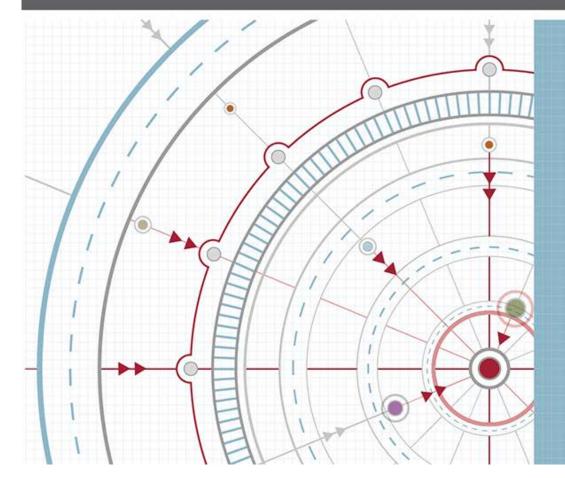
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IASB Technical Update: Primary Financial Statements

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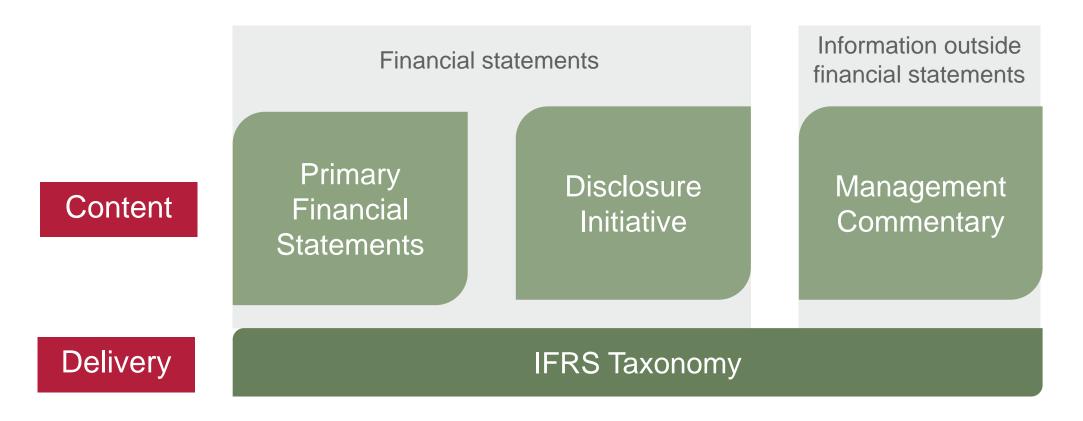
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Better Communication in Financial Reporting

- Primary Financial Statements
- **Disclosure Initiative**
- Management Commentary
- IFRS Taxonomy



Better Communication in Financial Reporting



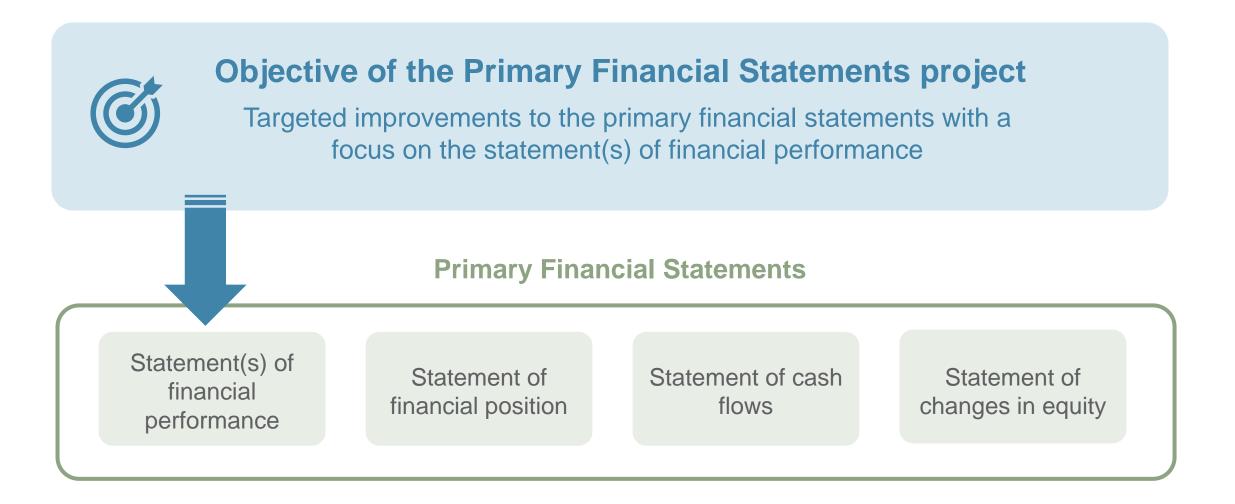


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Primary Financial Statements

