

Gemeinsame öffentliche Veranstaltung von /
Joint Outreach Event by
DRSC, IASB, EFRAG, AFRAC, FER

Videokonferenz / Video conference

Montag, 27. Januar 2025, 9:00 – 12:00 Uhr (CET)

I. Begrüßung / Welcome 

II. Vorstellung des IASB-Projekts / Introduction to the IASB Project – Provisions 

III. Vertiefung und Diskussion der IASB-Vorschläge und -Fragen im ED/2024/8
Deep dive and discussion of the IASB's proposals and (sweep) issues of ED/2024/8

einschl. Vorstellung vorläufiger Meinungen des DRSC, EFRAG, AFRAC, FER
incl. Presentation of preliminary views of the DRSC, EFRAG, AFRAC, FER

1. Present obligation recog.  

6. Implementation guidance

2. Cost to be included 

3. Discount rates

5. Disclosures for SwoPA (IFRS 19) 

4. Transition and effective date 

7. Other issues 

II. Vorstellung des IASB-Projekts / Introduction to the IASB Project

Provisions – targeted improvements to IAS 37

Joan Brown (IASB Technical Staff)

Introduction to the Exposure Draft *Provisions—Targeted Improvements*

Proposals to amend
*IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and
Contingent Assets*

Joan Brown, IASB Technical Staff

Proposals to amend IAS 37

Exposure Draft

- published 12 November 2024
- comment deadline 12 March 2025



Find the Exposure Draft and submit comments on the [Provisions—Targeted Improvements](#) consultation page of the IASB website



What the amendments aim to achieve

1

Clearer requirements on when to recognise a provision
Earlier recognition of some provisions

- ✓ To **reduce compliance costs**
- ✓ To **support consistent application**
- ✓ To **provide earlier information** to users of financial statements

2

Tighter requirements for discount rates used in measuring long-term provisions

- ✓ To **enhance comparability** by
 - **standardising** the discount rates companies use, and
 - **increasing the transparency** of the rates they use

3

Explicit requirement on costs to include in the measure of a provision

- ✓ To **reduce compliance costs**

Clearer requirements on when to recognise a provision

a. By disentangling requirements for an event that creates a present obligation

Removing current definition of an obligating event



- a past event that creates an obligation that results in an entity having no realistic alternative to settling that obligation

Replacing with requirements to meet three separate conditions currently embedded in the definition



- **Obligation condition**—a mechanism (legal or constructive) is in place that imposes on the entity a responsibility it has no practical ability to avoid if it obtains specific benefits or takes a specific action
- **Transfer condition**—the responsibility is to transfer an economic resource
- **Past-event condition**—the entity has obtained the benefits or taken the action

Clearer requirements on when to recognise a provision

b. By expanding explanation of ‘no practical ability to avoid’

Legal obligations



Removing current requirement

- Obligation can be enforced by law

Replacing with new requirement



- Counterparty has legal right to act against entity if entity fails to discharge its responsibilities, and
- as a result, economic consequences for entity of *not* discharging responsibilities expected to be significantly worse than costs of discharging them

Constructive obligations

Keeping existing requirement

- Entity’s pattern of past practice, published policy or sufficiently specific current statement creates valid expectations in other parties that entity will discharge its responsibilities.

Clearer requirements on when to recognise a provision

c. By adding application requirements for threshold-triggered costs

Present obligation accumulates as entity's activity progresses towards and above the threshold



Entity accrues a provision as activity progresses if the other recognition criteria in IAS 37 are met, ie if:

- it is probable that activity will exceed threshold so a cost will be incurred, and
- a reliable estimate can be made of cost attributable to activity to date

d. By enhancing the *Guidance on Implementing IAS 37*

Expanding analysis in existing illustrative examples



Explaining whether each of the three conditions (obligation, transfer, past-event) is met, and why or why not

Adding new illustrative examples



Various levies and two fact patterns discussed by IFRS Interpretations Committee:

- [Net zero commitments](#)
- [Negative low emission vehicle credits](#)

Earlier recognition of some provisions

By changing past-event condition

Removing current IAS 37 requirement



- IAS 37.19 —obligation exists independently of entity's future actions

Replacing with new requirements based on *Conceptual Framework*



- Entity:
 - has obtained specific economic benefits or taken a specific action; and
 - as a consequence, will or may have to transfer an economic resource it would not otherwise have had to transfer

Earlier recognition of some provisions

Practical implications for obligations (typically levies) in which a transfer is required only if entity takes two or more separate actions

IFRIC 21 *Levies* withdrawn



- IFRIC 21 *Levies*—entity has taken the **final** action, which triggers the charge to the levy

