

International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 11

Joint Arrangements

January 2016

INTRODUCTION

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Introduction

Overview

- IN1 International Financial Reporting Standard 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement.
- IN2 The IFRS supersedes IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities—Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers* and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

Reasons for issuing the IFRS

- IN3 The IFRS is concerned principally with addressing two aspects of IAS 31: first, that the structure of the arrangement was the only determinant of the accounting and, second, that an entity had a choice of accounting treatment for interests in jointly controlled entities.
- IN4 IFRS 11 improves on IAS 31 by establishing principles that are applicable to the accounting for all joint arrangements.

Reasons for amending IFRS 11 in May 2014

- IN4A In May 2014 the International Accounting Standards Board amended IFRS 11 to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business.

Main features of the IFRS

- IN5 The IFRS requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations arising from the arrangement.

General requirements

- IN6 The IFRS is to be applied by all entities that are a party to a joint arrangement. A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. The IFRS defines joint control as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (ie activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
- IN7 The IFRS classifies joint arrangements into two types—joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (ie joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (ie joint venturers) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

- IN8 An entity determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by considering its rights and obligations. An entity assesses its rights and obligations by considering the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the contractual terms agreed to by the parties to the arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances.
- IN9 The IFRS requires a joint operator to recognise and measure the assets and liabilities (and recognise the related revenues and expenses) in relation to its interest in the arrangement in accordance with relevant IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.
- IN9A This IFRS requires the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in this IFRS. In addition, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs for business combinations.
- IN10 The IFRS requires a joint venturer to recognise an investment and to account for that investment using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, unless the entity is exempted from applying the equity method as specified in that standard.
- IN11 The disclosure requirements for parties with joint control of a joint arrangement are specified in IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*.