
**STATUTORY BOARD FINANCIAL
REPORTING STANDARD**

**SB-FRS
101**

SB-FRS 101 First-time Adoption of Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards

This Standard is operative for financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1st July 2009.

This Standard is equivalent to FRS 101 *First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards* by the Accounting Standards Council on 22 June 2009.

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IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standard 101 *First-time Adoption of Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards* (SB-FRS 101) is set out in paragraphs 1-40 and Appendices A-E. All the paragraphs have equal authority. Paragraphs in **bold type** state the main principles. Terms defined in Appendix A are in *italics* the first time they appear in the Standard. Definitions of other terms are given in the Glossary for Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards. SB-FRS 101 should be read in the context of its objective, the *Preface to Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards* and the *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*. These provide a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

INTRODUCTION

Reasons for issuing the SB-FRS

- IN1 SB-FRS 101 replaced INT SB-FRS-8 *First-time Application of SB-FRSs as the Primary Basis of Accounting*. The SB-FRS was developed to address concerns about the full retrospective application of SB-FRSs required by INT SB-FRS-8.
- IN2 Subsequently, SB-FRS 101 was amended many times to accommodate first-time adoption requirements resulting from new or amended SB-FRSs. As a result, the SB-FRS became more complex and less clear. Therefore, it was proposed, to change SB-FRS 101 to make it easier for the reader to understand and to design it to better accommodate future changes. The version of SB-FRS 101 revised in 2008 retains the substance of the previous version, but within a changed structure. It replaces the previous version and is effective for entities applying SB-FRSs for the first time for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted.

Main features of the SB-FRS

- IN3 The SB-FRS applies when an entity adopts SB-FRSs for the first time by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with SB-FRSs.
- IN4 In general, the SB-FRS requires an entity to comply with each SB-FRS effective at the end of its first SB-FRS reporting period. In particular, the SB-FRS requires an entity to do the following in the opening SB-FRS statement of financial position that it prepares as a starting point for its accounting under SB-FRSs:
- (a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by SB-FRSs;
 - (b) not recognise items as assets or liabilities if SB-FRSs do not permit such recognition;
 - (c) reclassify items that it recognised under previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but are a different type of asset, liability or component of equity under SB-FRSs; and
 - (d) apply SB-FRSs in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.
- IN5 The SB-FRS grants limited exemptions from these requirements in specified areas where the cost of complying with them would be likely to exceed the benefits to users of financial statements. The SB-FRS also prohibits retrospective application of SB-FRSs in some areas, particularly where retrospective application would require judgements by management about past conditions after the outcome of a particular transaction is already known.
- IN6 The SB-FRS requires disclosures that explain how the transition from previous GAAP to SB-FRSs affected the entity's reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
- IN7 An entity is required to apply the SB-FRS if its first SB-FRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is encouraged.

STATUTORY BOARD FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 101

First-time Adoption of Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards

Objective

- 1 The objective of this SB-FRS is to ensure that an entity's *first SB-FRS financial statements*, and its interim financial reports for part of the period covered by those financial statements, contain high quality information that:
 - (a) is transparent for users and comparable over all periods presented;
 - (b) provides a suitable starting point for accounting in accordance with *Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards (SB-FRSs)*; and
 - (c) can be generated at a cost that does not exceed the benefits.

Scope

- 2 An entity shall apply this SB-FRS in:
 - (a) its first SB-FRS financial statements; and
 - (b) each interim financial report, if any, that it presents in accordance with SB-FRS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* for part of the period covered by its first SB-FRS financial statements.
- 3 An entity's first SB-FRS financial statements are the first annual financial statements in which the entity adopts SB-FRSs, by an explicit and unreserved statement in those financial statements of compliance with SB-FRSs. Financial statements in accordance with SB-FRSs are an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements if, for example, the entity:
 - (a) presented its most recent previous financial statements:
 - (i) in accordance with national requirements that are not consistent with SB-FRSs in all respects;
 - (ii) in conformity with SB-FRSs in all respects, except that the financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement that they complied with SB-FRSs;
 - (iii) containing an explicit statement of compliance with some, but not all, SB-FRSs;
 - (iv) in accordance with national requirements inconsistent with SB-FRSs, using some individual SB-FRSs to account for items for which national requirements did not exist; or
 - (v) in accordance with national requirements, with a reconciliation of some amounts to the amounts determined in accordance with SB-FRSs;
 - (b) prepared financial statements in accordance with SB-FRSs for internal use only, without

making them available to the entity's owners or any other external users;

