Staff paper

Agenda reference: 21

IASB® meeting

Date	**June 2023**
Project	**Primary Financial Statements**
Topic	**Cover note and summary of feedback and redeliberations**
Contacts	Methma Rupasinghe (methma.rupasinghe@ifrs.org)

Objective

1. At this meeting we will continue discussing the proposals from the Exposure Draft *General Presentation and Disclosures* relating to:

   (a) categories and subtotals; and

   (b) issues related to IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* and IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

2. We will discuss the following papers:

   (a) Agenda Paper 21A: Issues related to categories and subtotals; and

   (b) Agenda Paper 21B: Issues related to IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* and IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

3. Over the next few months, we plan to bring the IASB papers discussing:

   (a) due process requirements; and

   (b) transition and effective date.

Summary of proposals discussed

4. Appendix A gives an overview of the project status, listing the proposals in the Exposure Draft that have been discussed.

Summary of proposals and feedback

5. Appendix B summarises proposals in the Exposure Draft, feedback received and the IASB's tentative decisions made so far. As the IASB redeliberates the proposals, we will be updating Appendix B to include the latest tentative decisions.

Diagram summarising the proposals for the structure of the statement of profit or loss

6. Appendix C provides a diagram summarising the proposals in the Exposure Draft and the changes tentatively decided by the IASB in the redeliberations to date on the structure of the statement of profit or loss for entities applying the general model.

Appendix A—Project status summary

Topic	Proposals discussed	Proposals yet to be redeliberated
Subtotals	• Required subtotals • Classification in categories, general model and entities with specified main business activities • Associates and joint ventures	• Remaining issues relating to categories (see Agenda Papers 21A and 21B of this meeting).
Management performance measures	• Scope and definition, including rebuttable presumption • Disclosure of reconciliation • Aspects of the disclosure of tax and non-controlling interests • Use of columns • Changes in management performance measures • Single location • Relationship with the requirements of IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* • Determining whether additional subtotals are management performance measures • Timing of public communications including interim management performance measures	
Disaggregation and other	• Roles of primary financial statements and notes • General principles of aggregation and disaggregation • Withdrawal of proposal for unusual income and expenses • Presentation and disclosure of operating expenses • Statement of cash flows • Other comprehensive income • Classification of dividends received from interests in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method • Consequential amendments to IFRS 8	• Other consequential amendments (see Agenda Paper 21B of this meeting)

Appendix B—Summary of proposals, feedback and tentative decisions

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
December 2020 AP21B Subtotals and categories – general model March 2021 AP21A Subtotals in the statement of profit or loss- operating profit May 2021 AP21A Subtotals and categories—financing category	**Subtotals** A1. The Exposure Draft proposed that an entity presents the following new subtotals in the statement of profit or loss (paragraph 60 of the Exposure Draft): (a) operating profit or loss (operating profit); (b) operating profit or loss and income and expenses from integral associates and joint ventures; and (c) profit or loss before financing and income tax.	**Subtotals** B1. Most respondents agreed with the proposals to introduce defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. They think the proposals have the potential to result in useful information and improve comparability between entities. B2. Many respondents agreed with the proposals to define the operating category as a residual category. However, some respondents disagreed with defining the operating category as a residual category and preferred a 'positive' or 'direct' definition because they disagreed with the content of operating profit.	**Subtotals** *Confirmed proposals* C1. The IASB tentatively confirmed that entities would be required to present an operating profit subtotal in the statement of profit or loss and not to develop a direct definition of operating profit. C2. The IASB tentatively confirmed to retain the proposal to define the 'profit before financing and income tax' subtotal and require it to be presented in the statement of profit or loss. C3. See the IASB's tentative decisions on specified subtotals in 'management performance measures' below.
AP21B Subtotals and categories—profit before financing and income tax July 2021 AP21A Classification of income and expenses in the financing category of statement of profit or loss AP21B Classification of fair value gains or losses on	**Categories** A2. In applying these proposed new subtotals, an entity would present in the statement of profit or loss income and expenses classified in the following categories (paragraph 45 of the Exposure Draft): (a) operating; (b) integral associates and joint ventures; (c) investing; (d) financing; (e) income taxes; and (f) discontinued operations.	**Categories** B3. Most respondents agreed with the proposals to introduce categories in the statement of profit or loss. They think the proposals have the potential to result in useful information and improve comparability between entities. B4. However, some respondents said additional guidance would be needed to achieve consistent application and comparability, including guidance on the definitions of the categories and the term 'main business activities'. B5. Many respondents expressed concerns about: (a) the proposed classification of foreign exchange differences and of fair value gains and losses on derivatives and hedging instruments—they question whether the benefits of such classification would outweigh the costs; and (b) the proposed labels for the categories in the statement of profit or loss—they say it is confusing that the labels are	**Categories** *Confirmed proposals* C4. The IASB tentatively confirmed to retain the proposal to introduce separate investing and financing categories in the statement of profit or loss. C5. See below for the confirmed proposals and changes to the proposals related to derivatives and hedging instruments, foreign exchange differences and alignment of the investing categories in the statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
derivatives and hedging instruments		similar to the labels of the categories in the statement of cash flows, although the content of the categories is different.	
AP21C Classification of foreign exchange differences in profit or loss December 2021 AP21B Income and expenses classified in the investing category September 2022 AP21D Classification of incremental expenses January 2023 AP21A Targeted outreach feedback and next steps March 2023 AP21F Issues related to the proposals for entities with	**Operating category** A3. The operating category would include income or expenses not classified in the other categories such as the investing category or the financing category. In other words, the operating category would be the default category (paragraph 46 of the Exposure Draft).[1] A4. The Exposure Draft proposed specific requirements for entities with specified main business activities, to ensure that the operating category includes all income and expenses from their main business activities. These requirements and related feedback are discussed in Agenda Paper 21C of the December 2020 IASB meeting.	**Operating category** B6. Some respondents expressed concerns about defining the operating category as a residual category—mainly because they disagree with including in operating profit some income and expenses that are unusual, volatile or do not arise from an entity's main business activities.	**Operating category** *Confirmed proposals* C6. The IASB tentatively confirmed that: (a) these types of income and expenses shall not be classified in the operating category: investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations. (b) the operating category comprises all income and expenses arising from an entity's operations, including volatile and unusual income and expenses arising from an entity's operations; and includes, but is not limited to, income and expenses from an entity's main business activities.
	Investing category A5. The investing category would include returns from investments, that is, income and expenses from assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of other resources held by an entity. The investing category would also include related incremental expenses (paragraph 47 of the Exposure Draft).[2]	**Investing category** B7. Many respondents agreed with the proposal for the investing category. However, some respondents said the definition is insufficiently robust. B8. A few respondents expressed concerns about including incremental expenses in the investing category.	**Investing category** *Confirmed proposals* C7. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to retain the proposal for entities to classify in the investing category income and expenses from assets that generate returns individually and largely independently of other resources held by an entity; (b) to retain the proposed application guidance in the Exposure Draft; and (c) to retain the label 'investing category' for that category. *Changes to the proposals* C8. The IASB tentatively decided:

[1] Also see paragraphs BC53–BC57 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.

[2] Also see paragraphs B32–B33 of the Exposure Draft and BC48–BC52 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
specified main business activities AP21E Issues for categories in the statement of profit or loss			(a) to add further application guidance stating that income and expenses arising from individual assets and disposal groups held for sale and income and expenses arising from business combinations would not be classified in the investing category, and negative returns are classified in the same category as positive returns; (b) to classify income and expenses from associates and joint ventures in the investing category; (c) to remove the discussion of the objective from the requirements in the new IFRS Accounting Standard and explain in the Basis for Conclusions the reasons for including specific items in the investing category; and (d) not to proceed with the proposed use of the defined term 'income and expenses from investments'. C9. The IASB tentatively decided to withdraw the proposed requirement in the Exposure Draft for an entity to classify incremental expenses in the investing category.
	Financing category A6. The financing category would include (paragraph 49 of the Exposure Draft):[3] (a) income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents; (b) income and expenses on liabilities arising from financing activities; and (c) interest income and expenses on other liabilities, for example, the unwinding of discounts on pension liabilities and provisions.	**Financing category** B9. Some respondents expressed concerns about the proposed classification of income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents and other investments held as part of treasury activities.	**Financing category** *Changes to the proposals* C10. The IASB tentatively decided not to proceed with the proposed addition to the definition of 'financing activities' in IAS 7. C11. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to classify income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents in the investing category rather than the financing category. C12. The IASB tentatively decided in relation to the classification in categories of statement of profit or loss to: (a) require an entity to classify in the financing category: (i) for liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only the raising of finance—all income and expenses; (ii) for other liabilities—specified income and expenses (see C14); (b) describe transactions that involve only the raising of finance as transactions that involve: (i) the receipt by the entity of cash, a reduction in a financial liability or an entity's own equity; (ii) the return by the entity of cash or an entity's own equity; (c) require an entity, in relation to hybrid contracts with host liabilities and embedded derivatives, to classify: (i) income and expenses relating to separated host liabilities in the same way as income and expenses on other liabilities; (ii) income and expenses relating to separated embedded derivatives in the same way as income and expenses on stand-alone derivatives; and

[3] Also see paragraphs B34–B37 of the Exposure Draft and BC33–BC47 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
			(iii) income and expenses related to contracts that are not separated in the same way as income and expenses on other liabilities. C13. In addition, the IASB tentatively decided to develop disclosure requirements for the situation in which an entity designates an entire hybrid contract as at fair value through profit or loss and as a result does not separate from the host financial liability an embedded derivative that is otherwise required to be separated by IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The objective of these disclosure requirements would be to give users of financial statements information about when the use of the fair value option changes the classification of income and expenses. In a follow up discussion, the IASB noted that there are sufficient disclosure requirements IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and that further disclosure requirements are not required (see Agenda Paper 21E of March 2023). C14. For liabilities that arise from transactions that do not involve only the raising of finance, except some such liabilities specified by the IASB, the IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to classify in the financing category of the statement of profit or loss interest expense and the effect of changes in interest rates, when such amounts are identified applying the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards. C15. The IASB specified that the tentative decision in C14 does not apply to liabilities that arise from transactions that do not involve only the raising of finance and that: (a) are hybrid contracts in the scope of IFRS 9 measured at amortised cost; and (b) include an embedded derivative the economic characteristics and risks of which are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract. C16. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to classify in the financing category of the statement of profit or loss all income and expenses arising after initial recognition from hybrid contracts with host liabilities that arise from transactions that do not involve only the raising of finance and that are measured at amortised cost in their entirety.
	Derivatives and hedging instruments A7. The IASB's proposals for the classification of gains or losses on derivatives and hedging instruments can be summarised as follows:	**Derivatives and hedging instruments and foreign exchange differences** B10. Many respondents expressed concerns about the proposed classification of foreign exchange differences and of fair value gains and losses on derivatives and hedging instruments—they question whether the benefits of such classification would outweigh the costs.	**Derivatives and hedging instruments** *Confirmed proposals* C17. The IASB tentatively confirmed that fair value gains or losses on financial instruments used for risk management that are designated or used for risk management but are not designated as hedging instruments should be classified in the category affected by the risk the entity manages, except when doing so would involve: (a) grossing up of fair value gains or losses (derivatives designated as hedging instruments); or (b) undue cost or effort (derivatives not designated as hedging instruments). *Changes to the proposals* C18. The IASB tentatively decided in cases where classifying fair value gains or losses in the category of the statement of profit or loss affected by the risk the entity manages involves grossing up of fair value gains or losses (derivatives designated as

<table>
<tr><th>Topic and ref</th><th>Summary of proposals</th><th>Summary of feedback</th><th>Tentative decisions</th></tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Gains or losses on:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Derivatives</td><td>Non-derivative financial instruments</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Used for risk management</td><td>Hedging instruments</td><td colspan="2">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not designated in hedging relationships</td><td>Apply the classification requirements for hedging instruments except if such classification would involve undue cost or effort—then classify in the investing category.</td><td>Apply requirements for classification in paragraphs 45–55 of the Exposure Draft.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Not used for risk management</td><td>Classify in the investing category, except when used in the course of a main business activity—then classify in the operating category.</td><td>Not relevant for this paper</td></tr>
</table>

Foreign exchange differences

A8. The IASB proposes that an entity shall classify foreign exchange differences included in profit or loss in the same category of the statement of profit or loss as the income and expenses from the items that gave rise to the foreign exchange differences.
</td>
<td></td>
<td>hedging instruments) or undue cost or effort (derivatives not designated as hedging instruments) an entity would classify all fair value gains or losses in the operating category.

C19. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to classify fair value gains or losses on derivatives not used for risk management in the operating category, unless a derivative relates to financing activities and is not used in the course of the entity’s main business activities. In such cases, an entity classifies all fair value gains or losses on the derivative in the financing category.

Foreign exchange differences

Confirmed proposals

C20. The IASB tentatively confirmed to require an entity to classify foreign exchange differences included in the statement of profit or loss in the same category of the statement of profit or loss as the income and expenses from the items that gave rise to the foreign exchange differences, except when doing so would involve undue cost or effort.