Replaced with a new requirement



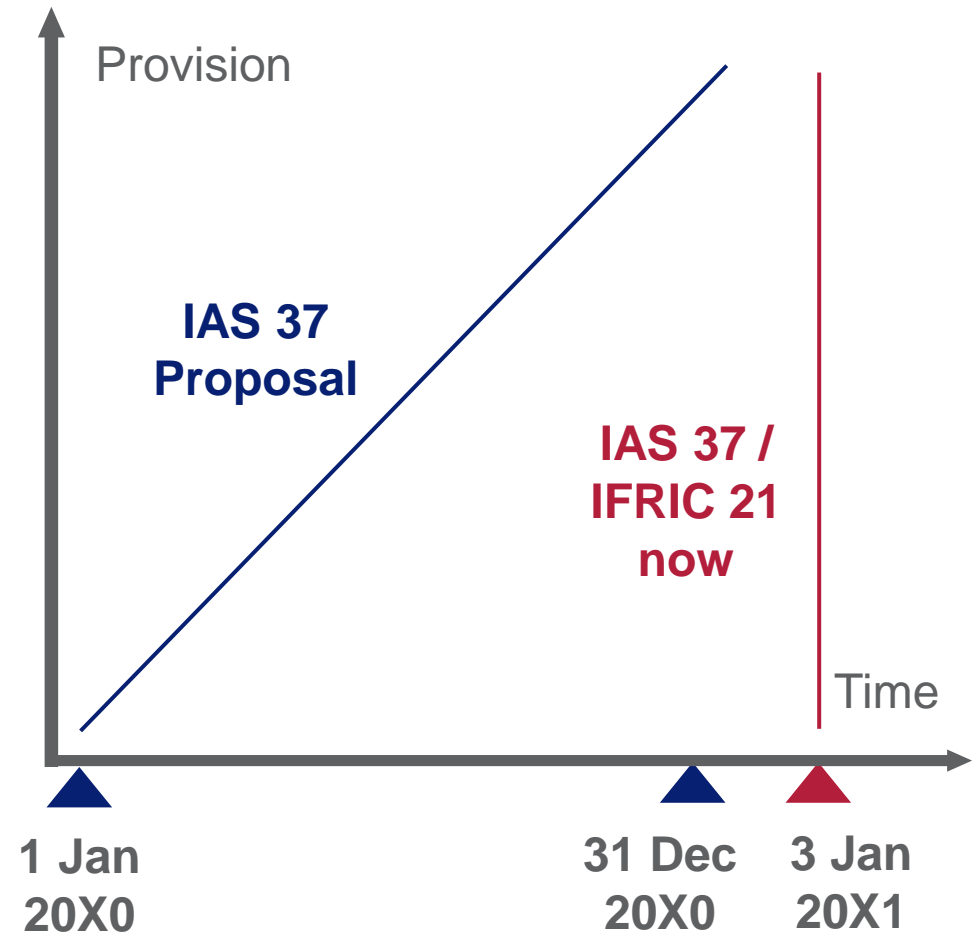
- Entity has taken **at least one** action and has no practical ability to avoid remaining actions

Example of a provision that would be recognised earlier

- A government charges a levy on companies operating in a specific market
- Levy is 1% of revenue generated in **20X0**
- Levy charged only on companies generating revenue in the market in **20X1**
- A company generates revenue evenly throughout 20X0, and in 20X1 starts to generate revenue on 3 January
- Throughout 20X0 management judges company has no practical ability to exit market before 20X1

Two separate actions:

1. Generate revenue in 20X0
2. Start to generate revenue in 20X1



Tighter requirements for discount rates used to measure provisions

Affecting **large long-term** provisions

—eg, asset decommissioning obligations of energy, oil & gas, and mining companies

Improving comparability by standardising discount rates used

↳ Requiring a discount rate that reflects time value of money—represented by a risk-free rate—with **no adjustment for non-performance risk** (risk the entity will fail to settle the obligation)

Improving comparability by increasing transparency



Requiring disclosure of:

- discount rates used
- the approach used to determine those rates

Explicit requirement on costs to include in measure of a provision

Affecting provisions settled by providing **goods or services**—eg onerous sales contracts

IAS 37

Measure provision at best estimate of expenditure required to settle present obligation



**Proposed
addition**

Explicit statement that expenditure = costs that ‘relate directly’ to obligation:

Incremental costs
of settling that obligation

+

Allocation of other costs that relate
directly to settling obligations of that type

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III. Vertiefung und Diskussion der IASB- Vorschläge und -Fragen im ED/2024/8

Deep dive and discussion of the IASB's proposals and (sweep) issues of ED/2024/8

Jan-Velten Große (DRSC)
Helmut Kerschbaumer (AFRAC)
Stephan Sieber (KPMG / FER-Desk)
Rasmus S. Sommer (EFRAG)

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

IAS 37.14 (aktuell) = Kriterien für Ansatz Rückstellung



Anwendungsschwierigkeiten / Unklarheiten

- Kriterium (a) = **present obligation ... past event** → Zusammenspiel / Differenzierung unklar
- Tz.10 „obligating event ... creates a ... obligation that results in no realistic alternative to settle that obligation“
- künftige Handlung = Einfluss auf Entstehen (**creating an obligation**) oder (Unvermeidlichkeit der) Begleichung (**settling an obligation**)?
- mehrere Handlungen = erste oder letzte Handlung hinreichend für RS-Ansatz? IFRIC 21 unklar

Inkonsistenz Wortlaut IAS 37 (aktuell) vs. IFRS-Rahmenkonzept (2018 neu)

Liability = present obligation ... arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in ... outflow ... of resources embodying economic benefits	Liability = present obligation ... to transfer an economic resource ... as a result of past events
Obligation ... no realistic alternative to settling	Obligation ... no practical ability to avoid
Outflow of economic benefits	Transfer an economic resource

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

Änderungsvorschlag in IAS 37

- materielle Änderung 1. Kriterium (Tz. 14(a))
+ geänderter Wortlaut 2. Kriterium (Tz. 14(b))
+ Anpassung Detailregeln

(a) present obligation to transfer economic resource as result of a past event

14A-U neu, 17-22 gestrichen, 15-16 und 72-81 angepasst

(b) probable ... required to transfer an economic resource to settle obligation

Tz. 23-24 leicht angepasst

(c) reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation

Tz. 25-26 unverändert

- Änderung Bedingungen zu (a): drei statt zwei (14A neu)
+ umfassende Erläuterungen (14B-14U)

(a) obligation condition = the entity has an obligation

14B-14H neu

(b) transfer condition = nature of obligation is to transfer an economic resource

14I-14L neu

(c) past-event condition = present obligation that exist as a result of a past event

