### Deloitte.

「推動我國採用國際財務報導準則」宣導說明會

- IAS19員工給付及實務探討

勤業眾信聯合會計師事務所 江美艷會計師

時間:102.8.6 地點:福華文教會館2樓卓越堂



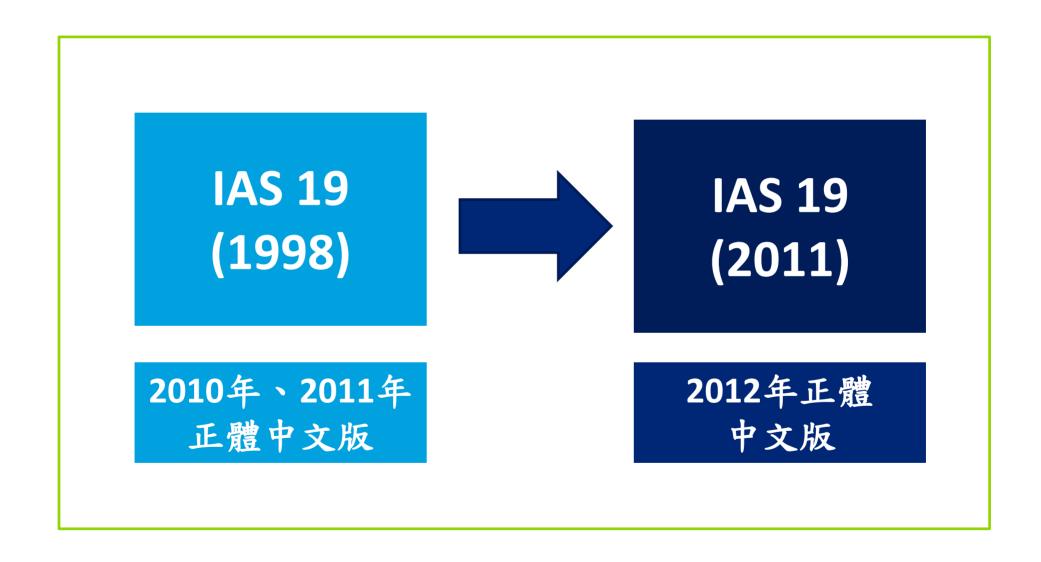
### **Agenda**



## 背景介紹



## IAS 19 之修訂



## 金管會證期局認可之正體中文版網路資源



三、2012年版國際財務報導準則(IFRSs)下載專區-中文版

說明:2012年版IFRSs尚未經金管會認可,謹供企業參考。

## IAS 19(2011)之修訂原因

以更容易了解之方 式報導確定給付義 務及計畫資產公允 價值之變動

消除IAS 19(1998) 所 允許之多重表達選 項,以增進可比性

釐清實務上 分歧之處 改善對確定給付計 畫所產生風險 之揭露

## 基本觀念



## 員工給付的種類

修訂後版 本仍維持 這四大類

員工給付

## 短期員工給仗

退職後給付



離職給付

1.確定提撥計畫

2.確定給付計畫





## 確定給付義務

### 第3年的DBO現值

第2年的DBO<sup>x</sup>

這就是企業的 確定給付義務

### 第1年的DBO現值







退休金退休金

工作滿第一年

工作滿第二年

工作滿第三年

須精算,因素如:

