

Federation of European Accountants Fédération des Experts comptables Européens

# How to prepare for changes in SME accounting?

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Standing for trust and integrity



# How to prepare for changes in SME accounting?

- > What is driving the debate?
  - **♦ Simplification** 
    - Micro-entities
  - **♦ Outdated EU Accounting Directives** 
    - EC Consultation 2009
  - **♦ IFRS for SMEs issued by IASB** 
    - EC Consultation 2010
    - EFRAG Advice on Compatibility



# How to prepare for changes in SME accounting?

- > Critical questions for discussion
  - **♦ What are SME accounts used for? What are users' needs?**

  - **♦ What are the barriers to further harmonisation?**
  - **♦ Is IFRS for SMEs suitable for European SMEs?**
  - What are the barriers to adoption of IFRS for SMEs in Europe?

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# IFRS for SMEs\*

16 April 2010 - Venice A solution or just another wave . .



\*connectedthinking

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#### Agenda

Introduction – the European Landscape Users & user needs Barriers Adoption of IFRS for SMEs in Austria – Challenges

#### Introduction

The European Landscape

Analysis of the number of companies in the current categories of the 4th Directive:

Micro	5,369,738
Small	1,477,882
Medium	206,419
Large	96,562
Listed	7,608
TOTAL Source: EC Consultation Paper – Modernisation of the EU Accounting Directives 25 February – 30 April 2009	7,158,209

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#### Introduction

Large number of enterprises with requirements potentially different from those of listed entities

- A common set of accounting regulations for all member states of the European Union is desirable
- However, approx. 7 million companies are micro & small entities
- The users of financial information from these entities, as well as, their needs are very different to those of only 7 thousand listed entities

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16 April 2010 Page 4 Users & user needs

Who are the users of IFRS for SMEs?

Preface & Basis for Conclusions to the IFRS for SMEs lists a large number of possible users.

Realistically, users are:

- Providers of Finance (banks, leasing companies, etc)
- · Creditors, primarily trade creditors
- (Customers)

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Users & user needs

User needs

Simple, relevant and realistic accounting

Users of SME financial statements primarily need to be able to assess

- the ability of the entity to generate adequate cash to settle liabilities in full as and when these fall due
- any uncertainties attached to the ability to generate adequate cash resources

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#### Barriers

Tax accounts

Corporate taxes in the EU are not harmonised!

- Own tax laws in every country
- Common Consolidated Tax Base System?

Can one set of accounting regulations, i.e. IFRS, form the basis from which tax adjustments and calculations commence?

- different accounting framework of IFRS and local company laws and tax laws
- "fair value" not compatible with prudence principle and with accrual basis of taxation in tax law

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#### Barriers

Profit distribution

Financial statements need to provide adequate, realistic and complete information allowing projections for:

- · Cash flows to service debt
- Profits available for distribution Cash flows to pay distributions

Profit distribution is a "residual purpose" – owner-managed companies may use other means to draw profits out of their business

IFRS for SMEs – FEE Congress - Venice PricewaterhouseCoopers 16 April 2010 Page 8 Adoption of IFRS for SMEs in Austria - Challenges

Austrian perspective

Consultation process of the Ministry of Justice with Standard Setter Committee, Accountants and Auditors

IFRS for SMEs considered as an alternative to full IFRS for consolidated financial statements only— not for stand-alone entity accounts

Approx. 200 SMEs are currentyl required to prepare consolidated accounts (thereof 50 use full IFRS on a voluntary basis)

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### "Small is beautiful."

Leopold Kohr, Austrian economist, jurist and political scientist

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### The Danish "Building Blocks" Approach