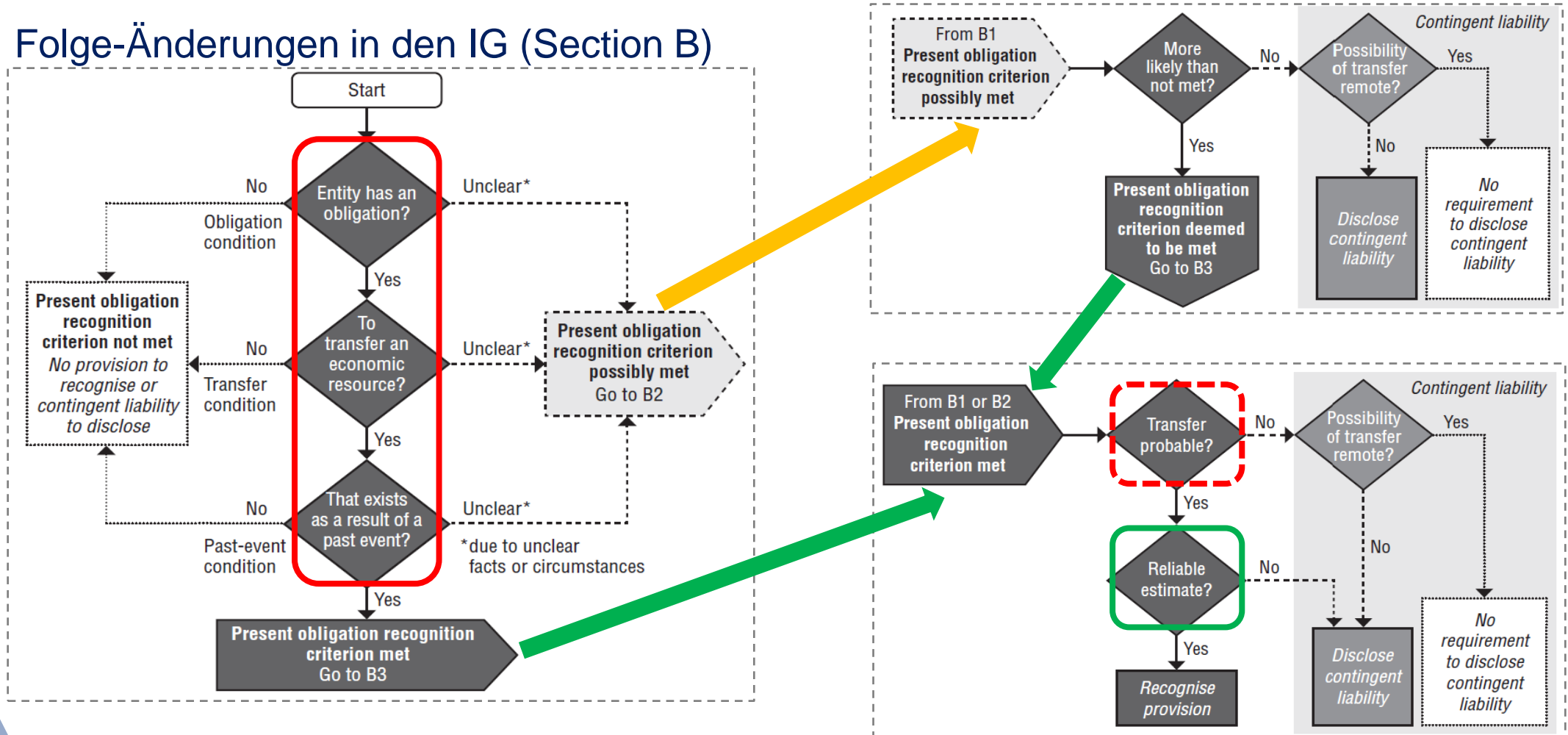
14M-14U neu

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

Folge-Änderungen in den IG (Section B)





a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

Folge-Änderungen in den IG (Section C)

- Anpassung bestehender Beispiele 1-11
- Löschung Beispiel 4
- Ergänzung neuer Beispiele 12-15
 - Bsp. 12 = IFRIC 6 (Elektroschrott) – Entsorgungs-RS, Gesetz 2005 → **unverändert**
 - Bsp. 13 = IFRIC 21 (Abgaben) – unbefriedigend bzgl. Zeitpunkt → **geändert**
 - Bsp. 14 = IFRS IC-Agendaentscheidung (Juni 2022)
„*Negative Low Emission Vehicle Credits*“
 - Bsp. 15 = IFRS IC-Agendaentscheidung (März 2024)
„*Climate-related commitments*“

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

Amending IAS 37's **set of three criteria** for *whether* and *when* to recognise a provision

1. Updating the **definition of a liability** to align with definition included in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

2. Amending the **present obligation criterion** to be aligned with the guidance included in the Conceptual Framework. This criterion comprises three conditions.

- **Condition 1** – The entity has an obligation.
- **Condition 2** – The nature of the entity's obligation is to transfer an economic resource.
- **Condition 3** – The entity's obligation is a present obligation that exists as a result of a past event.

3. **Withdrawing IFRIC 6 Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market—Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment** and **IFRIC 21 Levies**.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

2. Amending the present obligation criterion → aligned with the guidance in the Conceptual Framework

Condition 1: The entity has an obligation. This implies that:

- there is a **mechanism** in place that imposes a responsibility on the entity if it obtains specified economic benefits or takes a specific action;
- the entity owes that responsibility to another party; and
- the entity has no practical ability to avoid discharging the responsibility if it obtains the specific economic benefits or takes the specific action.

The mechanism imposing a responsibility can be:

- **Legal** — A legal obligation would typically arise from a contract or legislation. An entity would have no practical ability to avoid discharging its responsibility in relation to a legal obligation if the other party has a legal right to take action against the entity if it fails to discharge the responsibility; and the economic consequences for the entity of not discharging the responsibility are expected to be significantly more adverse than the economic consequences of discharging it.
- **Constructive** — A constructive obligation could arise when an entity establishes a valid expectation that it will discharge the responsibility based on, for example, past practice.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

2. Amending the present obligation criterion → aligned with the guidance in the Conceptual Framework

Condition 2: The nature of the entity's obligation is to transfer an economic resource

- An entity may have an obligation to **transfer an economic resource** if an uncertain future event occurs, regardless of the likelihood of the event (however the likelihood of a transfer is still considered in the recognition criteria—a provision is only recognised when it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer an economic resource to settle the obligation).
- An obligation to **exchange** economic resources with another party is not an obligation to transfer an economic resource unless the contract terms are **unfavourable**, such as in the case of an onerous contract.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

2. Amending the present obligation criterion → aligned with the guidance in the Conceptual Framework

Condition 3: The entity's obligation is a present obligation that exists as a result of a past event

