FOO KON TAN

HLB

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FINANCIAL REPORTING UPDATES

4Q 2020

This is your quarterly update on all things relating to international financial reporting standards or Singapore Financial Reporting Standards. We will bring you up to speed on topical issues, provide our comments and view points on any significant developments.

DECEMBER 2020

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Our new FKT Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries - 2020 Illustrative FRS Financial Statements

We will be issuing our new FKT Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries – 2020 Illustrative FRS financial statements for listed entities incorporated in Singapore soon. Please keep a lookout for it!

This 2020 edition includes the additional disclosures that are required on adoption of the new and revised accounting standards effective for the current financial year, as well as the new and revised accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. For more details on these new and revised accounting standards, please refer to the below section "Areas of Changes in SFRS(I)s".

ASC issues amendments to SFRS(I) / FRS Standards

Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37 / FRS 37: *Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

On 30 July 2020, the Accounting Standards Council Singapore (ASC) has issued Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* and Amendments to FRS 37: *Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*.

The amendments clarify that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted. Entities apply the amendments to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16 / FRS 16: *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*

On 30 July 2020, ASC has issued Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16: *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use* and Amendments to FRS 16: *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*.

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. An entity shall recognise such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss, and shall measure the cost of these items in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-2 / IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted. An entity applies the amendments retrospectively, but only to items of PPE that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

Amendment to SFRS(I) 3 / FRS 103: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

On 30 July 2020, ASC has issued Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework* and Amendments to FRS 103: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The amendments update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of SFRS(I) 1-37 / FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and SFRS(I) INT 21 / INT FRS 121 *Levies*. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if the entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s / FRSs 2018-2020

On 30 July 2020, ASC has issued Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020 and Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The pronouncement contains amendments to four SFRS(I) / FRS Standards as result of the annual improvements project:

Amendment to SFRS(I) 1 / FRS 101 *Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter* allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same SFRS(I) 1 / FRS 101 exemption. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to SFRS(I) 9 / FRS 109 *Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities* clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

Amendment to SFRS(I) 16 / FRS 116 *Lease Incentives* updates illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives. As the amendment regards an illustrative example, no effective date is applicable.

Amendment to SFRS(I) 1-41 / FRS 41 *Taxation in Fair Value Measurements* removes the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under SFRS(I) 1-41 / FRS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the Standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment is applied prospectively for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 9 / FRS 109, SFRS(I) 1-39 / FRS 39, SFRS(I) 7 / FRS 107, SFRS(I) 4 / FRS 104 and SFRS(I) 16 / FRS 116: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

On 27 November 2020, ASC has issued Amendments to SFRS(I) 9, SFRS (I) 1-39, SFRS(I) 7, SFRS(I) 4 and SFRS(I) 16: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* and Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39, FRS 107, FRS 104 and FRS 116: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*.

The amendments enable entities to reflect the effects of transitioning from benchmark interest rates, such as interbank offer rates to alternative benchmark interest rates, without giving rise to accounting impacts that would not provide useful information to users of financial statements. The amendments affect, in particular, those entities with financial assets, financial liabilities or lease liabilities that are subject to interest rate benchmark reform and those that apply the hedge accounting requirements in SFRS(I) / FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 1-39 / FRS 39 to hedging relationships that are affected by the reform.

The key reliefs provided by the amendments are as follows:

- Changes to contractual cash flows – When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and liabilities (including lease liabilities), the reliefs have the effect that the changes required by the reform will not result in an immediate gain or loss in profit or loss.
- Hedge accounting – The hedge accounting reliefs will allow most SFRS(I) 9 / FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 1-39 / FRS 39 hedge relationships directly affected by the reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with early application permitted. The amendments are applied retrospectively and include reinstatement of hedge relationships that were discontinued solely due to changes directly required by the reform.

Amendments to SFRS(I) 17 / FRS 117 and SFRS(I) 4 / FRS 104: *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying SFRS(I) 9* / FRS 109

On 27 November 2020, ASC has issued Amendments to SFRS(I) 17 and Amendments to FRS 117, together with Amendments to SFRS(I) 4: *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying SFRS(I) 9* and Amendments to FRS 104: *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying FRS 109*. The Amendments defer the initial application of SFRS(I) 17 and FRS 117, as well as SFRS(I) 9 and FRS 109 for eligible entities, to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

These amendments, addressing SFRS(I) 17 / FRS 117 related concerns and implementation challenges, are mainly with regards to:

- deferral of the effective date of SFRS(I) 17 / FRS 117 to 1 January 2023 and of the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in SFRS(I) 4 / FRS 104 from applying SFRS(I) 9 / FRS 109;
- additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts with insurance coverage limited to the loan amount;
- recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in a business combination;
- clarification of the application of contractual service margin ("CSM") attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service;
- extension of the risk mitigation option to include reinsurance contracts held and non-financial derivatives;

- amendment to require an entity which at initial recognition recognises losses on onerous insurance contracts issued should also recognise a gain on reinsurance contracts held; and
- additional transition reliefs for business combinations and for the date of application of the risk mitigation option and the use of the fair value transition approach.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted, and are applied retrospectively in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-8 / FRS 8.

ISCA issues FRB 7 *COVID-19 Government Relief Measures: Accounting for Rental Relief Framework for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Non-Profit organisations (NPOs) from the perspective of the landlord and the tenant*

On 5 November 2020, ISCA published ISCA Financial Reporting Bulletin 7 ("FRB 7") *COVID-19 Government Relief Measures: Accounting for Rental Relief Framework for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Non-Profit organisations (NPOs) from the perspective of the landlord and the tenant)*.

FRB 7 provides accounting guidance and key considerations on how to account for the Rental Relief Framework for Small and Medium Enterprises ("SMEs") and specified non-profit organisations ("NPOs") from both the landlord's and tenant's perspective, except for landlords which are Singapore Government-related agencies. However, this FRB does not address any other additional rental rebates or payments from the landlord to the tenant which are unrelated to the Singapore Government initiated Rental Relief Framework for SMEs and NPOs.

Year - end reminders for year ending 31 December 2020

Year 2020 was an extraordinary year because of COVID-19. As we approach 31 December 2020, working around the new normal, below is our top five year – end reminders:

- **Going Concern**

  The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be taken lightly. With business closures taking place and the possibility of an economic downturn, management will need to critically assess/evaluate the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and in severe cases, if the use of going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-1 / FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, paragraphs 25 – 26.

  Where the COVID-19 situation results in events or conditions that trigger the need for an assessment by management **beyond twelve months** from the end of the reporting period, the degree of uncertainty associated with the outcome of an event or condition increases as the event or condition is further into the future.

  In performing the going concern assessment, management should consider the following (list is not exhaustive):
  - whether the entity has ready access to financial resources or access to government assistance and other financial support programs to mitigate any liquidity shortfall;

- indicators of possible financial difficulties (e.g. default on loans, breach of bank covenants, denial of usual trade credit from suppliers);
- additional contingent liabilities (from legal proceedings) that should be adjusted and/or disclosed in the financial statements;
- a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability (e.g. loss of principal customer, loss of key/major sales contract), debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing; and
- the economic uncertainties and reduced cashflows observed after the reporting period, as a result of COVID-19.

The above considerations should be factored into cash flow forecasts prepared by the finance team, for the purpose of re-assessing the appropriateness of the going concern assumption before the financial statements are authorised for issue. Stress testing should also be performed to provide an assessment of the impact of multiple scenarios, including, for example, a prolonged suspension of business due to a further extension of the Circuit Breaker period (for example) and the number of months the entity can sustain before triggering going concern issues.

If there are material uncertainties that cast doubt over the entity's going concern, directors must make necessary and timely disclosures to inform investors.

- **Impairment assessment considerations**

Impairment assessment continues to be an area of review focus for financial statements affected by the COVID-19 pandemic under ACRA's Financial Reporting Surveillance Programme.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Due to the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the profitability, asset values and market capitalisation of many entities, the indicators for impairment are more present now than before. Accordingly, directors should expect management to perform impairment tests, and a **smaller headroom** (or impairment loss to be recognised) to result from these tests.

If the headroom from an impairment test is similar to, or larger than, that in the previous year, directors/management should duly review the following:

i. Reasonableness of the basis and assumptions used, by considering historical trends/ performance and earmark against industry practices/ peers/ competitors. This could be challenging as historical trends/performance may not be reflective of the current/future performance amid the unprecedented times as a result of COVID-19. Under such circumstances, directors can encourage management to use an expected cash flow approach based on a **range of probability-weighted possible outcomes**.
ii. Appropriateness of the **discount rate** applied – the discount rate used to estimate the asset's recoverable amount should be **updated to reflect** the **higher risks** associated with the COVID-19 situation.

Affected assets not only include long-lived (non-current) assets, goodwill or intangibles, other assets such as inventories, financial assets and contract assets should also be assessed for impairment in accordance with the respective accounting standards.

Provision for inventory obsolescence

Inventories should be written down to their net realisable value when the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is less than its carrying amount based on the conditions which existed at the balance sheet date. This will be particularly relevant when stocks have a short shelf life or when there is likely to be a long-term reduction in demand for the product. There may also be higher input costs and delivery charges affecting the estimated costs to complete and sell.

Due to global supply chain disruption and temporary shut-down of production lines, some manufacturers may not be producing at their usual capacities. If an entity's production level is abnormally low, directors should still expect the costing of inventories to be based on normal production capacity so as to avoid overstating the cost of inventories. **Unallocated fixed overheads** should be **expensed off** in the period in which they are incurred. Fixed assets in idle production lines should be continually depreciated.

Expected credit losses on trade and other receivables and contract assets

Due to unstable trading conditions and some customers' inability to pay debts when due, estimating expected credit loss allowance (ECL) will require more judgments. More rigour should be applied when reviewing management's ECL estimates:

- consider re-segmenting debt portfolios based on factors that reflect risk characteristics such as by industry and geographical region, rather than only by the aging of amounts due and historical repayment profile;
- consider whether securities obtained on debts such as a pledged asset or a guarantee issued by a third party, may be impacted;
- consider how forward-looking adjustments should be updated to reflect the uncertainties from COVID-19; and
- identify each significant credit incident(s) and/or loss(es) after the year-end date (e.g. bankruptcy of a major debtor), and consider whether each incident/loss should be an adjusting event to be recorded at year end.

Another point to be mindful is on the impairment assessment of investment in subsidiaries and amount due from these subsidiaries. The impairment considerations for both of these items should be consistent.

- **Fair value measurement and related disclosures**

The widespread uncertainty and market volatility arising from the COVID-19 pandemic may lead to significant uncertainties in the valuations of certain assets, such as real estate. Given the unknown impact of this pandemic, valuers may include a clause, which may effectively be a caveat or disclaimer, relating to significant valuation uncertainty or qualifying statements in relation to certain aspects of the valuation in a valuation report which is relied upon by management. While management may largely rely on the valuation conclusion, management still needs to be satisfied that the valuation is appropriate.

The following are some areas for consideration when assessing the implications of such clauses:

- Obtain an understanding of the challenges faced by the valuer which led to the inclusion of such clauses and how the valuer has dealt with these challenges. How have these impacted the fair value as at the reporting date? If the nature of the caveats is such that the fair value stated in the valuation report could not be relied upon, that valuation report should not be accepted by management.
- Consider whether there are restrictions or instructions under the terms of engagement between management and the valuer which may impede the valuation process (for instance, where management restricts the valuer to certain valuation methods or assumptions).
- Understand if the valuation is affected by a **lack of market evidence** in the current environment.
- With the valuation uncertainties or limitations, consider whether the valuation still adhere to the requirements under IFRS 13 / SFRS (I) 13 / FRS 113 *Fair Value Measurement*.
- Consider whether the valuation uncertainties or limitations and basis to support the valuation have been adequately disclosed in the financial statements. The resultant impact on the entity's financial statements may range from ensuring appropriate and sufficient disclosures in the financial statements to possible qualifications being included in the auditor's report. Thus, it would be advisable to engage with the auditor early and alert them to such clauses in the valuation reports.

With the current level of uncertainty surrounding global markets, it is expected that most, if not all, industries or asset classes would be affected. As such, even when the valuer has not highlighted any form of uncertainty or limitation in a valuation report, the entity should understand if the valuer has considered the impact arising from COVID-19 and apply the considerations above.

- **Heightened risk of understatement of liabilities**

Provision for onerous contracts

Some revenue contracts may contain penalties for late or non-delivery. Coupled with the need to purchase alternative raw materials at higher prices or to replace employees who are quarantined (as a result of COVID-19), some entities may find the costs to fulfil contract(s) outweigh the benefits. Some contracts that may have previously been considered profitable (or break-even) may now be considered onerous eg, operating leases for aircraft, restaurants or retail space (as these industries are more adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic).

Such onerous, or potentially onerous, contracts should be identified and provided for in the accounts, representing the present obligation at the reporting date. Conversely, provision for future operating losses or business recovery costs is strictly prohibited. When determining the provision amount, entities should not only consider the penalties (if any) arising from late or non-fulfilment of these contracts, but also the enforceable force majeure clauses that may relieve the entity from these penalties.

Compliance with loan covenants

Due to unexpected write-downs (impairment) in the carrying amount of assets and additional provisions being made, some companies may inadvertently breach loan covenants. This may result in the reclassification of the related borrowings from non-current to current liabilities, or additional margin calls by the lenders.

To avoid last minute surprises, directors should ask management to forecast financial performance and positions for assessing compliance with loan covenants. In the case where a breach is possible, management should **engage lenders early** (before the financial year-end) **for waivers** and/or to negotiate for re-financing arrangements. Waivers obtained after the financial year-end cannot be used to remedy the classification at the reporting date.

- **Statement of cash flows**

Preparing the statement of cash flows can be a challenging component of the financial reporting process. Statement of cash flows has received increasing scrutiny from regulators in the recent years as they view operating cash flow as a key metric of short-term health and performance, and thus is an important primary statement used by shareholders.

The cash flow statement continues to be a common cause of restatements due to inappropriate classification of cash flows and incorrect treatment of non-cash items (including the foreign exchange translation differences from converting functional currency to presentation currency).

The classification of a cash flow is based on its nature, without regard to whether it stems from another item (referred to as the Nature Principle). The determination can be complex, and judgment is often necessary. The following areas are common errors that the regulators continue to observe, as per the Financial Reporting Surveillance Programme (FRSP) Third Report 2020 issued by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA).

Transactions with non-controlling interests

Cash flow from transactions with non-controlling interests ("contribution from non-controlling Shareholders") was incorrectly presented within investing cash flows, instead of under financing activities.

Non-cash transactions

Unpaid purchases of property, plant and equipment was incorrectly included in the "increase in trade and other payables" within operating cash flows, and overstated the "additions to PPE" classified within investing cash flows. Both of these line items should be reduced by the same amount.

The amount of 'Exchange differences arising from translation' relating to the exchange differences from translating functional currency to presentation currency, which is a non-cash transaction, was wrongly included as working capital changes within operating cash flows

In preparing/reviewing the statement of cash flows, below are some tips to share:

- Perform variance analysis – check for large fluctuations in each line item (comparing current year vis-à-vis previous year) presented on the statement of cash flows and assess whether they are supportable based on your knowledge of the entity's activities and other disclosures in the financial statements
- Ask for explanation if the cash generated from operating activities differ significantly from the operating profit for that year (as per statement of comprehensive income), and rationalise the explanation given before accepting the explanation(s).
- Check reasonableness of 'foreign exchange differences (arising from translation)' line item in the statement of cash flows by comparing it with the amount of foreign currency translation movement in the statement of comprehensive income. If both amounts approximate each other, it raises a red flag that the foreign currency translation movement in the statement of comprehensive income seems to be wrongly included in the statement of cash flows.
- Ascertain that the entity's processes and controls are designed to identify **non-cash items** which should be **excluded** from the statement of cash flows and **appropriate disclosure** is made.

Areas of Changes in SFRS(I)s

SFRS(I)s Update of Standards and Interpretations Issued and effective from 1 January 2020:

			Effective for financial periods at the end of											
New Pronouncement	***Our Publication***	***Effective Date***	***Dec***	***Jan***	***Feb***	***Mar***	***Apr***	***May***	***Jun***	***Jul***	***Aug***	***Sept***	***Oct***	***Nov***
Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Definition of a Business*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 2Q 2019	1 January 2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) 1-8: *Definition of Material*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 2Q 2019	1 January 2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Amendments to SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 1-39 and SFRS(I) 7: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 1Q 2020	1 January 2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in SFRS(I) Standards		1 January 2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Amendment to SFRS(I) 16: *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 2Q 2020	1 June 2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Amendments to SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 1-39, SFRS(I) 7, SFRS(I) 4 and SFRS(I) 16: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023

SFRS(I)s Update of Standards and Interpretations Issued and effective from 1 January 2020:

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New Pronouncement	**Our Publication**	**Effective Date**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16: *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018–2020	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 1Q 2020	1 January 2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
SFRS(I)17 *Insurance Contracts*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2017	1 January 2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024

SFRS(I)s Update of Standards and Interpretations Issued and effective from 1 January 2020:

			Effective for financial periods at the end of											
New Pronouncement	**Our Publication**	**Effective Date**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**
Amendments to SFRS(I)17 *Insurance Contracts*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
Amendments to SFRS(I) 4: *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying SFRS(I) 9*	FKT Financial Reporting Updates 4Q 2020 (see above)	1 January 2023	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024

Contact us

If you need assistance or advice on the above, we are here to assist you.

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