- (c) prepared a reporting package in accordance with SB-FRSs for consolidation purposes without preparing a complete set of financial statements as defined in SB-FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*; or
 - (d) did not present financial statements for previous periods.
- 4 This SB-FRS applies when an entity first adopts SB-FRSs. It does not apply when, for example, an entity:
- (a) stops presenting financial statements in accordance with national requirements, having previously presented them as well as another set of financial statements that contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with SB-FRSs;
 - (b) presented financial statements in the previous year in accordance with national requirements and those financial statements contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with SB-FRSs; or
 - (c) presented financial statements in the previous year that contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with SB-FRSs, even if the auditors qualified their audit report on those financial statements.
- 5 This SB-FRS does not apply to changes in accounting policies made by an entity that already applies SB-FRSs. Such changes are the subject of:
- (a) requirements on changes in accounting policies in SB-FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*; and
 - (b) specific transitional requirements in other SB-FRSs.

Recognition and measurement

Opening SB-FRS statement of financial position

- 6 An entity shall prepare and present an *opening SB-FRS statement of financial position* at the *date of transition to SB-FRSs*. This is the starting point for its accounting in accordance with SB-FRSs.

Accounting policies

- 7 **An entity shall use the same accounting policies in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position and throughout all periods presented in its first SB-FRS financial statements. Those accounting policies shall comply with each SB-FRS effective at the end of its *first SB-FRS reporting period*, except as specified in paragraphs 13–19 and Appendices B–E.**
- 8 An entity shall not apply different versions of SB-FRSs that were effective at earlier dates. An entity may apply a new SB-FRS that is not yet mandatory if that SB-FRS permits early application.

Example: Consistent application of latest version of SB-FRSs**Background**

The end of entity A's first SB-FRS reporting period is 31 December 20X5. Entity A decides to present comparative information in those financial statements for one year only (see paragraph 21). Therefore, its date of transition to SB-FRSs is the beginning of business on 1 January 20X4 (or, equivalently, close of business on 31 December 20X3). Entity A presented financial statements in accordance with its *previous GAAP* annually to 31 December each year up to, and including, 31 December 20X4.

Application of requirements

Entity A is required to apply the SB-FRSs effective for periods ending on 31 December 20X5 in:

- (a) preparing and presenting its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position at 1 January 20X4; and
- (b) preparing and presenting its statement of financial position for 31 December 20X5 (including comparative amounts for 20X4), statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 20X5 (including comparative amounts for 20X4) and disclosures (including comparative information for 20X4).

If a new SB-FRS is not yet mandatory but permits early application, entity A is permitted, but not required, to apply that SB-FRS in its first SB-FRS financial statements.

- 9 The transitional provisions in other SB-FRSs apply to changes in accounting policies made by an entity that already uses SB-FRSs; they do not apply to a *first-time adopter's* transition to SB-FRSs, except as specified in Appendices B–E.
- 10 Except as described in paragraphs 13–19 and Appendices B–E, an entity shall, in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position:
 - (a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by SB-FRSs;
 - (b) not recognise items as assets or liabilities if SB-FRSs do not permit such recognition;
 - (c) reclassify items that it recognised in accordance with previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but are a different type of asset, liability or component of equity in accordance with SB-FRSs; and
 - (d) apply SB-FRSs in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.
- 11 The accounting policies that an entity uses in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position may differ from those that it used for the same date using its previous GAAP. The resulting adjustments arise from events and transactions before the date of transition to SB-FRSs. Therefore, an entity shall recognise those adjustments directly in retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity) at the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
- 12 This SB-FRS establishes two categories of exceptions to the principle that an entity's opening SB-FRS statement of financial position shall comply with each SB-FRS:
 - (a) Appendix B prohibits retrospective application of some aspects of other SB-FRSs.

- (b) Appendices C–E grant exemptions from some requirements of other SB-FRSs.

Exceptions to the retrospective application of other SB-FRSs

- 13 This SB-FRS prohibits retrospective application of some aspects of other SB-FRSs. These exceptions are set out in paragraphs 14–17 and Appendix B.