- An obligation only becomes a present obligation that exists as a result of a past event when the entity has obtained specific economic benefits or taken a specific action and, as a consequence, will or may have to transfer an economic resource it would not otherwise have had to transfer.
- If the economic benefits are obtained, or the action is taken, **over time**, the past-event condition is met, and the resulting present obligation accumulates, over that time.
- If an entity has an obligation to transfer an economic resource only if a measure of its activity in a period exceeds a specific **threshold**, the action that meets the past-event condition is the activity that contributes to the total activity.
- If an entity has an obligation to transfer an economic resource only if it takes **two (or more) separate actions**, and the requirement to transfer an economic resource is a consequence of taking both (or all) these actions, the past-event condition is met when the entity has taken the first action and has no practical ability to avoid taking the remaining actions.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

3. *Withdrawing IFRIC 6 Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market—Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and IFRIC 21 Levies*

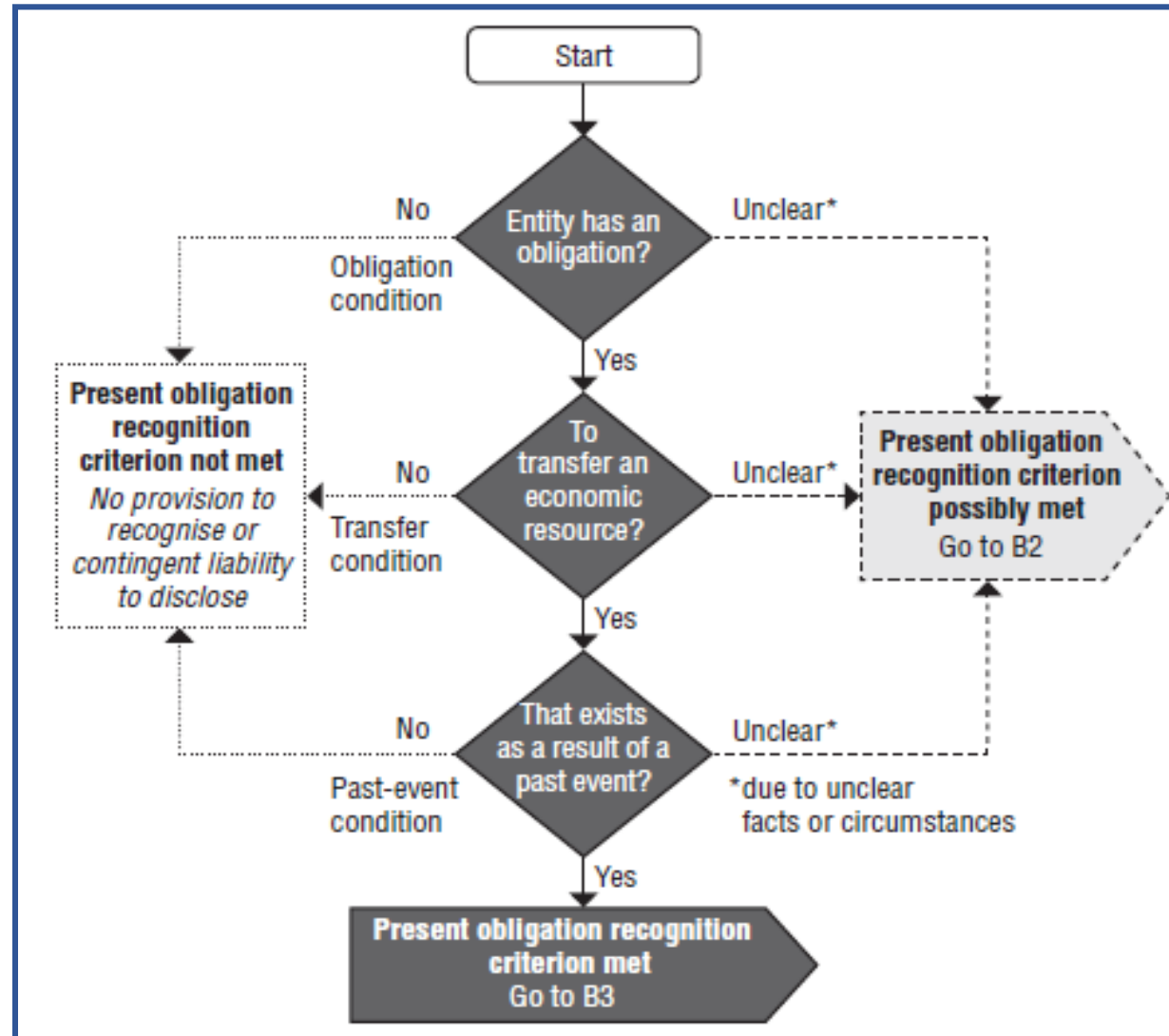
- New requirements supporting the present obligation would supersede the present obligation recognition criteria in these interpretations. Particularly when a transfer of economic resources depends on two or more actions or surpassing a specified threshold.
 - Implementation guidance will include similar examples:
Example 12 for IFRIC 6 and
Example 13A and 13B on recognising levies that require an entity to take multiple actions.
- Illustrating the IASB proposals on #1 (*present obligation recognition criterion*) by
- the Decision Tree (B1, B2, B3)
 - some of the Illustrative Examples (Ex. 13A, 13B, 13C)

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



Decision tree B1

Present obligation recognition criterion (paras 14(a), 14A–16)

