Exposure Draft ED/2015/2

Effective Date of IFRS 15

Proposed amendments to IFRS 15

Comments to be received by 3 July 2015



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(Proposed amendments to IFRS 15)

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EFFECTIVE DATE OF IFRS 15 (PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 15)

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Introduction

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published this Exposure Draft of proposed amendments to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to propose changing the effective date of IFRS 15. Accordingly, entities would be required to apply IFRS 15 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 rather than being required to apply IFRS 15 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Earlier application of IFRS 15 would continue to be permitted. Entities would also continue to be permitted to choose between applying the Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognised at the date of initial application.

The IASB also plans to propose targeted amendments to IFRS 15 to clarify aspects of the requirements. Those proposed amendments will be included in a further Exposure Draft to be published later in 2015.

Next steps

The IASB will consider the comments it receives on the proposal and plans to decide whether to proceed with an amendment to IFRS 15 regarding the effective date at its July 2015 meeting.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF IFRS 15 (PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 15)

Invitation to comment

The IASB invites comments on the proposal in this Exposure Draft, particularly on the question 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) include any alternative that the IASB should consider, if applicable.

The IASB is not requesting comments on matters in IFRS 15 that are not addressed in this Exposure Draft.

Comments should be submitted in writing so as to be received no later than 3 July 2015.

Question on the effective date

Question

The IASB proposes to amend IFRS 15 so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 15 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application would continue to be permitted. Do you agree? Why or why not?

[Draft] Amendments to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

In Appendix C, paragraphs C1 and C7 are amended. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined.

Effective date

C1 An entity shall apply this Standard for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 2018. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this Standard earlier, it shall disclose that fact.

Transition

...

C7 If an entity elects to apply this Standard retrospectively in accordance with paragraph C3(b), the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. Under this transition method, an entity shall apply this Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application (for example, 1 January <u>2017 2018</u> for an entity with a 31 December year-end).

Approval by the Board of *Effective Date of IFRS 15* (Proposed amendments to IFRS 15) published in May 2015

The Exposure Draft *Effective Date of IFRS* 15 was approved for publication by the fourteen members of the International Accounting Standards Board.

Hans Hoogervorst Chairman Ian Mackintosh Vice-Chairman Stephen Cooper Philippe Danjou Amaro Luiz De Oliveira Gomes Martin Edelmann Patrick Finnegan Gary Kabureck Suzanne Lloyd Takatsugu Ochi Darrel Scott Chungwoo Suh Mary Tokar Wei-Guo Zhang

Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft *Effective Date of IFRS 15* (Proposed amendments to IFRS 15)

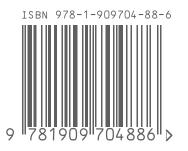
This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the draft amendments.

Effective date (paragraph C1)

- BC1 In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* with an effective date of 1 January 2017; earlier application is permitted. At the same time, the US national standard-setter, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606) with an effective date of 15 December 2016. IFRS 15 and Topic 606 include requirements that are substantially the same.
- BC2 After issuing IFRS 15 and Topic 606, the IASB and the FASB formed a joint Transition Resource Group (TRG) for Revenue Recognition to support the implementation of the Standard. The substantial majority of the issues discussed by the TRG have been resolved without the need for standard-setting activity. However, at the date of publication of this Exposure Draft, the IASB had tentatively decided to propose targeted amendments to IFRS 15, which include clarifying the guidance on licences and adding examples illustrating the guidance on identifying performance obligations. The IASB also plans to discuss possible clarifications to the guidance on principal versus agent considerations.
- BC3 In the light of those proposed amendments, the IASB discussed whether it should propose to defer the effective date of IFRS 15. At the time of the IASB's discussion, the FASB had already decided to propose to defer the effective date of Topic 606 for public entities by one year to 15 December 2017, with earlier application permitted for annual reporting periods beginning after the original effective date of 15 December 2016. The IASB had also received a number of unsolicited comment letters from stakeholders supporting a deferral of the effective date of IFRS 15. Those stakeholders indicated that, in their view, a one-year deferral would improve the quality of implementation, particularly in the light of the availability (or lack thereof) of information technology systems.
- BC4 Changing the effective date of a Standard shortly after its issuance creates uncertainty for stakeholders and has the potential to set a bad precedent. The effective date is set after careful consideration of information obtained in the exposure process about the time needed to implement the requirements. Accordingly, the IASB would consider doing so only in exceptional circumstances. The IASB noted that it had already provided a considerable amount of time between issuing IFRS 15 and the effective date, anticipating that some entities would be required to change information technology systems and processes when adopting the Standard. The IASB has also provided substantive relief on transition to IFRS 15 by giving entities a choice of transition methods, one of which does not involve the restatement of comparative financial information. In addition, the IASB observed that the proposed targeted amendments to IFRS 15 are expected to clarify, instead of change, the requirements of the Standard.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF IFRS 15 (PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 15)

- BC5 Some stakeholders had requested a deferral of the effective date because the time required to implement the Standard is longer than they had initially anticipated. However, the IASB observed that deferring the effective date for this reason could potentially penalise those who start the implementation process early and reward those who delay, which the IASB does not view as appropriate. In addition, although retaining an aligned effective date between IFRS 15 and Topic 606 is desirable, the IASB observed that it is not the only factor that it should consider.
- BC6 Nonetheless, despite those concerns, the IASB decided to propose a one-year deferral of the effective date of IFRS 15 to 1 January 2018 because of the combination of the following factors that result in the current situation regarding IFRS 15 being exceptional:
 - (a) the IASB acknowledged that, although intended to provide clarity, the proposed amendments to IFRS 15 noted in paragraph BC2 may affect some entities that would wish to apply the amendments at the same time as they first apply IFRS 15—those entities are likely to wish to avoid reporting changes to revenue when first implementing the Standard and then, within a year or two, potentially reporting further changes to revenue as a result of applying any amendments to the Standard. For those entities, a deferral of the effective date by one year would provide additional time to implement any amendments to the Standard.
 - (b) IFRS 15 was issued later than had been anticipated when the IASB set the effective date of the Standard, which absorbed some of the implementation time that entities were expecting to have.
 - (c) IFRS 15 is a converged Standard with Topic 606—although not the only consideration, the IASB thinks that there are benefits for a broad range of stakeholders of retaining an effective date that is aligned with the effective date of Topic 606.
- BC7 In reaching this decision, the IASB concluded that a one-year deferral is sufficient in terms of providing additional time to implement IFRS 15. IASB members noted that a number of stakeholders had indicated that a deferral of the effective date of IFRS 15 is not needed while those supporting a deferral had requested only a one-year deferral. IASB members also observed that the issuance of IFRS 15 in May 2014 had been later than anticipated by some months, not years. Accordingly, a deferral of the effective date of IFRS 15 for anything longer than one year would unnecessarily prolong the period of uncertainty regarding the Standard, which would not be beneficial for stakeholders. It would also delay transition by many entities to a new Standard that the IASB views as a substantial improvement to financial reporting.
- BC8 At the date of publication of this Exposure Draft, the IASB had not yet decided upon the effective date of the proposed amendments to IFRS 15 noted in paragraph BC2, which it plans to consider at a future IASB meeting.



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