

**PROPOSED STATUTORY  
BOARD FINANCIAL  
REPORTING STANDARD**

**ED/SB-FRS**

**Exposure Draft of proposed**

**AMENDMENTS TO  
SB-FRS 39 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:**

**RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT  
Exposures Qualifying for Hedge Accounting**

*Comments to be received by 16 May 2008*

This exposure draft (ED) contains proposed amendments to SB-FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

This ED should be read in the context of the Preface to Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards.

This ED is issued by the Accountant-General's Department Financial Reporting Branch for comment only and does not necessarily represent the views of the Accountant-General's Department Financial Reporting Branch.

Since this ED may be modified as a result of comments received, the Accountant-General's Department Financial Reporting Branch would like to hear both from those who agree with the proposals contained in the ED and from those who do not.

Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, clearly explain the problem and provide a suggestion for alternative wording with supporting reasoning.

Comments should be submitted in writing, so as to be received by **16 May 2008**, preferably by email to: [AGD\\_ASSB\\_Feedback@agd.gov.sg](mailto:AGD_ASSB_Feedback@agd.gov.sg) or addressed to:

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# PROPOSED STATUTORY BOARD FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD

ED/SB-  
FRS

## INTRODUCTION

- 1 This exposure draft contains proposals to amend SB-FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The purpose of the amendments is to clarify when an entity may designate an exposure to a financial instrument as a hedged item.
- 2 The proposed amendments specify:
  - (a) the risks that qualify for designation as hedged risks when an entity hedges its exposure to a financial instrument; and
  - (b) when an entity may designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item.
- 3 The proposed amendments are intended to clarify the original intentions regarding what can be designated as a hedged risk and when an entity may designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item.

## INVITATION TO COMMENT

The Accountant-General's Department Financial Reporting Branch invites comments on the amendments proposed in this exposure draft, particularly on the questions set out below. Comments are most helpful if they:

- (a) comment on the question as stated;
- (b) indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate;
- (c) contain a clear rationale; and
- (d) if applicable, include an alternative the Board should consider.

**The Accountant-General's Department Financial Reporting Branch is not seeking comments on matters in SB-FRS 39 other than those set out in this exposure draft.**

Respondents should submit comments in writing so as to be received no later than **16 May 2008**.

### **Question 1 – Specifying the qualifying risks**

The proposed amendments restrict the risks qualifying for designation as hedged risks to those identified in paragraph 80Y.

Do you agree with the proposal to restrict the risks that qualify for designation as hedged risks? If not, why? Are there any other risks that should be included in the list and why?

### **Question 2 – Specifying when an entity can designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item**

The proposed amendments specify when an entity can designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item.

Do you agree with the proposal to specify when an entity can designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item? If you do not agree, why?

Are there any other situations in which an entity should be permitted to designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item? If so, which situations and why?

### **Question 3 – Effect of the proposed amendments on existing practice**

The aim of the proposed amendments is to clarify the Board's original intentions regarding what can be designated as a hedged item and in that way to prevent divergence in practice from arising.

Would the proposed amendments result in a significant change to existing practice? If so, what would those changes be?

### **Question 4 – Transition**

The proposed changes would be required to be applied retrospectively.

Is the requirement to apply the proposed changes retrospectively appropriate? If not, what do you propose and why?

# Proposed amendments to SB-FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

Paragraph 81 is deleted. Paragraphs 80Y and 80Z are added after the heading below paragraph 80. Paragraph 81 is reproduced for ease of reference.

## Hedged items

### Designation of financial items as hedged items

80Y Subject to the restrictions in paragraph 79, a financial instrument may be designated as a hedged item with respect to all of its risks. Subject to the restrictions in paragraph 79, a financial instrument may also be designated as a hedged item for one or more of the following risks:

- (a) interest rate risk: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. For example, an entity is permitted to designate as a hedged item changes in the fair value of a fixed rate sterling financial asset attributable to changes in sterling LIBOR or the Bank of England base rate.
- (b) foreign currency risk: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- (c) credit risk.
- (d) prepayment risk.
- (e) the risks associated with the contractually specified cash flows of a recognised financial instrument. For example, an entity may hold a financial asset that pays interest at inflation plus 3 per cent. Assuming that the entity is not required to account for the inflation embedded derivative separately, the entity is permitted to designate as a hedged item changes in the cash flows of the financial asset attributable to changes in inflation. This is because inflation is a contractually specified cash flow of the financial asset. However, an entity holding a fixed rate financial asset is not permitted to designate as a hedged item changes in its fair value attributable to changes in inflation. This is because either the inflation component is not a contractually specified cash flow or, if inflation is a contractually specified cash flow, the remaining component would be a residual.

80Z An entity may designate as a hedged item one or more of the following portions of the cash flows of a financial instrument:

- (a) the cash flows of a financial instrument for part of its time period to maturity (a 'partial term hedge').
- (b) a percentage of the cash flows of a financial instrument (a 'proportion').
- (c) the cash flows of a financial instrument associated with a one-sided risk of that

instrument (for example, the cash flows resulting from a foreign exchange rate falling below a specified level).

