



NZ ACCOUNTING
STANDARDS
BOARD

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 28)

This Standard was issued on 12 February 2015 by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 12(a) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012, and pursuant to section 27(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 takes effect on 12 March 2015.

Reporting entities that are subject to this Standard are required to apply the Standard in accordance with the effective date set out in Part C.

In finalising this Standard, the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board has carried out appropriate consultation in accordance with section 22(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard has been issued to amend the relevant New Zealand Tier 1 and Tier 2 For-profit Accounting Standards as a result of changes to an International Financial Reporting Standard.

INVESTMENT ENTITIES: APPLYING THE CONSOLIDATION EXCEPTION
(AMENDMENTS TO NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 AND NZ IAS 28)

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ISBN 978-1-927292-73-0

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Part A

Introduction

This document sets out amendments to NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, NZ IFRS 12 *Interests in Other Entities* and NZ IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. These amendments update and finalise proposals in IASB Exposure Draft ED/2014/2 *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (Proposed amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) that was issued in June 2014.

The amendments clarify various aspects of the exemption from consolidation of subsidiaries under NZ IFRS 10 that meet the definition of an investment entity.

Part B

Scope

This Standard applies to Tier 1 and Tier 2 for-profit entities.

Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

Paragraphs 4 and 32 are amended and paragraphs 4A–4B are added. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined. Paragraphs RDR4.1, 31 and 33 are not amended, but have been included for ease of reference.

Scope

4 An entity that is a parent shall present consolidated financial statements. This NZ IFRS applies to all entities, except as follows:

- (a) a parent need not present consolidated financial statements if it meets all the following conditions:
 - (i) it is a wholly-owned subsidiary or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and all its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the parent not presenting consolidated financial statements;
 - (ii) its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);
 - (iii) it did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and
 - *(iv) its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with NZ IFRSs, in which subsidiaries are consolidated or are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with this NZ IFRS.
- (b) ~~post-employment benefit plans or other long-term employee benefit plans to which NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* applies. [deleted by IASB]~~
- (c) ~~an investment entity need not present consolidated financial statements if it is required, in accordance with paragraph 31 of this NZ IFRS, to measure all of its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. [deleted by IASB]~~

RDR4.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to comply with paragraph 4(a)(iv). In order to qualify for the exemption not to present consolidated financial statements, an entity must still comply with all the other conditions in paragraph 4(a).

4A This NZ IFRS does not apply to post-employment benefit plans or other long-term employee benefit plans to which NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* applies.

4B A parent that is an investment entity shall not present consolidated financial statements if it is required, in accordance with paragraph 31 of this NZ IFRS, to measure all of its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss.

...

Investment entities: exception to consolidation

- 31 **Except as described in paragraph 32, an investment entity shall not consolidate its subsidiaries or apply NZ IFRS 3 when it obtains control of another entity. Instead, an investment entity shall measure an investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 9.²**
- 32 Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 31, if an investment entity has a subsidiary that ~~provides is not itself an investment entity and whose main purpose and activities are providing~~ services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities (see paragraphs B85C–B85E), it shall consolidate that subsidiary in accordance with paragraphs 19–26 of this NZ IFRS and apply the requirements of NZ IFRS 3 to the acquisition of any such subsidiary.
- 33 A parent of an investment entity shall consolidate all entities that it controls, including those controlled through an investment entity subsidiary, unless the parent itself is an investment entity.

² Paragraph C7 of NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* states “If an entity applies this NZ IFRS but does not yet apply NZ IFRS 9, any reference in this NZ IFRS to NZ IFRS 9 shall be read as a reference to NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.”

In Appendix B, paragraphs B85C and B85E are amended. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined. Paragraphs B85A–B85B and B85D are not amended, but have been included for ease of reference.

Determining whether an entity is an investment entity

- B85A An entity shall consider all facts and circumstances when assessing whether it is an investment entity, including its purpose and design. An entity that possesses the three elements of the definition of an investment entity set out in paragraph 27 is an investment entity. Paragraphs B85B–B85M describe the elements of the definition in more detail.