Changes to the proposals

C21. The IASB tentatively decided in cases that involve undue cost or effort in classifying the items, an entity would classify the foreign exchange differences on the item in the operating category.

C22. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to use its judgement to determine in which category in the statement of profit or loss to classify foreign exchange difference on a liability that arises from a transaction that involves operating activities in addition to the raising finance (see C20).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2020

AP21C Subtotals and categories – entities with particular main business activities

March 2022

AP21A Entities with specified main business</td>
<td>Entities with specified main business activities

A9. In addition to the general model, the Exposure Draft proposed specific requirements for entities with specified main business activities to ensure that the operating category includes all income and expenses from their main business activities. The Exposure Draft proposed that the operating category would include:</td>
<td>Operating category

B11. Most respondents agreed with the proposals to require entities to classify in the operating category:

(a) income and expenses from investments made in the course of an entity’s main business activities; and

(b) income and expenses from financing activities and income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents if the entity provides financing to customers as a main business activity.

Main business activities</td>
<td>Main business activities

Changes to the proposals

C23. The IASB tentatively decided to provide additional guidance by clarifying that:

(a) the role of main business activities is limited to assessing whether an entity invests in assets as a main business activity or provides financing to customers as a main business activity. The assessment is performed at the reporting-entity level. Any changes in the outcome of the assessment should be applied prospectively with disclosure of:

(i) the fact that there has been a change;

(ii) information about the effect of the change that would allow users to perform trend analysis on operating profit;

(b) investing in assets as a main business activity or providing financing to customers as a main business activity is a matter of fact and not an assertion. An entity will need to use its judgement in assessing whether it invests in assets as a main</td>
</tr>
</table>

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
activities - general issues May 2022 AP21D Investments accounted for using the equity method July 2022 AP21A Entities with specified main business activities-issues specific to the investing category AP21B Entities with specified main business activities-financing category September 2022 AP21B Entities with specified main business activities – Associates and joint ventures March 2023 AP21F Issues related to the proposals for entities with	(a) income and expenses from investments made in the course of an entity's main business activities (paragraph 48 of the Exposure Draft). For example, this proposal would apply to insurers and investment entities. An entity would assess on an asset-by-asset basis whether investments are made in the course of its main business activities;[4] (b) some or all income and expenses from financing activities and income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents if the entity provides financing to customers as a main business activity (paragraph 51 of the Exposure Draft). For example, this proposal would apply to banks and entities that provide financing to customers purchasing their products. The choice of whether some or all such income and expenses is included in the operating category would be an accounting policy choice;[5] (c) income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents if the entity, in the course of its main business activities, invests in financial assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of other resources held by the entity (paragraph 52(a) of the Exposure Draft);[6]	B12. However, many respondents said additional guidance would be needed to achieve consistent application and comparability, including guidance on the terms 'main business activities' and 'in the course of main business activities'. **Accounting policy choice** B13. Many respondents disagreed with the proposed accounting policy choice for entities that provide financing to customers as a main business activity. Some respondents suggest that, to improve comparability between entities, the accounting policy choice should be restricted or replaced with a practical expedient.	business activity or provides financing to customers as a main business activity. The assessment should be based on observable evidence to the extent available. Examples of observable evidence include: (i) operating performance measures used in public communications; and (ii) information about segments, if an entity applies IFRS 8. (c) examples of important indicators of operating performance for entities with specified main business activities are the specified subtotals similar to gross profit in paragraph B78 of the Exposure Draft (also see specified subtotals in 'management performance measures' below). **Investing category** *Changes to the proposals* C24. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to require an entity that invests in assets as a main business activity to classify in the operating category income and expenses from assets that would otherwise be classified in the investing category. (b) to permit an entity to group assets with shared characteristics for the purpose of assessing whether those investments are made as a main business activity. The way an entity groups financial assets for this assessment should be consistent with the way it groups financial assets into classes for the purposes of disclosures about financial instruments, in accordance with IFRS 7. (c) to add application guidance clarifying that income and expenses from financial assets arising from providing financing to customers are classified in the operating category. The IASB also decided to explore a related disclosure requirement. C25. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity with specified main business activities to classify in the investing category income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. **Financing category** *Confirmed proposals* C26. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to confirm the proposed accounting policy choice for an entity that provides financing to customers as a main business activity to classify in the operating category either all income and expenses from liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only the raising of finance or the portion related to providing finance to customers. (b) to confirm that the proposed accounting policy choice described in C26 (a) is not applied to specified income and expenses from other liabilities.

[4] Also see paragraphs B27 of the Exposure Draft and BC58–BC61 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.
[5] Also see paragraphs B28–B29 of the Exposure Draft and BC62–BC69 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.
[6] Also see paragraphs B30 of the Exposure Draft and BC70–BC72 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
specified main business activities	(d) income and expenses on liabilities arising from issued investment contracts with participation features recognised applying IFRS 9 (paragraph 52(b) of the Exposure Draft);[7] and (e) insurance finance income and expenses included in profit or loss (paragraph 52(c) of the Exposure Draft).[8]		**Cash and cash equivalents** *Confirmed proposals* C27. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to confirm the proposed requirement for an entity that invests in financial assets as a main business activity to classify income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents in the operating category, regardless of whether the entity has any other specified main business activity; and (b) to confirm the accounting policy choice for the classification of income and expenses arising from cash and cash equivalents proposed for entities that provide financing to customers as a main business activity.
December 2020 AP21D Subtotals and categories – Integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures October 2021 AP21A Associates and joint ventures December 2021 AP21B Income and expenses classified in the investing category January 2023 AP21A Targeted outreach feedback and next steps May 2023 AP21A Associates and joint ventures accounted for	**Associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method** A10. The Exposure Draft proposed to require an entity to classify its equity-accounted associates and joint ventures as either integral or non-integral to the entity's main business activities, and proposed definitions of integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures. The Exposure Draft also proposed to require an entity to provide information about integral associates and joint ventures separately from that for non-integral associates and joint ventures. The Exposure Draft proposed that an entity would be required to: (a) classify, in the 'integral associates and joint ventures' category of the statement of profit or loss, income and expenses from integral associates and joint ventures, and present a subtotal for 'operating profit or loss and income and expenses from integral associates	**Associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method** B14. Respondents expressed diverse opinions across various aspects of the proposals in the Exposure Draft. Many respondents did not express an overall view, commenting instead on specific aspects of the proposals. However, of those that expressed an overall view, more disagreed with the proposals than agreed. B15. Most respondents highlighted concerns with the proposals. These respondents included respondents that agreed with the proposals, respondents that disagreed and respondents that did not express an overall view. Their concerns relate to: (a) the proposal to identify separately integral associates and joint ventures; (b) the proposed definition of integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures; and (c) the separate presentation of amounts relating to these investments in the primary financial statements. B16. Overall, there is not much support among stakeholders for the proposals. Both preparers and users generally disagreed with the proposals. However, most users agreed with one aspect of the proposal, the exclusion from operating profit of the share of profit or loss from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures.	**Associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method** *Confirmed proposals* C28. The IASB tentatively reconfirmed to require an entity to classify income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method outside the operating category. *Changes to the proposals* C29. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) not to proceed with the proposal to require an entity to present the subtotal 'operating profit or loss and income and expenses from integral associates and joint ventures'; and (b) not to proceed with the proposal to require an entity to identify and present income and expenses from integral associates and joint ventures separately from income and expenses from non-integral associates and joint ventures. C30. The IASB also tentatively decided to require an entity to include income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method in the statement of profit or loss: (a) after operating profit and before the subtotal profit before financing and income taxes; (b) in the investing category (see 'Investing category' above); and (c) not to specify that such income and expenses should be presented immediately after operating profit.

