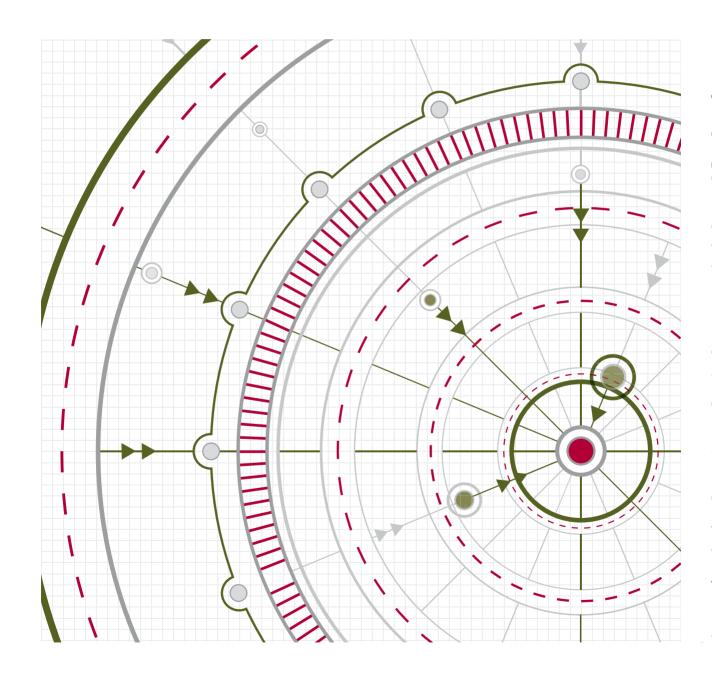
Conference documentation: IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

2016World Standard-Setters Conference





World Standard-Setters Conference

Monday 26 and Tuesday 27 September 2016

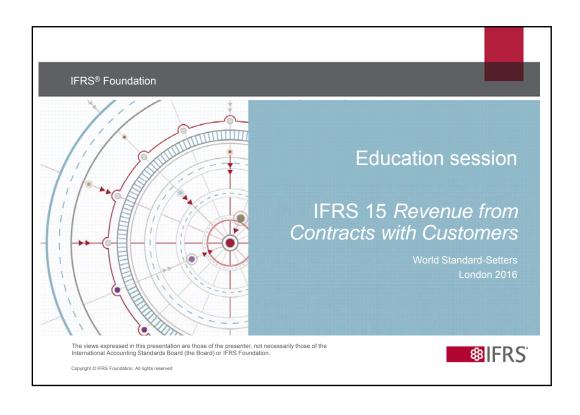
Education session:

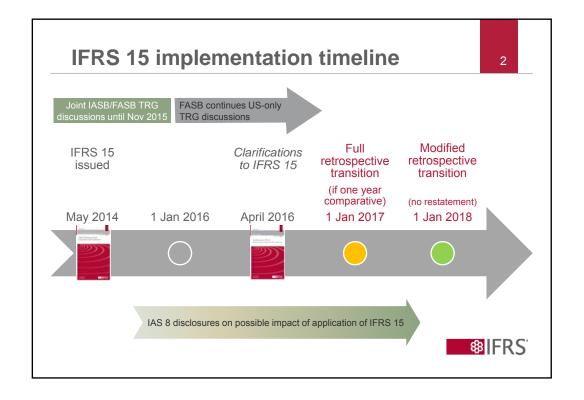
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Henry Rees

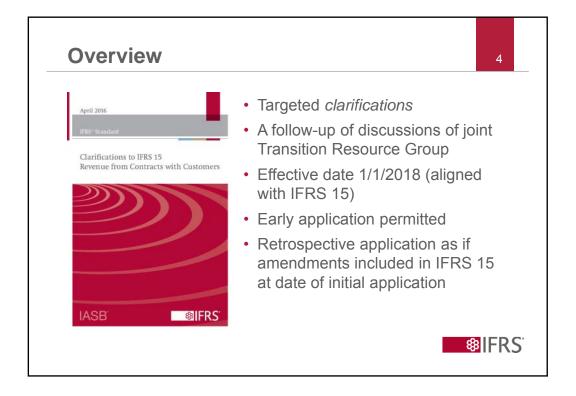
Director of Implementation and Adoption
Activities
IASB

Raghava Tirumala Technical Manager IASB





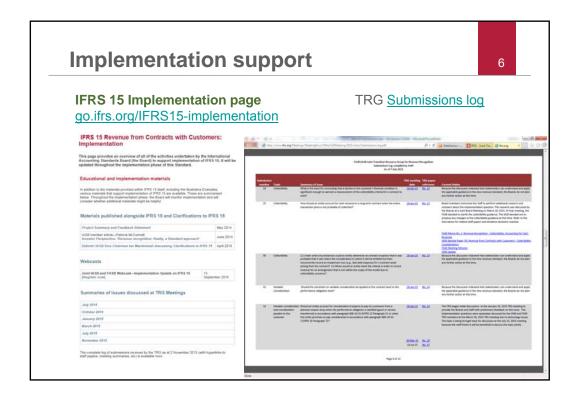


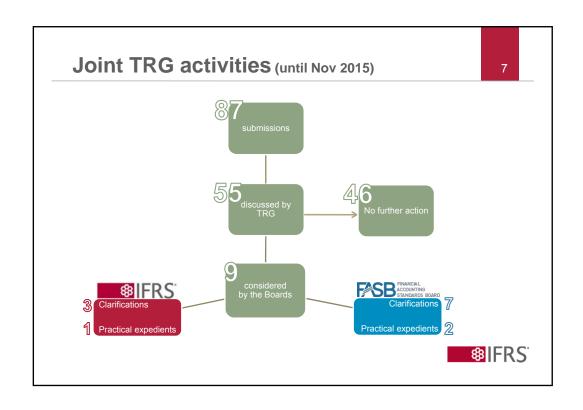


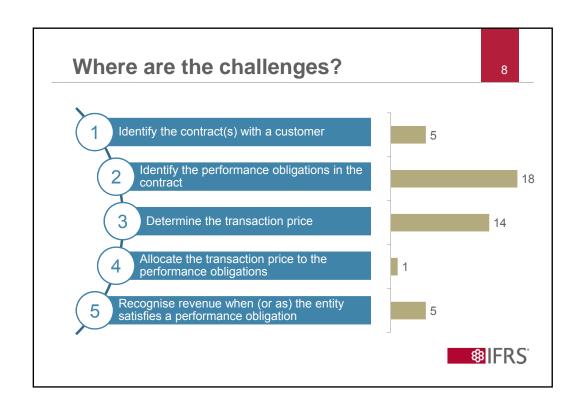
Activities of joint TRG

- Limited life, joint group with FASB to support transition
- Does not issue authoritative guidance
- Information about the TRG at http://go.ifrs.org/RTRG
- 6 joint meetings held since formation of the group
- Meeting reports at http://go.ifrs.org/RTRG-meetings
- Meetings of IFRS stakeholders not scheduled for 2016—monitor questions and submissions









Follow-up by IASB

Topics considered by the IASB and FASB **IASB** addressed • Identifying performance obligations Principal versus agent considerations Licensing Collectability Non-cash consideration • Definition of a completed contract • Practical expedients on transition Presentation of sales taxes **BIFRS**



Objective: To identify the promised goods or services that are distinct and should be accounted for separately

Promise to transfer a distinct good or service, or series of substantially similar distinct goods or services

Good or service is capable of being distinct

- · Customer can benefit from good or service:
- · on its own; or
- together with other readily available resources

Promise is separately identifiable

- · Factors to consider:
- Integration
- · Modification or customization
- Highly dependent or highly interrelated



Implementation question

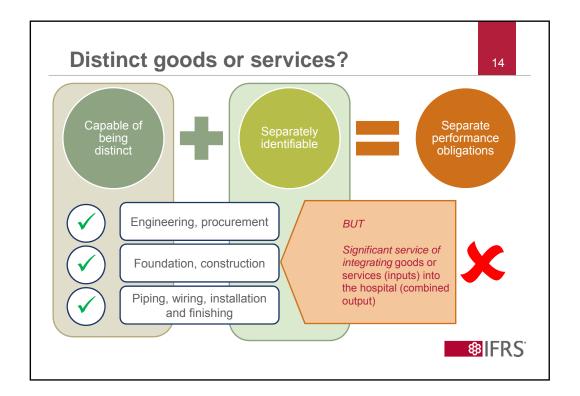
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- What is 'separately identifiable'?
- Boards' clarification: Is the nature of the promise to transfer <u>each good or service</u> or to transfer a <u>combined</u> <u>item</u> to which the individual goods or services are inputs?

Example 13

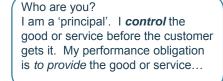
- · Example 10 of the revenue standard
- An entity, a contractor, enters into a contract to build a hospital for a customer
- Facts
 - Contractor is responsible for the overall management of the project and identifies various goods and services to be provided, including
 - engineering, site clearance, foundation, procurement, construction of the structure, piping and wiring, installation of equipment and finishing.
 - Contractor or competitors regularly sell many of these goods and services separately to other customers.
 - Customer could generate economic benefit from the individual goods and services by using, consuming, selling or holding those goods or services





End customer

Principal versus agent



Who are you?
I am an 'agent'. I *don't control* the good or service before the customer gets it. My performance obligation is *to arrange* for the good or service to be provided...



It is all about control

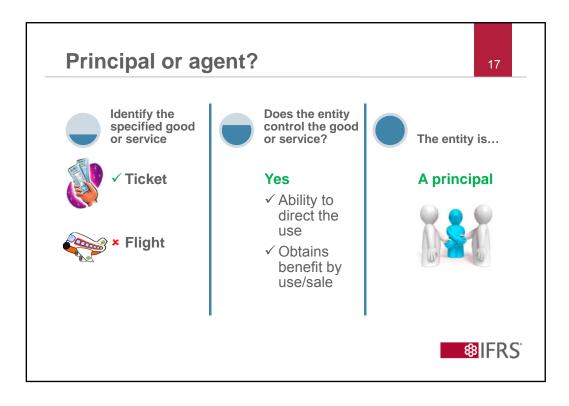


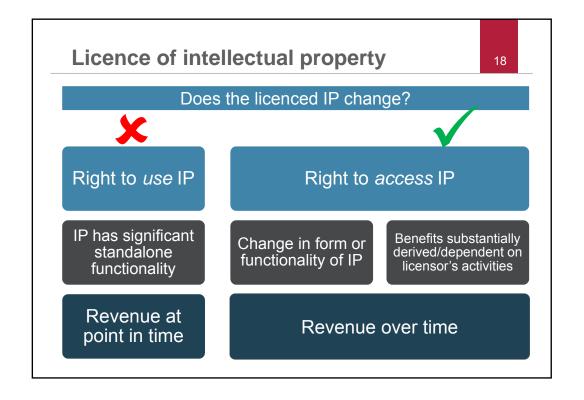
Principal or agent?

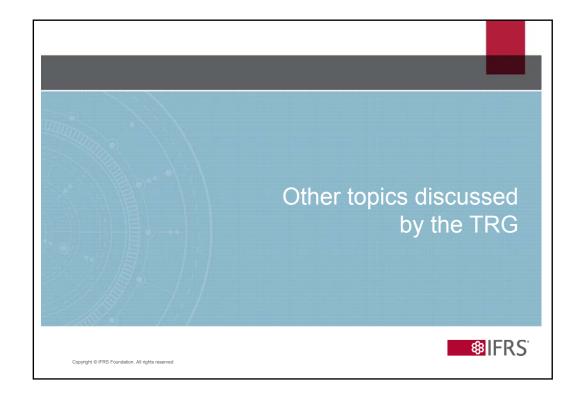
- Example 47—Promise to provide goods or services
- Facts
 - An entity, a travel agency, purchases tickets from airlines at reduced rates compared with the tickets sold directly to the public
 - The entity agrees to buy a specific number of tickets at a fixed price regardless of whether it is able to resell them
 - The entity determines the prices at which the tickets will be sold to its customers
- Is the entity a principal or an agent?

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Material rights



Does the contract include customer options?



Does the option provide the customer with a material right?



The customer option is accounted for as...

- Options to acquire additional goods for free or at discount
- Come in many forms (sales incentives, loyalty points, contract renewal options etc)
- Customer would not receive the option without entering into that contract
- Discount is incremental to the range of discounts typically given

A Performance Obligation

Customer in effect pays in advance for future goods or services

Evaluation of facts and circumstances and the use of judgement



Recognise revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied

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Performance obligation is satisfied by transferring good or service (because the customer obtains control of the good or service

Performance obligations satisfied over time if specified criteria met

- Select single measure of progress to depict performance
- Output methods (direct measurement, surveys, milestones etc)
- Input methods may need to be adjusted (eg uninstalled materials)

All other performance obligations satisfied at a point in time

 Performance complete at the point the customer obtains control of the promised asset





Transition

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		PY (2017)		CY (2018)	CY Notes
Full retrospective	Cumulative catch-up	Contracts under new standard Contracts restated			
T dil Tell Ospective	Cumu				
Modified retrospective		Contracts not restated	Cumulative catch-up	Contracts under new standard	Contracts presented under legacy IFRS

Optional reliefs include

- Completed contracts
- Modified contracts



Practical expedients on transition

- New practical expedients to permit:
 - use of hindsight in restating modified contracts
 - not to apply IFRS 15 to contracts that are completed contracts at the date of transition to IFRS 15

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Disclosures

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Objective

To enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers



