



• 1967: Accountants International Study
Group (US, UK, Canada)

- Published 21 comparative studies

• 1973-2001: International Accounting
Standards Committee

- Developed IASs 1 to 41

• 2001 to Present: International Accounting
Standards Board

- IFRSs (1 to 13 so far)

- Plus many improvements to old IASs

Why global GAAP for listed companies

Historically accounting standards evolved country by country.

Set by government, or accounting profession, or independent board.

National standards made sense when companies raised money in, and investors sought investment opportunities in, only their home country.

Big change 1975-2010:
Globalisation of capital markets.

Use of IFRSs around the world today

For domestic <u>listed</u> Number of companies: Jurisdictions

IFRSs required for all 93

IFRSs required for some 6

IFRSs permitted 24

Today, IFRSs are used by <u>listed</u> companies in 123 jurisdictions.

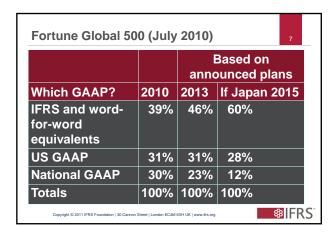
For domestic unlisted (private) companies:

IFRSs required for all 25

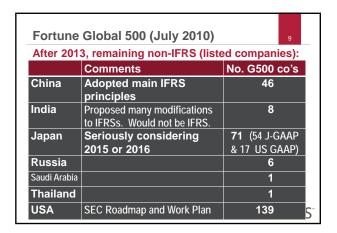
IFRSs required for some 29

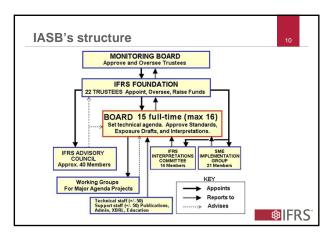
IFRSs permitted 44

Today, IFRSs are used by unlisted companies in 98 jurisdictions.









The International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Mediumsized Entities (IFRS for SMEs)



Who is eligible to use it?

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Any entity that does not have public accountability...

- securities not publicly traded
- not a financial institution

... and is required or chooses to produce General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS)

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Who is the Standard aimed at?

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Millions of companies (over 99%)!

- The 52 largest stock exchanges in the world together have about **45,000** listed companies
- Europe has roughly 28 million private sector enterprises (SMEs)
- USA has about 25 million
- UK: 4.7 million (99.6% under 100 employees)
- Hong Kong: 870,000
- Brazil: 6 million

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The public interest

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Which entities must produce GPFS is a public interest issue

- Decided by parliaments and regulators, not by IASB (or by FASB in USA)
- Why? There is a public benefit in good financial information about companies

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Charities and government entities



Can NFP or government entities use IFRS for SMEs?

 Receiving donations or tax payments from the public would not make an entity publicly accountable provided those assets were not held for the outsider. Generally this is not the case and money donated or paid immediately becomes an asset of the entity to be employed in the primary business (eg the charitable business, teaching, etc).

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How did we simplify?



- 1. Some topics in IFRSs omitted if irrelevant to private entities
- 2. Where IFRSs have options, include only simpler option
- 3. Recognition and measurement simplifications
- 4. Reduced disclosures
- 5. Simplified drafting

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Disclosure simplifications

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Big reduction in disclosures:



- Full IFRSs more than 3,000 items in the disclosure checklist
- IFRS for SMEs roughly **300** disclosures

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***IFRS**

Is it stand-alone or linked to full IFRS?

Completely stand-alone

• The only 'fallback' option to full IFRS is the option to use IAS 39 instead of the financial instruments sections of IFRS for SMEs

\$IFRS

Why would an SME want to adopt It?

Improved access to capital

This is the #1 issue with SMEs

Improved comparability

Improved quality of reporting as compared to existing national GAAP

- World Bank ROSC reports 85 countries
- http://www.worldbank.org/ifa/rosc_aa.html

Reduced burden in jurisdictions where full IFRSs or full national GAAP are now required

Jurisdiction plans for adoption

Today (October 2011), to the best of our knowledge:

- 74 jurisdictions have either adopted the IFRS for SMEs or stated a plan to adopt it within the next three years



Plans for adoption: Some examples



- South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guyana. Peru, Suriname, Venezuela
- Caribbean: Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, Trinidad
- Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
- Africa: South Africa, Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe **BIFRS**

Plans for adoption: Some examples

- Asia: Cambodia, Fiji, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka
- Middle East: Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar
- Eurasia: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkey
- Europe: Adopted: Macedonia. Available for use in Switzerland. Planned: United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Latvia. Others studying. Note that European Commission is currently consulting on the IFRS for SMEs.
- North America: Available for use in United States, Canada
 Comunicity (2011) IFRS Foundation | 30 Cannon Street | London EC4M (6XH UK | www.ifrs.org ***IFRS**

Implementation support from IASB

Translations

- Completed: Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Czech, French, Italian, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish
- In process: Hebrew, Japanese, Kazakh, Khmer, Macedonian, Mongolian, Polish, Serbian, Ukrainian
- Proposed or in discussion: Albanian, Bulgarian,

Monthly IFRS for SMEs Update Newsletter

• Free. Prepared by IASB staff.

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