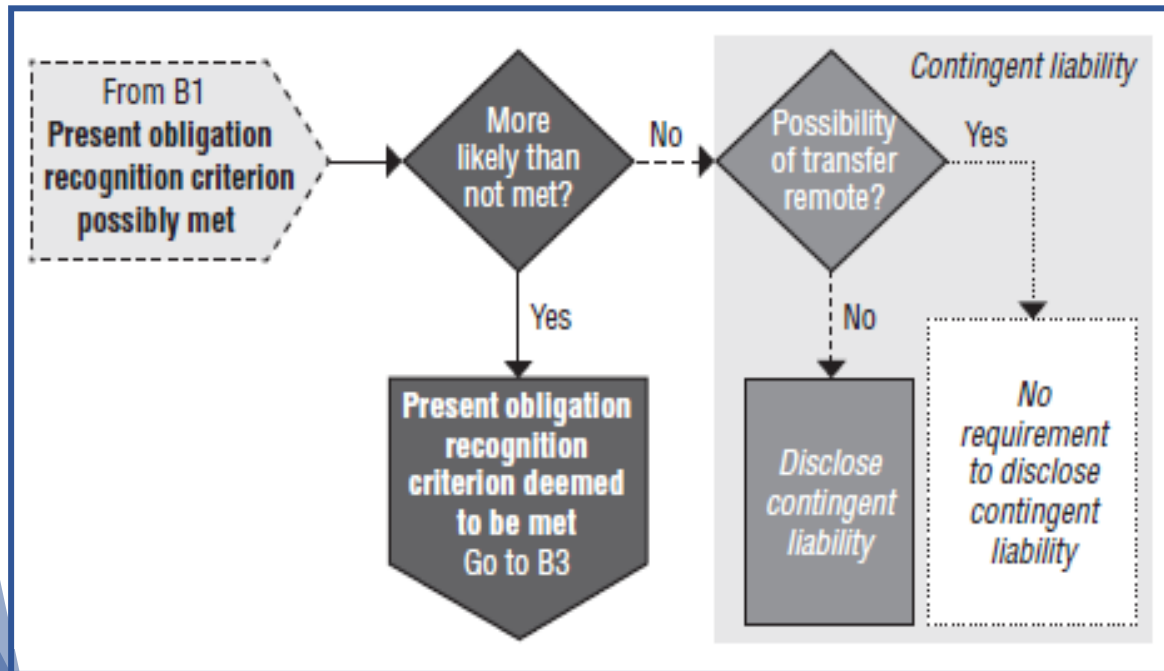


III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



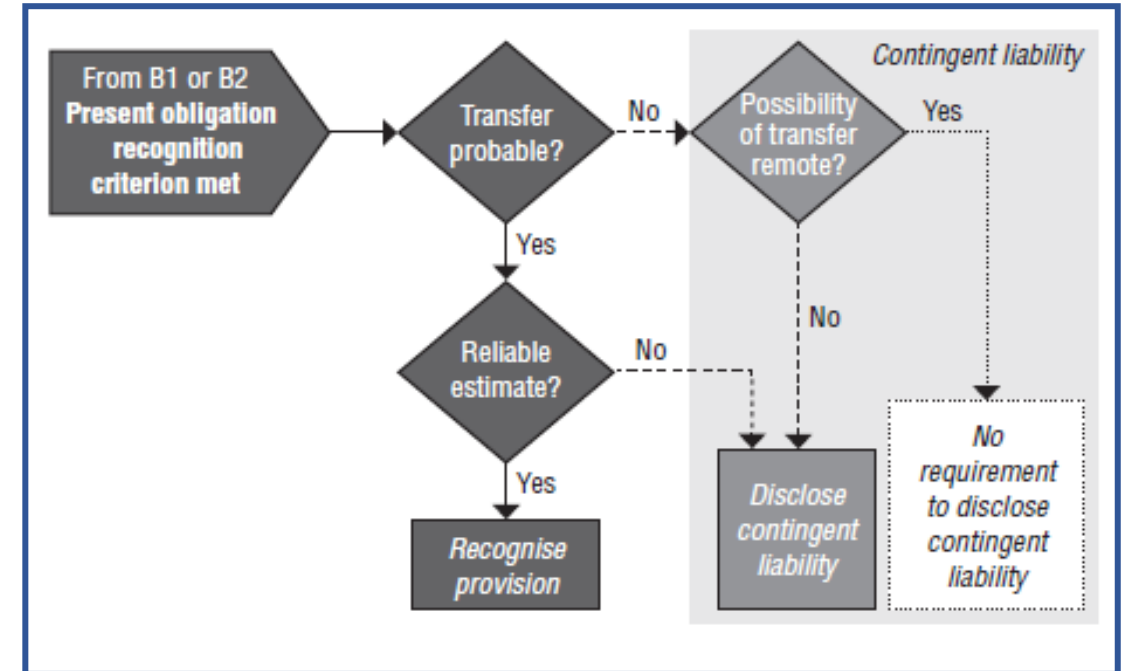
Decision tree B2

Additional decision on present obligation recognition criterion (paras. 15–16)



Decision tree B3

Probable transfer & reliable estimate criteria (paras. 14(b), 14(c), 23–26)



If unclear whether there is a present obligation to transfer an economic resource as a result of a past event → obligation is deemed to exist if, taking account of all available evidence, it is **more likely than not** that obligation exists at the end of the reporting period (para. 15).

Example 13A – A levy on revenue

Fact pattern:

- A levy is imposed on entities generating revenue in a specific market
- The levy is a percentage of revenue earned in 20X0 but is charged in full on 1 January 20X1
- Only entities operating in the market on 1 January 20X1 are subject to the levy
- No economic resources are received in return for paying the levy.

Management's Assessment:

(a) Two required actions (both actions trigger the levy):

- Generating revenue in 20X0
- Operating in the market on 1 January 20X1.

(b) No practical ability to avoid levy: The entity has no practical ability to avoid paying the levy if it takes both required actions.

(c) No practical ability to avoid second action: Exiting the market before 1 January 20X1 would have significantly more adverse economic consequences than paying the levy.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



Example 13A – A levy on revenue

Assessing whether the three conditions in para. 14A of IAS 37 are met

<i>Obligation condition</i>	✓	Responsibility on the entity if it takes two separate actions: 1) generating revenue in the market in 20X0 and 2) operating in the market on 1 January (para. 14B(a)). The entity owes this responsibility to the government, which acts on behalf of society at large (para. 14B(b)). The entity has no practical ability to avoid discharging its responsibility if it takes the two actions (para. 14B(c)).
<i>Transfer condition</i>	✓	The entity's obligation is to pay a levy without receiving an economic resource in exchange (paragraph 14I).
<i>Past-event condition</i>	✓	Pay a levy if it takes two separate actions—generating revenue in the market in 20X0 (taken on the 30 th of June 20X0) and operating in the market on 1 January 20X1. The entity has taken the first action and has no practical ability to avoid taking the second action. The entity generates revenue throughout the 6 months to 30 June 20X0. Consequently, the past-event condition is met, and the resulting present obligation accumulates, over that time. At 30 June 20X0 the entity's present obligation is to pay the levy attributable to the revenue it has generated by that date.



