



# Technical Accounting Alert

## What's New for December 2013?

### Introduction

The objective of this Technical Accounting Alert (TA Alert) is to:

- provide information on new and revised Accounting Standards that are mandatorily applicable for the first time to 31 December 2013 annual and/or half-year ends; and
- highlight other recent financial reporting developments.

This TA Alert incorporates all the relevant pronouncements and developments as at **10 October 2013**. Entities should also take into account any new pronouncements issued, or developments taking place, after this date if they are relevant for the financial year and/or half-years ending 31 December 2013.

Appendix A of this TA Alert contains information on pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and/or the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are not yet applicable. For a comprehensive list of all the pronouncements issued by the AASB and the IASB that are not yet effective, refer to our latest TA Alert on this topic on our website ([http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local\\_Alerts.asp](http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local_Alerts.asp)).

### Overview

There are a large number of new and revised Australian accounting requirements that apply mandatorily for the first time to annual and/or half-year reporting periods ending 31 December 2013, which are summarised in the table below:

Standard/Interpretation	Mandatory effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	Applicable for the first time to year ending 31 December 2013?	Applicable for the first time to half-year ending 31 December 2013?
AASB 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2013*	✓	✓
AASB 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	1 January 2013*	✓	✓
AASB 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>	1 January 2013*	✓	✓
AASB 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 119 <i>Employee Benefits</i> (September 2011)	1 January 2013	✓	✓

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<b>Standard/Interpretation</b>	<b>Mandatory effective date</b> (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	<b>Applicable for the first time to year ending 31 December 2013?</b>	<b>Applicable for the first time to half-year ending 31 December 2013?</b>
AASB 127 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> (August 2011)	1 January 2013*	✓	✓
AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (August 2011)	1 January 2013*	✓	✓
AASB 2010-10 <i>Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2011-3 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Orderly Adoption of Changes to the ABS GFS Manual and Related Amendments</i>	1 July 2012	✓	X
AASB 2011-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2011-8 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2011-9 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i>	1 July 2012	✓	X
AASB 2011-10 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2011-12 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Interpretation 20</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2011-13 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Improvements to AASB 1049</i>	1 July 2012	✓	X
AASB 2012-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2012-4 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Government Loans</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2012-5 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2012-6 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2012-8 <i>Amendments to AASB 1049 – Extension of Transitional Relief for the Adoption of Amendments to the ABS GFS Manual relating to Defence Weapons Platforms</i>	1 July 2012	✓	X
AASB 2012-9 <i>Amendment to AASB 1048 arising from the Withdrawal of Australian Interpretation 1039</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓

Standard/Interpretation	Mandatory effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	Applicable for the first time to year ending 31 December 2013?	Applicable for the first time to half-year ending 31 December 2013?
AASB 2012-10 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments</i> (amendments to AASB 10 and related standards)	1 January 2013	✓	✓
AASB 2013-2 <i>Amendments to AASB 1038 – Regulatory Capital</i>	Annual periods ending on or after 31 March 2013	✓	✓
AASB Interpretation 20 <i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>	1 January 2013	✓	✓

\* *Effective date is only relevant to for-profit entities. Not-for-profit entities are required to apply this standard to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.*

### **Requirements applying for the first time to annual periods ending 31 December 2013**

Although a large number of new and revised standards became effective for the financial year ending 31 December 2013, this TA Alert focuses only on the significant changes (in particular, AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12, AASB 13, AASB 119 and AASB 2011-9). Other standards are unlikely to have any significant impact on entities.

#### **AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements**

AASB 10 establishes a revised control model that applies to all entities. It replaces the consolidation requirements in AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and AASB Interpretation 112 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*.

AASB 10 sets out requirements and provides guidance for situations when control is difficult to assess. This includes cases involving potential voting rights, agency relationships, control of specified assets (silos) and circumstances in which voting rights are not the dominant factor in determining control. The adoption of this standard could result in more entities being consolidated into the group.

Refer to [TA Alert 2011-05](#) for further details.

#### **AASB 11 Joint Arrangements**

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and AASB Interpretation 113 *Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures*. AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition, AASB 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations for liabilities are accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and liabilities. Joint ventures that give the venturers a right to the net assets are accounted for using the equity method.

Refer to [TA Alert 2011-05](#) for further details.

### **AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities**

AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. New disclosures introduced by AASB 12 include disclosures about the judgements made by management to determine whether control exists, and summarised information about joint arrangements, associates, structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.

Refer to [TA Alert 2011-05](#) for further details.

### **AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement**

AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted by other Standards.

AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined.

Refer to [TA Alert 2011-06](#) for further details.

### **AASB 119 Employee Benefits (September 2011)**

Main changes include:

- Elimination of the 'corridor' approach for deferring gains/losses for defined benefit plans;
- Actuarial gains/losses on remeasuring the defined benefit plan obligation/asset to be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) rather than in profit or loss, and cannot be reclassified in subsequent periods;
- Subtle amendments to timing for recognition of liabilities for termination benefits; and
- Employee benefits 'expected to be settled wholly' (as opposed to 'due to be settled' under current standard) within 12 months after the end of the reporting period are short-term benefits, and therefore not discounted when calculating leave liabilities. Annual leave not expected to be used wholly within 12 months of end of reporting period will in future be discounted when calculating leave liability.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-10.

Refer to [TA Alert 2011-08](#) for further details.

### **AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income**

AASB 2011-9 requires entities to group items presented in OCI on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (i.e. reclassification adjustments).

AASB 2011-9 does not:

- remove the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in two statements; or
- change the option to present items of OCI either before tax or net of tax.

However, if the items are presented before tax then the tax related to each of the two groups of OCI items (those that might be reclassified to profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified) must be shown separately.

Furthermore, AASB 2011-9 changes the title of ‘statement of comprehensive income’ to ‘statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income’. When a two-statement approach is followed, the title of the first statement is amended to read ‘statement of profit or loss’. However, these amendments do not prohibit entities using titles other than those used in AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

While this is the first period in which AASB 2011-9 applies to entities with December financial year end, the Standard was mandatorily applicable to half-year periods ending 31 December 2012 (i.e., for entities with June year end).

See [TA Alert 2011-07](#) for more information.

## **Other financial reporting developments**

### **Consolidation exception for investment entities**

On 14 August 2013, the AASB issued [AASB 2013-5](#) *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities*. These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirements in AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and require investment entities to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them.

AASB 2013-5 incorporates International Financial Reporting Standard *Investment Entities* (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in October 2012.

The issuance of AASB 2013-5 follows the AASB’s consideration of the feedback on its Exposure Draft ED 233 *Australian Additional Disclosures – Investment Entities* (which was issued on 21 December 2012 and open for comment until 29 March 2013). ED 233 proposed to introduce the IASB amendments for Australian investment entities and to require Australian additional disclosures in the form of consolidated financial statements. However, following the consideration of responses to ED 233, the AASB decided to adopt the IASB’s amendment without the Australian additional disclosures.

The amendments in AASB 2013-5 provide an exception to consolidation to investment entities and require them to measure unconsolidated subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (or AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* where AASB 9 has not yet been adopted). The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities that have subsidiaries.

These amendments apply to investment entities, whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. Examples of entities which might qualify as investment entities would include Australian superannuation entities, listed investment companies, pooled investment trusts and Federal, State and Territory fund management authorities.

The amendments are effective from 1 January 2014, with early adoption permitted.

For further information, refer to our [IFRS News Special Edition](#) and [TA Alert 2012-10](#) *IASB issues exception to consolidation for investment entities*.

## **Proposed guidance on applying control principles in the Not-for-Profit (NFP) sector**

On 28 March 2013, the AASB issued Exposure Draft [ED 238](#) *Consolidated Financial Statements – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities*, proposing to add Australian NFP entity implementation guidance to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (comments due by 30 June 2013).

When issuing the consolidation suite of standards in Australia (namely, AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12, revised AASB 127 and revised AASB 128), the AASB had prevented the NFP entities from early adopting the requirements prior to the 1 January 2013 mandatory application date and subsequently further deferred NFP application date to 1 January 2014. This deferral allowed the AASB to consider NFP specific issues associated with these changes, with the outcomes of these considerations being addressed by ED 238.

ED 238 proposes to provide the implementation guidance as an appendix integral to AASB 10. The proposed appendix explains and illustrates how the principles in the Standard apply from the perspective of not-for-profit entities in the private and public sectors, particularly addressing circumstances where a for-profit perspective does not readily translate to a non-for-profit perspective. The appendix would not apply to for-profit entities or affect their application of AASB 10. The ED also proposes to add an appendix to AASB 12, particularly in relation to ‘structured entities’.

At its September 2013 meeting, the AASB discussed the proposals in ED 238 and agreed to make a number of changes in light of constituents’ feedback. The final amendments are expected to be issued in late 2013 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

## **Updated AASB staff paper on accounting for carbon tax from the emitters’ Perspective**

On 29 July 2013, the AASB released an updated version of its staff paper [Possible Financial Reporting Implications of the Fixed Price Phase of the Carbon Pricing Mechanism for Emitter Entities](#) which incorporates the potential implications of the new Interpretation 21 [Levies](#).

The staff paper is designed to assist constituents in identifying the key general purpose financial reporting issues that may arise for emitter entities during the fixed price phase of the Carbon Pricing Mechanism (CPM) and possible accounting treatments in respect of those issues under current Australian Accounting Standards.

Another paper entitled [Financial Reporting Implications of the Carbon Tax for Government](#) was published in February 2013, discussing the key general purpose financial reporting issues that may have implications for the Australian Government during the fixed price phase of the CPM.

## **Proposed withdrawal AASB 1031 Materiality**

On 25 June 2013, the AASB issued [ED 243](#) *Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality*, containing its proposals to withdraw this standard and make consequential amendments to all of its other standards and interpretations which currently make reference to AASB 1031. The ED was open for comment until 23 August 2013.

ED 243 reflects the AASB’s view that maintaining AASB 1031, which has no IFRS equivalent, is no longer necessary in the Australian context as improved guidance on materiality is now contained within the IASB’s conceptual framework and more is planned by the IASB. When adopting IFRSs in 2005, the AASB decided to retain its existing guidance on materiality, in a modified form, as AASB 1031. The decision

reflected the board's belief at the time that guidance in IFRS was lacking in this area. Since then, work on the IASB's conceptual framework addressing this issue has progressed and recently the IASB has announced further plans to develop application guidance or educational material on materiality.

Considering these factors, and consistent with its objective of adopting IFRSs in Australia, the AASB now proposes to withdraw AASB 1031. The AASB considers that sufficient guidance is contained in AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and the revised IASB conceptual framework for financial reporting. Furthermore, the withdrawal of AASB 1031 will facilitate the AASB's adoption of any future guidance the IASB may issue on this topic.

Withdrawal is proposed for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 with early adoption permitted.

At its September 2013 meeting, the AASB received a brief update on the submissions received on ED 243 and it was noted that the Board would consider constituents' responses more fully at a future meeting.

### **Amendments to Corporations Regulations 2001 relating to remuneration disclosures**

On 28 June 2013, the Commonwealth Government passed the [\*Corporations and Related Legislation Amendment Regulation 2013\*](#) applicable from 1 July 2013 to effect a range of changes to the *Corporations Regulations* and other regulations.

The major change was inserting the requirements previously contained in paragraphs Aus29.7 - Aus29.9.3 of AASB 124 *Related Party Transactions* into the *Corporations Regulations 2001* to ensure the disclosure requirements continue to be operative. The AASB decided in July 2011 to remove these disclosures, which deal with transactions with key management personnel (KMP), from AASB 124 from 1 July 2013 on the basis that they were governance related disclosures that were better located in the regulations.

On 25 July 2013, [\*Corporations and Australian Securities and Investments Commission Amendment Regulation 2013 \(No. 1\)\*](#) was issued, clarifying that the above disclosures are to be included in directors' reports for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2013 (rather than directors' reports signed after 1 July 2013, as implied in the original amendment).

### **ASIC guidance on operating and financial reviews**

On 27 March 2013, the ASIC issued Regulatory Guide RG 247 [\*Effective disclosure in an operating and financial review\*](#) which sets out ASIC's expectation regarding the level of disclosures that listed entities will need to provide in an operating and financial review in order to comply with section 299A(1) of *Corporations Act 2001*.

RG 247 aims to promote better communication of useful and meaningful information to shareholders, and assist directors in understanding the OFR requirements. The Guidance is not intended to add unnecessary length to annual reports, but rather is intended to promote more meaningful information and analysis for investors.

RG 247 also includes guidance on:

- appropriate standards of disclosure through the inclusion of worked examples

- the use of the ‘unreasonable prejudice’ exemption from disclosing specific business strategies and prospects; and
- presentation of the analysis and narrative relating to operations and financial position.

For further information, refer to our TA Alert 2013-4 [ASIC Regulatory Guide 247: Effective disclosure in an operating and financial review](#) or the [ASIC Media Release](#).

### **ASIC Focus Areas for 31 December 2013**

Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) is yet to announce its focus areas for 31 December 2013 financial reports. However, we expect them to be similar to ASIC focus areas for 30 June 2013 financial reports, being:

- operating and financial review;
- off-balance sheet arrangements and new standards;
- asset values and impairment testing;
- going concern;
- revenue recognition and expense deferral;
- financial instrument values;
- estimates and accounting policy judgements;
- non-IFRS financial information;
- related party disclosures
- amortisation of intangible assets.

See [TA Alert 2013-08](#) for further information. When ASIC publishes its focus areas for 31 December 2013 financial reports, we will issue a new TA Alert which will be located under:

[http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local\\_Alerts.asp](http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local_Alerts.asp).

### **ACNC Financial Reporting regulations**

In June 2013, the Commonwealth government released the [Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Amendment Regulations 2013 \(No.3\)](#), specifying requirements for the annual financial reporting information that registered charities must provide to the ACNC for the 2013-14 and later financial years.

The regulations set out the form and content of the financial reports that registered charities must provide to the ACNC as part of their annual information statements. The requirements vary depending on whether an entity is classified as small, medium and large. Nevertheless, the financial statements are required to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and are subject to the application of the reporting entity concept. Special purpose financial statements are only required to comply with AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 1031 *Materiality*, AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The regulations also contain transitional requirements for medium and large entities (as defined in the Act) that did not previously produce a financial report complying with accounting standards. The transitional provisions specify certain line items that the entity must report, and there are different requirements for



medium and large entities. Reporting on such line items will ensure that the entities meet their financial reporting obligations for the first year they report to the ACNC.

### **Changes to Victorian Incorporated Associations Legislation**

The Victorian Government passed the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* which became operative on 26 November 2012. The new Act replaces the existing *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.

Under this Act, among other changes, a new three-tiered reporting framework will replace the existing 'prescribed' and 'non-prescribed' reporting requirements. The tiers are based on an association's total revenue:

- Tier one: \$0 – \$250,000;
- Tier two: \$250,000 – \$1,000,000; and
- Tier three: more than \$1,000,000.

Only tier-three associations will be required to have their financial statements audited. Tier-two associations will be required to have their financial statements reviewed (or audited) by an independent accountant. Tier-one associations do not need to have their financial statements reviewed. However, a majority of members present at a general meeting may vote to do so.

An association with a financial year end date on or after 30 June 2013 must submit financial statements under the new tier system.

For further information, refer to the Consumer Affairs Victoria [website](#).

### **Further information**

For further information on any of the information included in this TA Alert, please contact your local Grant Thornton Australia contact or a member of the National Audit Support team at [nationalaudit.support@au.gt.com](mailto:nationalaudit.support@au.gt.com)

# Appendix A: Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

## AASB Standards issued but not yet effective (non-RDR Standards)\*

Standard/Interpretation	Date of Issue	Mandatory effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	Early adoption permitted?#
AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	6 December 2010	1 January 2015 <sup>^</sup>	Yes (extensive transitional rules apply)
AASB 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (but must also apply AASB 11, AASB 12, AASB 127 and AASB 128 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).
AASB 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (but must also apply AASB 10, AASB 12, AASB 127 and AASB 128 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).
AASB 12 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).
AASB 127 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (but must also apply AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12 and AASB 128 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).
AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (but must also apply AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12 and AASB 127 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).
AASB 1053 <i>Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards</i>	30 June 2010	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 1055 <i>Budgetary Reporting</i>	5 March 2013	1 July 2014	Yes
AASB 2010-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the CASB 9 (December 2010)</i>	6 December 2010	1 January 2015	Yes (extensive transitional rules apply).
AASB 2011-4 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements</i>	7 July 2011	1 July 2013	No
AASB 2011-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards</i>	29 August 2011	1 January 2014 (for not-for-profit entities)	Yes (but must also apply AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12, AASB 127 and AASB 128 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).

Standard/Interpretation	Date of Issue	Mandatory effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	Early adoption permitted?#
AASB 2012-3 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>	6 July 2012	1 January 2014	Yes
AASB 2013-1 <i>Amendments to AASB 1049 – Relocation of Budgetary Reporting Requirements</i>	5 March 2013	1 July 2014	Yes (but must also apply AASB 1055 at the same time. Entities can only adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009).
AASB 2013-3 <i>Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i>	27 June 2013	1 January 2014	Yes (but must also apply AASB 13 at the same time).
AASB 2013-4 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i>	19 July 2013	1 January 2014	Yes
AASB 2013-5 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities</i>	14 August 2013	1 January 2014	Yes (but must also apply AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12, AASB 127 and AASB 128 at the same time. Not-for-profit entities can only early adopt for annual periods from 1 January 2013).

### AASB Standards issued but not yet effective (RDR Standards)\*

Standard	Date of Issue	Mandatory effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after ...)	Early adoption permitted?
AASB 2010-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	30 June 2010	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2011-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	11 May 2011	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2011-6 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	20 July 2011	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2011-11 <i>Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	5 September 2011	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2012-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Measurement - Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	21 March 2012	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2012-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	10 September 2012	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2012-11 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments</i>	18 December 2012	1 July 2013	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).
AASB 2013-6 <i>Amendments to AASB 136 arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements</i>	27 September 2013	1 January 2014	Yes (entities can only early adopt for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009).

<sup>+</sup> For a comprehensive list of all the pronouncements issued by the AASB/LASB that are not yet effective, refer to our latest T/A Alert on this topic on our website ([http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local\\_Alerts.asp](http://www.grantthornton.com.au/Publications/Tools-and-resources/Technical-publications/Local_Alerts.asp)).

<sup>#</sup> Entities intending to early adopt these pronouncements should refer to the specific early application provisions in each Standard.

<sup>^</sup> On 24 July 2013, the LASB tentatively decided to defer the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (which is the international equivalent of AASB 9) and that the mandatory effective date should be left open pending the finalisation of the impairment and classification and measurement requirements. IFRS 9 would still be available for early application. The LASB is yet to issue an amendment to formally revise the application date of IFRS 9.