition to general purpose financial statements:	
Depreciation	(100,000)
Employee benefits	(55,000)
Taxation	(51,000)
Result for the year	X
Closing retained earnings	X



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Questions and Answers

Type them into the chat box



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Thank You.

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