# **Aoba Newsletter – Hong Kong**

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# Hong Kong (IFRIC) Interpretation (HK(IFRIC)-Int) 22 - Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

# **Background**

Hong Kong Accounting Standard (HKAS) 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" stipulates an entity to record a foreign currency transaction in its functional currency by using the spot exchange rate at the date of transaction.

There are occasions an entity pays or receives consideration in advance and recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability before the recognition of the related asset, expense or income. HKAS 21 does not address how to determine 'the date of transaction' when recognising the related asset, expense or income.

HK(IFRIC)-Int 22 was issued to clarify the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

# (Highlight)

The date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

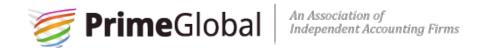
This Interpretation does not apply to the related asset, expense or income which is measured at fair value on initial recognition.

Income taxes, insurance contracts issued by the entity or reinsurance contracts that the entity holds are scoped out of this Interpretation.

# **Example**

The functional currency of Entity A is HKD and the relevant exchange rates are as follows:

Date/Period	GBP:HKD
31 <sup>st</sup> March, 20X7	Spot rate 1:11
15 <sup>th</sup> April, 20X7	Spot rate 1:10
30 <sup>th</sup> April, 20X7	Spot rate 1:9.5
15 <sup>th</sup> November, 20X7	Spot rate 1:10
30 <sup>th</sup> November, 20X7	Spot rate 1:11



November 20X7	Average rate 1:10.5
15 <sup>th</sup> December, 20X7	Spot rate 1:11.5
31 <sup>st</sup> December, 20X7	Spot rate 1:12
December 20X7	Average rate: 11.5

#### Scenario 1

On 15<sup>th</sup> March, 20X7, Entity A entered into a contract with a vehicle dealer to purchase a vintage motor vehicle at a consideration of GBP5,000. Entity A settled the consideration in advance on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7 and the motor vehicle was transferred on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

The following journal entries illustrate how Entity A accounts for the above transactions:

(a) On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7, Entity A recognised the payment of GBP5,000 using the exchange rate on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7.

Dr Advance payment HKD55,000 (GBP5,000x11)

Cr Cash HKD55,000

(b) On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7, Entity A obtained the ownership of the motor vehicle, derecongised the non-monetary asset and recognised the cost of motor vehicle using the exchange rate at the date of transaction, which was 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7.

Dr Motor vehicle HKD55,000 Cr Advance payment HKD55,000

## Scenario 2

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7, Entity A entered into a contract with a garage for checking the vintage motor vehicle at a consideration of GBP1,000. Entity A was required to make a 40% advance payment on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7 and the remaining GBP600 was due and paid on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7. The checking was done on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

The following journal entries illustrate how Entity A accounts for the above transactions:

(a) On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7, Entity A recognised the payment of GBP400 using the exchange rate on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7.

Dr Advance payment HKD4,400 (GBP400x11)

Cr Cash HKD4,400

(b) On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7, the checking was done and Entity A recognised the expense. The date of the transaction for the service relating to the advance consideration of GBP400 was 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X7 while the date of the transaction for the remainder of the service GBP600 was 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

(i) Dr Repair expense HKD4,400 Cr Advance payment HKD4,400

(ii) Dr Repair expense HKD6,000 (GBP600x10)

Cr Payable HKD6,000

(c) On 30<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7, Entity A recorded the settlement of GBP600 using the spot exchange rate on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

Dr Payable HKD6,000

Cr Cash HKD5,700 (GBP600x9.5)

Cr Exchange difference HKD300

#### Scenario 3

On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7, Entity A entered into a contract with an insurance company relating to the insurance of the motor vehicle for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 20X7 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 20X7. The premium was paid by two installments at the amount of GBP600 and GBP200 on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7 and 31<sup>st</sup> December, 20X7 respectively. The service was rendered evenly by the insurance company during the insurance period and Entity A determined that the insurance premium was GBP100 per month.

The following journal entries illustrate how Entity A accounts for the above transactions:

(a) On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7, Entity A recognised the advance payment GBP600 using the spot exchange rate on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

Dr Advance payment HKD6,000 (GBP600x10)

Cr Cash HKD6,000

(b) During the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 20X7, Entity A derecognised the non-monetary asset and recongised the expense in the profit or loss. The date of the transaction for the expense related to the advance payment was 15<sup>th</sup> April, 20X7.

Dr Insurance expense HKD6,000 Cr Advance payment HKD6,000

(c) During November 20X7, Entity A should recognised the expense by using the spot exchange rate in each day. However, as the exchange rates did not fluctuate significantly, Entity A used the average exchange rate of the month to recognise the expense.

Dr Insurance expense HKD1,050 (GBP100x10.5)

Cr Payable HKD1,050

(d) On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7, Entity A translated the liability by using the spot exchange rate on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7.

Dr Exchange difference HKD50 (GBP100x11-GBP100x10.5)

Cr Payable HKD50

(e) During December 20X7, Entity A recognised the expense by using the average exchange rate of the month.

Dr Insurance expense HKD1,150 (GBP100x11.5)

Cr Payable HKD1,150

(f) On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 20X7, Entity A recorded the settlement of the liability GBP200 using the spot exchange rate on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 20X7.

Dr Payable HKD2,250 Dr Exchange difference HKD150

Cr Cash HKD2,400 (GBP200x12)

#### Scenario 4

On 15<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7, Entity A entered into a contract with a tourist to provide a round-trip transport service between the airport and the hotel on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7 and 15<sup>th</sup> December, 20X7 respectively at a consideration of GBP100 per trip. GBP80 was received in advance on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7 and the remaining balance of GBP120 was due and received on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 20X7.

The following journal entries illustrate how Entity A accounts for the above transactions:

(a) On 15<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7, Entity A recognised the receipt of advance consideration GBP80 using the spot exchange rate on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7.

Dr Cash HKD800 (GBP80x10)

Cr Contract liability HKD800

(b) On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7, Entity A derecognised the contract liability, recognised the revenue of GBP100 for the first trip and the corresponding receivable of GBP20. The date of the transaction for the service relating to the advance consideration of GBP80 was 15<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7 while the date of the transaction for the remainder of the revenue GBP20 was 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X7.

(i) Dr Contract liability HKD800 Cr Revenue HKD800

(ii) Dr Receivable HKD220 (GBP20x11)

Cr Revenue HKD220

(c) On 15<sup>th</sup> December, 20X7, Entity A rendered the remainder of the round-trip transport service and recognised the revenue GBP100 and the corresponding receipt of consideration GBP120 using the spot exchange rate on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 20X7.

Dr Cash HKD1,380 (GBP120x11.5)

Cr Receivable HKD220

Cr Revenue HKD1,150 (GBP100x11.5)

Cr Exchange difference HKD10

## **Effective Date**

An entity shall apply this Interpretation for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

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#### **About Aoba & Hopkins Group:**

The Aoba & Hopkins Group consists of CPA firms and full service consulting firms located in Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Beijing that have been providing quality and efficient professional services to our valued clients aboard and at home since 1989.

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