Example 13B – A levy on an entity operating as a bank

Fact pattern:

- A government imposes a levy on banks based on their financial position at the end of their annual reporting period.
- The levy amount is adjusted proportionally for reporting periods shorter or longer than 12 months.
- To be liable for the levy, an entity must operate as a bank on the last day of the reporting period.
- An entity receives no economic resources in exchange for paying the levy.

Management's Assessment:

- The levy is the result of two actions: operating in the current period and being a bank on the last day of that period.
- The entity has no practical ability to avoid the levy if both actions are taken.
- Ceasing banking operations before the end of the period would result in greater economic consequences than paying the levy.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



Example 13B – A levy on an entity operating as a bank

Assessing whether the three conditions in para. 14A of IAS 37 are met

<i>Obligation condition</i>	✓	Responsibility on the entity if it takes two separate actions— operating in its current annual reporting period and operating as a bank on the last day of that period (para. 14B(a)). The entity owes the responsibility to the government, which acts on behalf of society at large (para. 14B(b)). The entity has no practical ability to avoid discharging its responsibility if it takes the two actions (para. 14B(c)).
<i>Transfer condition</i>	✓	The entity's obligation is to pay a levy without receiving an economic resource in exchange (paragraph 14I).
<i>Past-event condition</i>	✓	The entity is required to pay a levy if it takes two separate actions—operating in its current annual reporting period and operating as a bank on the last day of that period. From the start of the current annual reporting period, the entity starts to take the first action and has no practical ability to avoid the second action (para. 14Q). Because the extent of the entity's obligation depends on the length of its annual reporting period, the present obligation accumulates over the annual reporting period (para. 14O).

Example 13C – A property tax

Fact pattern:

- Legislation imposes an annual property tax on land and buildings held for business use.
- The tax is payable by the party that owns the land and buildings on 31 December each year and has to be paid by 30 June in the following year.
- The amount is determined by the price paid for the land and buildings by the current owner, increased by the change in a specified price index between the purchase date and the date on which the tax is charged.
- On 31 December 20X5 an entity owns and holds for business use land and buildings it bought in 20X0.

Management's Assessment:

- The levy is the result of one action: owning and holding land and buildings for business use on 31 December 20X5.
- The entity has no practical ability to avoid paying the tax on the land and buildings it owns and holds for business use on 31 December 20X5.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion / III.6. Implementation Guid.



Example 13C – A property tax

Assessing whether the three conditions in para. 14A of IAS 37 are met

<i>Obligation condition</i>	✓	The legislation imposes a responsibility of the entity if it owns land and buildings on 31 December 20X5 and holds them for business use on that date. The entity owes the responsibility to the government, which acts on behalf of society at large. The entity has no practical ability to avoid discharging its responsibility if it meets the ownership and use conditions.
<i>Transfer condition</i>	✓	The entity's obligation is to pay a levy without receiving an economic resource in exchange.
<i>Past-event condition</i>	✓	As a consequence of owning land and buildings on 31 December 20X5 and holding them for business use on that date, the entity will have to pay a tax it would not otherwise have had to pay. The past-event condition is met on 31 December 20X5.

III.1. Present obligation recognition criterion



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q1.

The IASB proposes

- to update the definition of a liability in IAS 37;
- to align the wording of the recognition criterion with the updated definition of a liability;
- to amend the requirements for applying that; and
- to make minor amendments to other paragraphs in IAS 37.


The proposals include withdrawing IFRIC 6 and IFRIC 21.

(BC3–BC54, BC86 and BC’s App.A explain the IASB’s reasoning for these proposals.)

Do you agree with these proposals? Why or why not? If you disagree, which aspects do you disagree with and what would you suggest instead?

III.6. Implementation guidance on IAS 37



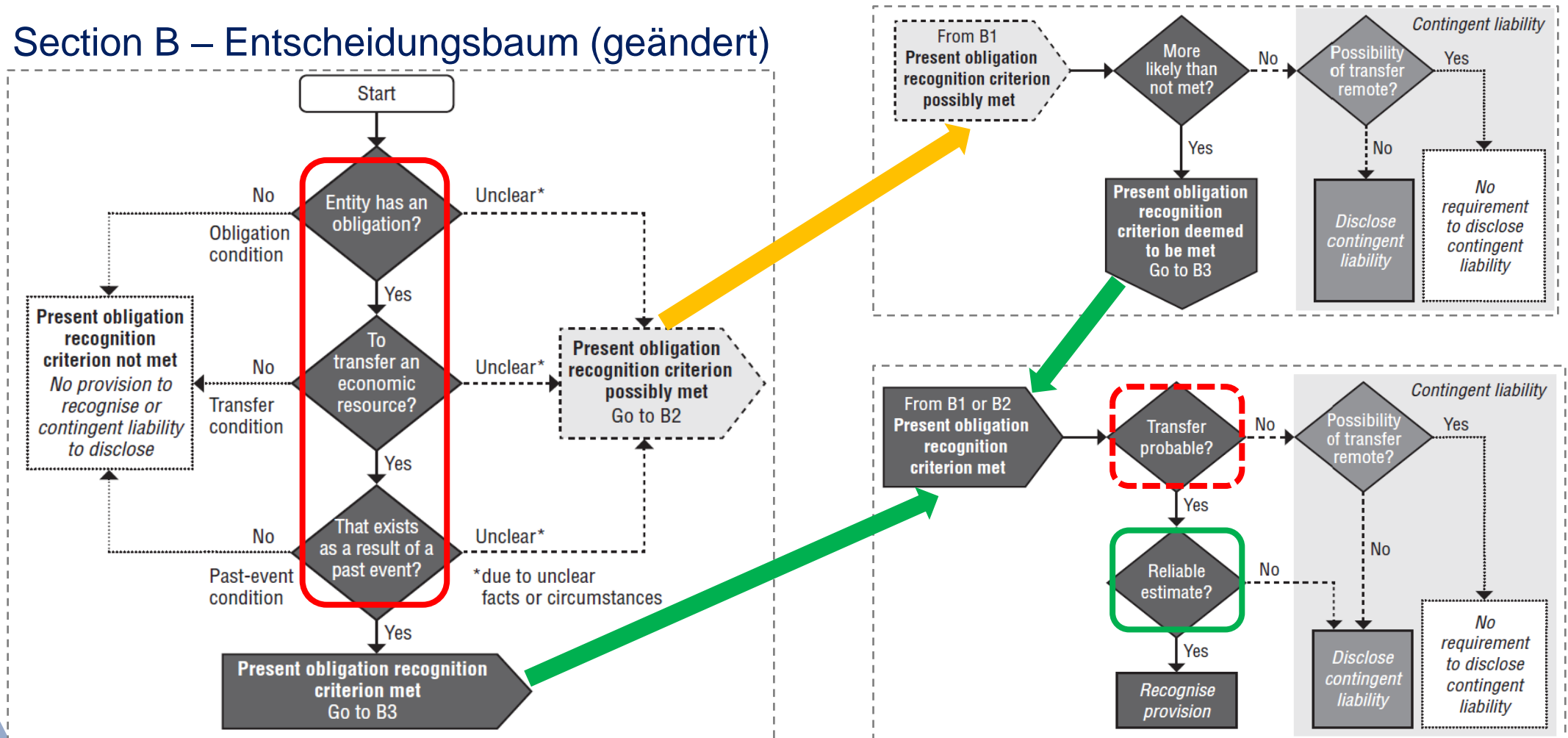
-  a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations
1. Guidance, Section A – Tables / „*summary of main requirements*“
→ nur **redaktionelle Anpassungen** (Wortlaut im ED nicht enthalten)
 2. Guidance, Section B – Entscheidungsbaum / Visualisierung der IAS 37-Kriterien
→ **Anpassung** wegen Änderung Ansatzkriterium „*present obligation*“ + drei Bedingungen
 3. Guidance, Section C – Beispiele für Ansatz
→ **Anpassung** wegen Änderung Ansatzkriterium „*present obligation*“ + drei Bedingungen
→ Beispiele 1-11: jeweils Einfügung der Beurteilung der künftigen drei Bedingungen
→ Beispiel 4: gelöscht
→ Beispiele 12/13: Integration IFRIC 6 („Elektroschrott“, **unv.**) + IFRIC 21 („Abgaben“, **geändert**)
→ Beispiele 14/15: Integration von IFRS IC-Agendaentscheidungen
 4. Guidance, Section D – Beispiele für Angaben
→ **keine Anpassungen**