Estimates

- 14 **An entity's estimates in accordance with SB-FRSs at the date of transition to SB-FRSs shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.**
- 15 An entity may receive information after the date of transition to SB-FRSs about estimates that it had made under previous GAAP. In accordance with paragraph 14, an entity shall treat the receipt of that information in the same way as non-adjusting events after the reporting period in accordance with SB-FRS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*. For example, assume that an entity's date of transition to SB-FRSs is 1 January 20X4 and new information on 15 July 20X4 requires the revision of an estimate made in accordance with previous GAAP at 31 December 20X3. The entity shall not reflect that new information in its opening SB-FRS statement of position (unless the estimates need adjustment for any differences in accounting policies or there is objective evidence that the estimates were in error). Instead, the entity shall reflect that new information in profit or loss (or, if appropriate, other comprehensive income) for the year ended 31 December 20X4.
- 16 An entity may need to make estimates in accordance with SB-FRSs at the date of transition to SB-FRSs that were not required at that date under previous GAAP. To achieve consistency with SB-FRS 10, those estimates in accordance with SB-FRSs shall reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition to SB-FRSs. In particular, estimates at the date of transition to SB-FRSs of market prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates shall reflect market conditions at that date.
- 17 Paragraphs 14–16 apply to the opening SB-FRS statement of financial position. They also apply to a comparative period presented in an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements, in which case the references to the date of transition to SB-FRSs are replaced by references to the end of that comparative period.

Exemptions from other SB-FRSs

- 18 An entity may elect to use one or more of the exemptions contained in Appendices C–E. An entity shall not apply these exemptions by analogy to other items.
- 19 Some exemptions in Appendices C–E refer to *fair value*. In determining fair values in accordance with this SB-FRS, an entity shall apply the definition of fair value in Appendix A and any more specific guidance in other SB-FRSs on the determination of fair values for the asset or liability in question. Those fair values shall reflect conditions that existed at the date for which they were determined.

Presentation and disclosure

- 20 This SB-FRS does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other SB-FRSs.

Comparative information

- 21 To comply with SB-FRS 101, an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements shall include at least three statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including comparative information.

Non-SB-FRS comparative information and historical summaries

- 22 Some entities present historical summaries of selected data for periods before the first period for which they present full comparative information in accordance with SB-FRSs. This SB-FRS does not require such summaries to comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of SB-FRSs. Furthermore, some entities present comparative information in accordance with previous GAAP as well as the comparative information required by SB-FRS 101. In any financial statements containing historical summaries or comparative information in accordance with previous GAAP, an entity shall:
- (a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared in accordance with SB-FRSs; and
 - (b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with SB-FRSs. An entity need not quantify those adjustments.

Explanation of transition to SB-FRSs

- 23 **An entity shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to SB-FRSs affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.**

Reconciliations

- 24 To comply with paragraph 23, an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements shall include:
- (a) reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with SB-FRSs for both of the following dates:
 - (i) the date of transition to SB-FRSs; and
 - (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP.
 - (b) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with SB-FRSs for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for the same period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.
 - (c) if the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position, the disclosures that SB-FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets* would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
- 25 The reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b) shall give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. If an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous

GAAP, it shall also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.

- 26 If an entity becomes aware of errors made under previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b) shall distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies.
- 27 SB-FRS 8 does not deal with changes in accounting policies that occur when an entity first adopts SB-FRSs. Therefore, SB-FRS 8's requirements for disclosures about changes in accounting policies do not apply in an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements.
- 28 If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, its first SB-FRS financial statements shall disclose that fact.

Designation of financial assets or financial liabilities

- 29 An entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss or a financial asset as available for sale in accordance with paragraph D19. The entity shall disclose the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities designated into each category at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.

Use of fair value as deemed cost

- 30 If an entity uses fair value in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position as *deemed cost* for an item of property, plant and equipment, an investment property or an intangible asset (see paragraphs D5 and D7), the entity's first SB-FRS financial statements shall disclose, for each line item in the opening SB-FRS statement of financial position:
- (a) the aggregate of those fair values; and
 - (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

Use of deemed cost for investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates

- 31 Similarly, if an entity uses a deemed cost in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its separate financial statements (see paragraph D15), the entity's first SB-FRS separate financial statements shall disclose:
- (a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount;
 - (b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and
 - (c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

Interim financial reports

- 32 To comply with paragraph 23, if an entity presents an interim financial report in accordance with SB-FRS 34 for part of the period covered by its first SB-FRS financial statements, the entity shall satisfy the following requirements in addition to the requirements of SB-FRS 34:
- (a) Each such interim financial report shall, if the entity presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, include:

- (i) a reconciliation of its equity in accordance with previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under SB-FRSs at that date; and
- (ii) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with SB-FRSs for that comparable interim period

(current and year to date). The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for that period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss in accordance with previous GAAP.

- (b) In addition to the reconciliations required by (a), an entity's first interim financial report in accordance with SB-FRS 34 for part of the period covered by its first SB-FRS financial statements shall include the reconciliations described in paragraph 24(a) and (b) (supplemented by the details required by paragraphs 25 and 26) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations.

- 33 SB-FRS 34 requires minimum disclosures, which are based on the assumption that users of the interim financial report also have access to the most recent annual financial statements. However, SB-FRS 34 also requires an entity to disclose 'any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period'. Therefore, if a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.

Effective date

- 34 An entity shall apply this SB-FRS if its first SB-FRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted.
- 35 An entity shall apply the amendments in paragraphs D1(n) and D23 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies SB-FRS 23 *Borrowing Costs* (as revised in June 2008) for an earlier period, those amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 36 SB-FRS 103 *Business Combinations* (as revised in 2009) amended paragraphs 19, C1 and C4(f) and (g). An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies SB-FRS 103 (revised 2009) for an earlier period, the amendments shall also be applied for that earlier period.
- 37 SB-FRS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (as amended in 2009) amended paragraphs 13 and B7. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies SB-FRS 27 (amended 2009) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 38 *Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate* (Amendments to SB-FRS 101 and SB-FRS 27), issued in May 2008, added paragraphs 31, D1(g), D14 and D15. An entity shall apply those paragraphs for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the paragraphs for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.
- 39 Paragraph B7 was amended by *Improvements to SB-FRSs* issued in January 2009. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies SB-FRS 27 (amended 2009) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for

that earlier period.

Withdrawal of SB-FRS 101 (issued 2008)

40 This SB-FRS supersedes SB-FRS 101 (issued in 2008 and amended at June 2008).

Appendix A Defined terms

This appendix is an integral part of the SB-FRS.

date of transition to SB-FRSs	The beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full comparative information under SB-FRSs in its first SB-FRS financial statements .
deemed cost	An amount used as a surrogate for cost or depreciated cost at a given date. Subsequent depreciation or amortisation assumes that the entity had initially recognised the asset or liability at the given date and that its cost was equal to the deemed cost.
fair value	The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
first SB-FRS financial statements	The first annual financial statements in which an entity adopts Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards (SB-FRSs) , by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with SB-FRSs.
first SB-FRS reporting period	The latest reporting period covered by an entity's first SB-FRS financial statements .
first-time adopter	An entity that presents its first SB-FRS financial statements .
Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards (SB-FRSs)	They comprise: (a) Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards; and (c) Interpretations of Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards.
opening SB-FRS statement of financial position	An entity's statement of financial position at the date of transition to SB-FRSs .
previous GAAP	The basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting SB-FRSs.

Appendix B

Exceptions to the retrospective application of other SB-FRSs

This appendix is an integral part of the SB-FRS.

- B1 An entity shall apply the following exceptions:
- (a) derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (paragraphs B2 and B3);
 - (b) hedge accounting (paragraphs B4–B6), and
 - (c) non-controlling interests (paragraph B7).

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

- B2 Except as permitted by paragraph B3, a first-time adopter shall apply the derecognition requirements in SB-FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* prospectively for transactions occurring on or after 1 January 2005. In other words, if a first-time adopter derecognised non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities in accordance with its previous GAAP as a result of a transaction that occurred before 1 January 2005, it shall not recognise those assets and liabilities in accordance with SB-FRSs (unless they qualify for recognition as a result of a later transaction or event).
- B3 Notwithstanding paragraph B2, an entity may apply the derecognition requirements in SB-FRS 39 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply SB-FRS 39 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

Hedge accounting

- B4 As required by SB-FRS 39, at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, an entity shall:
- (a) measure all derivatives at fair value; and
 - (b) eliminate all deferred losses and gains arising on derivatives that were reported in accordance with previous GAAP as if they were assets or liabilities.
- B5 An entity shall not reflect in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position a hedging relationship of a type that does not qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with SB-FRS 39 (for example, many hedging relationships where the hedging instrument is a cash instrument or written option; where the hedged item is a net position; or where the hedge covers interest risk in a held-to-maturity investment). However, if an entity designated a net position as a hedged item in accordance with previous GAAP, it may designate an individual item within that net position as a hedged item in accordance with SB-FRSs, provided that it does so no later than the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
- B6 If, before the date of transition to SB-FRSs, an entity had designated a transaction as a hedge but the hedge does not meet the conditions for hedge accounting in SB-FRS 39 the entity shall apply paragraphs 91 and 101 of SB-FRS 39 to discontinue hedge accounting. Transactions entered into before the date of transition to SB-FRSs shall not be retrospectively designated as hedges.

Non-controlling interests

- B7 A first-time adopter shall apply the following requirements of SB-FRS 27 (as amended in 2009)

prospectively from the date of transition to SB-FRSs:

- (a) the requirement in paragraph 28 that total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance;
- (b) the requirements in paragraphs 30 and 31 for accounting for changes in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control; and
- (c) the requirements in paragraphs 34–37 for accounting for a loss of control over a subsidiary, and the related requirements of paragraph 8A of SB-FRS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

However, if a first-time adopter elects to apply SB-FRS 103 (as revised in 2009) retrospectively to past business combinations, it shall also apply SB-FRS 27 (as amended in 2009) in accordance with paragraph C1 of this SB-FRS.

