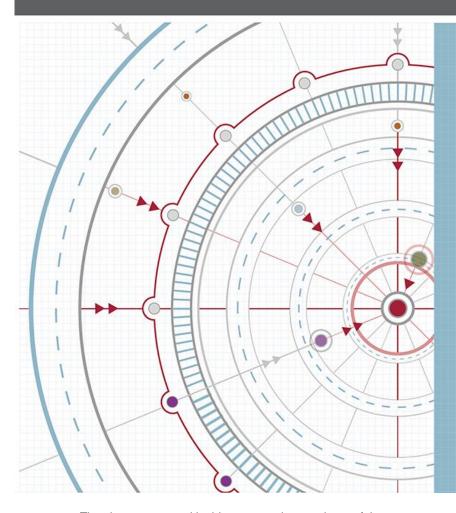
#### IFRS® Foundation



Joint CMAC-GPF meeting, 15-16 June 2017

Agenda Paper 6

# Exposure Draft Improvements to IFRS 8 Operating Segments

Nadia Chebotareva, nchebotareva@ifrs.org

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The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) or the IFRS Foundation.



## Agenda: IFRS 8 Operating Segments and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

- Purpose of the session
- Background to the amendments
- Overview of the proposed amendments
- Discussion of the proposed amendments
- Next steps



## Purpose of the session

- We are asking for the views of GPF members about these four proposed amendments to IFRS 8 Operating Segments and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting:
  - Emphasise that chief operating decision maker (CODM) makes operating decisions
  - Link IFRS 8 segments with the annual reporting package
  - Clarify criteria for aggregating operating segments
  - Changes in segmentation earlier interim information



# Background to the amendments



## **Background to the amendments**

- The Board conducted a Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 8 and concluded that:
  - it is functioning as expected, but
  - some areas should be investigated further

- After further investigation the Board is proposing amendments to IFRS 8 and IAS 34
  - Exposure Draft (ED) published 29 March 2017

http://www.ifrs.org/Current-Projects/IASB-Projects/PIR/clarifications-to-IFRS-8-arising-from-the-post-implementation-review/Pages/Exposure-Draft-and-Comment-letters.aspx



## **Background to the amendments**

- In proposing the amendments, the Board aims to:
  - maintain convergence with US GAAP, ie adhere to the 'management approach' principle
  - consider costs and benefits of proposed amendments



## Overview of the proposed amendments



## Overview of proposed amendments

#### Items for discussion are in Red

#### Clarify role of Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM):

- 1. CODM makes operating decisions
- 2. CODM may be an individual or a group
- 3. Clarify the role of non-voting members
- 4. CODM's identity must be disclosed
- 5. Link IFRS 8 segments with the annual reporting package
- 6. Clarify criteria for aggregation of segments
- 7. Clarify that additional segment disclosures can be made
- 8. Explain reconciling items in sufficient detail
- 9. Changes in segmentation earlier interim information

## Emphasise that the CODM makes operating decisions

Proposed amendment 1



## Emphasise that the CODM makes operating decisions

**Issue:** Feedback from the PIR indicated that preparers found it difficult to identify the CODM

**Proposed solution:** Clarify that the CODM function makes operating decisions and decisions about allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the operating segments of an entity



## Emphasise that the CODM makes operating decisions

#### Proposed amendment to IFRS 8 paragraph 7:

The term 'chief operating decision maker' identifies a function, not necessarily a manager with a specific title. That function is <u>tothe</u> one that makes operating decisions and decisions about allocateing resources to, and assessing the performance of, the operating segments of an entity.

#### **Question 1**

Do you think the proposed amendment will help to identify the CODM?



Proposed amendment 5



**Issue:** Investors and regulators expressed concern that segment information was inconsistent across an entity's communications (annual reporting package\*)

**Proposed solution:** Require disclosure when reportable segments identified in the financial statements differ from segments in other parts of the annual reporting package.



<sup>\*</sup> See Slide 15 for the definition of 'annual reporting package'

#### Disclosure — IFRS 8 paragraph 22(d):

An entity shall disclose the following general information:

. . .

(d) an explanation of, and the reasons for, the difference in reportable segments identified in the financial statements compared with the segments identified in other parts of the entity's annual reporting package, if there is such a difference.



#### Proposed definition in IFRS 8 paragraph 19B:

An entity's **annual reporting package** is a set of one or more documents that:

- a) is published at approximately the same time as the entity's annual financial statements;
- b) communicates the entity's annual results to users of its financial statements; and
- c) is publicly available, for example, on the entity's website or in its regulatory filings.

In addition to the annual financial statements, the annual reporting package may include a management commentary, press releases, preliminary announcements, investor presentations and information for regulatory filing purposes.

### Question 2 (paragraph 22(d))

Do you agree with the proposal to require disclosure of the difference between segments identified in the financial statements and segments identified in other parts of the entity's annual reporting package?

Question 3 (paragraph 19B)

Do you agree with the definition of 'annual reporting package'?



Proposed amendment 6



#### Issue:

Feedback from the PIR suggested that IFRS 8 is difficult to apply when aggregating operating segments

#### **Proposed solutions:**

- Restructure the aggregation criteria to emphasise that all requirements must be met
- Specify that similar long-term financial performance should be met across a <u>range</u> of measures
- Add further examples of such measures



#### Proposed amendment to IFRS 8 paragraphs 12 and 12A:

Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment <u>if</u>, <u>and only if</u>:

- a) aggregation is consistent with the core principle of this IFRS, described in paragraph 1;
- b) the segments have similar economic characteristics; and
- c) the segments are similar in each of the following respects:
  - the nature of the products and services;
  - ii. the nature of the production processes;
  - iii. the type or class of customer for their products and services;
  - iv. the methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and
  - v. if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance or public utilities.

Operating segments that have similar economic characteristics often exhibit similar long-term financial performance across a range of measures. Examples of such measures include similar long-term revenue growth, similar long-term return on assets or similar long-term average gross margins.



#### **Question 4**

Do you think the proposed amendment will assist preparers when aggregating operating segments?



# Changes in segmentation - earlier interim information

Proposed amendment 9



## Changes in segmentation – earlier interim information

**Issue:** When an entity changes segments during the year, investors must wait until the end of the year to see the effect on comparative information.

**Proposed solution:** In the first interim report that follows a change in the composition of an entity's reportable segments, the entity shall present restated segment information for interim periods for both the current year and prior years, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.



## Changes in segmentation – earlier interim information

#### **Question 5**

Do you foresee any difficulties with restating segment information in interim reports?



## **Next steps**

- Comment period ends 31 July 2017
- Outreach to preparers, users and others during the comment period
- Re-deliberations in Q4 2017



### **Contact us**