Views from preparer's perspective



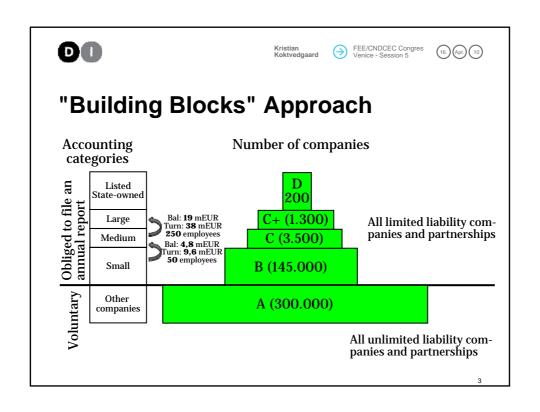


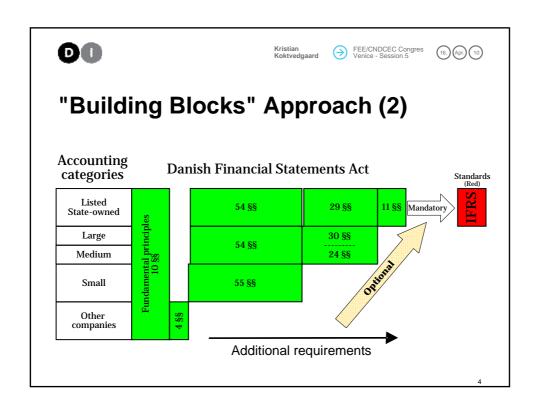




### The development of Danish accounting legislation

- The financial statements were separated from the tax treatment with the Financial Statements Act of 1981
- The Financial Statements Act from 1981 was structured according to the components of the financial statements, which caused problems for companies of different types and sizes due to exemptions etc. being scattered around.
- The Building Block approach was introduced by legislation in 2001 after 4 years of preparation, and the result was
  - · A restructuring of the financial statements according to the size of the company
  - · A shift from transaction-based to value based accounting
  - · A shift from historical cost to fair value
  - · The inclusion of a framework based on the IASB-framework of 2001





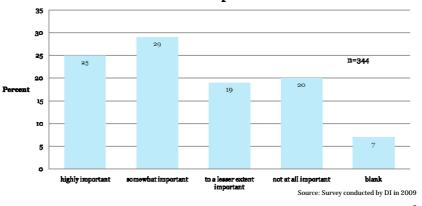






### Companies as users of financial statements

When evaluating your suppliers or customers, to what extent do you find the existence of a set of financial statements important?



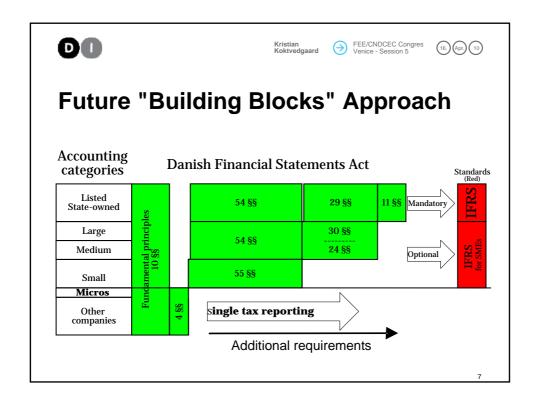






### The future from a Danish perspective

- Danish GAAP will be updated in 2010/2011 harmonisation with IFRS for larger entities
- Review of the 4th and 7th accounting directives
- IFRS for SME's allowed for voluntary use?
  - DI finds that
    - the standard is suitable for widespread use within Europe for all
    - Increased international comparability benefits users
    - Adoption of the IFRS for SMEs should be provided for within the EU acccounting legal framework
    - Preferably, the option to use the IFRS for SMEs should apply directly to all the relevant companies in the EU. A Member State Option is seen as second best



# Accounting for SMEs: the Spanish experiences (from the perspective of an academic)

Professor Araceli Mora University of Valencia



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# **Spanish Accounting Reform after European adoption of IFRS in 2005**

national sovereignty

national harmony

2008: **New General Accounting Plan** (PGC) for all **individual accounts** (listed and non-listed).

With the following characteristics...

#### Characteristics of this new PGC 2008

- -Done by the Spanish Standard Setter (ICAC) using working groups with representatives from academia, auditors and prepares from big companies (no SMEs preparers-no SMEs users)
  - Indications to the WGs from the ICAC:
    - -1. Look at the IFRS
    - -2. When there are options take the most conservative
    - -3. Summarise
    - -4. Paste
  - -A "copy" of the IASB conceptual framework had to be "compulsory"

SO

# The accounting rules in PGC-2008 are "basically the same" that IFRS adopted in 2005 (IFRS principles based)

without"options" (as for example the FV option for PPE) + a copy of IASB CF is compulsory

GREAT PRESSURE BY THE SMALLEST COMPANIES.....

#### Issued at the same time PGC for SMEs but...

#### PGC for SMEs (2008) is identical to the normal one

- <u>-with some paragraphs delated (goodwill, hedging, retirement benefits plans, share based payment and business combination);</u>
- -<u>with a few differences</u> as available for sale category at cost or non considering disconued operations; <u>-with some exceptions for micro entities</u> (all leasing as operating and non deferred taxation)

Scope SMEs at least two of :

1.Assets not over 2.850.000 €
2. Net turn over not over 5.700.000 €
3. Employees not over 50

# What has been the reaction of preparers and users of SMEs?

#### **Preparers:**

- "Cost excess benefits perception"
- NON-COMPLIANCE (?)