III.6. Implementation guidance on IAS 37



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

Section B – Entscheidungsbaum (geändert)



III.6. Implementation guidance on IAS 37



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

Section C = Beispiele für Ansatz

- #4: gelöscht → nicht mehr anwendbar seit IFRS 15
- #1-11: (i) Text angepasst (ii) Tabelle ergänzt

<i>Obligation condition</i>	✓ oder ✗	<i>... beispielbezogene Beschreibung ...</i>
<i>Transfer condition</i>	✓ oder ✗	<i>... beispielbezogene Beschreibung ...</i>
<i>Past-event condition</i>	✓ oder ✗	<i>... beispielbezogene Beschreibung ...</i>

- #12: IFRIC 6 (Elektroschrott) – Entsorgungs-RS, wegen neuen Gesetzes 2005
- #13A/13B: IFRIC 21 (Abgaben) – unbefriedigend bzgl. Zeitpunkt
→ nun explizit: Ansatz, sobald erste Handlung erfolgt und Folgehandlung(en) unvermeidlich
- #14: „Negative Low Emission Vehicle Credits“ (IFRS IC Juni 2022)
→ hinreichend klare Regeln, ab wann Ansatz Rückstellung, insb. ob Sanktion unvermeidlich
- #15: „Climate-related commitments“ (IFRS IC März 2024)
→ kein Ansatz Rückstellung, bis tatsächliche Strafzahlungen oder Kompensation stattfindet

III.6. Implementation guidance on IAS 37



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q6.

The IASB proposes amendments to the Guidance on implementing IAS 37. It proposes:

- (a) to expand the decision tree in Section B;
 - (b) to update the analysis in the illustrative examples in Section C; and
 - (c) to add illustrative examples to Section C.
- (BC55–BC62 explain the IASB’s reasoning for these proposals.)

Do you think the proposed decision tree and examples are helpful in illustrating the application of the requirements? If not, why not?

Do you have any other comments on the proposed decision tree or illustrative examples?

III.2. Measurement – cost to be included



a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

1. Konkretisierung der „einzubeziehenden Kosten“
2. Tz. 68A aus der Anpassung des IAS 37 im Jahr 2020 spezifiziert nur die Kosten für die Beurteilung, ob ein belastender Vertrag vorliegt, nicht aber für die Bewertung einer Rückstellung.
3. Die vorgeschlagene Änderung enthält nun nähere Regelungen zur Zusammensetzung der Kosten für die Bewertung einer Rückstellung.

III.2. Measurement – cost to be included



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

1. Tz. 68A (aus 2020) spezifiziert (nur) die **Kosten für die Beurteilung**, ob ein belastender Vertrag vorliegt – **nicht für die Bewertung** der Rückstellung
2. Der Entwurf schlägt vor, diese **Kostendefinition auf die Bewertung von Rückstellungen insgesamt anzuwenden**
3. Die Kosten sollen umfassen:
 - die durch die Erfüllung des Vertrags verursachten zusätzlichen (**direkten**) **Kosten** und
 - weitere, der Vertragserfüllung **direkt zurechenbare** (fixe und variable) Kosten
4. Die **Begründung** entspricht jener für belastende Verträge, und zwar u.a.:
 - Bewertungsobjekt ist die Verpflichtung, eine bestimmte Ware zu liefern oder Leistung zu erbringen - und diese ist zu bewerten
 - ob der Vertrag mit eigenen oder zugekauften Ressourcen ausgeführt wird soll keine Auswirkung auf den Betrag der Rückstellung haben
 - Konsistenz mit anderen IFRS-Standards (z.B. IAS 2, IAS 16, IFRS 15, IFRS 17)

III.2. Measurement – cost to be included



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q2.

The IASB proposes to specify the costs an entity includes in estimating the future expenditure required to settle an obligation.

(BC63–BC66 explain the IASB’s reasoning for this proposal.)

Do you agree with these proposals? Why or why not? If you disagree, what you suggest instead?

III.3. Measurement – discount rates



FER

a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

1. Hauptziel ist es, die Unterschiede bei den Abzinsungssätzen zu verringern, die Transparenz zu erhöhen und dadurch die Vergleichbarkeit der Abschlüsse zu verbessern.
2. Unternehmen verwenden heute sowohl
 - risikofreie Zinssätze, als auch
 - Zinssätze, welche das „Nichterfüllungsrisiko“ beinhalten (d.h. das Risiko, dass das Unternehmen die Verbindlichkeit nicht erfüllt).
3. Für „Stakeholders“ heute schwierig, die Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage der Unternehmen zu vergleichen (insbesondere, wenn nur wenige Informationen über die verwendeten Sätze offengelegt werden).

III.3. Measurement – discount rates



FER

b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

1. Rückstellungen sind mit einem risikofreien Zinssatz abzuzinsen, d.h. einem Zinssatz, der das Risiko der Nichterfüllung ausschliesst.
2. Bestimmung des angemessenen risikofreien Zinssatzes wird nicht spezifiziert (es wird anerkannt, dass verschiedene Ansätze angemessen sein können).
3. Verwendeter Abzinsungssatz und Ansatz zur Ermittlung sind anzugeben.

Betroffen sind Unternehmen mit wesentlichen langfristigen Rückstellungen (z.B. Rückstellungen für die Stilllegung von Anlagen oder die Umweltsanierung).

III.3. Measurement – discount rates



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q3.

The IASB proposes to specify that an entity discounts the future expenditure ... at a rate (or rates) that reflect(s) the time value of money—represented by a risk-free rate, with no adjustment for non-performance risk

The IASB also proposes to require an entity to disclose the discount rate (or rates) ... and the approach it has used ...

(BC67–BC85 and BC’s App.A explain the IASB’s reasoning for these proposals.

Do you agree with:

- (a) the proposed discount rate requirements; and**
- (b) the proposed disclosure requirements?**

Why or why not? If you disagree, what would you suggest instead?

III.5. Disclosures for SwoPA (IFRS 19)



FER

a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

1. IFRS 19 Tochterunternehmen ohne öffentliche Rechenschaftspflicht: Angaben
 - Freiwillig anwendbar,
 - Anwendung durch berechnigte Tochterunternehmen
2. Reduzierte Offenlegungsanforderungen, anstelle der umfangreichen Angabepflichten in anderen IFRS-Standards.
3. Sind die beiden Offenlegungsvorschriften, welche für IAS 37 vorgeschlagen werden, in IFRS 19 aufzunehmen?

III.5. Disclosures for SwOPA (IFRS 19)



FER

b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

1. Wenn eine Rückstellung abgezinst wird, ist der Abzinsungssatz (oder –sätze) offen zu legen.
2. Auf eine Offenlegung des verwendeten Ansatzes zur Bestimmung der Abzinsungssätze **wird verzichtet.**
3. An entity shall apply the amendments to paragraphs 258 and 259 when it applies the amendments to IAS 37.

III.5. Disclosures for Swopa (IFRS 19)



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q5.

The IASB proposes to add to IFRS 19 a requirement to disclose the discount rate (or rates) used ..., but not to add a requirement to disclose the approach used.

(BC101–BC105 explain the IASB’s reasoning for this proposal.)

Do you agree with this proposal? Why or why not? If you disagree, which proposal do you disagree with and what would you suggest instead?

III.4. Transition and effective date



a) Grundsätzliche Fragestellungen / Principal considerations

1. Erstanwendungsdatum
2. Erstanwendung retrospektiv vs. prospektiv
 - neue Regelungen führen ggf. zum Ansatz bisher nicht bilanzierter Rückstellungen
 - neue Regelungen führen ggf. zur Änderung der Bewertung bestehender Rückstellungen
 - besondere Fragestellungen ergeben sich für Rückstellungen, die in die Bewertung eines Vermögenswertes eingeflossen sind (z.B. bei Rekultivierungsverpflichtungen)
3. Ausnahmen? Besondere Übergangsvorschriften?

III.4. Transition and effective date



b) IASB-Vorschläge im Detail / Proposals in detail

Grundsätzlich retrospektive Anwendung der Änderungen mit folgenden **Ausnahmen:**

1. Bei Anpassung der für die Bewertung einer Rückstellung **einbezogenen Kosten:**

- nur für Rückstellungen, die zum Zeitpunkt der erstmaligen Anwendung noch bestehen
- Erfassung aller Bewertungsänderungen zum Zeitpunkt der erstmaligen Anwendung; keine Anpassung der Vorjahreszahlen

2. Bei Anpassung des für die Bewertung einer Rückstellung für **Entsorgungs-, Wiederherstellungs- und ähnliche Verpflichtungen verwendeten Zinssatzes:**

- Erfassung aller Bewertungsänderungen zum Zeitpunkt der erstmaligen Anwendung
- Aufteilen des Anpassungsbetrages zwischen den betroffenen Vermögenswerten und Gewinnrücklagen unter der Annahme, dass (i) sich die aktuellen Zinssätze und Cashflow-Prognosen seit dem erstmaligen Ansatz der Rückstellung nicht geändert haben und (ii) Verwendung der aktuellen Einschätzung der verbleibenden Nutzungsdauer.

III.4. Transition and effective date



c) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q4.

(a) The IASB proposes transition requirements for the proposed amendments. (BC87–BC100 explain the IASB’s reasoning for these proposals.)

Do you agree with these proposals? Why or why not? If you disagree, which aspects do you disagree with and what would you suggest instead?

(b) If the IASB decides to amend IAS 37, it will decide on an effective date ... that gives ... sufficient time to prepare for the new requirements.

Do you wish to highlight any factors the IASB should consider in assessing the time needed to prepare for the amendments proposed ...?

III.7. Other issues



b) Frage des IASB / Question of the IASB

Q7.

Do you have comments on any other aspects of the proposals in the ED?

Verschiedenes / Fragen

Miscellaneous / Questions

Vielen Dank!
Thank you.