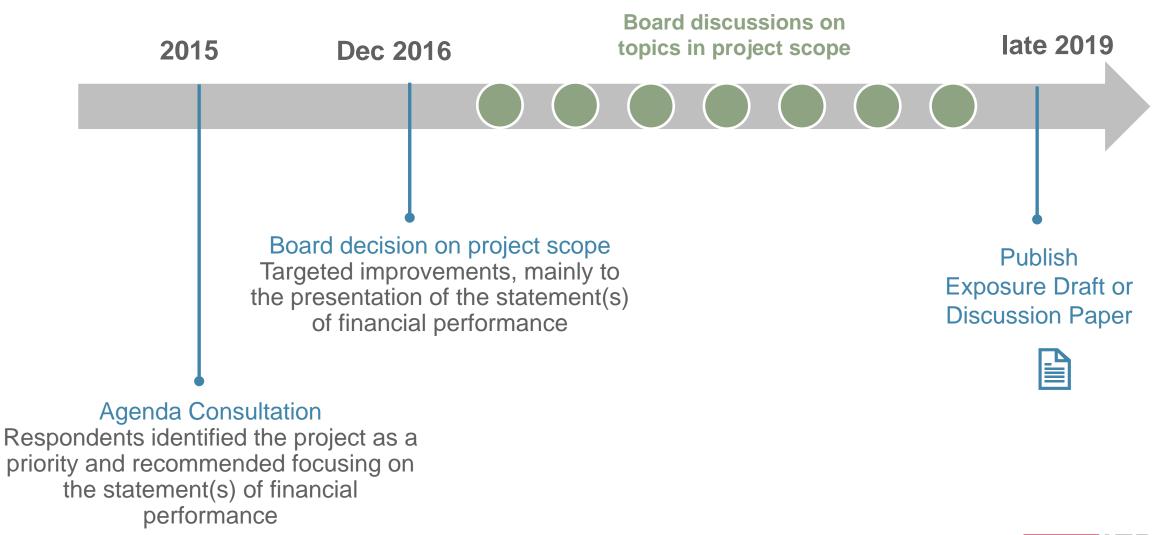


Primary Financial Statements (PFS)—Overall project objective



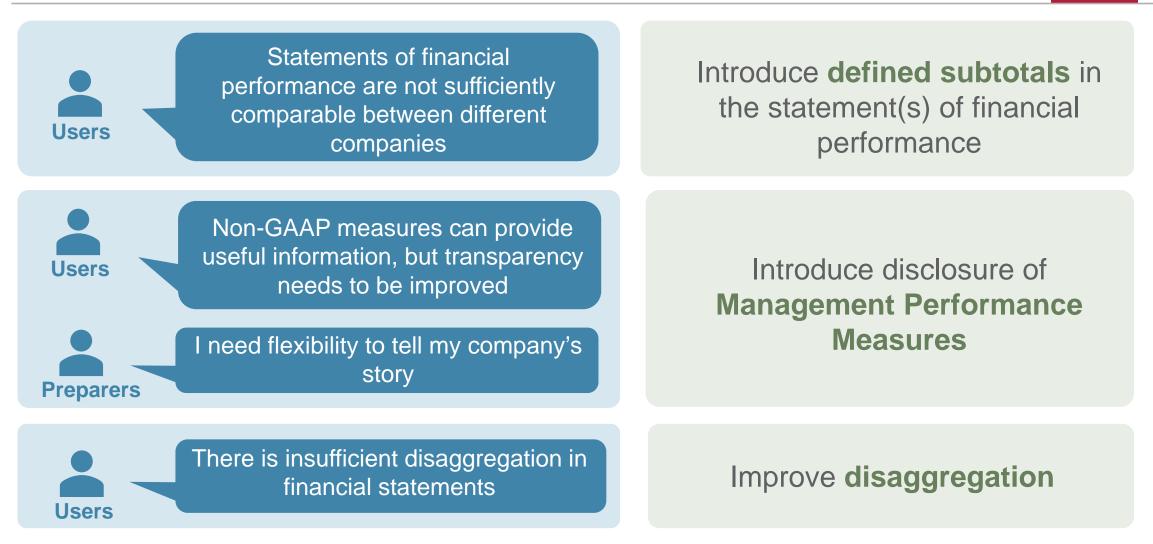


PFS—Project timeline





PFS—Stakeholder feedback and key tentative Board decisions





PFS—Full scope of the project

Statement(s) of financial performance

Introduce subtotals & categories facilitating comparisons between entities:

- Operating, investing and financing categories
- Presentation of share of profit of associates and JVs

Introduce disclosure of management performance measures

Improve communication of OCI

Statement of cash flows

Eliminate classification options (interest/dividends)

Introduce consistent starting point for the indirect method

Prescribe classification of cash flows related to associates and JVs

Improving disaggregation in financial statements by:

Introducing principles of disaggregation in financial statements

Requiring disaggregation by nature or by function in the statement(s) of financial performance

Requiring disclosure of unusual or infrequent items

Requiring minimum line items in the primary financial statements

Developing illustrative examples of primary financial statements for a small number of industries



PFS—Introduce three defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss

Operating profit Excludes share of profit from all associates/JVs Excludes income/expenses from investments, which are defined as 'income/expenses from assets that generate a return individually and 2 **Operating profit and share** largely independently of other resources held by of profit of integral the entity' associates/JVs • Excludes share of profit from **non-integral** associates and JVs Excludes: Income/expenses arising from financing **Profit before financing** activities **B** and income tax Income from cash and cash equivalents **Unwinding of discount** on liabilities that do not Defined arise from financing activities

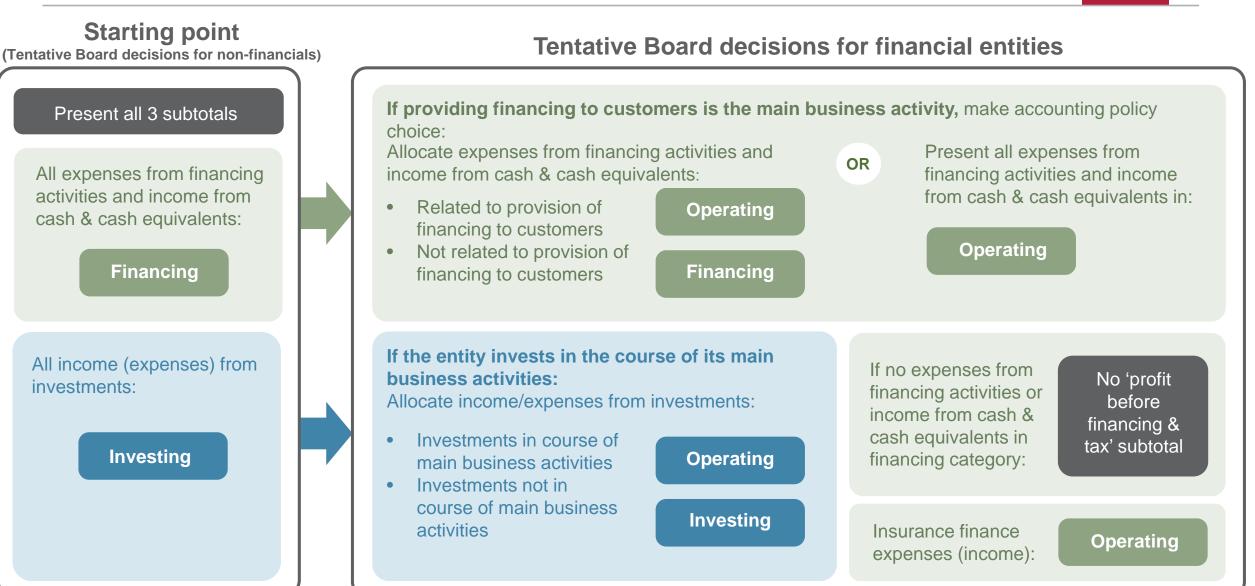




PFS Defined subtotals —illustrative example for general corporates (by nature) 10

Revenue	16,500
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(1,000)
Raw material and consumables used	(6,000)
Employee benefits expense	(4,000)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(500)
Depreciation expense	(1,200)
Amortisation expense	(800)
Operating profit	3,000
Share of profit of integral associates and JVs	500
Operating profit and share of profit or loss of integral associates and JVs	3,500
Changes in the fair value of financial assets	250
Dividend income	50
Share of profit of non-integral associates and JVs	100
Profit before financing and income tax	3,900
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	100
Expenses from financing activities	(1000)
Unwinding of discount	(100)
Profit before tax	2,900

PFS—Classification of income/expenses for financial entities 11



PFS—Management performance measures

I need flexibility to tell my company's story

Tentative Board decisions

Preparers

Identify a measure (or measures) of profit that, in management's view, communicates the financial performance of the entity.