#### **Users**

#### Banks:

- They prefer "conservatism" than relevance to predict future cash flows
- They do not trust FS

#### **Tax Authorities:**

Difficulties and interferences

What is going to be the impact of IFRS for SMEs in Spain?...

# What the academic research says about the main questions:

- Are the needs of users of SMEs acounts the same?... NO
- Is harmonisation necessary for SMEs in Europe?... Not necessary but convenient
- Is the IFRS for SMEs applicable in Europe? It could be...
- Can be cultural matters considered a barrier for....? YES (motivation, endorsement...)





### **SME** accounting in Europe

### **Politically controversial:**

- Many countries have link to taxable income
- Accounting is in most countries legislative issue and standard setters are not involved
- Significant need for change in Europe?
- IFRS for SMEs might take away power from politicians nationally and in Europe
- IFRSME might take away influence from standard setters

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## **EC** Consultation on role of IFRSME

**EU Commission Consultation on Role** of IFRS for SMEs in EU Member States

**Relation with Accounting Directives** 

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# EFRAG's compatibility analysis

# **EFRAG's compatibility analysis** of I-SME and the Directives:

Only assessing 'conflicts'

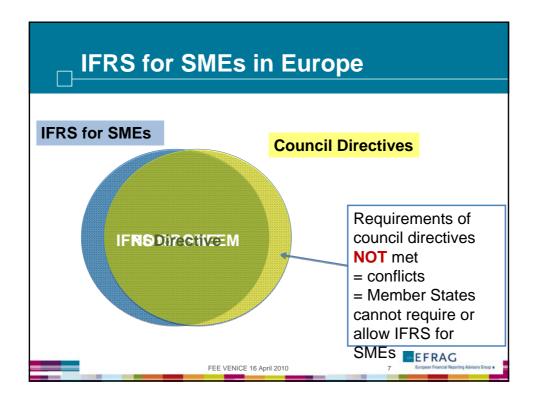


# EFRAG's compatibility analysis

### **Conflicts identified in DRAFT advice:**

- Extraordinary items
- Financial instruments at fair value
- Associates at fair value
- Joint ventures at fair value
- · Useful life of goodwill is ten years
- · Recognition of negative goodwill
- Reversal of goodwill impairment losses





# IFRS for SMEs in EU

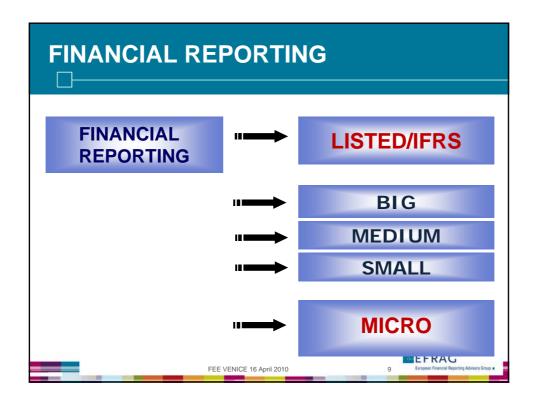
### Ways to solve the conflicts:

- Change EU Directives
- Explicitly allow IFRS for SMEs in EU as an option (member state or company option)
- Prohibit IFRSME in EU
- Change/adapt IFRS for SMEs

What do we do with subsequent changes?
Should we have an endorsement mechanism?
What do we do with scope?

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# **EU Commission proposal on simplifications**

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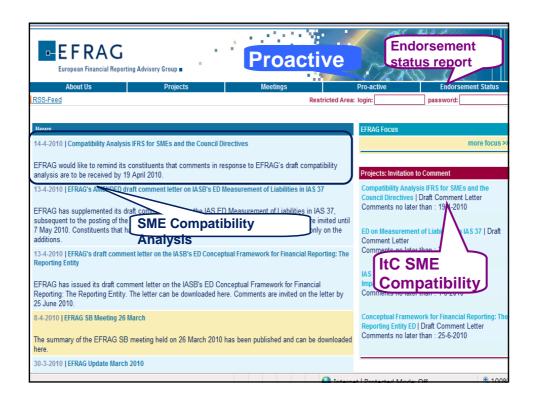
### Main objectives:

- Proactive contribution to the IASB and IFRIC
- Advice to EU Commission incl endorsement advice
- Co-ordinate proactive EU activities
- Stimulate thought leadership

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