基金孳息

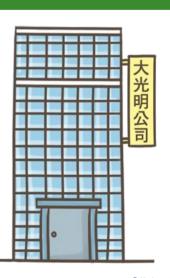
死亡率

壽命

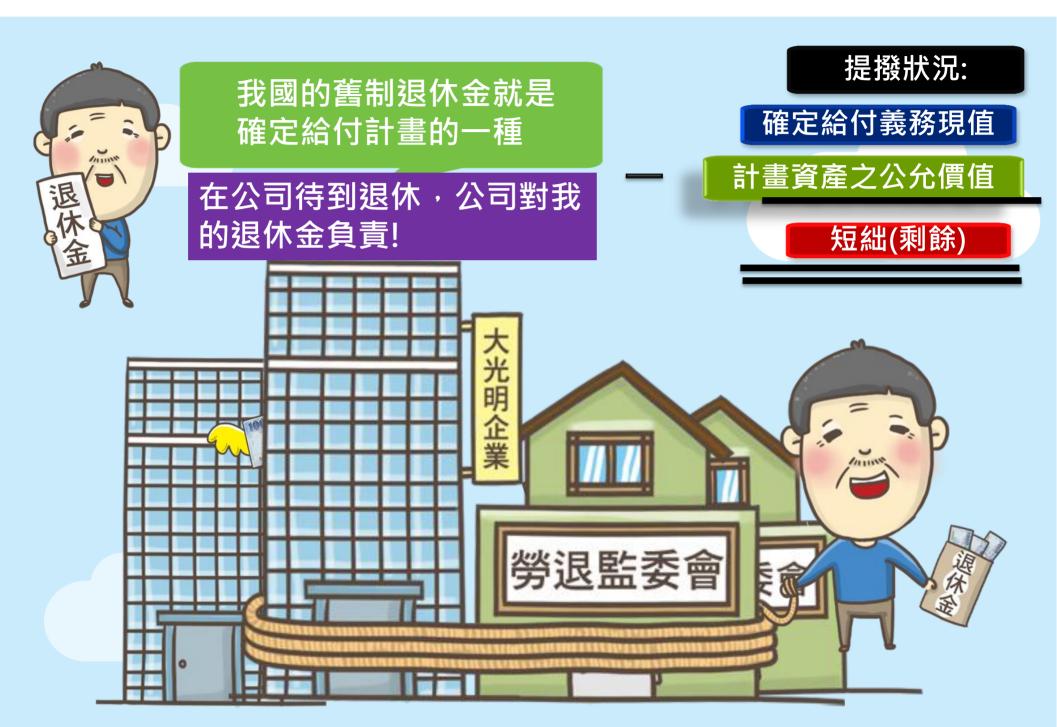
報酬率

流動率

服務年資



## 退職後給付計畫--確定給付計畫



## 退職後確定給付計畫之重大修訂

- 消除以緩衝區法認列精算損益之選項
- •引進表達「確定給付義務」及「計畫資產」變動之新方法
- 改變揭露規定以增進「可了解性」及「有用性」

## 修訂前後之確定福利/給付負債(資產)

IAS 19(1998)

確定福利義務現值

減:計畫資產之公允價值

提撥狀況

加/減:未認列精算利益

失)

減:未認列前期服務成本

資產上限影響數

確定福利負債(資產)

IAS 19(2011)

確定給付義務現值

減:計畫資產之公允價值

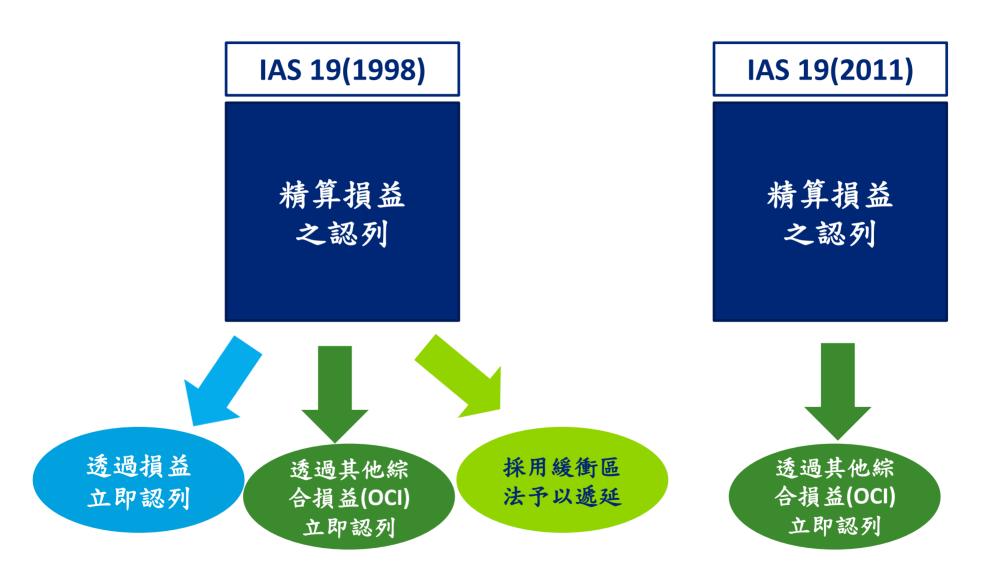
提撥狀況



資產上限影響數

確定給付負債(資產)

# 精算損益之認列 (修訂前後版本之比較)



## 精算損益之認列

採用新方法對原IAS 19(1998)下之各項精算損益認列方法之影響?

#### 緩衝區法

#### 財務狀況表

採用後淨負債(資產)可能產生重大增減變動

#### 綜合損益表

增加其他綜合損益之波動性

#### 立即認列於損益

#### 財務狀況表

• 採用後無影響

#### 綜合損益表

- 增加其他綜合損益之波動性
- 減少損益之波動性

#### 立即認列於OCI

#### 財務狀況表

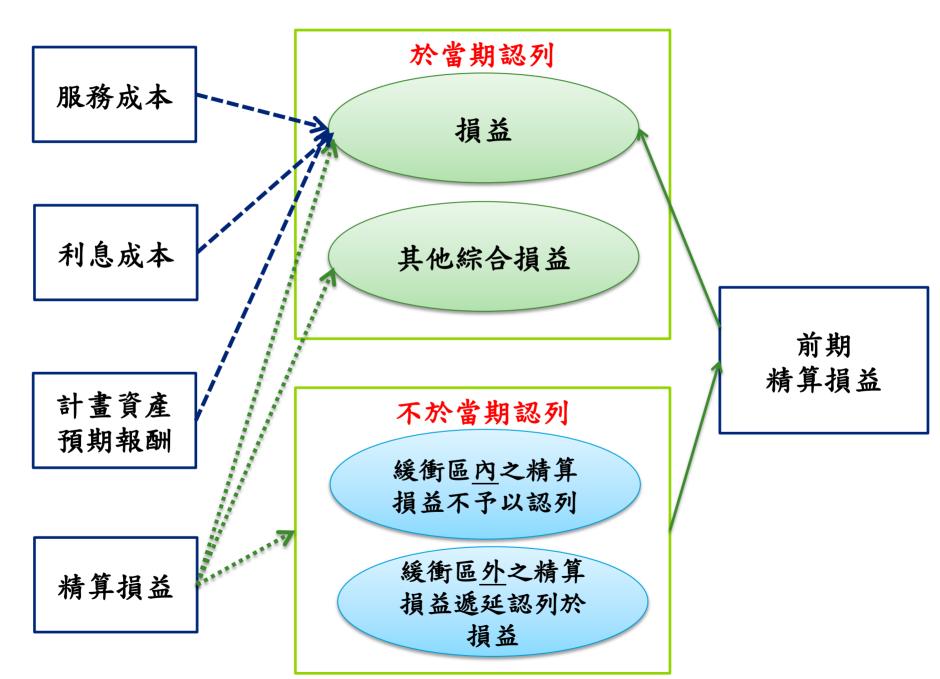
•採用後無影響

#### 綜合損益表

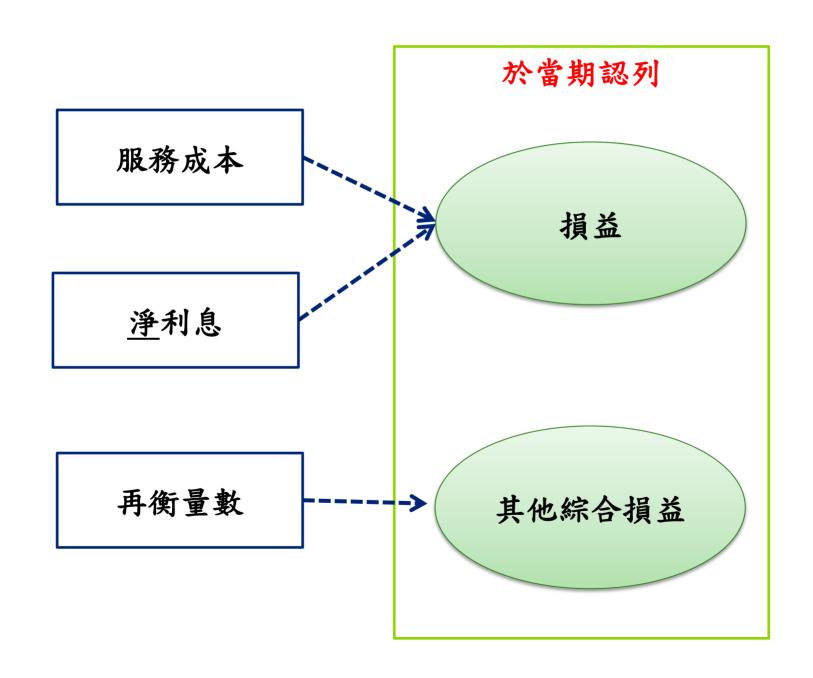
• 採用後無影響

採用立即認列法有什麼優點?

