

### Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8)

# Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8)

Contents

FRSC PREFACE TO DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (AMENDMENTS TO PAS 8)

IASB DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (AMENDMENTS TO 1AS 8)

## FRSC PREFACE TO DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (AMENDMENTS TO PAS 8)

- 1. The Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) has approved on April 14, 2021 the adoption of amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Estimates*, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in February 2021 as amendments to PAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Estimates.*
- 2. The amendments:
  - introduce a new definition of 'accounting estimates';
  - clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors; and
  - clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.
- 3. An entity shall apply these amendments to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application of these amendments is permitted.

#### \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### **FRSC Members**

#### Josephine Adrienne A. Abarca, Chairman

June Cheryl A. Cabal-Revilla	Ester F. Ledesma
Emilio B. Aquino	Michael D. Roxas
Michael Arcatomy H. Guarin	Lyn I. Javier
Samuel B. Padilla	Carmelita O. Antasuda
Beverly S. Milo	Gina S. Detera
Cecilia R. Patricio	Henly S. Pahilagao
Teresita M. Angeles	Lito Q. Martin

## IASB DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (AMENDMENTS TO 1AS 8)

#### CONTENTS

from page

4

### AMENDMENTS TO IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT INCLUDED HEREIN.

APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF *DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES* ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 2021

AMENDMENTS TO THE GUIDANCE ON IMPLEMENTING IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

AMENDMENTS TO THE BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS ON IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS



IFRS<sup>®</sup> Standards

# Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to IAS 8



### **Definition of Accounting Estimates**

Amendments to IAS 8

Definition of Accounting Estimates is issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (Board).

**Disclaimer**: To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board and the IFRS Foundation (Foundation) expressly disclaim all liability howsoever arising from this publication or any translation thereof whether in contract, tort or otherwise to any person in respect of any claims or losses of any nature including direct, indirect, incidental or consequential loss, punitive damages, penalties or costs.

Information contained in this publication does not constitute advice and should not be substituted for the services of an appropriately qualified professional.

ISBN: 978-1-914113-00-0

Copyright © 2021 IFRS Foundation

All rights reserved. Reproduction and use rights are strictly limited. Please contact the Foundation for further details at permissions@ifrs.org.

Copies of Board publications may be ordered from the Foundation by emailing publications@ifrs.org or visiting our shop at https://shop.ifrs.org.



The Foundation has trade marks registered around the world (Marks) including 'IAS<sup>®</sup>', 'IASB<sup>®</sup>', the IASB<sup>®</sup> logo, 'IFRIC<sup>®</sup>', 'IFRS<sup>®</sup>', the IFRS<sup>®</sup> logo, 'IFRS for SMEs<sup>®</sup>', the IFRS for SMEs<sup>®</sup> logo, 'International Accounting Standards<sup>®</sup>', 'International Financial Reporting Standards<sup>®</sup>', the 'Hexagon Device', 'NIIF<sup>®</sup>' and 'SIC<sup>®</sup>'. Further details of the Foundation's Marks are available from the Foundation on request.

The Foundation is a not-for-profit corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, USA and operates in England and Wales as an overseas company (Company number: FC023235) with its principal office in the Columbus Building, 7 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, E14 4HD.

DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

### CONTENTS

	from page
AMENDMENTS TO IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS	4
APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF <i>DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES</i> ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 2021	7
AMENDMENTS TO THE GUIDANCE ON IMPLEMENTING IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS	8
AMENDMENTS TO THE BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS ON IAS 8 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS	12

#### AMENDMENTS TO IAS 8-FEBRUARY 2021

#### Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Paragraphs 5, 32, 34, 38 and 48 and the heading above paragraph 32 are amended. Paragraphs 32A–32B, 34A and 54I and the headings above paragraphs 34 and 36 are added. The heading above paragraph 39 is amended to be a sub-heading of the heading added above paragraph 34. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined.

#### Definitions

...

5

The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

A change in accounting estimate is an adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not corrections of errors.

•••

#### Accounting Changes in accounting estimates

- 32 An accounting policy may require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty—that is, the accounting policy may require such items to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. As a result of the uncertainties inherent in business activities, many items in financial statements cannot be measured with precision but can only be estimated. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions Estimation—involves judgements-based on the latest available, reliable information. Examples of accounting estimates include For example, estimates may be required of:
  - (a) <u>a loss allowance for expected credit losses, applying IFRS 9 Financial</u> <u>Instrumentsbad debts;</u>
  - (b) the net realisable value of an item of inventory, applying IAS 2 Inventories inventory obsolescence;
  - (c) the fair value of <u>an asset or liability</u>, <u>applying IFRS 13 Fair Value</u> <u>Measurement financial assets or financial liabilities</u>;
  - (d) <u>the depreciation expense for an item of property, plant and equipment,</u> <u>applying IAS 16</u>the useful lives of, or expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in, depreciable assets; and

#### DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

- (e) <u>a provision for warranty obligations, applying IAS 37 Provisions,</u> Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.
- 32A An entity uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop an accounting estimate. Measurement techniques include estimation techniques (for example, techniques used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses applying IFRS 9) and valuation techniques (for example, techniques used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability applying IFRS 13).
- <u>32B</u> The term 'estimate' in IFRSs sometimes refers to an estimate that is not an accounting estimate as defined in this Standard. For example, it sometimes refers to an input used in developing accounting estimates.

•••

#### Changes in accounting estimates

- 34 An <u>entity may need to change an accounting</u> estimate <u>may need revision</u> if changes occur in the circumstances on which the <u>accounting</u> estimate was based or as a result of new information, <u>new developments</u> or more experience. By its nature, <u>a change in an accounting</u> the revision of an estimate does not relate to prior periods and is not the correction of an error.
- <u>34A</u> The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

#### Applying changes in accounting estimates

. . .

38

Prospective recognition of the effect of a change in an accounting estimate means that the change is applied to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of <u>that the change in estimate</u>. A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. For example, a change in <u>a</u> <u>loss allowance for expected credit losses the estimate of the amount of bad</u> <u>debts</u>—affects only the current period's profit or loss and therefore is recognised in the current period. However, a change in the estimated useful life of, or the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in, a depreciable asset affects depreciation expense for the current period and for each future period during the asset's remaining useful life. In both cases, the effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

#### **Disclosure**

#### Disclosure

•••

AMENDMENTS TO IAS 8-FEBRUARY 2021

#### Errors

48 Corrections of errors are distinguished from changes in accounting estimates. Accounting estimates by their nature are approximations that may need <u>changing revision</u> as additional information becomes known. For example, the gain or loss recognised on the outcome of a contingency is not the correction of an error.

#### •••

...

...

#### Effective date and transition

54IDefinition of Accounting Estimates, issued in February 2021, amended paragraphs5, 32, 34, 38 and 48 and added paragraphs 32A, 32B and 34A. An entity shall<br/>apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after<br/>1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. An entity shall apply the<br/>amendments to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting<br/>policies that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting<br/>period in which it applies the amendments.

<b>BIFRS</b>	IAS®
International Financial Reporting Standards®	IFRIC <sup>®</sup>
IFRS Foundation <sup>®</sup>	SIC®
IFRS®	IASB®

Contact the IFRS Foundation for details of countries where its trade marks are in use or have been registered.