Business purpose

- B85B The definition of an investment entity requires that the purpose of the entity is to invest solely for capital appreciation, investment income (such as dividends, interest or rental income), or both. Documents that indicate what the entity's investment objectives are, such as the entity's offering memorandum, publications distributed by the entity and other corporate or partnership documents, will typically provide evidence of an investment entity's business purpose. Further evidence may include the manner in which the entity presents itself to other parties (such as potential investors or potential investees); for example, an entity may present its business as providing medium-term investment for capital appreciation. In contrast, an entity that presents itself as an investor whose objective is to jointly develop, produce or market products with its investees has a business purpose that is inconsistent with the business purpose of an investment entity, because the entity will earn returns from the development, production or marketing activity as well as from its investments (see paragraph B85I).
- B85C An investment entity may provide investment-related services (eg investment advisory services, investment management, investment support and administrative services), either directly or through a subsidiary, to third parties as well as to its investors, even if those activities are substantial to the entity, subject to the entity continuing to meet the definition of an investment entity.
- B85D An investment entity may also participate in the following investment-related activities, either directly or through a subsidiary, if these activities are undertaken to maximise the investment return (capital appreciation or investment income) from its investees and do not represent a separate substantial business activity or a separate substantial source of income to the investment entity:
- (a) providing management services and strategic advice to an investee; and
 - (b) providing financial support to an investee, such as a loan, capital commitment or guarantee.
- B85E If an investment entity has a subsidiary that ~~provides is not itself an investment entity and whose main purpose and activities are providing~~ investment-related services or activities that relate to the investment entity's investment activities, such as those described in paragraphs B85C–B85D, to the entity or other

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parties, it shall consolidate that subsidiary in accordance with paragraph 32. If the subsidiary that provides the investment-related services or activities is itself an investment entity, the investment entity parent shall measure that subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 31.

In Appendix C, paragraph C1D is added and paragraph C2A is amended. New text is underlined.

Effective date

...

C1D *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 28), issued in February 2015, amended paragraphs 4, 32, B85C, B85E and C2A and added paragraphs 4A–4B. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

Transition

...

C2A Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph 28 of NZ IAS 8, when this NZ IFRS is first applied, and, if later, when the *Investment Entities* and *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* amendments to this NZ IFRS are first applied, an entity need only present the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of NZ IAS 8 for the annual period immediately preceding the date of initial application of this NZ IFRS (the ‘immediately preceding period’). An entity may also present this information for the current period or for earlier comparative periods, but is not required to do so.

Amendment to NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

Paragraph 6 is amended. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined.

Scope

- ...
- 6 This NZ IFRS does not apply to:
- (a) ...
 - (b) an entity's separate financial statements to which NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* applies. However:
 - (i) if an entity has interests in unconsolidated structured entities and prepares separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 24–31 when preparing those separate financial statements.
 - (ii) an investment entity that prepares financial statements in which all of its subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 31 of NZ IFRS 10 shall present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by this NZ IFRS.
 - (c) ...

In Appendix C, paragraph C1C is added. New text is underlined.

Effective date and transition

- ...
- C1C *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 28)*, issued in February 2015, amended paragraph 6. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies that amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

Amendments to NZ IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

Paragraphs 17, 27 and 36 are amended and paragraphs 36A and 45D are added. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined. Paragraphs RDR17.1, 26 and 35 are not amended, but have been included for ease of reference.

Exemptions from applying the equity method

- 17 An entity need not apply the equity method to its investment in an associate or a joint venture if the entity is a parent that is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements by the scope exception in paragraph 4(a) of NZ IFRS 10 or if all the following apply:
- (a) The entity is a wholly-owned subsidiary, or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the entity not applying the equity method.
 - (b) The entity's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets).
 - (c) The entity did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation, for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market.
 - *(d) The ultimate or any intermediate parent of the entity produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with NZ IFRSs, in which subsidiaries are consolidated or are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 10.
- RDR17.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to comply with paragraph 17(d). In order to qualify for the exemption not to apply the equity method to an investment in an associate or a joint venture, an entity must still comply with all the other conditions in paragraph 17. ...

Equity method procedures

- 26 Many of the procedures that are appropriate for the application of the equity method are similar to the consolidation procedures described in NZ IFRS 10. Furthermore, the concepts underlying the procedures used in accounting for the acquisition of a subsidiary are also adopted in accounting for the acquisition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.
- 27 A group's share in an associate or a joint venture is the aggregate of the holdings in that associate or joint venture by the parent and its subsidiaries. The holdings of the group's other associates or joint ventures are ignored for this purpose. When an associate or a joint venture has subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and net assets taken into account in applying the equity method are those recognised in the associate's or joint venture's financial statements (including the associate's or joint venture's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and net assets of its associates and joint ventures), after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies (see paragraphs 35–~~36A~~ and ~~36~~).
- ...
- 35 The entity's financial statements shall be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.**
- 36 Except as described in paragraph 36A, if an associate or a joint venture uses accounting policies other than those of the entity for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments shall be made to make the associate's or joint venture's accounting policies conform to those of the entity when the associate's or joint venture's financial statements are used by the entity in applying the equity method.
- 36A Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 36, if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity

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method, retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries.

...

Effective date and transition

...

45D *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 12 and NZ IAS 28), issued in February 2015, amended paragraphs 17, 27 and 36 and added paragraph 36A. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Part C

Effective date

This Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted.