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# Primary Financial Statements

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#WSS2022

# Presenters

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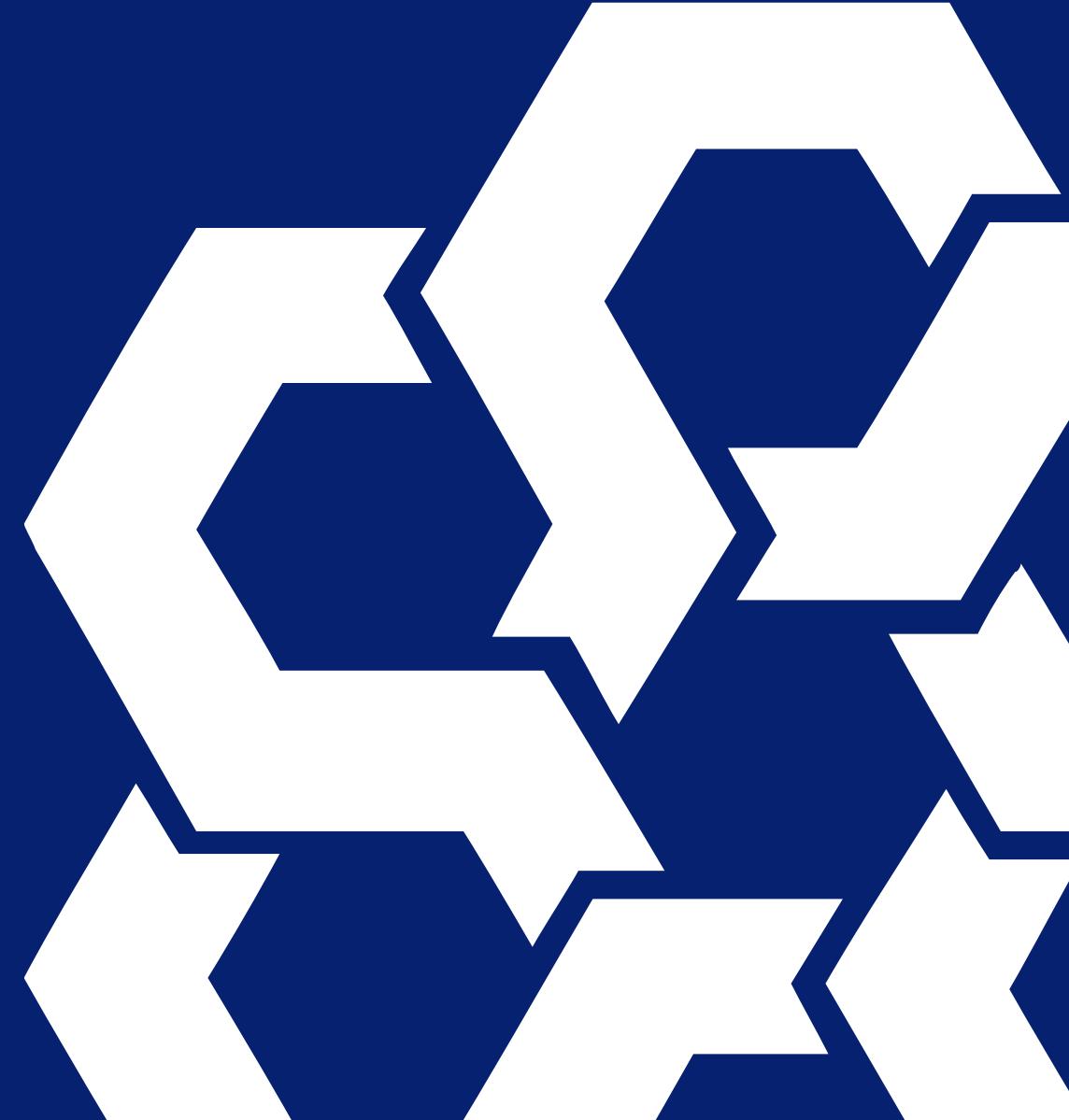
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## Project overview

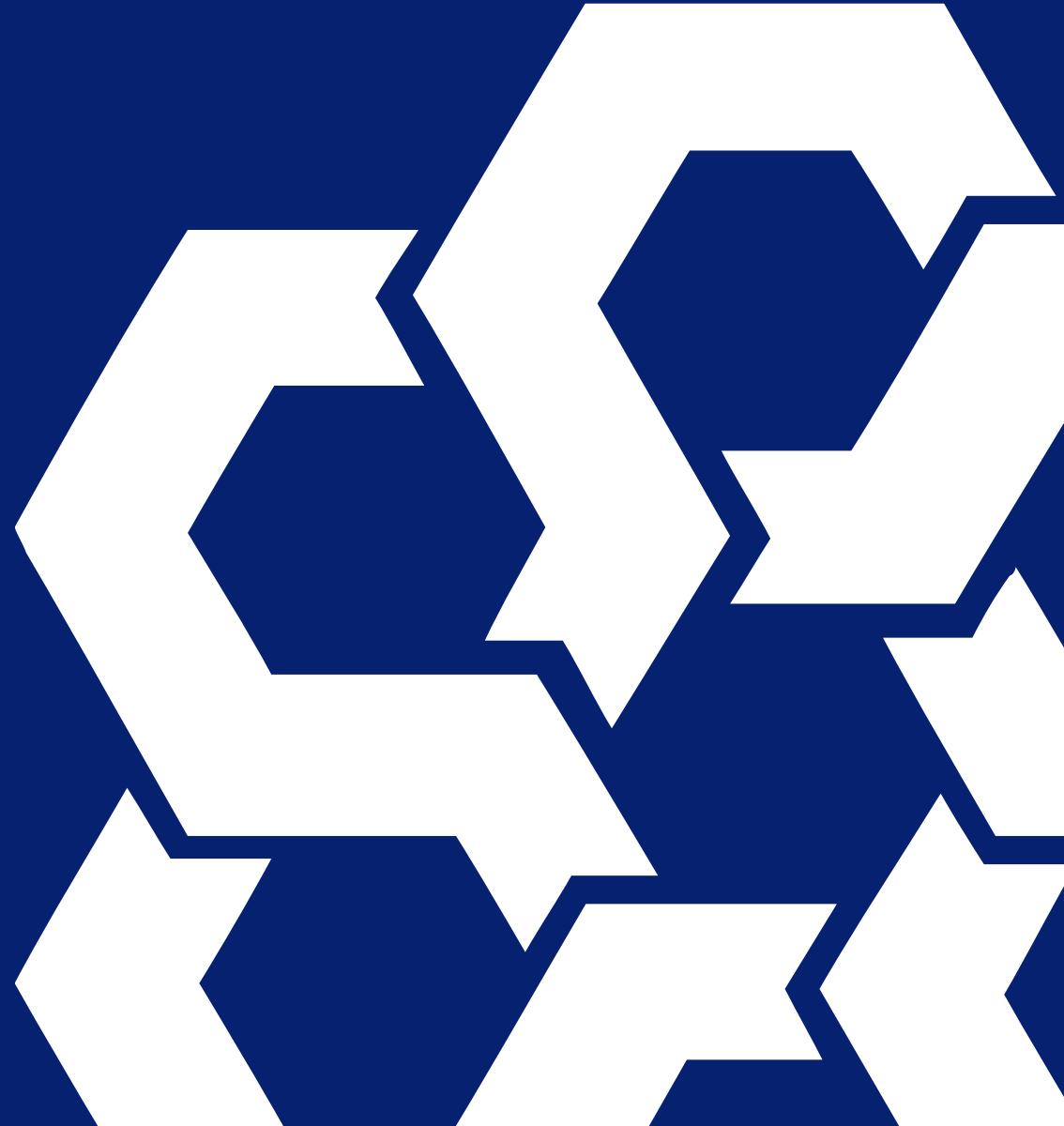


# Project overview



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## Subtotals



# What is the issue?

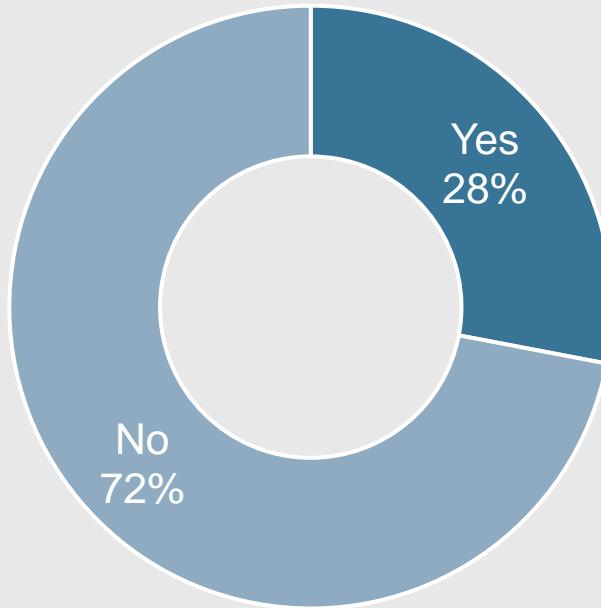
No subtotals defined by IFRS Accounting Standards between 'revenue' and 'profit or loss'



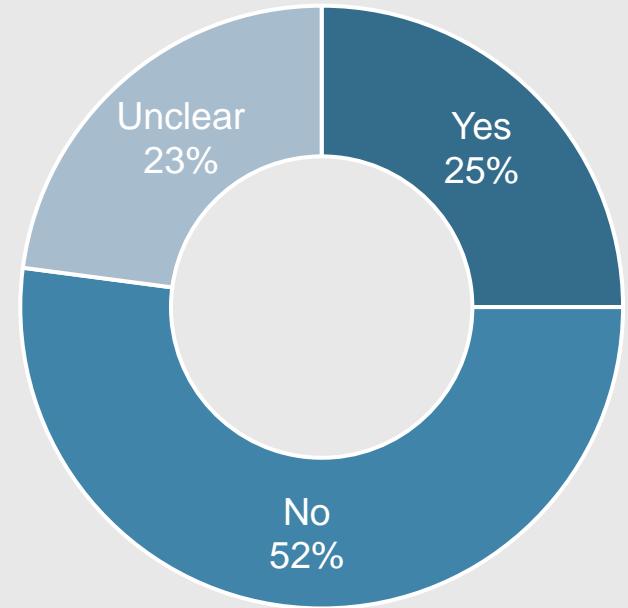
Companies calculate subtotals in different ways

In a sample of 100 companies, we found that 63 companies reported operating profit in the financial statements, **using at least nine different definitions**

Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures included in operating profit?



Interest cost on defined benefit pension liabilities included in operating profit?



# What are the new subtotals and categories?

Revenue  
Other income  
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress  
Raw materials used  
Employee benefits  
Depreciation  
Amortisation  
Professional fees and other expenses

## Operating profit

Income and expenses from associates and joint ventures

Income and expenses from investments

Income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents

## Profit before financing and income tax

Income and expenses from liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only raising of financing

Unwinding of the discount on provisions

## Profit before tax

Income tax

## Profit for the year

Operating

Investing

Financing

*Line items illustrate what is included in each category and do not necessarily denote specified line items.*

# What is in the operating category?



Includes, **but is not limited to**, income and expenses from an entity's main business activities

Defined as a default—includes income and expenses not classified in other categories

- Works for **different business models**.
- A direct definition would require **significant judgement** which may result in operating profit not being comparable.
- Avoids creation of a '**non-operating**' category that is neither operating, investing or financing, which may be used opportunistically.

Includes volatile and unusual income and expenses arising from an entity's operations

- The category is intended to provide a **complete** picture of the entity's operations for the period.

# What is in the investing category?

Income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

Income and expenses from assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of other resources held by an entity, including cash and cash equivalents



Examples (classified in the operating category when invest as a main business activity)

- rental income and remeasurements of investment property
- interest income and fair value changes on financial assets
- dividends and fair value changes on non-consolidated equity investments

# What is in the financing category?

All income and expenses from liabilities that involve only the raising of finance

A transaction that involves:

- the receipt by the entity of cash, an entity's own equity instruments or a reduction in a financial liability; and
- the return by the entity of cash or an entity's own equity instruments

Specified income and expenses from other liabilities

For other liabilities, including lease liabilities, classify interest expense and the effect of changes in interest rates in the financing category when such amounts are identified applying the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards

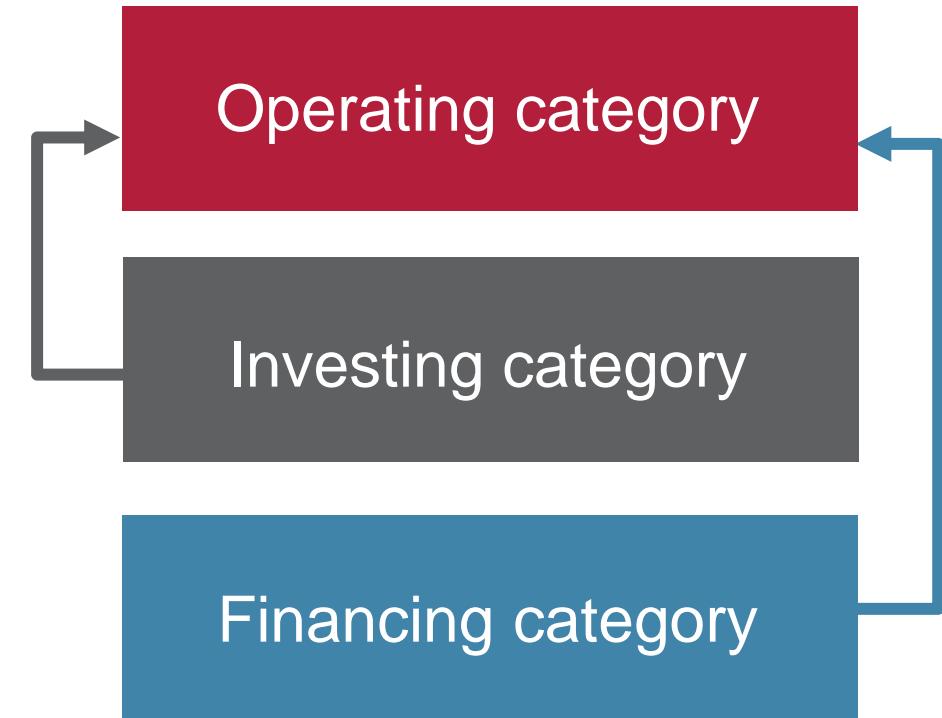
★ *Change in classification of income and expenses within the financing category included in targeted outreach topics*

# Entities with specified main business activities

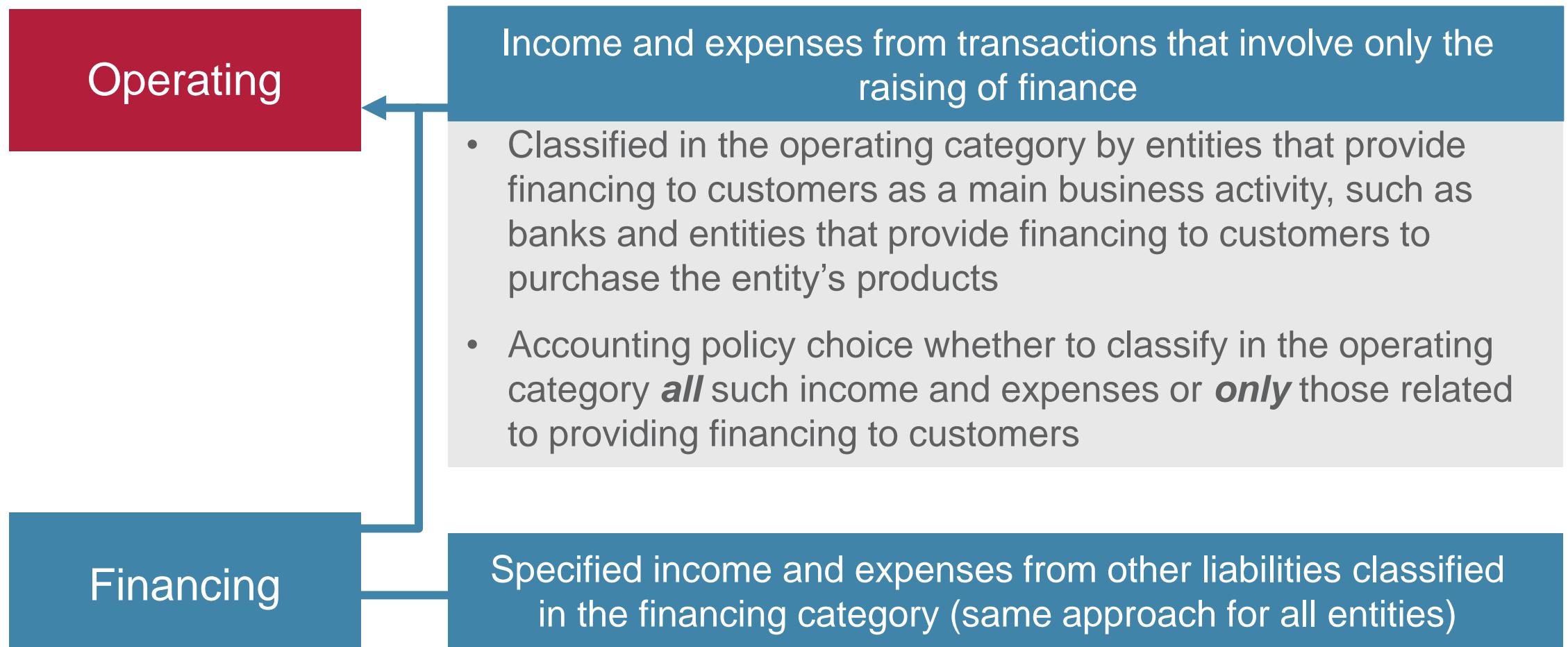
Operating profit is intended to include, but is not limited to, income and expenses from an entity's main business activities



The IASB proposes requirements for some entities, such as banks, to classify income and expenses in the operating category that would otherwise be classified in the investing or financing categories



