WRITE-OFFS OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS IN AUSTRALIAN MINING DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTITIES: DETERMINANTS AND STOCK PRICE REACTIONS

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CERTIFCIATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY

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i

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ABSTRACT

This thesis explores write-offs in exploration and evaluation (EE) assets reported by the pre-production Australian Mining Development Stage Entities (MDSEs). The financial reporting of MDSEs is subject to a specific principles-based accounting standard AASB 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources which allows for multiple accounting choices to record EE assets. This reporting flexibility gives rise to managerial discretion in recording assets and can have a potential impact on asset quality. This study primarily evaluates different accounting choices in reporting EE costs at the firm level. This disclosure of information ultimately has a bearing over the impairment of the EE assets and the valuation of the firms.

To begin with, this thesis is the first comprehensive analysis on accounting choices under AASB6 since the Lourens and Henderson (1972) survey. It provides evidence of current accounting choices made by MDSEs to capitalise or to expense EE costs. This study further examines the determinants and market reactions of write-offs amongst MDSEs in the Australian mining sector. The latter signals a demarcation when uncertainty is resolved.

It is observed that capitalisation remains the dominating accounting choice for MDSEs. This descriptive finding holds in both the pre- and post-IFRS adoption periods. Based on descriptive statistics, firms choosing capitalization method, tend to have weaker financials with low cash balances, lower profitability and lower levels of equity funding. The expensing method tends to be used by firms with stronger financials with high cash balances, larger asset base, higher profitability and more equity funding.

In terms of the propensity to impair EE assets, impairment is more likely to occur amongst firms with a high proportion of non-exploration spending relative to

exploration-related spending, high cash burn rates, before obtaining project debt financing, during the mining boom. However, firms holding large EE assets with high book to market ratios, using non–Big 4 specialist auditors are associated with higher write-offs reported.

In assessing the impact of write-offs on equity valuation, on the announcement date, negative short windows (event date and 3 to 5-day abnormal buy-and-hold returns) are observed following price sensitive announcements, when information is derived from 'preliminary final' reports¹.

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¹ Preliminary final report must be lodged with Australian Stock Exchange as required by the listing rules while mining and oil and gas exploration companies are not mandatory. The preliminary final report contains statement of comprehensive income, financial position and cash flows and can be audited and unaudited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFCIATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY	I
ACKNOWLDGEMENT	II
ABSTRACT	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	X
LIST OF TABLES	X
CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Motivation	2
1.3 Summary	10
1.4 Thesis structure	12
CHAPTER 2 - THE DUAL ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK: FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE REPORTING IN THE AUSTRALIAN MINING INDUSTRY	14
2.1 Background	14
2.2 Conceptual framework for asset definition and recognition	16
2.3 Development of accounting standards	17
2.4 Applications of IRFS 6 by Australian MDSE's	20
2.5 Recognition of EE assets (AASB6) vs. intangible assets (AASB 138)	24
2.6 Choice of valuation approach: cost versus revaluation models	27
2.7 International comparisons	28
2.8 History of the mineral reporting standard (The JORC Code)	31
2.9 Theoretical framework	36
CHAPTER 3 - ACCOUNTING CHOICE	42
3.1 Introduction	42

3.2 Prior accounting choice research and related findings	42		
3.3 Sample construction	43		
3.4 Accounting treatment summary statistics	48		
3.5 Summary	52		
3.6 Prior Accounting Choice Research and Related Findings	52		
CHAPTER 4 – DETERMINANTS OF THE PROPENSITY TO UNDERTAKE WRITE-	OFFS 61		
4.1 Background	61		
4.2 Literature review and hypothesis development	73		
4.2.1 Financial reporting determinants of write-off decisions	73		
4.2.2 Monitoring mechanism determinants of write-off decisions			
4.2.3 Hypotheses development	81		
4.3 Research Design	86		
4.3.1 Characteristics of write-off firm model	86		
4.3.2 Data collection	90		
4.4 Results	90		
4.4.1 Firm descriptive statistics	90		
4.4.2 Correlation Matrix	92		
4.4.3 Characteristics of write-off firms	93		
4.4.4 Robustness testing	101		
4.5 Conclusions	102		
CHAPTER 5 - MARKET REACTIONS AND WRITE-OFFS	104		
5.1 Introduction	104		
5.2 Literature review and hypothesis development	105		
5.3 Research design	109		
5.3.1 Multivariate analysis on cross sectional variations in abnormal returns	109		
5.3.2 Market reaction determinants	110		

5.3.3 Confounding effects	. 112
5.4 Results	. 113
5.4.1 Market reaction to preliminary final reports	. 113
5.4.2 Determinants of reported write-off market reaction	. 113
5.4.3 Robustness test	. 116
5.5 Conclusion	. 120
CHAPTER 6 - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	. 122
6.1 Summary	. 122
6.2 Contributions and implications	. 124
6.3 Potential limitations	. 124
6.4 Suggestions for future research	. 125
6.5 Conclusion	. 126
REFERENCES	. 127
APPENDIX 1	. 132
APPENDIX 2	. 135
APPENDIX 3	. 136
APPENDIX 4	. 137
APPENDIX 5	. 138
APPENDIX 6 ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS BY FIRM YEAR	. 139
APPENDIX 7 ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS BY NUMBER OF FIRMS	. 141
APPENDIX 8 AVERAGE DURATION OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS USED BY EACH FIRM	
APPENDIX 9 FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRMS ADOPTING ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS	. 145
APPENDIX 10 AUDITORS IN THE MDSE UNIVERSE FROM 1995 - 2015	. 150

3
-
5

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF LISTE	D AND DELISTED FIRMS	IN MDSE SECTOR FRO	0M 1995 - 201548
FIGURE 3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF ACCO	UNTING CHOICES BY FIRI	M YEAR FROM 1995 -	201549

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS OF EE ASSETS BY JURISDICTION32
TABLE 3.1 ATTRITION TABLE FOR THE MDSE SAMPLE BY FIRM YEAR44
TABLE 3.2 BREAKOUT OF FIRM YEARS BY ACCOUNTING TREATMENT & LISTING STATUS49
TABLE 4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS RELATED TO WRITE-OFF DECISIONS90
TABLE 4.2 CORRELATION MATRIX OF VARIABLES OF WRITE-OFF DETERMINANTS92
TABLE 4.3 REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON DETERMINANTS OF WRITE-OFF DECISIONS93
TABLE 4.4 REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON DETERMINANTS OF WRITE-OFF DECISIONS - FIXED EFFECTS98
TABLE 4.5 REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON DETERMINANTS OF WRITE-OFF DECISIONS - WINSORISED
HIGHEST AND LOWEST AT 5%99
TABLE 4.6 ROBUSTNESS TESTS: REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON WRITE-OFF DETERMINANTS102
TABLE 5.1 ABNORMAL RETURNS113
TABLE 5.2 REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS (STATUTORY ANNUAL
REPORTS)
TABLE 5.3 REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS (PRELIMINARY ANNUAL REPORT)115
TABLE 5.4 ROBUSTNESS TESTS: REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS - IFRS ADOPTION117
TABLE 5.5 ROBUSTNESS TESTS: REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS - MINING BOOM
PARTITIONING118
TABLE 5.6 ROBUSTNESS TESTS: REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS - MINING BOOM
PARTITIONING DURING POST IFRS ADOPTION PERIOD119
TABLE 5.7 ROBUSTNESS TESTS: REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ABNORMAL RETURNS - ACCOUNTING
METHOD120