- (d) any contractually specified cash flows of a financial instrument that are independent from the other cash flows of that instrument (for example, the first four interest payments on a floating rate financial liability).
- (e) the portion of the cash flows of an interest-bearing financial instrument that is equivalent to a financial instrument with a risk-free rate.
- (f) the portion of the cash flows of an interest-bearing financial instrument that is equivalent to a financial instrument with a quoted fixed or variable inter-bank rate (for example, LIBOR).

80Z If the hedged item is a financial asset or financial liability, it may be a hedged item with respect to the risks associated with only a portion of its cash flows or fair value (such as one or more selected contractual cash flows or portions of them or a percentage of the fair value) provided that effectiveness can be measured. For example, an identifiable and separately measurable portion of the interest rate exposure of an interest-bearing asset or interest-bearing liability may be designated as the hedged risk (such as a risk-free interest rate or benchmark interest rate component of the total interest rate exposure of a hedged financial instrument).

## **Effective date and transition**

Paragraph 108C is added after paragraph 108B.
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**108C** An entity shall apply the [draft] amendments deleting paragraph 81, adding paragraphs 80Y, 80Z, AG99BA, AG99BB and AG99E and amending paragraph AG99C for annual periods beginning on or after [date to be inserted after exposure]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the [draft] amendments for a period beginning before [date to be inserted after exposure], it shall disclose that fact.

## Appendix A

### Application guidance

#### Hedged items

##### Designation of financial items as hedged items

Paragraphs AG99BA and AG99BB are added after the heading below paragraph AG99B.

AG99BA A financial instrument may be designated as a hedged item with respect to all of its risks. However, an entity may be managing only a single risk, for example, interest rate risk. To avoid recognising ineffectiveness for the risks not being hedged, an entity is permitted to hedge the financial instrument with respect to one or more of the risks specified in paragraph 80Y. The risks designated as hedged risks must not in aggregate exceed the total risk of the financial instrument.

AG99BB Hedge effectiveness may be improved if only a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument is designated as the hedged item. For example, an entity may wish to hedge its exposure to changes in fair value attributable to LIBOR of a CU1,000 fixed rate asset that pays interest at 10 per cent. In order to achieve this, the entity enters into an interest rate swap at market rates under which the entity pays 7 per cent fixed interest and receives LIBOR. If the entity designates as the hedged item all of the cash flows of the entire fixed rate asset (ie CU1,000 + 10 per cent interest) ineffectiveness will arise. However, ineffectiveness might be reduced if the entity designates as the hedged item a portion of the cash flows of the fixed rate asset. For example, the entity could designate a portion of the fixed rate asset that is equal to the cash flows of a CU1,000 fixed rate asset that pays interest at 7 per cent (ie the inter-bank swap rate on the date the swap is entered into). Designating a portion of a financial instrument is permitted only in the situations described in paragraph 80Z. If an entity designates as a hedged item a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument in accordance with paragraph 80Z, the risks eligible for designation are also restricted to those risks described in paragraph 80Y.

Paragraph AG99C is amended. New text is underlined.

AG99C If, in accordance with paragraph 80Z, a portion of the cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability is designated as the hedged item, that designated portion must be less than the total cash flows of the asset or liability. For example, in the case of a liability whose effective interest rate is below LIBOR, an entity cannot designate (a) a portion of the liability equal to the principal amount plus interest at LIBOR and (b) a negative residual portion. However, as discussed in paragraph AG99BA, the entity may designate all of the cash flows of the entire financial asset or financial liability as the hedged item and hedge them for only one particular risk (eg only for changes that are attributable to changes in LIBOR). For example, in the case of a financial liability whose effective interest rate is 100 basis points below LIBOR, an entity can designate as the hedged item the entire liability (ie principal plus interest at LIBOR minus 100 basis points) and hedge the change in the fair value or cash flows of that entire liability that is attributable to changes in LIBOR. The entity may also choose a hedge ratio of other than one to one in order to improve the effectiveness of the hedge as described in paragraph AG100.

Paragraph AG99E is added after paragraph AG99D.

AG99E In designating as a hedged item a portion of a financial instrument, an entity cannot specify as the hedged item a cash flow that does not exist in the financial instrument as a whole. For example, in designating a one-sided risk (such as the decrease in the fair value of a financial asset) as a hedged portion, an entity cannot include any cash flows that are imputed or inferred in the designated hedged portion (for example, inferring the cash flows arising from the time value of a hypothetical written option in a non-derivative financial asset).

