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Hands Across the Ocean

Expected SEC Actions Will Increase the Relevance of International Financial Reporting Standards in the United States

By Randall Sogoloff

In the United States, the "acceptance" of international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) has almost always been debated in the context of cross-border offerings and listings involving "foreign private issuers." Current Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or the "Commission") rules allow a foreign private issuer to prepare its financial statements using either local accounting standards or IFRSs, as long as a "reconciliation" to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) is included in the financial statements filed with the SEC.

A recent flurry of activity by the SEC has made it almost certain that the reconciliation requirement will be eliminated — a wake-up call for many involved in financial reporting, including foreign and domestic companies, analysts, standard setters, and accountants. Of greater relevance to U.S. companies, the SEC is considering letting U.S. issuers use either IFRSs or U.S. GAAP when reporting their financial statements.

The SEC — Moving Forward With IFRSs

Last month, the SEC revealed its intended next steps regarding the acceptance of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs. The SEC announced that it will issue two important documents for comment this summer.

The first, a "proposing release" targeted toward foreign private issuers, will request comment on whether to eliminate the requirement to reconcile financial statements to U.S. GAAP if the financial statements are prepared using IFRSs. This proposed approach would give foreign private issuers a choice of using U.S. GAAP, local GAAP reconciled to U.S. GAAP, or IFRSs in preparing financial statements that are filed with the Commission. The approach in the proposing release would be effective for financial statements filed in 2009.

The SEC also is expected to issue a "concept release" targeted at U.S. domestic issuers. The release will request comment on whether U.S. issuers should be permitted to use IFRSs in preparing their financial statements. On the basis of the feedback it receives, the Commission will consider whether to issue a proposing release changing the requirements for domestic companies. That release could come in 2008 or 2009.

The recent activity responds to the Commission's "IFRS roadmap," an outline of steps that must be taken before the requirement for foreign private issuers to reconcile IFRSs to U.S. GAAP is eliminated. The SEC recently held a public roundtable discussion on its IFRS roadmap. The roundtable consisted of three panels made up of various constituents, including financial intermediaries, investors, and issuers. The discussion centered on the capital markets landscape in the United States, specifically the potential effects of the coexistence of IFRSs and U.S. GAAP.

Complications stemming from the coexistence of IFRSs and U.S. GAAP can be lessened if the IASB and FASB are successful in their continuing efforts to converge the two sets of standards. In the past, differing views concerning the role of financial reporting made it difficult to achieve convergence of accounting standards. Now, however, there is a growing international consensus that financial reporting should provide high-quality financial information to serve the needs of investors everywhere; as a result, the IASB and FASB have coordinated their agendas and have taken steps to amend current standards. On the Boards' agendas are several joint convergence projects, including the accounting for business combinations, the accounting for leases, revenue recognition, and financial statement presentation. The Boards are also developing a common conceptual framework that they believe will provide a sound foundation for developing future accounting standards.

The United States would be following the example of the many other countries that have already accepted IFRSs. A significant event in the drive toward convergence? In Europe, all companies in the European Union that have publicly listed shares are now required to prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs. This affects approximately 7,000 enterprises, including the subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures of these companies.

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