## IAS 19(1998)之表達方法

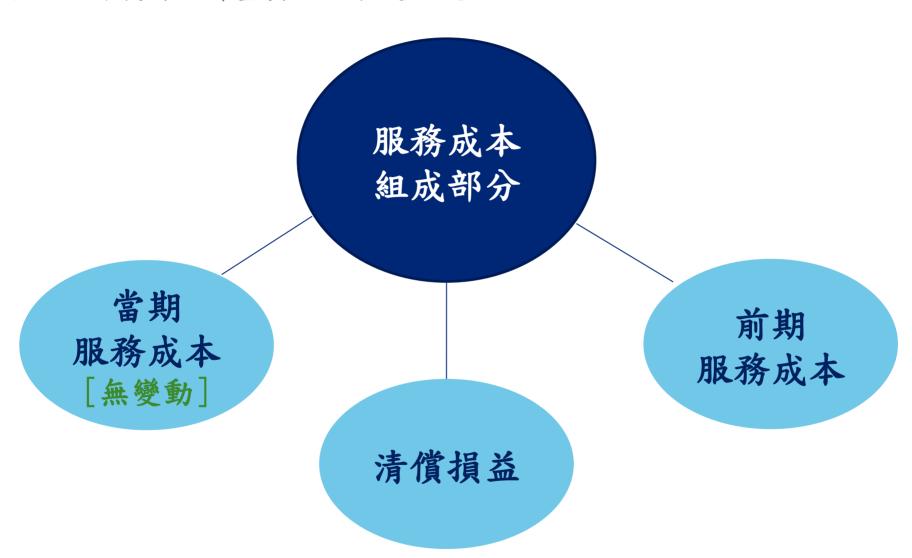


## IAS 19(2011)之表達方法



## 服務成本組成部分

確定給付義務及計畫資產之表達改變



# 前期服務成本組成部分 (修訂前後版本之比較)

IAS 19(1998)定義

前期服務成本係指因當期<u>採</u>用或改變退職後福利或其他 長期員工福利,所導致員工 前期服務之確定福利義務現 值之變動數。前期服務成本 可能為正數或負數



未既得之前期服務成本以 直線基礎於給付成為既得 前之平均期間認列於損益 IAS 19(2011)定義

前期服務成本係指計畫<u>修正</u> (引進、撤銷或改變確定給付 計畫)或<u>縮減</u>(企業對計畫所 涵蓋之員工人數作重大裁減) 所產生員工前期服務之確定 給付義務現值之變動數



所有前期服務成本於<u>發生</u> 時認列於損益

IAS 19(2011)之影響?

# 淨利息組成部分 (修訂前後版本之比較)

IAS 19(1998)

認列<u>確定給付義</u> 務之利息及計畫 資產預期報酬



計畫資產所認列之收益係 以該等資產之<u>預期報酬</u>為 基礎 IAS 19(2011)

認列<u>淨確定給付</u> 負債(資產) 淨利息



計畫資產所認列之收益係 採高品質公司債之市場殖 利率

## 淨利息組成部分

確定給付義務及計畫資產之表達改變



[報導期間 開始日]



## 折現率

[報導期間 開始日]



淨確定給付 負債(資產) 之淨利息

- 折現率應參考高品質公司債決定
- 淨確定給付負債(資產)之淨利息可視為包含:
  - -計畫資產利息收入
  - -確定給付義務之利息成本
  - -資產上限影響數之利息。
- 計畫資產預期報酬的觀念已被消除

IAS 19(2011)之影響?

## 再衡量數之組成部分

#### 確定給付義務及計畫資產之表達改變

與再衡量數有關之變動係立即認列於OCI,包含:

#### 精算損益

- 精算損益係由下列所產生確定給付義務現值之變動:
  - a) 經驗調整(先前精算假設與實際發生情況間之差異之影響)
  - b) 精算假設變動之影響。
- 不受計畫資產預期報酬之影響

#### 計畫資產報酬

• 排除包含於淨確定給付負債(資產)淨利息之金額

## 資產上限影響 數之任何變動

• 排除包含於淨確定給付負債(資產)淨利息之金額

## IAS 19(2011)影響表達方式改變

IAS 19(2011)之表達			
組成部分	包含	表達於	
服務成本	· 當期服務成本 · 前期服務成本 · 清償損益	損益	
淨利息	· 淨確定給付負債(資產)之 利息	損益	
再衡量數	· 精算損益 · 計畫資產報酬-淨確定給付負債(資產)淨利息 · 資產上限之影響-淨確定給付負債(資產)淨利息	其他綜合損益	

## 釋例:淨確定給付負債表達之改變

背景	
• 高品質公司債殖利率	4.0%
• 預期報酬率	5.0%
• 實際報酬率	5.0%
• 確定給付義務	1,500
• 計畫資產之公允價值	1,000

## 釋例: IAS 19(1998)之表達

IAS 19 (1998)之表達		
利息成本	60	= (1,500 * 4.0%)
預期報酬	<u>(50)</u>	= (1,000 * 5.0%)
	10	
預期報酬	(50)	(1,000 * 5.0%)
實際報酬	<u>(50)</u>	= (1,000 * 5.0%)
計畫資產精算損益	0	

## 釋例: IAS 19(2011)之表達

IAS 19(2011)之表達		
(損益)		
利息費用	60	= (1,500 * 4.0%)
利息收入	<u>(40)</u>	= (1,000 * 4.0%)
淨確定給付負債之淨利息	20	
(其他綜合損益)		
計畫資產實際報酬	(50)	= (1,000 * 5.0%)
減:利息收入	<u>(40)</u>	= (1,000 * 4.0%)
計畫資產報酬(利息除外)	(10)	

## 適用IAS 19(2011)其綜合損益表之表達

Source	International GAAP Holdings Limited		
IAS 1.10A, (ea), 51(b),(c)	Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2013		[Alt 2]
IAS 1.113	Notes		Year ended 31/12/12
IAS 1.51(d),(e)	Profit for the year	CU'000 27,142	CU'000 (restated) 30,584
IAS 1.82(a)	Other comprehensive income 29		
IAS 1.82A(a)	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
IAS 1.85	Gain on revaluation of property Share of gain (loss) on property revaluation of associates	1,643 –	-
	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	806	191
IAS 1.91(b)	Others (please specify) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	(735)	(57)
		1,714	134



短期員工給付

IAS 19(1998)定義

短期員工福利係指於員工提供相關服務當期期末十二個月內應清償之員和福利除外)

IAS 19(2011)定義

短期員工給付係預 期於員工提供補關 服務之年度報等問 問結束日後十二之 一工給付 工給付 (離職給付除外)

此改變對企業財務報表之影響?

釋例:短期員工給付

#### 釋例

#### 背景

- · A公司員工係每一日曆年按比例為基礎累積年休假。
- 未使用年休假可無限期遞延,且當員工離開A公司時,必須以現金抵付。
- 依經驗顯示,員工使用其累積年休假之期間超過2年。

#### 問題

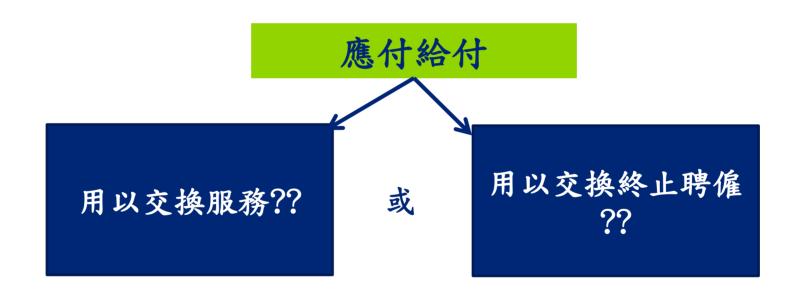
· 累積未使用年休假應依IAS 19(2011)是否應分類為短期員工給付?

#### 回答

未使用年休假並不符合短期員工給付之定義,因其不預期於員工提供相關服務之年度報導期間結束日後十二個月內全部清償。

#### 離職給付

- 本次修正並未改變離職福利之定義
- 提供額外指引以區分



釋例:離職給付

### 背景

- ■由於近期收購案之結果,A公司計劃將在十個月內關閉一家工廠,屆時,將停止僱用所有員工。因為A公司尚需工廠僱員之專業以履行一些合約,是以宣布終止計劃如下:
- ■每一位員工繼續留任並提供服務直到工廠關閉,將於離職日收到 CU30,000之現金。員工若於關廠前離職則僅能收到CU10,000之現金。
- ■工廠現有員工120人。在宣布該計劃時,A公司預計其中20位員工將於工廠關閉前離職。
  - 1.企業如何計算員工給付?
  - 2.此計畫下之總預期現金流出?