## Basis for Conclusions

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the proposed amendments to SB-FRS 39.*

### Introduction

- BC1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises considerations in reaching the conclusions in the exposure draft of proposed Amendments to SB-FRS 39—*Exposures Qualifying for Hedge Accounting*. It gave greater weight to some factors than to others.
- BC2 Requests for guidance were received on what SB-FRS 39 permits to be designated as a hedged item. In particular, constituents were asked to provide guidance on when a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument can be designated as a hedged item. Rather than dealing with these requests individually, a principle was attempted to be developed that could be used as guidance on what SB-FRS 39 permits to be designated as a hedged item. However, such a principle was unable to be developed. Consequently, guidance was sought on how to address this issue.
- BC3 It was acknowledged that additional guidance is required on what can be designated as a hedged item in accordance with SB-FRS 39. Although research work is currently being undertaken that will ultimately lead to the replacement of SB-FRS 39, this work is at an early stage. Consequently, it was decided to propose the amendments to SB-FRS 39 contained in the exposure draft.
- BC4 The aim of the proposed amendments is to clarify the original intentions regarding what can be designated as a hedged risk and when an entity may designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item.
- BC5 The proposed amendments relate only to situations in which an entity designates as a hedged item a financial instrument (or some part of that financial instrument). The exposure draft does not deal with situations in which an entity designates a non-financial item as a hedged item because it concluded that the requirements of SB-FRS 39 are clear in this respect.

### Specifying the qualifying risks (paragraph 80Y)

- BC 6 It was considered whether to amend SB-FRS 39 to specify the risks that qualify for designation as a hedged risk. It was concluded that specifying eligible risks would help clarify the original intentions regarding what can be designated as a hedged item. Consequently, it was decided to propose an amendment to SB-FRS 39 to specify which risks qualify for designation.
- BC7 It was noted that US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) restrict the risks that can be designated as hedged risks to benchmark interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. It was concluded that all of these risks should be eligible for designation as hedged risks. However, it was noted that in practice entities applying SB-FRS 39 designate any market interest rate as a hedged risk rather than restricting the risks to benchmark interest rate risk. Because the intention is not to change existing practice significantly, it was decided to permit the designation of any market interest rate as a hedged risk.
- BC8 It was also noted that SB-FRS 39 permits an entity to hedge the risk that a financial asset

will be repaid early ('prepayment risk') except when the financial asset is classified as a held-to-maturity investment. Consequently, it was decided that the proposed amendments to SB-FRS 39 should specify prepayment risk as a risk that qualifies for designation as a hedged risk.

BC9 Lastly, it was decided to permit the risks associated with the contractually specified cash flows of a recognised financial instrument to be designated as a hedged risk. This is because a contractually specified cash flow represents a separately identifiable and measurable risk of the financial instrument.

### **Designating a portion of a financial instrument as a hedged item (paragraph 80Z)**

BC10 It was also decided to propose an amendment to SB-FRS 39 to provide additional guidance on when a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument can be designated as a hedged item.

BC11 Four possible approaches to providing guidance on this point were discussed:

- (a) remove the ability to hedge a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument;
- (b) develop a principle that could be used to determine when a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument can be designated as a hedged item;
- (c) converge with US GAAP on this point; or
- (d) specify when a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument can be designated as a hedged item.

BC12 It was decided to propose approach (d). In specifying when an entity can designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument as a hedged item, its objectives for the amendment were considered, ie to provide additional guidance without significantly changing existing practice. Consequently, the situations in which it is proposed that an entity should be permitted to designate as a hedged item a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument are, to the extent that they are consistent with the original intentions, those that it is understood are most commonly designated in practice.

BC13 It is acknowledged that the approach proposed in this exposure draft is rules rather than principle-based and does not lead to convergence with US GAAP. However, it is considered that this approach has the following advantages:

- (a) The situations in which an entity can designate a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument are clearly defined in this proposed approach, making application of the hedge accounting requirements of SB-FRS 39 simpler.
- (b) It places effective restrictions on when an entity can designate as a hedged item a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument. This ensures that the situations in which ineffectiveness exists but is not recognised are minimised.
- (c) Limiting the situations in which an entity can designate as a hedged item a portion of the cash flows of a financial instrument to those situations that are commonly used in practice minimises the impact of the proposed amendments on practice.
- (d) Amendments of this type are relatively simple to implement, requiring only minor

changes to SB-FRS 39.

- BC14 Paragraph AG99E of the exposure draft clarifies that SB-FRS 39 does not permit an entity to designate as a hedged item a cash flow that does not exist in the financial instrument as a whole. For example, in designating as a hedged portion the one-sided risk of a decrease in the fair value of a financial asset, an entity may not include in the designated portion cash flows associated with the time value of a hypothetical written option. During the development of the exposure draft, it was asked whether it is possible to designate as a hedged item changes in the cash flows of a hypothetical written option in a non-derivative financial instrument. It was tentatively concluded that SB-FRS 39 does not permit such an approach. Comment letters received in response to the agenda decision suggest that there is diversity in practice in this area. Consequently, the guidance in paragraph AG99E may result in a change to existing practice for some entities.

## **Transition**

- BC15 It is believed that a requirement to restate comparative information on first-time application of this proposed amendment should not entail significant cost or effort, because the requirement in SB-FRS 39 to document hedging relationships should mean that the information required to make any restatement is readily available. Consequently, it is proposed that the amendments to SB-FRS 39 should be applied retrospectively.