# Entities that provide financing to customers as a main business activity



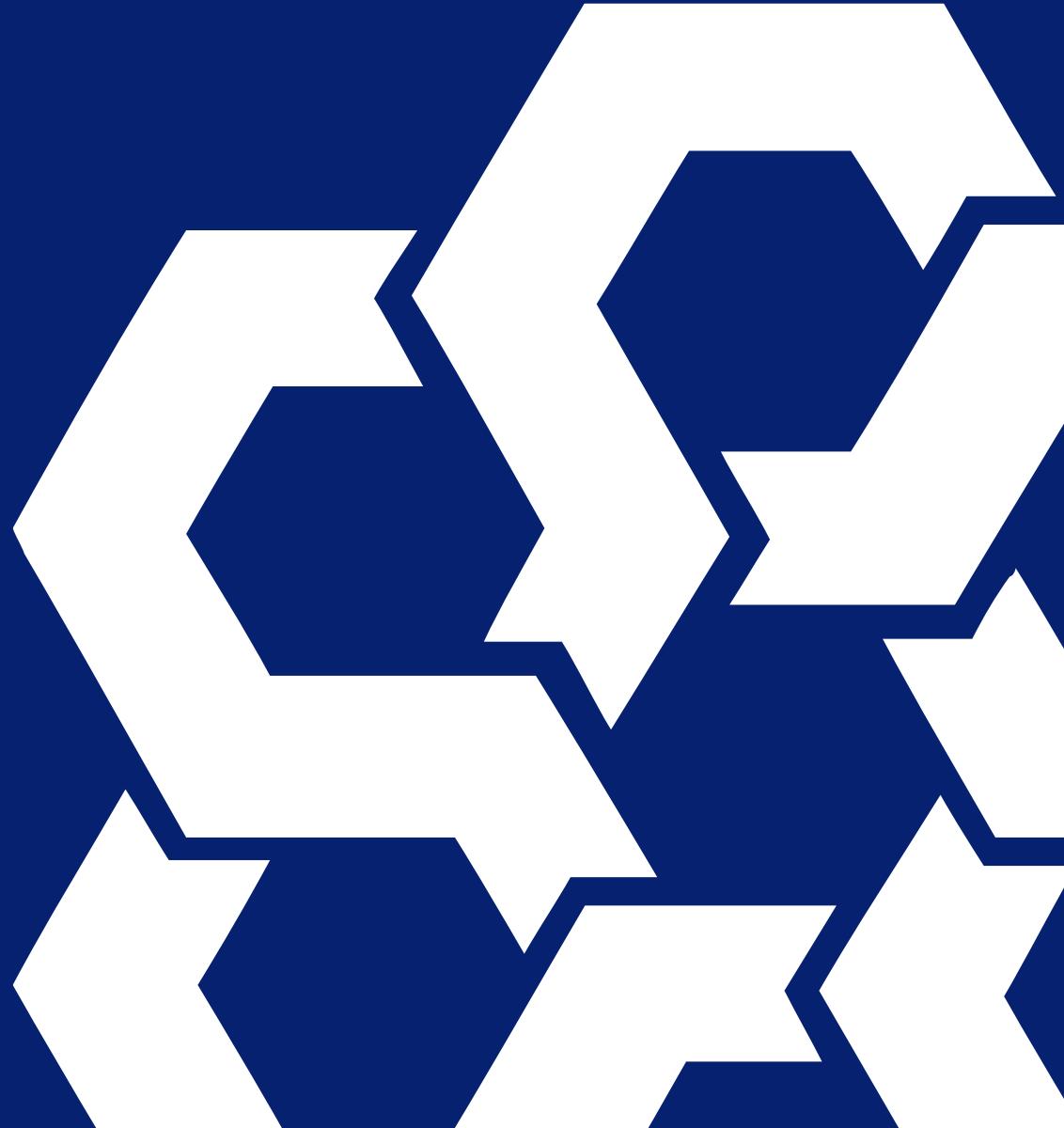
# Entities that invest as a main business activity



★ *Withdrawal of the proposal in the Exposure Draft for entities that provide financing to customers as a main business to be explored in targeted outreach*

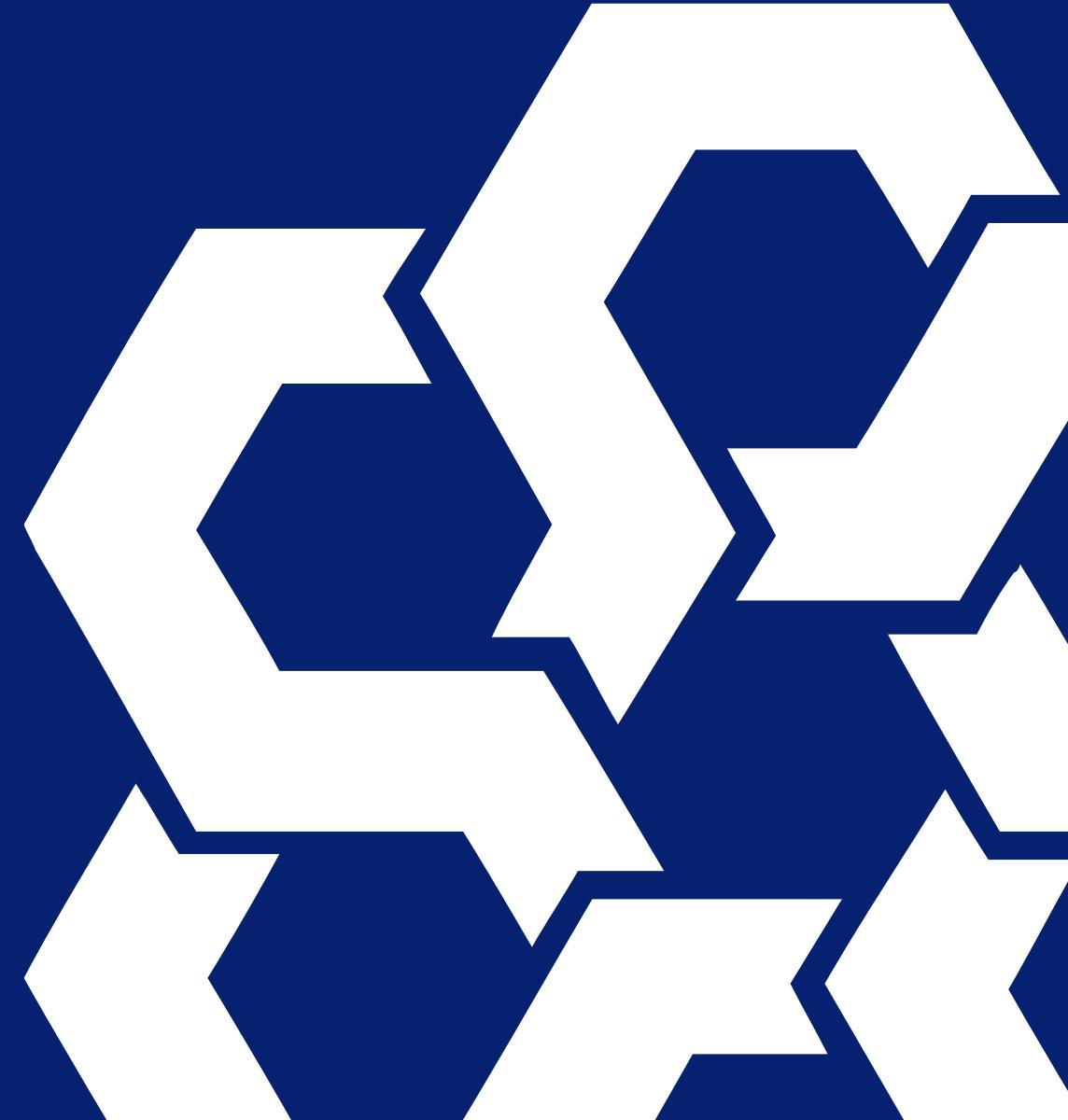
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## Questions



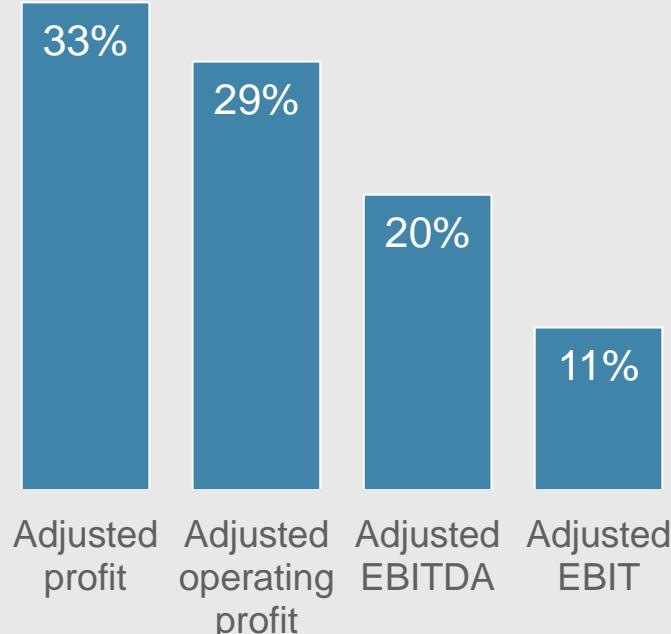
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## Management performance measures



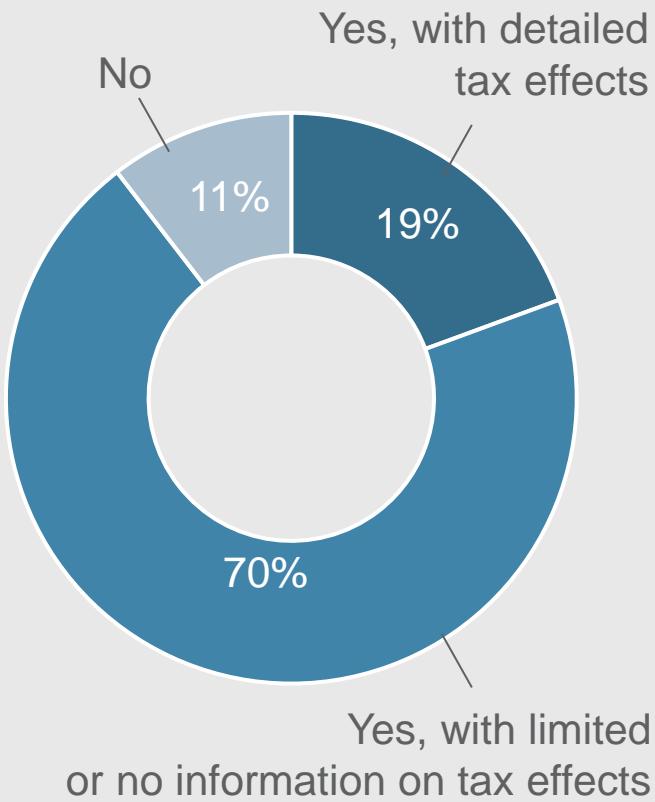
# What is the issue?

Common management-defined performance measures



% of companies using  
measure in annual report

Is a reconciliation provided to a measure specified by IFRS Accounting Standards?



- Many companies provide performance measures defined by management in communications with investors
- Investors have said such measures can provide useful information, but should be used in a more transparent and disciplined way

# What are MPMs?

## Performance measures

### Non-financial performance measures

For example:

- Number of subscribers
- Customer satisfaction score
- Store surface

### Financial performance measures

#### (Sub)totals of income and expenses

##### IFRS-specified

For example:

- Operating profit
- Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments

##### MPMs

For example:

- Adjusted profit or loss
- Adjusted operating profit
- Adjusted EBITDA

#### Other measures that are not subtotals of income/expenses

For example:

- Free cash flow
- Return on equity
- Net debt
- Same-store sales

# How will MPMs be defined?

Subtotals of income and expenses not specified by IFRS Accounting Standards that:

are used in public communications outside financial statements (excluding oral communications, transcripts and social media posts)



communicate management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance

Rebuttable presumption that a subtotal used in public communications represents management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance – rebutted with reasonable and supportable evidence



★ *Included in targeted outreach topics*

# What disclosures will be required for MPMs?

Reconciliation	Reconciliation between MPM and the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards, including the income tax effect and effect on non-controlling interests. ★★
Why an MPM communicates management's view	Includes an explanation of how the MPM is calculated and how the measure provides useful information about the entity's performance. Explanation should refer to individual reconciling items where necessary.
Not necessarily comparable with other entities	A statement that MPM provides management's view of an aspect of the entity's financial performance and is not necessarily comparable with measures provided by other entities.
Changes in calculation	Explanation of any changes in how the entity calculates its MPMs or which MPMs it provides.★

★ Aspects of proposal to be redeliberated in a future IASB meeting

★ Tax calculation included in targeted outreach topics

# What might a reconciliation look like?

Adjusted operating profit (MPM)	52,870	Tax	NCI
Restructuring in Country X (incl. in employee benefits)	(5,400)	900	(1,020)
Revenue adjustment (incl. in revenue)	(6,200)	1,550	-
Operating profit (IFRS-specified)	41,270		



**Most directly comparable subtotal/total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards**—can be:

- operating profit, profit before financing and income tax;
- gross profit and subtotals similar to gross profit;
- profit before tax, profit from continuing operations, profit or loss;
- total other comprehensive income, comprehensive income;
- operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments; and
- operating profit and income and expenses from investments accounted for using the equity method



Simplified approach  
to calculating the  
tax effect



★ Aspects of proposal to be  
redeliberated in a future  
IASB meeting

★ Included in targeted  
outreach topics

# How does EBITDA fit in the proposals?

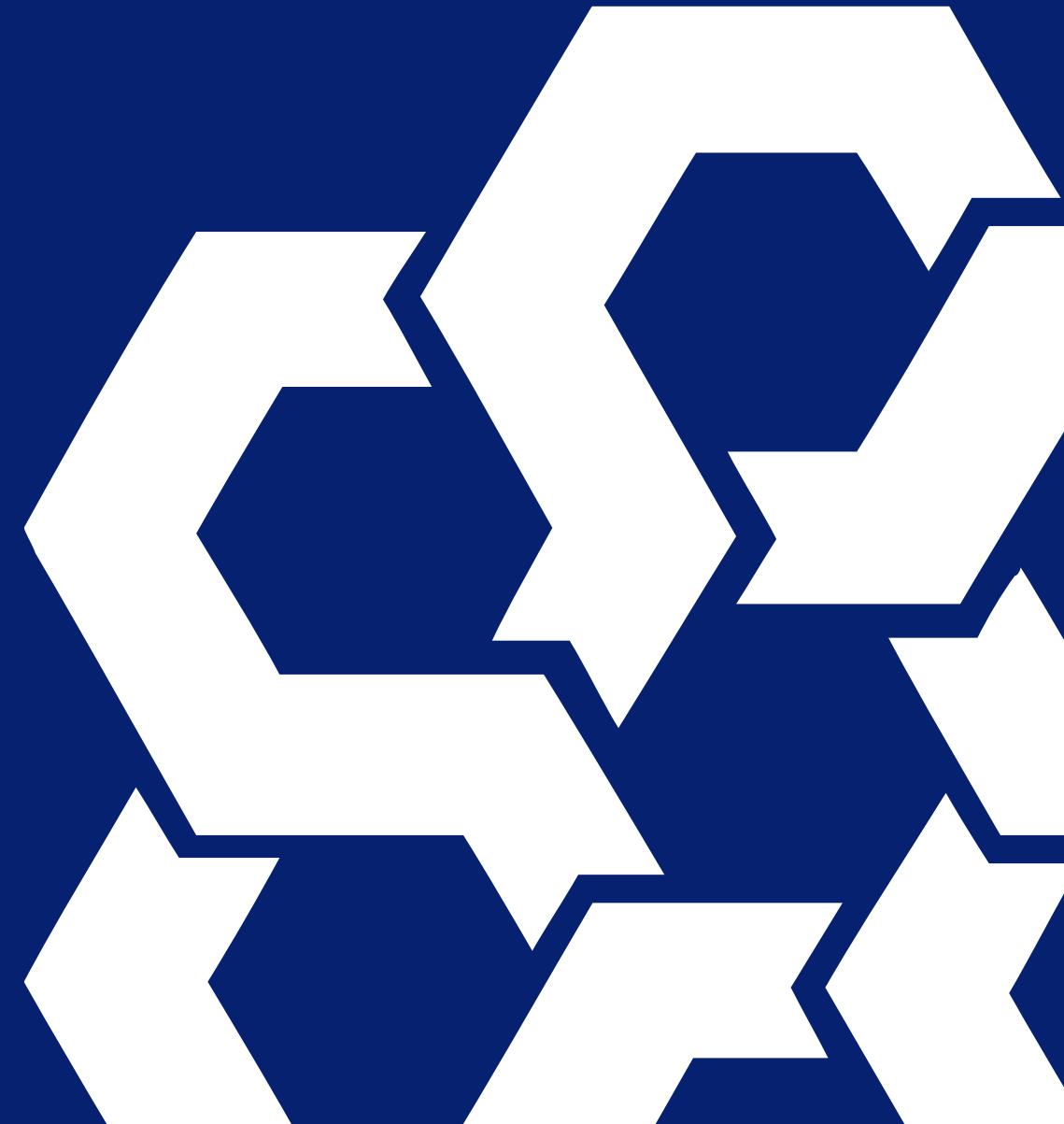
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The IASB is proposing to define '**operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments**'

- If used, no MPM disclosures would be required for this measure.
- The IASB will not explicitly prohibit 'EBITDA' as a label for 'operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments', but will explain in the Basis for Conclusions that such a label would rarely be a faithful representation of it.