#### 離職給付



- 企業應於下列兩者較早之日期認列離職給付之負債及費用:
  - -當企業不再能撤銷該等給付之要約時;及
  - -當企業認列屬IAS 37範圍內且包含離職給付之重組成本時。
- 企業應依員工給付之性質,衡量離職給付



釋例:離職給付

#### 問題1

• 企業如何計算員工給付?

回答

A公司應將因換取終止員工聘僱而提供之給付按離職給付(CU10,000)處理,因換取員工服務而提供之給付按短期員工給付處理(CU30,000-CU10,000=CU20,000)

•此計畫下之總預期現金流出?

#### 回答:

此計畫下之總預期現金流出為CU3,200,000 [(CU10,000 x 120) + ((CU30,000 - CU10,000) x 100)]

離職給付

1,200,000(CU10,000 x 120 名員工)

係用以換取服務之給付 2,000,000[(CU30,000 - CU10,000) x 100 名員工]

## 新揭露規定



## 新揭露目標

#### 新目標

說明確定給付計畫之特性 及與該等計畫相關之風險 (IAS 19.135(a))

辨認並說明財務報表中因確定給付計畫所產生之金額(IAS 19.135(b))

敘述確定給付計畫可能會如何影響企業未來現金流量(IAS 19.135(c))

#### 考量下列所有項目

滿足揭露規定所需之詳細程度?

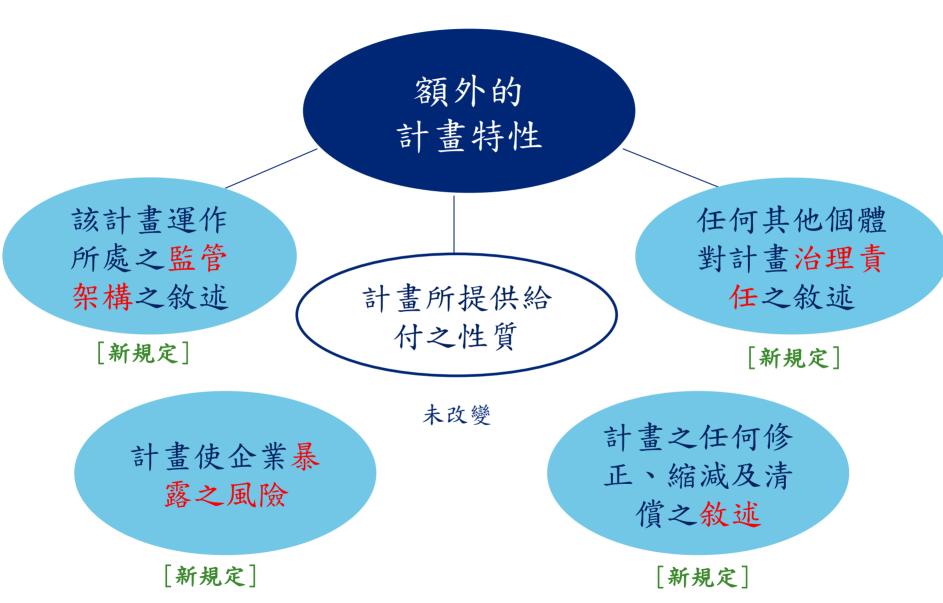
對每一不同規定強調至何 種程度?

進行彙總或細分至何種程 度?

財務報表使用者是否需要 額外資訊以評估所揭露之 量化資訊?

## 新揭露規定

確定給付計畫之特性及與該等計畫相關之風險(IAS 19.135(a))



# 說明確定給付計畫之特性及與該等計畫相關之風險 (IAS 19(2011).135(a) &139)

#### 39.2 Defined benefit plans

IAS 19.139

該計畫運作所 處之監管架構

任何其他個體 對計畫治理責 任之敘述

計畫所提供給 付之性質

IAS 19.139(b)

計畫使企業暴露之風險

The Group sponsors funded defined benefit plans for qualifying employees of its subsidiaries in A Land. The defined benefit plans are administered by a separate Fund that is legally separated from the entity. The board of the pension fund is composed of an equal number of representatives from both employers and (former) employees. The board of the pension fund is required by law and by its articles of association to act in the interest of the fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme, i.e. active employees, inactive employees, retirees, employers. The board of the pension fund is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

Under the plans, the employees are entitled to post-retirement yearly installments amounting to 1.75% of final salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 65. The pensionable salary is limited to CU 20. The pensionable salary is the difference between the current salary of the employee and the state retirement benefit. In addition, the service period is limited to 40 years resulting in a maximum yearly entitlement (life-long annuity) of 70% of final salary

The plans in A-land typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

#### Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estates. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the board of the pension fund considers it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the return generated by the fund.