Appendix C

Exemptions for business combinations

This appendix is an integral part of the SB-FRS. An entity shall apply the following requirements to business combinations that the entity recognised before the date of transition to SB-FRSs.

- C1 A first-time adopter may elect not to apply SB-FRS 103 (as amended in 2009) retrospectively to past business combinations (business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to SB-FRSs). However, if a first-time adopter restates any business combination to comply with SB-FRS 103 (as amended in 2009), it shall restate all later business combinations and shall also apply SB-FRS 27 (as amended in 2009) from that same date. For example, if a first-time adopter elects to restate a business combination that occurred on 30 June 20X6, it shall restate all business combinations that occurred between 30 June 20X6 and the date of transition to SB-FRSs, and it shall also apply SB-FRS 27 (amended 2009) from 30 June 20X6.
- C2 An entity need not apply SB-FRS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill arising in business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to SB-FRSs. If the entity does not apply SB-FRS 21 retrospectively to those fair value adjustments and goodwill, it shall treat them as assets and liabilities of the entity rather than as assets and liabilities of the acquiree. Therefore, those goodwill and fair value adjustments either are already expressed in the entity's functional currency or are non-monetary foreign currency items, which are reported using the exchange rate applied in accordance with previous GAAP.
- C3 An entity may apply SB-FRS 21 retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill arising in either:
- (a) all business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to SB-FRSs; or
 - (b) all business combinations that the entity elects to restate to comply with SB-FRS 103, as permitted by paragraph C1 above.
- C4 If a first-time adopter does not apply SB-FRS 103 retrospectively to a past business combination, this has the following consequences for that business combination:
- (a) The first-time adopter shall keep the same classification (as an acquisition by the legal acquirer, a reverse acquisition by the legal acquiree, or a uniting of interests) as in its previous GAAP financial statements.
 - (b) The first-time adopter shall recognise all its assets and liabilities at the date of transition to SB-FRSs that were acquired or assumed in a past business combination, other than:
 - (i) some financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised in accordance with previous GAAP (see paragraph B2); and
 - (ii) assets, including goodwill, and liabilities that were not recognised in the acquirer's consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with previous GAAP and also would not qualify for recognition in accordance with SB-FRSs in the separate statement of financial position of the acquiree (see (f)–(i) below).

The first-time adopter shall recognise any resulting change by adjusting retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity), unless the change results from the recognition of an intangible asset that was previously subsumed within goodwill (see

- (g)(i) below).
- (c) The first-time adopter shall exclude from its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position any item recognised in accordance with previous GAAP that does not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under SB-FRSs. The first-time adopter shall account for the resulting change as follows:
- (i) the first-time adopter may have classified a past business combination as an acquisition and recognised as an intangible asset an item that does not qualify for recognition as an asset in accordance with SB-FRS 38 *Intangible Assets*. It shall reclassify that item (and, if any, the related deferred tax and non-controlling interests) as part of goodwill (unless it deducted goodwill directly from equity in accordance with previous GAAP, see (g)(i) and (i) below).
 - (ii) the first-time adopter shall recognise all other resulting changes in retained earnings.*
- (d) SB-FRSs require subsequent measurement of some assets and liabilities on a basis that is not based on original cost, such as fair value. The first-time adopter shall measure these assets and liabilities on that basis in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position, even if they were acquired or assumed in a past business combination. It shall recognise any resulting change in the carrying amount by adjusting retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity), rather than goodwill.
- (e) Immediately after the business combination, the carrying amount in accordance with previous GAAP of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in that business combination shall be their deemed cost in accordance with SB-FRSs at that date. If SB-FRSs require a cost-based measurement of those assets and liabilities at a later date, that deemed cost shall be the basis for cost-based depreciation or amortisation from the date of the business combination.
- (f) If an asset acquired, or liability assumed, in a past business combination was not recognised in accordance with previous GAAP, it does not have a deemed cost of zero in the opening SB-FRS statement of financial position. Instead, the acquirer shall recognise and measure it in its consolidated statement of financial position on the basis that SB-FRSs would require in the statement of financial position of the acquiree. To illustrate: if the acquirer had not, in accordance with its previous GAAP, capitalised finance leases acquired in a past business combination, it shall capitalise those leases in its consolidated financial statements, as SB-FRS 17 *Leases* would require the acquiree to do in its SB-FRS statement of financial position. Similarly, if the acquirer had not, in accordance with its previous GAAP, recognised a contingent liability that still exists at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, the acquirer shall recognise that contingent liability at that date unless SB-FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* would prohibit its recognition in the financial statements of the acquiree. Conversely, if an asset or liability was subsumed in goodwill in accordance with previous GAAP but would have been recognised separately under SB-FRS 103, that asset or liability remains in goodwill unless SB-FRSs would require its recognition in the financial statements of the acquiree.
- (g) The carrying amount of goodwill in the opening SB-FRS statement of financial position shall be its carrying amount in accordance with previous GAAP at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, after the following two adjustments:

* Such changes include reclassifications from or to intangible assets if goodwill was not recognised in accordance with previous GAAP as an asset. This arises if, in accordance with previous GAAP, the entity (a) deducted goodwill directly from equity or (b) did not treat the business combination as an acquisition.

- (i) If required by (c)(i) above, the first-time adopter shall increase the carrying amount of goodwill when it reclassifies an item that it recognised as an intangible asset in accordance with previous GAAP. Similarly, if (f) above requires the first-time adopter to recognise an intangible asset that was subsumed in recognised goodwill in accordance with previous GAAP, the first-time adopter shall decrease the carrying amount of goodwill accordingly (and, if applicable, adjust deferred tax and non-controlling interests).
 - (ii) Regardless of whether there is any indication that the goodwill may be impaired, the first-time adopter shall apply SB-FRS 36 in testing the goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to SB-FRSs and in recognising any resulting impairment loss in retained earnings (or, if so required by SB-FRS 36, in revaluation surplus). The impairment test shall be based on conditions at the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
- (h) No other adjustments shall be made to the carrying amount of goodwill at the date of transition to SB-FRSs. For example, the first-time adopter shall not restate the carrying amount of goodwill:
- (i) to exclude in process research and development acquired in that business combination (unless the related intangible asset would qualify for recognition in accordance with SB-FRS 38 in the statement of financial position of the acquiree);
 - (ii) to adjust previous amortisation of goodwill;
 - (iii) to reverse adjustments to goodwill that SB-FRS 103 would not permit, but were made in accordance with previous GAAP because of adjustments to assets and liabilities between the date of the business combination and the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
- (i) If the first-time adopter recognised goodwill in accordance with previous GAAP as a deduction from equity:
- (i) it shall not recognise that goodwill in its opening SB-FRS statement of financial position. Furthermore, it shall not reclassify that goodwill to profit or loss if it disposes of the subsidiary or if the investment in the subsidiary becomes impaired.
 - (ii) adjustments resulting from the subsequent resolution of a contingency affecting the purchase consideration shall be recognised in retained earnings.
- (j) In accordance with its previous GAAP, the first-time adopter may not have consolidated a subsidiary acquired in a past business combination (for example, because the parent did not regard it as a subsidiary in accordance with previous GAAP or did not prepare consolidated financial statements). The first-time adopter shall adjust the carrying amounts of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities to the amounts that SB-FRSs would require in the subsidiary's statement of financial position. The deemed cost of goodwill equals the difference at the date of transition to SB-FRSs between:
- (i) the parent's interest in those adjusted carrying amounts; and
 - (ii) the cost in the parent's separate financial statements of its investment in the subsidiary.
- (k) The measurement of non-controlling interests and deferred tax follows from the

measurement of other assets and liabilities. Therefore, the above adjustments to recognised assets and liabilities affect non-controlling interests and deferred tax.

- C5 The exemption for past business combinations also applies to past acquisitions of investments in associates and of interests in joint ventures. Furthermore, the date selected for paragraph C1 applies equally for all such acquisitions.

Appendix D Exemptions from other SB-FRSs

This appendix is an integral part of the SB-FRS.

- D1 An entity may elect to use one or more of the following exemptions:
- (a) share-based payment transactions (paragraphs D2 and D3);
 - (b) insurance contracts (paragraph D4);
 - (c) fair value or revaluation as deemed cost (paragraphs D5–D8);
 - (d) leases (paragraph D9);
 - (e) employee benefits (paragraphs D10 and D11);
 - (f) cumulative translation differences (paragraphs D12 and D13);
 - (g) investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates (paragraphs D14 and D15);
 - (h) assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (paragraphs D16 and D17);
 - (i) compound financial instruments (paragraph D18);
 - (j) designation of previously recognised financial instruments (paragraph D19);
 - (k) fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities at initial recognition (paragraph D20);
 - (l) decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment (paragraph D21);
 - (m) financial assets or intangible assets accounted for in accordance with INT SB-FRS 112 *Service Concession Arrangements* (paragraph D22); and
 - (n) borrowing costs (paragraph D23).

An entity shall not apply these exemptions by analogy to other items.

Share-based payment transactions

- D2 A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply SB-FRS 102 *Share-based Payment* to equity instruments that were granted on or before 7 November 2002. A first-time adopter is also encouraged, but not required, to apply SB-FRS 102 to equity instruments that were granted after 7 November 2002 and vested before the later of (a) the date of transition to SB-FRSs and (b) 1 January 2005. However, if a first-time adopter elects to apply SB-FRS 102 to such equity instruments, it may do so only if the entity has disclosed publicly the fair value of those equity instruments, determined at the measurement date, as defined in SB-FRS 102. For all grants of equity instruments to which SB-FRS 102 has not been applied (eg equity instruments granted on or before 7 November 2002), a first-time adopter shall nevertheless disclose the information

required by paragraphs 44 and 45 of SB-FRS 102. If a first-time adopter modifies the terms or conditions of a grant of equity instruments to which SB-FRS 102 has not been applied, the entity is not required to apply paragraphs 26–29 of SB-FRS 102 if the modification occurred before the date of transition to SB-FRSs.

- D3 A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply SB-FRS 102 to liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions that were settled before the date of transition to SB-FRSs. A first-time adopter is also encouraged, but not required, to apply SB-FRS 102 to liabilities that were settled before 1 January 2005. For liabilities to which SB-FRS 102 is applied, a first-time adopter is not required to restate comparative information to the extent that the information relates to a period or date that is earlier than 7 November 2002.

Insurance contracts

- D4 A first-time adopter may apply the transitional provisions in SB-FRS 104 *Insurance Contracts*. SB-FRS 104 restricts changes in accounting policies for insurance contracts, including changes made by a first-time adopter.

Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost

- D5 An entity may elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to SB-FRSs at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

- D6 A first-time adopter may elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to SB-FRSs as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:

- (a) fair value; or
- (b) cost or depreciated cost in accordance with SB-FRSs, adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.

- D7 The elections in paragraphs D5 and D6 are also available for:

- (a) investment property, if an entity elects to use the cost model in SB-FRS 40 *Investment Property* and
- (b) intangible assets that meet:
 - (i) the recognition criteria in SB-FRS 38 (including reliable measurement of original cost); and
 - (ii) the criteria in SB-FRS 38 for revaluation (including the existence of an active market).

An entity shall not use these elections for other assets or for liabilities.

- D8 A first-time adopter may have established a deemed cost in accordance with previous GAAP for some or all of its assets and liabilities by measuring them at their fair value at one particular date because of an event such as a privatisation or initial public offering. It may use such event-driven fair value measurements as deemed cost for SB-FRSs at the date of that measurement.

Leases

- D9 A first-time adopter may apply the transitional provisions in INT SB-FRS 104 *Determining whether*

an Arrangement contains a Lease. Therefore, a first-time adopter may determine whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition to SB-FRSs contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

Employee benefits

- D10 In accordance with SB-FRS 19 *Employee Benefits*, an entity may elect to use a 'corridor' approach that leaves some actuarial gains and losses unrecognised. Retrospective application of this approach requires an entity to split the cumulative actuarial gains and losses from the inception of the plan until the date of transition to SB-FRSs into a recognised portion and an unrecognised portion. However, a first-time adopter may elect to recognise all cumulative actuarial gains and losses at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, even if it uses the corridor approach for later actuarial gains and losses. If a first-time adopter uses this election, it shall apply it to all plans.
- D11 An entity may disclose the amounts required by paragraph 120A(p) of SB-FRS 19 as the amounts are determined for each accounting period prospectively from the date of transition to SB-FRSs.

Cumulative translation differences

- D12 SB-FRS 21 requires an entity:
- (a) to recognise some translation differences in other comprehensive income and accumulate these in a separate component of equity; and
 - (b) on disposal of a foreign operation, to reclassify the cumulative translation difference for that foreign operation (including, if applicable, gains and losses on related hedges) from equity to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.
- D13 However, a first-time adopter need not comply with these requirements for cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of transition to SB-FRSs. If a first-time adopter uses this exemption:
- (a) the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at the date of transition to SB-FRSs; and
 - (b) the gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation shall exclude translation differences that arose before the date of transition to SB-FRSs and shall include later translation differences.

Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates

- D14 When an entity prepares separate financial statements, SB-FRS 27 (as amended in 2009) requires it to account for its investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates either:
- (a) at cost or
 - (b) in accordance with SB-FRS 39.
- D15 If a first-time adopter measures such an investment at cost in accordance with paragraph D14, it shall measure that investment at one of the following amounts in its separate opening SB-FRS statement of financial position:

- (a) cost determined in accordance with SB-FRS 27 or
- (b) deemed cost. The deemed cost of such an investment shall be its:
 - (i) fair value (determined in accordance with SB-FRS 39) at the entity's date of transition to SB-FRSs in its separate financial statements; or
 - (ii) previous GAAP carrying amount at that date.

A first-time adopter may choose either (i) or (ii) above to measure its investment in each subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate that it elects to measure using a deemed cost.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

D16 If a subsidiary becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent, the subsidiary shall, in its financial statements, measure its assets and liabilities at either:

- (a) the carrying amounts that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to SB-FRSs, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary; or
- (b) the carrying amounts required by the rest of this SB-FRS, based on the subsidiary's date of transition to SB-FRSs. These carrying amounts could differ from those described in (a):
 - (i) when the exemptions in this SB-FRS result in measurements that depend on the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
 - (ii) when the accounting policies used in the subsidiary's financial statements differ from those in the consolidated financial statements. For example, the subsidiary may use as its accounting policy the cost model in SB-FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, whereas the group may use the revaluation model.

A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that becomes a first-time adopter later than an entity that has significant influence or joint control over it.

D17 However, if an entity becomes a first-time adopter later than its subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) the entity shall, in its consolidated financial statements, measure the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) at the same carrying amounts as in the financial statements of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture), after adjusting for consolidation and equity accounting adjustments and for the effects of the business combination in which the entity acquired the subsidiary. Similarly, if a parent becomes a first-time adopter for its separate financial statements earlier or later than for its consolidated financial statements, it shall measure its assets and liabilities at the same amounts in both financial statements, except for consolidation adjustments.

Compound financial instruments

D18 SB-FRS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* requires an entity to split a compound financial instrument at inception into separate liability and equity components. If the liability component is no longer outstanding, retrospective application of SB-FRS 32 involves separating two portions of equity. The first portion is in retained earnings and represents the cumulative interest accreted on the liability component. The other portion represents the original equity component. However,

in accordance with this SB-FRS, a first-time adopter need not separate these two portions if the liability component is no longer outstanding at the date of transition to SB-FRSs.

Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

- D19 SB-FRS 39 permits a financial asset to be designated on initial recognition as available for sale or a financial instrument (provided it meets certain criteria) to be designated as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Despite this requirement exceptions apply in the following circumstances:
- (a) an entity is permitted to make an available-for-sale designation at the date of transition to SB-FRSs.
 - (b) an entity is permitted to designate, at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, any financial asset or financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss provided the asset or liability meets the criteria in paragraph 9(b)(i), 9(b)(ii) or 11A of SB-FRS 39 at that date.

Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities at initial recognition

- D20 Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs 7 and 9, an entity may apply the requirements in the last sentence of SB-FRS 39 paragraph AG76 and in paragraph AG76A, in either of the following ways:
- (a) prospectively to transactions entered into after 25 October 2002; or
 - (b) prospectively to transactions entered into after 1 January 2004.

Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

- D21 INT SB-FRS 101 *Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities* requires specified changes in a decommissioning, restoration or similar liability to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life. A first-time adopter need not comply with these requirements for changes in such liabilities that occurred before the date of transition to SB-FRSs. If a first-time adopter uses this exemption, it shall:
- (a) measure the liability as at the date of transition to SB-FRSs in accordance with SB-FRS 37;
 - (b) to the extent that the liability is within the scope of INT SB-FRS 101, estimate the amount that would have been included in the cost of the related asset when the liability first arose, by discounting the liability to that date using its best estimate of the historical risk-adjusted discount rate(s) that would have applied for that liability over the intervening period; and
 - (c) calculate the accumulated depreciation on that amount, as at the date of transition to SB-FRSs, on the basis of the current estimate of the useful life of the asset, using the depreciation policy adopted by the entity in accordance with SB-FRSs.

Financial assets or intangible assets accounted for in accordance with INT SB-FRS 112

D22 A first-time adopter may apply the transitional provisions in INT SB-FRS 112.

Borrowing costs

D23 A first-time adopter may apply the transitional provisions set out in paragraphs 27 and 28 of SB-FRS 23, as revised in June 2008. In those paragraphs references to the effective date shall be interpreted as 1 July 2009 or the date of transition to SB-FRSs, whichever is later.

Appendix E

Short-term exemptions from SB-FRSs

This appendix is an integral part of the SB-FRS.

[Appendix reserved for future possible short-term exemptions].