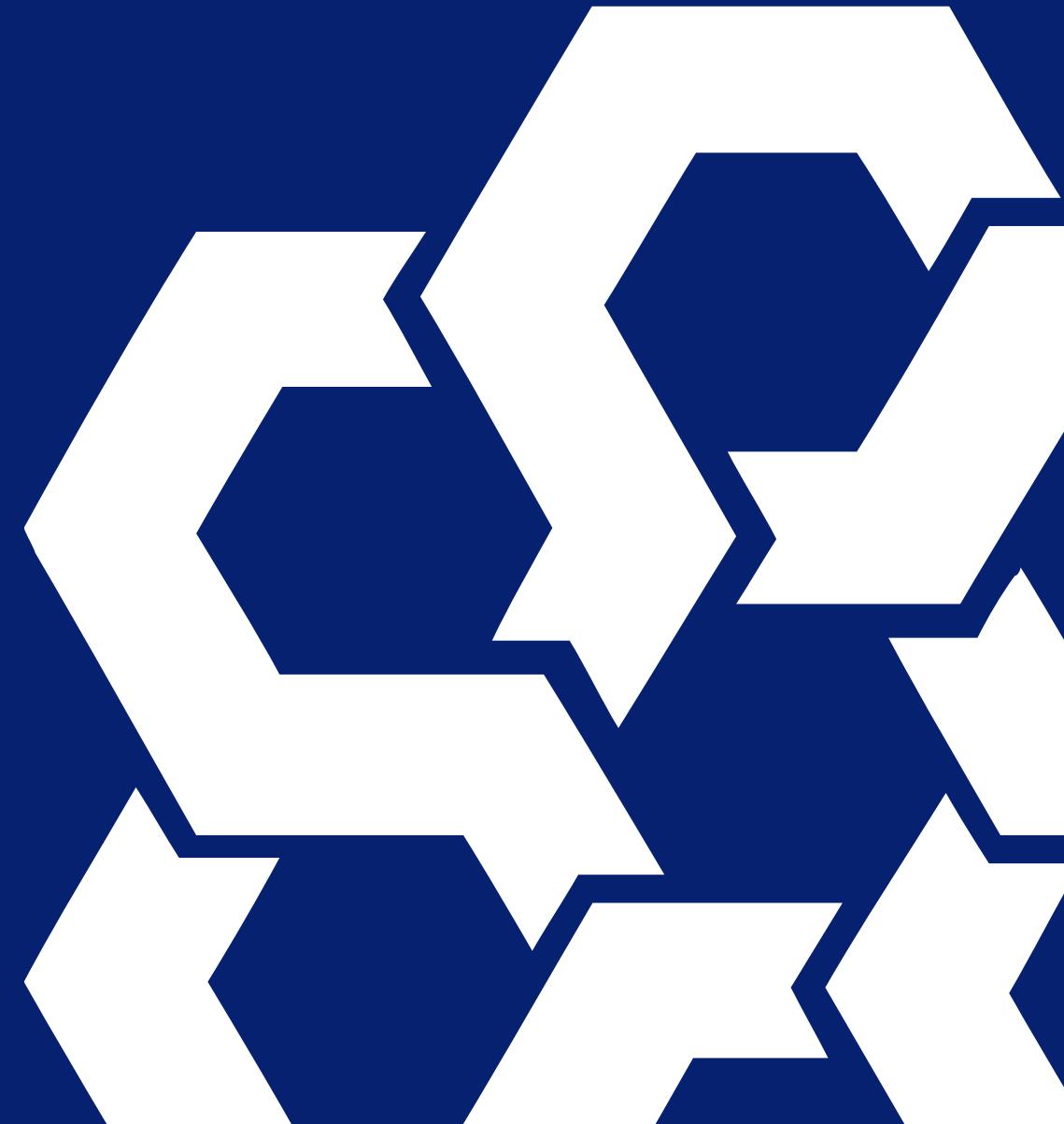
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## Questions



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## Disaggregation and other topics



# What is the issue?

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Entities sometimes provide information that is too aggregated or incomplete so investors don't get the information they need for their analysis

# What will be the disaggregation requirements?

General requirements and specified line items

Roles of primary financial statements (PFS) and notes

Principles for aggregation and disaggregation



Specified line items

Grouping dissimilar immaterial items, avoiding 'other' labels



Specific requirements

Present operating expenses by nature and by function (mixed approach permitted)  
Disclosure of amounts included in each line item of profit or loss for depreciation, amortisation and employee benefits



Disclosure of unusual income and expenses (*proposal withdrawn*)

★ To be redeliberated in a future IASB meeting  
★ Included in targeted outreach topics

# What would be the general requirements?

Roles of PFS and the notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Describe the roles of PFS and the notes and refer to understandability in the description of the role of PFS</li></ul>
Principles for aggregation and disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Single dissimilar characteristic can be enough to disaggregate if resulting information is material</li><li>Application guidance on when disaggregation in the notes would result in material information and when disaggregation in the PFS would result in a more understandable overview</li></ul>
Specified line items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>New specified line items, including goodwill in the statement of financial position</li></ul>
Grouping dissimilar immaterial items, avoiding 'other' labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use meaningful labels for groups of immaterial items, avoiding line items such as 'other expenses'</li><li>If that is not possible, entities required to provide information in the notes about the content of such groups of items</li></ul>

★ Proposals to be discussed at future IASB meetings

# Disclosure of operating expenses by nature in the notes

ED proposed that an entity that reports expenses by function in the statement of profit or loss discloses in the notes an analysis of its total operating expenses by nature



Some respondents (users, standard-setters and accountancy bodies) agreed



Some respondents (preparers and their representative bodies) disagreed

To achieve a more balanced outcome between costs for preparers and benefits for users the IASB has tentatively decided to:

- require an entity to disclose the amounts of depreciation, amortisation and employee benefits included in each line item in the statement of profit or loss; and
- explore in targeted outreach an approach that would require an entity to disclose, for all operating expenses disclosed in the notes, the amounts included in each line item in the statement of profit or loss ('a general requirement'). ★★

★ To be redeliberated in a future IASB meeting

★★ Included in targeted outreach topics

# Unusual income and expenses

ED proposed a definition of unusual income and expenses and disclosure requirements (for example, an entity would disclose the line item(s) in the statement of financial performance in which unusual income and expenses are included and narrative information)



Most agreed with the IASB developing a definition, but also said the definition was too subjective, that it included income and expenses that some did not view as unusual, and that more application guidance was required

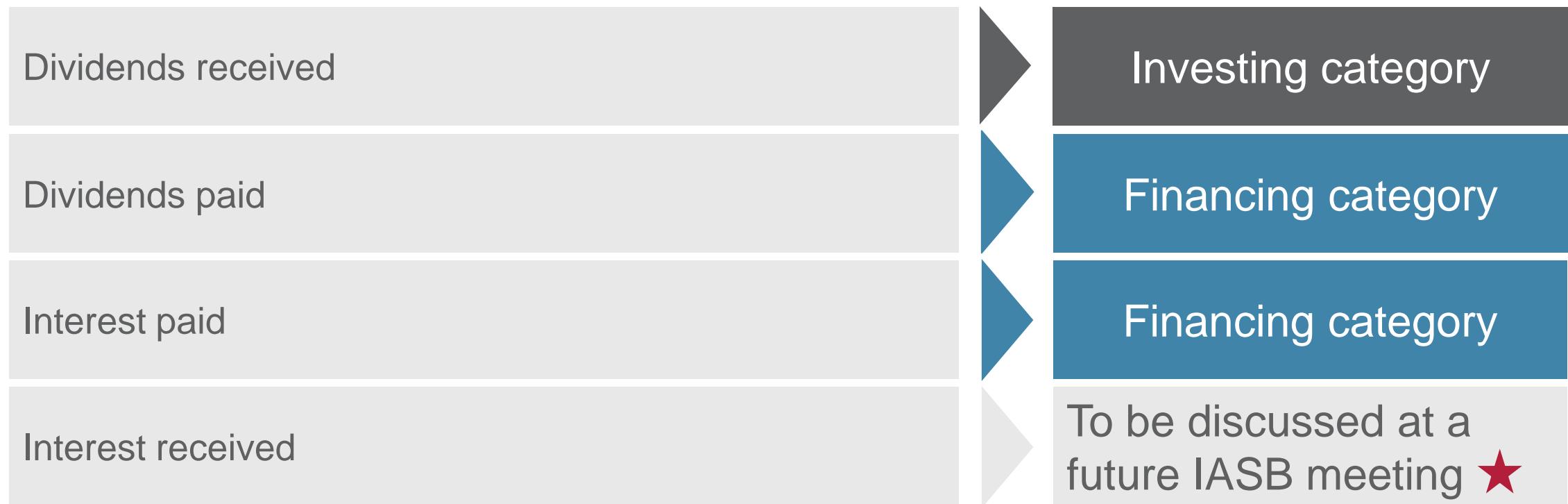
- IASB has been working on a revised definition of unusual items – focusing on reducing the subjectivity and limiting the population of items captured by the definition
- Discussions with stakeholders and IASB members over the last nine months have not led to a consensus on what the population of unusual income and expenses should be



IASB tentatively decided not to proceed with specific requirements for unusual income and expenses as part of this project

# Changes to the statement of cash flows

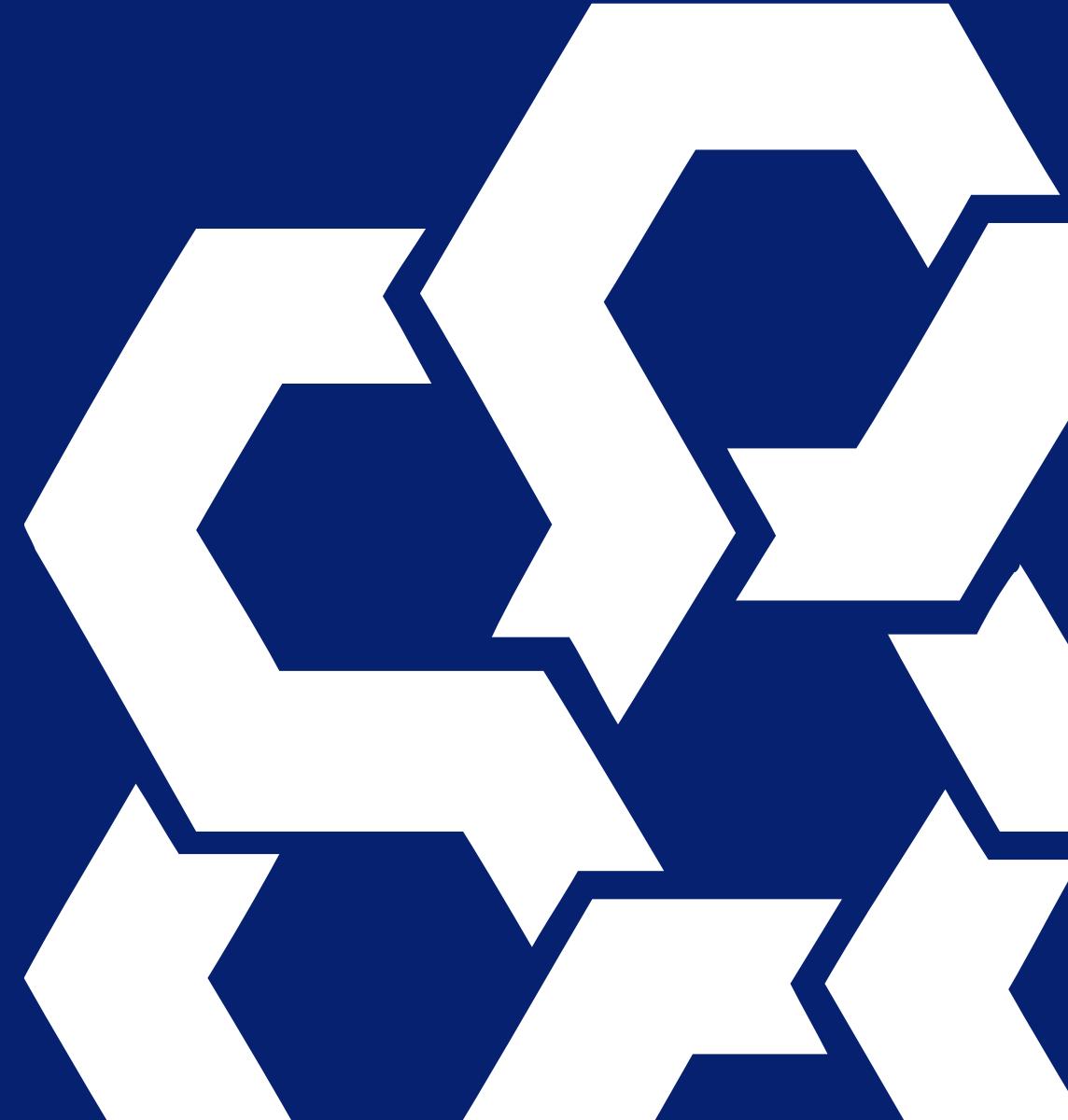
Operating profit or loss subtotal to be the starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities



★ Classification of dividends and interest paid and received by entities with specified main business activities to be discussed at a future IASB meeting

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## Questions



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