# 說明確定給付計畫之特性及與該等計畫相關之風險 (IAS 19(2011).135(a) &139)(續)

#### 計畫使企業暴露之風險

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits) is re-insured by an external insurance company.

## 新揭露規定

說明財務報表中因確定給付計畫所產生之金額(IAS 19(2011).135(b))

#### 企業應提供下列每一項目自期初至期末餘額之調節(若適用時)(IAS 19.140)

僅小幅修改

計畫資產

確定給付義務

資產上限 影響數

歸墊權

## 新揭露規定

說明財務報表中因確定給付計畫所產生之金額(IAS 19(2011).135(b))

### 將計畫資產細分為單獨的類別(IAS 19.142)

修正為

新增

區分該等資產之性質及風險

將資產區分為於<u>活絡市場有市</u>場報價者及於活絡市場無市場報價者

## 將計畫資產之公允價值細分為能區分該等資產之性質及風險之類別 (IAS 19(2011).135(b) &142)

IAS 19.142	The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows.		
		Fair value	of plan assets
		31/12/13	31/12/12
		CU'000	CU'000
現金及約當現金	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Equity investments categorised by industry type:	_	_
權益工具(依產業別) —	<ul> <li>Consumer industry</li> </ul>	300	280
准	<ul> <li>Manufacturing industry</li> </ul>	_	_
	<ul> <li>Energy and utilities</li> </ul>	310	300
	<ul> <li>Financial institutions</li> </ul>	_	_
	<ul> <li>Health and care</li> </ul>	_	-
	<ul> <li>ICT and telecom</li> </ul>	416	406
	<ul> <li>Equity instrument funds</li> </ul>	1,026	986
	Subtotal		
	Debt investments categorised by issuers' credit rating:	1	
	- AAA	1.970	1.830
債務工具(依信用品質) ┗	– AA	_	
	- A	10	20
	– BBB and lower	_	_
	– not rated	_	_
	Subtotal	1,980	1,850
	Promotion and promised by and promised		
	Properties categorised by nature and location:	700	200
不動產(依地區)	Retail shops in A land	300	200
1 47/22 ( 11 2 2 7	Commercial properties in B land  Residential properties in C land	717	912
	Residential properties in C land	96	290
	Subtotal	1,113	1,402
<b>にルエ目</b>	Derivatives:		
衍生工具	– Interest rate swaps	各類別計畫資產分為 57	72
(依合約中標的風險別)	<ul> <li>Forward foreign exchange contracts</li> </ul>	76	16
	Subtotal	(1)於活絡市場有市場報價者 83	88
	Other [describe]	(2)於活絡市場無市場報價者 _	
	Total	4,202	4,326
IAS 19.142	The fair values of the above equity and debt instrume	nts are determined based on quoted market prices in a	ctive markets
	whereas the fair values of properties and derivatives are not based on quoted market prices in active markets. It is the		
	policy of the fund to use interest rate swaps to hedge	its exposure to interest rate risk. This policy has been in	nplemented

## 新揭露規定

未來現金流量之金額、時點及不確定性(IAS 19(2011).135(c))

## 每一重大精算假設 之敏感度分析

- 敏感度分析所使用之方 法及假設
- 方法及假設相較於前期 之改變
- 變動的理由

### 企業所採用之任何 資產負債配合策略之 敘述

· 包括使用年金及其他技術(諸如長壽利率交換) 以管理風險

## 確定給付計畫對未來現金流量之影響

- ·影響未來提撥金之<u>提撥</u> 協議及提撥政策之敘述
- 下一年度對計畫之<u>預期</u> 提撥金
- · 有關確定給付義務<u>到期</u> 概況之資訊

<u>過渡之例外規定</u>: 2014/1/1前開始之財務報表,無須依敏感度揭露 之新規定列報比較資訊

## 確定給付計畫可能會如何影響企業未來現金流量之金額、時點及不確定性 (IAS 19(2011).135(c) &145)

報導期間結束日之 重大精算假設

IAS 19.145(a)

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

#### 敏感度分析

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by CU744,000 (increase by CU740,000).
- If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by CU120,000 (decrease by CU122,000).
- If the life expectancy increases (decreases) by one year for both men and women, the defined benefit obligation would increase by CU150,000 (decrease by CU156,000).