This measure will often be a subtotal or total specified by IFRS Standards, but could be a **management performance measure** (MPM) that complements those subtotals or totals.

If entities identify MPMs, they will usually be disclosed in the **notes**, because few will fit the structure of the statement(s) of financial performance

No specific constraints on the calculation of MPMs.

PFS—Management performance measures (continued)

Non-GAAP measures can provide useful information, but transparency needs to be improved

Tentative Board decisions

Users

- Disclose a reconciliation in the notes between the MPM and the most directly comparable subtotal/total specified by IFRS Standards (not as a column on the face)
- Disclose the effect on tax and non-controlling interests separately for each reconciling item
- Explain any differences between MPMs and segment measures
- **Describe why** the MPMs provide management's view of performance and how they have been calculated
- Label MPMs in a clear and understandable way
- Explain any changes over time in calculation of MPMs

Tentative Board decisions	Single starting point for the indirect reconciliation: Operating profit Removal of classification options for interest and dividends		
Cash flow item	IAS 7 classification	Tentative Board decision— non-financial entities	Tentative Board decision— financial entities
Interest paid	Operating or financing	Financing	Operating or financing*
Dividends paid	Operating or financing	Financing	Financing
Interest received	Operating or investing	Investing	Operating, investing or financing*
Dividends received	Operating or investing	Investing	Operating or investing* (always investing for equity- accounted investments)



PFS—Disaggregation

There is insufficient disaggregation in financial statements

Tentative Board decisions

Users

Introduce improved principles, definitions and guidance on aggregation and disaggregation including specific principles to address large 'other' balances.

Require entities to disclose information about unusual and infrequent items in the notes, attributed to line items in the statement(s) of financial performance.

Require entities to present their primary analysis of expenses by nature **or** by function in the statement(s) of financial performance.

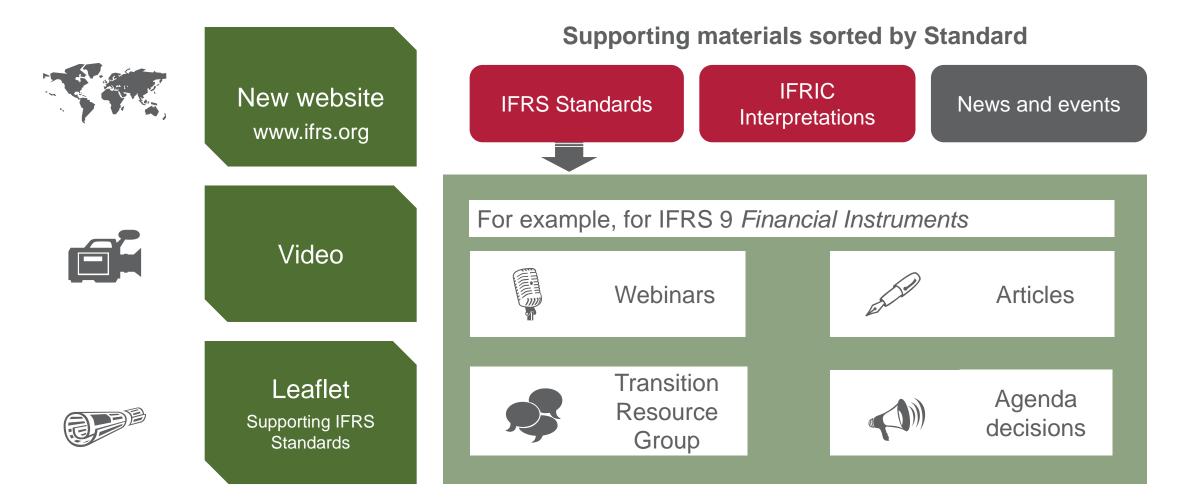
Develop illustrative examples for the primary financial statements for a small number of industries.

Board still to consider

Expanding the list of minimum required line items in the primary financial statements

Developing principle-based guidance for identifying unusual or infrequent items

Resources available on our website



www.ifrs.org/supporting-implementation/supporting-materials-by-ifrs-standard/ifrs-9/



IFRS® Standards



IFRS Standards Required 1 January 2019 (Blue Book) The Annotated IFRS® Standards Required 2019 (Blue)



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