

PRIMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TARGETED OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

CORPORATES



CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSALS IN THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

KEY CHANGES IN TERMS OF PRESENTATION

- **Definition of financing activities:** change in the approach for classifying income and expenses within the financing category and aspects of the proposals for entities with specified main business activities
- **Share of results of associates and joint ventures:**
 - Dropped the proposal to distinguish integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures
 - Dropped the proposal to require the presentation of the subtotal 'operating profit and share of profit or loss of integral associates and joint ventures and the related category 'Integral associates and joint ventures'
 - The share of results of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method would be required to be presented in the investing category, even if an entity invests as part of its main business activities

CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSALS IN THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

KEY CHANGES IN TERMS OF PRESENTATION

- **Presentation of operating expenses:** To **withdraw the proposed prohibition on a mixed presentation** of operating expenses and to require an entity to **include in cost of sales the carrying amount of inventories** recognised as an expense during the period when presenting cost of sales
- **Cash and cash equivalents:** Income and expenses from assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of other resources held by an entity are classified in the investing category, including cash and cash equivalents.
- Still, the classification of income and expense from cash and cash equivalents would depend on an entity's main business activities. For example, for entities that invest in financial assets as a main business activity, the income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents would be classified in the operating category
- **Derivatives and hedging instruments:** income and expenses on derivatives are classified in the operating category, rather than in the investing category, under certain conditions such as the exceptions related to when it would involve grossing up gains and losses and when it would involve undue cost or effort
- **FX Classification:** Undue cost or effort relief for FX classification

CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSALS IN THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

CORPORATES

Statement of financial performance - 2019 Exposure Draft

Revenue	x
Changes in inventories of finished goods and WIP	x
Raw materials and consumables used	x
Employee benefits expense	x
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	x
Restructuring costs	x
Operating profit	X
Share of results of integral associates and joint ventures	x
Operating profit and share of profit or loss of integral associates and JVs.	X
Income and expenses from investments	x
Incremental expenses from investments	x
Income and expenses on derivatives and hedging instruments (specific cases)	x
Share of results of non-integral associates and joint ventures	x
Profit before financing and income tax	X
Income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents	x
Income and expenses from financing activities	x
. Interest expenses from debt issued or lease liabilities	
. Debt extinguishment and debt restructuring expenses	x
. Dividends on issued shares classified as liabilities	x
Income and expenses not from financing activities	x
. Net interest expense/income on a net defined benefit liability/asset	x
. Unwinding of the discount on a decommissioning, restoration or similar liability	x
Profit before tax	X
Income tax expense	x
Profit for the year from continuing operations	X
Loss from discontinued operations	x
Profit for the year	X

Operating

Investing

Financing

Statement of financial performance - Redeliberations

Revenue	x
Changes in inventories of finished goods and WIP	x
Raw materials and consumables used	x
Employee benefits expense	x
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	x
<i>Income and expenses on derivatives and hedging instruments (specific cases)</i>	x
Restructuring costs	x
Operating profit	X
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	x
Income and expenses from investments, including cash and cash equivalents	x
Incremental expenses from investments	x
Profit before financing and income tax	X
<i>Income and expenses from liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only the raising of finance</i>	x
. Interest expenses from debt issued	x
. Debt extinguishment and debt restructuring expenses	x
. Dividends on issued shares classified as liabilities	x
<i>Specified income and expenses on other liabilities</i>	
. Interest expenses on lease liabilities	x
. Interest expenses and effect of changes in interest rates (in general)	x
. Net interest expense/income on a net defined benefit liability/asset	x
. Interest expenses to suppliers with extended payment period (goods&services)	x
. Unwinding of the discount on a decommissioning, restoration or similar liability	x
<i>Income and expenses on derivatives and hedging instruments (specific cases)</i>	x
Profit before tax	X
Income tax expense	x
Profit for the year from continuing operations	X
Loss from discontinued operations	x
Profit for the year	X

*The EFRAG Secretariat has included a high level of disaggregation just to illustrate the classification of some items. However, the materiality principle and the role of disclosures have to be considered (i.e. disaggregation may appear in the disclosures)

CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSALS IN THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

Statement of financial performance - 2019 Exposure Draft

Revenue from the sale of goods	x
Cost of goods sold	x
Gross profit	X
Other income	x
Selling expenses	x
Research and development expenses	x
General and administrative expenses	x
Impairment losses on trade receivables	
Operating profit	X
Share of profit or loss of integral associates and joint ventures	x
Gains on disposals of integral associates and joint ventures	x
Operating profit and share of profit or loss of integral associates and JVs.	X
Share of profit or loss of non-integral associates and joint ventures	x
Dividend income	x
Profit before financing and income tax	X
Expenses from financing activities	x
Unwinding of discount on provisions	x
Profit before tax	X
Income tax expense	x
Profit for the year from continuing operations	X
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	x
Profit for the year	X

CORPORATES (BY FUNCTION)

Operating

Investing

Financing

Statement of financial performance - Redeliberations

Revenue from the sale of goods	x
Cost of goods sold, including inventory expense	x
Gross profit	X
Other income	x
Selling expenses	x
Research and development expenses	x
General and administrative expenses	x
Impairment losses on trade receivables	
Goodwill impairment (no prohibition of a mixed presentation)	
Operating profit	X
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	x
Gains on disposals of associates and joint ventures	x
Dividend income	x
Profit before financing and income tax	X
Income and expenses from liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only the raising of finance	x
Specified income and expenses on other liabilities	x
Profit before tax	X
Income tax expense	x
Profit for the year from continuing operations	X
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	x
Profit for the year	X

CHANGES FROM THE PROPOSALS IN THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

KEY CHANGES IN TERMS DISCLOSURES

- **Management performance measures:** the IASB tentatively decided to:
 - Add a rebuttable presumption that a subtotal of income and expenses included in public communications outside financial statements represents management's view of an aspect of the entity's financial performance applying the definition and
 - Simplify the method of calculating the tax effect for reconciling items
 - Disclose, for each reconciling item, amount(s) related to each line item in the statement(s) of financial performance
 - Subtotal of income and expense used in the numerator or denominator of a ratio is MPM
- **Disclosure of operating expenses by nature:** see the following slide
- **Unusual income and expenses:** The IASB tentatively decided that it will not proceed with any specific requirements for unusual income and expenses as part of this project

DISCLOSURES OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

DISCLOSURE OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

Depreciation
Cost of sales
Selling expenses
General and administrative expenses
Research and development expenses
Amortisation
Selling expenses
Employee benefits
Cost of sales
Selling expenses
General and administrative expenses
Research and development expenses

The ED proposed requiring an entity that provides an analysis of its operating expenses using the function of expense method in the statement of profit or loss to disclose in a single note an analysis of total operating expenses using the nature of expense method

The feedback received was mixed and the proposed approach was seen as being costly to apply. To achieve a more balanced outcome between costs for preparers and benefits for users, the IASB 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
- to explore a general requirement 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



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON PRESENTATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

KEY CHANGES IN TERMS OF PRESENTATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

- To continue to require operating expenses to be presented in the **statement of profit or loss using a classification based either on their nature or function** and include **application guidance on deciding which method** of presenting operating expenses provides the most useful information
- To **withdraw the proposed prohibition on a mixed presentation** of operating expenses and require an entity to consider the role of primary financial statements when deciding which method to use
- To provide **examples of when a mixed presentation might provide the most useful information**
- To provide application guidance to clarify the requirement for **consistent presentation of operating expenses** from one reporting period to the next and **how to label nature line items** when a mixed presentation is used.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON PRESENTATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

KEY CHANGES IN TERMS OF PRESENTATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

- To expand the explanation in the description of the function of expense method to **clarify how the function of expense method involves allocating and aggregating operating expenses** according to the activity to which the consumed economic resource relates
- To provide application guidance to clarify the role of primary financial statements and the aggregation and disaggregation principles in applying the function of expense method
- To require an entity to **include in cost of sales the carrying amount of inventories** recognised as an expense during the period when presenting cost of sales
- To require an entity that presents functional line items to disclose a **narrative description of what types of expenses (based on their nature) are included in each functional line item**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON PRESENTATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES

QUESTIONS IN ADDITION TO THE IASB'S "QUESTION 3 - DISCLOSURE OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE"

- *Do you think that the IASB's tentative decisions on the presentation of operating expenses will result in useful information for users (in accordance with slides 6, 10 and 11)?*
- *Are the IASB's tentative decisions on presentation of operating expenses clear and easy to apply (in accordance with slides 6, 10 and 11)?*
- *Do participants identify any potential implementation and application concerns?*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JVs

PRESENTATION OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JVs

Consolidated Financial Statements

- The income and expenses from associates and joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method would be presented in the investing category unless investing is a main business activity of the entity. If investing is a main business activity of the entity, then such income and expenses are presented in the operating category (already in the ED).
- The share of results of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method would be required to be presented in the investing category, even if an entity invests as part of its main business activities (IASB tentative decision).

Separate Financial Statements

- the share of profit or loss of all equity accounted investments would be classified in the investing category
- the income and expenses of equity investments not accounted for using the equity method (i.e. cost or in accordance with IFRS 9) would be presented in the investing category unless investing is a main business activity of the entity

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JVs

QUESTIONS

- **Consolidated financial Statements:** *Do you think that the proposed requirement to include all equity accounted investments in the investing category will result in useful information for users?*
 - *If not, are there any equity accounted investments that should be presented within the operating category? Which ones?*
- **Separate financial statements:** *Do you think that the proposed requirements for the presentation of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will result in useful information for users?*
 - *If not, are there any equity accounted investments that should be presented within the operating category? Which ones?*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON FINANCING CATEGORY

HYBRID CONTRACTS WITH HOST LIABILITIES AND EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

- The IASB tentatively to require an entity to classify income and expenses related to:
 - separated host liabilities to be classified in the same way as income and expenses on other liabilities;
 - separated embedded derivatives to be classified in the same way as income and expenses on stand-alone derivatives;
 - contracts that are not separated to be classified in the same way as income and expenses on other liabilities
- The IASB tentatively decided to develop disclosure requirements for situations in which an entity designates an entire hybrid contract as at fair value through profit or loss with the objective giving users information about when the use of the fair value option changes the classification of income and expenses
- For liabilities that arise from transactions that do not involve only the raising of finance; that are hybrid contracts in the scope of IFRS 9 measured at amortised cost; and include an embedded derivative (the economic characteristics risks of which are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract), the IASB decided to explore an approach that would classify all income and expenses in the financing category of the statement of profit or loss

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON FINANCING CATEGORY

EXAMPLE OF HYBRID CONTRACTS WITH HOST LIABILITIES AND EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

- **Loan with repayments linked to a commodity price** - an entity is exposed to risk relating to a commodity price through its operating activities and uses a derivative embedded in the loan to manage that risk. Applying the IASB's tentative decision,
 - the loan would be treated as a liability that is solely financing with all income and expenses classified in the financing activity;
 - the gains and losses on the separated derivative used for risk management would be classified in the operating category

QUESTIONS

- *Are the IASB's tentative decisions on hybrid contracts with host liabilities and embedded derivatives clear and easy to apply? Are these contracts prevalent?*
- *Do participants identify any potential implementation and application concerns?*
- *Do you think that the proposed requirement to classify 'income and expenses related to contracts that are not separated in the same way as income and expenses on other liabilities' (e.g., hybrids measured entirely at FVPL) will result in useful information? Any potential implementation and application concerns?*

ADDITIONAL QUESTION ON DERIVATIVES

CLASSIFICATION OF DERIVATIVES: DEFAULT CATEGORY

		Gains or losses on:	
		Derivatives	Non-derivative financial instruments
Used for risk management	Hedging instruments	Classify in the category affected by the risk the entity manages, except when it would involve grossing up gains or losses—then classify in the investing category.	
	Not designated in hedging relationships	Apply the classification requirements for hedging instruments except if such classification would involve undue cost or effort—then classify in the investing category.	Apply requirements for classification in paragraphs 45–55 of the Exposure Draft.
Not used for risk management		Classify in the investing category, except when used in the course of a main business activity—then classify in the operating category.	Not relevant for this paper

		Gains or losses on:	
		Derivatives	Non-derivative financial instruments
<u>Underlined text is a change from proposals in the Exposure Draft</u>			
		Classify in the category affected by the risk the entity manages, except when it would involve grossing up gains or losses—then classify in the <u>operating</u> category	
		Classify as above except if such classification involves undue cost or effort—then classify in the <u>operating</u> category	Apply requirements for classification in paragraphs 45–55 of the Exposure Draft.
		<u>Classify in the operating category, unless the derivative relates to financing activities and is not used in the course of the entity's main business activities. In this case, classify in the financing category.</u>	Not applicable to this paper

QUESTION

- *Do participants identify any potential implementation and application concerns with the classification of fair value gains or losses on derivatives and hedging instruments (e.g., application to individual vs portfolio level; hedge ineffectiveness; undue cost or effort)?*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

SCOPE OF MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- The IASB tentatively decided to include in the scope of the MPM requirements the numerator or denominator of a ratio, if that numerator or denominator meets the definition of an MPM.
- For example, if an entity uses 'adjusted earnings per share', then the 'adjusted earnings' (the numerator) will have to be included in a single note in the financial statements accompanied by disclosures
- The IASB tentatively decided **not to** further explore expanding the scope of MPMs to include measures based on line items presented in the statement(s) of financial performance, cash flows and financial position. The IASB also did not expand the scope of MPMs to include ratios.
- Often the subtotals used in a ratio are also used on their own as performance measures and are therefore in the scope. However, they may be excluded from the scope when they are included solely in a ratio within the financial statements (e.g., 'adjusted earnings' used in adjusted earnings per share) but not on public communication (as already mentioned by EFRAG in its comment letter to IASB's ED)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

QUESTIONS

- *Do you think that the proposed requirement to include the numerator or denominator of a ratio in the scope of MPMs will result in:*
 - *useful information for users (as ratios are often calculated differently);*
 - *significant costs for preparers?*
- *Do you consider it useful to have only the numerator or denominator as an MPM?*
 - *For example, is it useful that for an adjusted ROE, ROA and ROTE, only the 'adjusted net income' will have to be included in a single note in the financial statements accompanied by disclosures?*
- *Do participants identify any potential implementation and application concerns on MPMs, including to require an entity to disclose, for each reconciling item, the amount(s) related to each line item(s) in the statement(s) of financial performance?*



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