IAS 19.145(b)

敏感度分析之限制、方法與假設5 19.145(b)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the statement of financial position.

IAS 19.145(c)

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

編製敏感度分析所使用之方法與假設自前期以來之變動及理由

### 確定給付計畫可能會如何影響企業未來現金流量之金額、時點及不確定性

(IAS 19(2011).135(c) &146)

所採用之任何資產負債配合 策略之敘述

IAS 19.146

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk-and-return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study. Main strategic choices that are formulated in the actuarial and technical policy document of the Fund are:

- Asset mix based on 25% equity instruments, 50% debt instruments and 25% investment property.
- Interest rate sensitivity caused by the duration of the defined benefit obligation should be reduced by 30% by the use
  of debt instruments in combination with interest rate swaps.
- · Maintaining an equity buffer that gives a 97.5% assurance that assets are sufficient within the next 12 months.

There has been no change in the process used by the Group to manage its risks from prior periods.

IAS 19.147

提撥協議及政 策之敘述

到期概况

The Group's subsidiaries fund the cost of the entitlements expected to be earned on a yearly basis. Employees pay a fixed 5% percentage of pensionable salary. The residual contribution (including back service payments) is paid by the entities of the Group. The funding requirements are based on the local actuarial measurement framework. In this framework the discount rate is set on a risk free rate. Furthermore, premiums are determined on a current salary base. Additional liabilities stemming from past service due to salary increases (back-service liabilities) are paid immediately to the Fund. Apart from paying the costs of the entitlements, the Group's subsidiaries are not liable to pay additional contributions in case the Fund does not hold sufficient assets. In that case, the Fund would take other measures to restore its solvency, such as a reduction of the entitlements of the plan members.

The average duration of the benefit obligation at 31 December 2013 is 16.5 years (2012: 15.6 years). This number can be analysed as follows:

- active members: 19.4 years (2012: 18.4 years);
- · deferred members: 22.6 years (2012: 21.5 years); and
- retired members: 9.3 years (2012: 8.5 years).

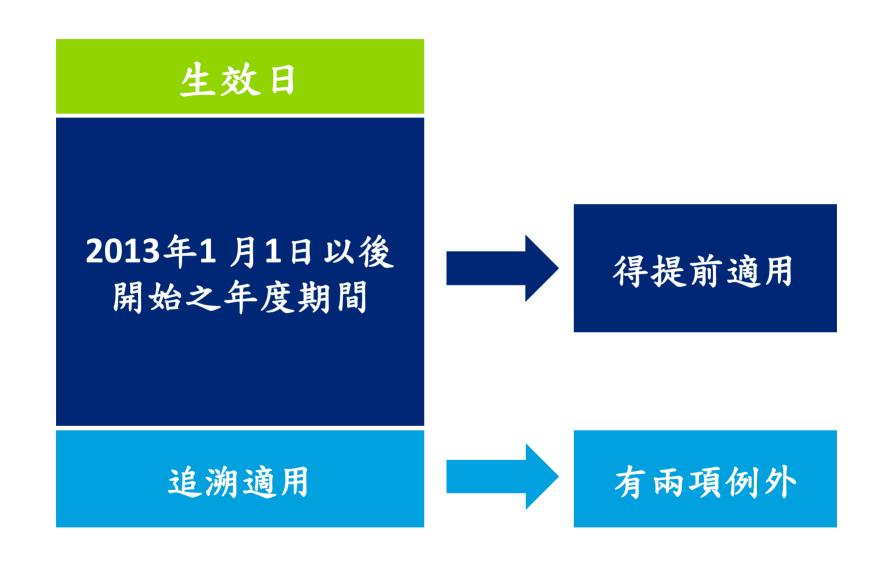
下年度對計畫之預期提撥金

The Group expects to make a contribution of CU0.95 million (2012: CU0.91 million) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

## 生效日及過渡規定



### 生效日及過渡規定



報告完畢 敬請指教!

Deloitte。 勤業眾信



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#### 關於德勤大中華

作為其中一所具領導地位的專業服務事務所,我們在大中華設有21個辦事處分佈於北京、香港、上海、台北、重慶、大連、廣州、杭州、哈爾濱、新竹、濟南、高雄、澳門、南京、深圳、蘇州、台中、台南、天津、武漌和廈門。我們擁有近13,500名員工,按照當地適用法規以合作方式服務客戶。

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