[7] Also see paragraphs BC74–BC76 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.
[8] Also see paragraphs BC73 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
using the equity method	and joint ventures' (paragraphs 53 and 60(b) of the Exposure Draft); (b) present, in each of the categories of the statement of comprehensive income, the share of other comprehensive income of integral associates and joint ventures separately from non-integral associates and joint ventures (paragraph 75(a) of the Exposure Draft); (c) present, in the statement of financial position, investments in integral associates and joint ventures separately from investments in non-integral associates and joint ventures (paragraphs 82(g)–82(h) of the Exposure Draft); and (d) disclose, in the notes, information required by paragraph 20 of IFRS 12 for integral associates and joint ventures separately from non-integral associates and joint ventures (proposed new paragraph 20E of IFRS 12). A11. The proposed new paragraphs 20A–20E of IFRS 12 and 38A of IAS 7, the proposed requirements are set out in paragraphs 60(b), 53, 75(a), 82(g)–82(h) of the Exposure Draft and paragraphs BC77–BC89 and BC205–BC213 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for these proposals and discuss approaches that were considered but rejected by the IASB.	B17. Feedback from fieldwork identified many practical difficulties with the proposed requirements.	

<table>
<tr><th>Topic and ref</th><th>Summary of proposals</th><th>Summary of feedback</th><th>Tentative decisions</th></tr>
<tr><td>September 2022
AP21C Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
May 2023
AP21A Associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method</td>
<td>Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
A12. The Exposure Draft proposed that:
(a) income and expenses from associates and joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method, be classified:
(i) in the investing category when they are not investments in the course of an entity’s main business activities;
(ii) in the operating category when they are investments in the course of an entity’s main business activities; and
(b) income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method be classified outside of the operating category (paragraphs 47, 48, 53, B27, B32 and B38 of the Exposure Draft).
A13. Paragraph 6 of the Exposure Draft states the [draft] Accounting Standard applies equally to all entities, including those that present consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 and those that present separate financial statements in accordance with IAS 27. This requirement was carried forward from IAS 1 without amendment.</td>
<td>Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
B18. A few respondents and fieldwork participants asked the IASB to clarify:
(a) the scope of associates and joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method;
(b) how an entity should classify income and expenses from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in its separate financial statements; and
(c) how an entity should classify income and expenses from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in consolidated and separate financial statements when the measurement basis used in the consolidated and separate financial statements differs.</td>
<td>Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
Changes to the proposals
C31. The IASB tentatively decided:
(a) to clarify that income and expenses from associates and joint ventures not accounted for using the equity method includes income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for:
(i) at cost (paragraph 10(a) of IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements);
(ii) in accordance with IFRS 9 (paragraph 10(b) of IAS 27); and
(iii) at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 (paragraph 18 of IAS 28 Investments and Joint Ventures).
(b) to require income and expenses from investments in subsidiaries not accounted for using the equity method to be classified:
(i) in the investing category if investing in subsidiaries is not a main business activity; and
(ii) in the operating category if investing in subsidiaries is a main business activity.
(c) to clarify that income and expenses from subsidiaries not accounted for using the equity method includes income and expenses from all subsidiaries that are accounted for:
(i) at cost (paragraph 10(a) of IAS 27);
(ii) in accordance with IFRS 9 (paragraph 10(b) of IAS 27); and
(iii) at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 (paragraph 31 of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements).
(d) to require that an entity classifies income and expenses from subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method in the investing category.
(e) to clarify that how an entity categorises subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to assess whether investing in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is a main business activity should be consistent with how the entity categorises investments to determine the measurement basis (paragraph 10 of IAS 27).
C32. The IASB tentatively decided to provide transition requirements that will permit an entity to elect to measure investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 when the investment is held by, or is held through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds (see paragraph 18 of IAS 28).</td></tr>
</table>

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
December 2020 [AP21E Disaggregation – general proposals and minimum line items] April 2021 [AP21A Principles of aggregation and disaggregation and roles of the primary financial statements and the notes] September 2021 [AP21D Principles of aggregation and disaggregation and their application in the primary financial statements and the notes] February 2022 [AP21A Principles for presentation and required line items in primary financial statements] January 2023 [AP21B: General disaggregation]	**Principles of aggregation and disaggregation** A14. The Exposure Draft also proposed principles and general requirements on the aggregation and disaggregation of information—the principles would be applicable to both presentation in the primary financial statements and disclosures in the notes. The principles would require an entity to classify identified assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses into groups based on shared characteristics and to separate those items based on further characteristics. The Exposure Draft also proposed to require an entity to use meaningful labels for the group of immaterial items that are not similar and to consider whether it is appropriate to use non-descriptive labels such as 'other'.	**Principles of aggregation and disaggregation** B19. Most respondents commented on the principles of aggregation and disaggregation and the proposals relating to disaggregation and labelling of items described as 'other'. Of these many agreed with the proposals but some disagreed, mostly expressing disagreement with proposals relating to items labelled as 'other'. Many did not express agreement or disagreement and instead commented on the need for additional guidance or clarifications, particularly on the proposal relating to items labelled as 'other'.	**Principles of aggregation and disaggregation** *Changes to the proposals* C33. The IASB tentatively decided in relation to the principles of aggregation and disaggregation to: (a) state the purpose of disaggregation more clearly—items shall be disaggregated if the resulting disaggregated information is material. (b) strengthen the application of that principle by emphasising that a single dissimilar (non-shared) characteristic between items would be sufficient to require an entity to disaggregate information about those items if that information were material. (c) explore developing guidance for entities on how to use characteristics to identify when to aggregate or disaggregate items (see C37 and C38). C34. The IASB tentatively decided to set out the relationship between the general presentation and disclosure requirements and the principles of aggregation and disaggregation, subject to considering whether 'class' is the best term to use in all situations. C35. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to explain how a disclosed class of items is included in line items in the primary financial statements. C36. The IASB tentatively decided to include application guidance summarising characteristics that: (a) if shared, might form the basis for aggregating items that comprise a class that enhances the understandability of information provided in the financial statements. (b) if not shared, might form the basis for disaggregating a single class of items into separate classes that provide material information. **Aggregation and disaggregation in the primary financial statements and the notes** C37. The IASB tentatively decided to provide application guidance that states that, in general, the more diverse the items in a class (that is, the more dissimilar characteristics the items have in addition to the shared characteristics that form the basis for the class) the more likely it would be that disaggregation based on some of those dissimilar characteristics would result in material information. C38. The IASB tentatively decided to add an exemption to the general requirement to disaggregate material information. As a result, an entity would be exempt from disclosing: (a) in relation to function line items in the statement of profit or loss, the amounts of nature of expenses included therein (beyond those specifically required); and (b) in relation to nature expenses that are required to be disclosed by an IFRS Accounting Standard, the amounts included in each function line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
requirements—relationship with specific presentation and disclosure requirements AP21C: General requirement to disaggregate material information—implications of the IASB's tentative decisions on specific disclosure requirements AP21D: General disaggregation requirements—further issues March 2023 AP21A: Disclosure of operating expenses by nature in the notes			C39. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to clarify that an entity is required to: (i) describe disaggregated amounts in a clear and understandable way that would not mislead users of financial statements; and (ii) be transparent about the meaning of the terms it has used and the methods it has applied to the disaggregation. (b) to add a requirement that any line items an entity presents in its statement(s) of financial performance and statement of financial position are recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. (c) not to prohibit an entity from disaggregating income and expenses in the notes to the financial statements into components not recognised or measured in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. (d) to extend the proposals in the Exposure Draft relating to the label 'other' to require an entity to use this label only if it is unable to find a more informative label. If an entity is unable to find a more informative label: (i) for an aggregation of varied material items—the IASB would require it to use a label that is as precise as possible about the type of item the 'other' amount is, for example, 'other operating expenses' or 'other finance expenses'. (ii) for an aggregation of varied immaterial items—the IASB would require an entity to consider whether the aggregated amount is large enough that users of financial statements might question what it includes. If so, further information about that amount is material and accordingly would be provided by the entity. (e) to include as examples of material information about the amount described in (d)(ii): (i) an explanation that no material items are included in the amount. (ii) an explanation that the amount consists of several unrelated immaterial items with an indication of the nature and amount of the largest item.
	Roles of the primary financial statements and the notes A15. The Exposure Draft proposed to describe the roles of the primary financial statements and the notes.	**Roles of the primary financial statements and the notes** B20. Many respondents commented on the roles of primary financial statements and notes. Of these, most agreed with the proposals and a few disagreed.	**Roles of the primary financial statements and the notes** *Confirmed proposals* C40. The IASB tentatively confirmed that in relation to the roles of primary financial statements to not reinstate paragraph 29 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* in the new IFRS Accounting Standard. *Changes to the proposals* C41. The IASB tentatively decided to include a reference to understandability in the description of the role of the primary financial statements.
	Minimum line items A16. The Exposure Draft proposed some additional minimum line items to be	**Minimum line items** B21. Some respondents commented on the requirements for minimum line items. Of those, some agreed with the proposals and some	**Specified line items** *Confirmed proposals* C42. The IASB tentatively decided:

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
	presented in the statement of profit or loss (expenses from financing activities and share of profit or loss from integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures) and in the statement of financial position (goodwill and integral and non-integral associates and joint ventures). A17. The proposed requirements, including those proposed to be carried over from IAS 1, are set out in paragraphs 20–21, 25–28, and B5–B15 of the Exposure Draft and paragraphs BC19–BC27 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for these proposals.	disagreed. Most respondents that commented on the proposals said further guidance or clarification is needed.	(a) not to revisit the requirements for specified line items brought forward from IAS 1; (b) not to add a specific requirement to present impairments of non-financial assets; (c) to proceed with the proposed requirement to present goodwill separately from intangible assets; and (d) to proceed with the proposed requirement for required line items to be presented in each affected category in the statement of profit or loss. *Changes to the proposals* C43. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to revise the general principle for the presentation of line items in the primary financial statements set out in paragraph 42 of the Exposure Draft by removing the term 'relevant' and instead including a reference to an understandable overview of an entity's income and expenses or assets, liabilities and equity; (b) to require all presentation requirements to apply only when the resulting presentation does not detract from the primary financial statement providing an understandable overview; (c) to add application guidance that indicates that in the operating category it is unlikely that the presentation of items set out in paragraph 65 of the Exposure Draft would reduce how useful the statement is in providing an understandable overview of the entity's income and expenses; (d) to remove the term 'minimum' from paragraph 42 of the Exposure Draft; and (e) not to specify any required line items to be presented in the financing category in the statement of profit or loss.
December 2020 AP21F Disaggregation – analysis of operating expenses October 2021 AP21B Analysis of operating expenses - presentation in the statement of profit or loss AP21C Analysis of operating	**Analysis of operating expenses** A18. The Exposure Draft proposed to continue to require entities to present in the statement of profit or loss an analysis of operating expenses using either the nature of expense method or the function of expense method. **Method that provides the most useful information and prohibition on mixing the methods** A19. The Exposure Draft proposed the method presented should be the one that provides the most useful information to users of financial statements and that entities should not present line items mixing the two	**Analysis of operating expenses** B22. Most respondents that commented on the proposals relating to the presentation of operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss. The respondents had mixed views. **Method that provides the most useful information** B23. Many respondents (mainly accountancy bodies and standard-setters) agreed and some (mainly preparers and their representative bodies) disagreed with the proposal to require an entity to select the method of analysis of operating expenses that is most useful: (a) some of those who agreed said that the factors included in the application guidance were helpful, including how management reports internally and industry practice. (b) some of those who disagreed said that entities already consider which method is most useful, so the proposals would	**Analysis of operating expenses** *Confirmed proposals* C44. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) 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 (b) to include application guidance on deciding which method of presenting operating expenses provides the most useful information, including the factors set out in paragraph B45 of the Exposure Draft. *Changes to the proposals* C45. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) 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.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
expenses - disclosure in the notes April 2022 AP21A Analysis of operating expenses by nature in the notes July 2022 AP21C Disclosure of operating expenses by nature in the notes September 2022 AP21F Presentation of operating expenses March 2023 AP21A: Disclosure of operating expenses by nature in the notes	methods, with the exceptions of line items that are required line items. In addition, the Exposure Draft proposed to describe the factors to consider when deciding which method of operating expense analysis should be used.	require entities to incur additional costs for no reason, and the proposed guidance effectively gives an entity a free choice. **Prohibition on mixing the methods** B24. Many respondents (mainly users, accountancy bodies and standard-setters) agreed and many (mainly preparers and their representative bodies along with a few users) disagreed with the proposal to prohibit an entity from mixing the methods of analysis of expenses; (a) some of those who agreed said that the mixed presentation has emerged over time and the proposals are a good way to reset the boundaries of what is acceptable, and the proposals are not expected to have significant impact on entities, which are not mixing the two methods currently. (b) some of those who disagreed said that in some instances, the mixed method provides the most useful information, and the proposals will not enhance comparability, especially with companies applying US GAAP.	(b) 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. (c) 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. (d) 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. (e) to withdraw the proposed prohibition on a mixed presentation of operating expenses, and: (i) require an entity, when considering which method to use, to consider the role of primary financial statements; and (ii) provide examples of when a mixed presentation might provide the most useful information. (f) to provide application guidance to clarify: (i) the requirement for consistent presentation of operating expenses from one reporting period to the next; and (ii) how to label nature line items when a mixed presentation is used.
	Total operating expenses by nature in a single note A20. An entity that presents an analysis of operating expenses using the function of expense method in the statement of profit or loss would also be required to disclose in a single note an analysis of its total operating expenses using the nature of expense method. A21. The proposed requirements are set out in paragraphs 68, 72 and B45–B48 of the Exposure Draft and paragraphs BC109–BC114 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for the proposals.	**Total operating expenses by nature in a single note** B25. Many respondents (mainly users, standard-setters and accountancy bodies) agreed and many (mainly preparers and their representative bodies) disagreed with the proposal to require an entity to disclose an analysis of expenses by nature in the notes if they present analysis of expenses by function; (a) some of those who agreed said that the analysis: will provide comprehensive information and help users make forecasts, will help reconcile the statement of cash flows with the income statement, and will enhance comparability, because it is less judgmental than analysis by functions. (b) some of those who disagreed with the proposals said that both methods are equally relevant, but the proposals seem to favour by-nature analysis, and the costs of providing the analysis by nature will be higher than the benefits, including some entities that may not be able to provide the analysis with their existing systems.	**Total operating expenses by nature in a single note** *Confirmed proposals* C46. The IASB tentatively decided not to explore providing an undue cost relief for the disclosure of information about operating expenses by nature when an entity presents in the statement of profit or loss an analysis of expenses by function. C47. The IASB confirmed the proposal in the Exposure Draft to require an entity to provide the information in the specific disclosure requirement for operating expenses by nature given in a single note. **Disclosures of operating expenses by nature in the notes** *Changes to the proposals* C48. The IASB tentatively decided to require an entity to disclose the amounts of depreciation, amortisation, employee benefits, impairment and write-downs of inventory included in each function line item in the statement of profit or loss. C49. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to provide application guidance clarifying that the amounts required to be disclosed in C48 are not required to be expense amounts. (b) to require an entity to provide a qualitative explanation if part of the amount disclosed has been included in the carrying amount of assets. The explanation would include identifying in which assets the amounts have been included.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
		B26. Feedback from fieldwork identified practical difficulties with the proposed requirements.	
December 2020 AP21G Disaggregation – unusual income and expenses December 2021 AP21A Unusual income and expenses May 2022 AP21B Unusual income and expenses (income and expenses with limited recurrence) AP21C Income and expenses with limited recurrence disclosure July 2022 AP21E Unusual income and expenses September 2022 AP21A Unusual income and expenses	**Definition of unusual items and disclosures** A22. The Exposure Draft proposed introducing a definition of 'unusual income and expenses'; and proposed requiring all entities to disclose unusual income and expenses in a single note. The Exposure Draft also proposed application guidance to help an entity to identify its unusual income and expenses. A23. The proposed requirements are set out in paragraphs 100–102, B67–B75 of the Exposure Draft and paragraphs BC122–BC144 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for the proposals and discuss approaches that were considered but rejected by the IASB.	**Definition of unusual items** B27. The key messages from the feedback on the proposals relating to unusual items are: (a) most respondents who commented on this question, including almost all users of financial statements, agreed with the IASB defining unusual items. Users explained that they wish to identify recurring or normalised earnings but have to rely on voluntary disclosures by an entity to do so. Defining unusual items and requiring their disclosure would provide consistent input for users' analysis. Other respondents also indicated they expected defining unusual items would provide useful information. A few respondents specifically supported the discipline that they expected a definition would provide, thus reducing opportunistic classification of items as unusual; and (b) however, most of these respondents, including some users, did not agree with the IASB's definition of unusual items. They said important aspects of the definition were unclear and suggested various clarifications and changes. Those suggestions did not lead to a clear consensus on what an alternative definition should be. **Disclosures** B28. Respondents were split evenly on whether or not they supported the proposed disclosure in a single note; some preferred presentation in the statement of profit or loss because it would provide a clear 'normalised' profit amount, but others thought that would add clutter to the statement and give too great an incentive for opportunistic labelling of items as unusual; some agreed with disclosure in a single note because it allows easy access to the information and helps in tracking what items are classified as unusual over time. Others said it would be more helpful to include the information in the notes for the specific items of income and expenses in question, for example the notes for IAS 37 provisions or IAS 36 impairments. They also said that the requirement for a	**Definition and disclosure of unusual income and expenses** C50. The IASB tentatively decided that it will not proceed with any specific requirements for unusual income and expenses as part of this project.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
		single note could lead to duplication of information required by other IFRS Accounting Standards or regulations to be given elsewhere, for example in other notes or in the management commentary.	
December 2020 AP21H Management performance measures March 2021 AP21B Scope of management performance measures – subtotals of income and expenses June 2021 AP21A Scope of management performance measures September 2021 AP21A Management performance measure and the scope of public communications AP21B Management performance measures—other aspects of definition	**Including management performance measures in the financial statements** A24. The Exposure Draft proposed that an entity disclose 'management performance measures' in a single note to the financial statements. (a) Totals or subtotals specified by IFRS Accounting Standards were specifically stated not to be management performance measures and include: (b) totals or subtotals required by the Exposure Draft; (c) gross profit or loss (revenue less cost of sales) and similar subtotals; (d) operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation; (e) profit or loss from continuing operations; and (f) profit or loss before income tax. A25. When disclosing management performance measures the Exposure Draft proposed an entity would also be required to comply with the general requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards for information included in financial statements. For example, each management performance measure must faithfully represent an aspect of the financial performance of the entity and be described in a clear and	**Including management performance measures in the financial statements** B29. Many respondents, including almost all users, agreed with the IASB's proposals to require the disclosure of management performance measures in the notes to the financial statements. These respondents said that including these measures in the financial statements would provide useful information and that the proposed disclosure requirements would bring needed discipline and transparency. B30. Some respondents disagreed with including management performance measures in the financial statements stating the following reasons: (a) in their view non-GAAP measures are either outside the scope of financial statements or do not achieve the objective of financial statements in IAS 1 or in the Exposure Draft; (b) including management performance measures in the financial statements would increase the costs of preparing financial statements; or (c) it may be challenging to audit such measures. B31. A few respondents disagreed with including management performance measures in the financial statements because many of these measures are subjective.	**Including management performance measures in the financial statements** *Confirmed proposals* C51. The IASB tentatively confirmed to require an entity to include information about management performance measures in the financial statements. **Scope of management performance measures** *Confirmed proposals* C52. The IASB tentatively confirmed not to further explore expanding the scope of management performance measures to include: (a) measures based on line items presented in the statements of financial performance; (b) measures based on the statement of cash flows; and (c) measures based on the statement of financial position; and ratios. *Changes to the proposals* C53. The IASB tentatively decided to include in the scope of its requirements for management performance measures the numerator or denominator of a ratio, if that numerator or denominator meets the definition of a management performance measure. **Specified subtotals** *Confirmed proposals* C54. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to confirm the proposal that the specified subtotals listed in paragraph 104 of the Exposure Draft are not management performance measures. (b) to confirm the examples of subtotals similar to gross profit listed in paragraph B78 of the Exposure Draft. *Changes to the proposals* C55. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to add 'operating profit or loss and income and expenses from investments accounted for using the equity method' to the list of specified subtotals in paragraph 104 of the Exposure Draft. (b) to specify in the application guidance that if a management performance measure is reconciled to a specified subtotal that is not presented in the statement of profit or loss, an entity is required to reconcile that specified subtotal to a subtotal

<table>
<tr><th>Topic and ref</th><th>Summary of proposals</th><th>Summary of feedback</th><th>Tentative decisions</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">October 2021
AP21D Operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation
November 2021
AP21A Management performance measures-management's view of an aspect of performance
AP21B Management performance measures and the scope of public communications
AP21C Management performance measures-faithful representation
January 2022
AP21A Management performance measures-Disclosures-Usefulness and reconciliations
AP21B Management</td><td>understandable manner that does not mislead users.
A26. However, the Exposure Draft did not propose additional restrictions on management performance measures, such as only allowing an entity's management to provide measures based on amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.</td><td></td><td>presented in the statement(s) of financial performance. An entity would not be required to disclose any other information relating to the specified subtotal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition of management performance measures
A27. The Exposure Draft defined management performance measures as subtotals of income and expenses that:
(a) are used in public communications outside financial statements;
(b) complement totals or subtotals specified by IFRS Accounting Standards; and
(c) communicate to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance.</td><td>Definition of management performance measures
B32. However, most respondents, including users, that agreed with requiring management performance measures in the financial statements, raised concerns about the definition of management performance measures. The two most significant concerns of respondents were:
(a) requiring disclosure of all management performance measures used in 'public communications' is too wide in scope. Most respondents that raised this concern requested additional guidance or suggested a narrower definition of public communications.
(b) management performance measures do not include measures that would, in their view, equally benefit from being disclosed in the financial statements. Most respondents that raised this concern suggested revising the definition to include other measures such as those based on items presented in the statement of financial position or the statement of cash flows. Many of these respondents said that in their opinion the full benefits of the proposals would not be realised without including these additional measures. However, some respondents, including some users, said the proposals had significant benefits, even if they did not include additional measures.</td><td>Definition of management performance measures
Confirmed proposals
C56. The IASB tentatively confirmed to retain:
(a) 'providing management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance' as the objective of management performance measures; and
(b) 'communicate to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance' in the definition of management performance measures.
C57. The IASB tentatively confirmed the proposal that if an entity changes the calculation of its management performance measures, introduces a new management performance measure or removes a previously disclosed management performance measure from its financial statements, it would be required:
(a) to disclose sufficient explanation for users to understand the change, addition or removal and its effects; and
(b) to disclose the reasons for the change, addition or removal.
C58. The IASB tentatively confirmed the proposal to amend IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting to require the disclosure of the management performance measures set out in paragraph 106 of the Exposure Draft in interim financial reports.
Changes to the proposals
C59. The IASB tentatively decided to amend the definition of management performance measures:
(a) to remove the reference to complementing totals or subtotals specified by IFRS Accounting Standards; and
(b) to state that totals and subtotals specified by IFRS Accounting Standards are not management performance measures.
C60. The IASB tentatively decided to establish a rebuttable presumption that a subtotal of income and expense included in public communications outside financial statements represents management's view of an aspect of the entity's financial performance. In addition, the IASB tentatively decided to provide high-level application guidance on how to assess whether</td></tr>
</table>

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
performance measures-Disclosure of tax and NCI March 2022 AP21B Management performance measures-location and cross-referencing May 2022 AP21A Management performance measures – disclosure of tax and NCI June 2022 AP21A Use of columns to present management performance measures and general requirements for additional line items and subtotals September 2022 AP21E Specified subtotals			the entity has reasonable and supportable information to support the rebuttal. The application guidance will explain that reasonable and supportable information for rebutting the presumption would include management communicating or using a subtotal in a way that is consistent with the assertion that the subtotal does not communicate management's view. The IASB also tentatively decided to include some examples of when this could be the case. C61. The IASB tentatively decided to narrow the scope of public communications considered for the purposes of applying the definition of management performance measures, by excluding oral communications, transcripts and social media posts. C62. The IASB also tentatively decided to add application guidance, but remove the specific requirement about faithful representation. C63. The IASB tentatively decided to amend paragraph 108(c) of the Exposure Draft to say that an entity need not provide comparative information when the entity changes a management performance measure or introduces a new one, if it is impracticable to do so. The IASB also tentatively decided to add a requirement that if an entity does not provide comparative information about a new or changed management performance measure because it is impracticable to do so the entity shall disclose that fact. C64. The IASB tentatively decided to clarify that the choice of a management performance measure, including how the measure is calculated is not an accounting policy as defined in IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.* C65. The IASB tentatively decided to expand the proposed amendment to IAS 34 to include the requirements that apply to changes in an entity's management performance measures in the list of 'other disclosures' required by paragraph 16A of IAS 34. C66. The IASB tentatively decided to clarify that management performance measures are measures that reflect management's view of the performance of the entity as a whole.
	Disclosure requirements A28. The Exposure Draft proposed that an entity would be required to disclose specific information about management performance measures, including: (a) a description of why the management performance measure communicates management's view of performance; (b) a reconciliation to the most directly comparable total or subtotal specified by IFRS Accounting Standards;	**Disclosure requirements** B33. Most respondents agreed with the majority of the IASB's proposed disclosure requirements. Many respondents, including all users, said the requirement to reconcile management performance measures to the most directly comparable subtotal specified in IFRS Accounting Standards would increase the transparency and usefulness of information about these measures. Some respondents, particularly users, said the disclosure requirements that would apply when a management performance measure is changed or removed would be particularly useful. B34. However, there was mixed feedback on the IASB's proposal to require the disclosure of the tax and non-controlling interest effects of reconciling items between the management performance measure and the most directly comparable subtotals specified in	**Disclosure requirements—usefulness and reconciliations** *Confirmed proposals* C67. The IASB tentatively confirmed: (a) to require an entity to disclose why a management performance measure communicates management's view of performance, subject to some drafting considerations relating to the terms 'why' and 'how', including an explanation of: (i) how the management performance measure is calculated; and (ii) how the measure provides useful information about the entity's performance; and (b) to require an entity to disclose a reconciliation between a management performance measure and the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified in IFRS Accounting Standards. *Changes to the proposals* C68. The IASB tentatively decided:

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
January 2023 AP21A: Targeted outreach feedback and next steps March 2023 AP21B Management performance measures—rebuttable presumption AP21C Management performance measures—Relationship with the requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards AP21D Management performance measures—tax disclosure May 2023 AP21BIssues related to Management Performance Measures and IFRS	(c) the income tax effect and the effect on non-controlling interests for each item disclosed in the reconciliation; and (d) how the entity determined the income tax effect for each item disclosed in the reconciliation. A29. If an entity changed the calculation of its management performance measures, introduced a new management performance measure or removed a previously disclosed management performance measure the Exposure Draft proposed it would be required to: (a) disclose sufficient explanation for users to understand the change, addition or removal and its effects; (b) disclose the reasons for the change, addition or removal; and (c) restate its comparative information, including in the required note disclosures, to reflect the change, addition or removal. A30. The Exposure Draft also proposed that an entity be prohibited from using columns to present management performance measures in the statement(s) of financial performance. A31. The proposed requirements are set out in paragraphs 103–110 of the Exposure Draft and paragraphs BC145–BC180 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for the proposals and discuss approaches that were considered but rejected by the IASB.	IFRS Accounting Standards. While many users agreed with the disclosure requirements, some other respondents said that it would be costly to obtain the information, a more onerous disclosure requirement than the disclosures required for items in the statement of profit and loss, or contrary to management performance measures communicating a management view to require the information. It would be contrary to communicating a management view because information about tax and non-controlling interest effects is not always used by management.	(a) to provide additional application guidance to support the proposed requirement described in C6767 (a). The guidance would clarify that, where doing so would be necessary for a user of financial statements to understand why a management performance measure communicates management's view of performance, the explanations described in C67 (a)(i) and C67 (a) (ii) would refer to the individual reconciling items. (b) 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. **Disclosure of tax and non-controlling interests** *Confirmed proposals* C69. The IASB tentatively confirmed the proposed requirement to disclose the income tax effect and the effect on non-controlling interests of each item disclosed in the reconciliation between a management performance measure and the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards. C70. The IASB tentatively confirmed the requirement in paragraph 106(d) of the Exposure Draft for an entity to disclose how it has determined the income tax effects for items reconciling a management performance measure to the most directly comparable subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards. The IASB also tentatively decided to provide application guidance requiring the disclosure for each reconciling item if more than one method is used to calculate the tax effect. *Changes to the proposals* C71. The IASB tentatively decided to revise the requirement specifying how to calculate the income tax effect to require an entity either to calculate: (a) the tax effects of the underlying transaction(s) at the statutory tax rate(s) applicable to the transaction(s) in the relevant jurisdictions(s); (b) the tax effects on the basis of a reasonable pro rata allocation of the current and deferred tax of the entity in the tax jurisdiction(s) concerned; or (c) the tax effects by another method that achieves a more appropriate allocation in the circumstances. C72. The IASB tentatively decided to revise the requirements in paragraph 108 of the Exposure Draft for disclosures relating to changes in management performance measures so that they apply to changes to the calculation of the tax effects of reconciling items. **Location and cross-referencing** *Confirmed proposals* C73. The IASB tentatively confirmed: (a) the proposed requirement to disclose information about management performance measures in a single note to the financial statements; and

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
8 Operating Segments			(b) not to add any requirements relating to an entity including disclosures about management performance measures in the financial statements by reference to another document. C74. The IASB tentatively confirmed the proposal in paragraph B83 of the Exposure Draft, which states that, if one or more of an entity’s management performance measures are the same as part of the operating segment information disclosed by the entity in applying IFRS 8, the entity may disclose information about those management performance measures in the same note as the operating segment information, provided the entity either; (a) includes in that note all the information required to be disclosed for management performance measures; or (b) includes in a separate note all the information required for management performance measures. **Use of columns** *Changes to the proposals* C75. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to add a requirement, based on the discussion in paragraphs BC31 and BC165 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft, for additional subtotals and line items presented in the statement(s) of financial performance to fit into the structure of the categories required in the Accounting Standard. (b) to withdraw the proposal to specifically prohibit the use of columns for presenting management performance measures in the statement(s) of financial performance.
	Operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation A32. The Exposure Draft did not propose defining EBITDA. However, the IASB proposed to exempt from the disclosure requirements for management performance measures a subtotal calculated as operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation. The IASB considered, but rejected, describing the subtotal operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation as EBITDA. A33. Paragraphs BC172–BC173 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft explain	**Operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation** B35. Most respondents, including most users, agreed with the IASB’s proposal not to define earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA). These respondents said they agreed that there was no consensus on what EBITDA represents, that its use varies widely and that it is not applicable to some industries. B36. Some respondents, including some users, disagreed saying the IASB should define EBITDA because it is a widely used measure that would benefit from a consistent definition.	**Operating profit or loss before depreciation, amortisation, and specified impairments** *Changes to the proposals* C76. The IASB tentatively decided: (a) to specify an operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation subtotal that excludes impairments of assets within the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*; (b) to do this by amending the specified subtotal ‘operating profit or loss before depreciation and amortisation’, rather than adding an additional subtotal to the list of specified subtotals; (c) to label the amended specified subtotal as ‘operating profit or loss before depreciation, amortisation, and specified impairments’; (d) not explicitly to prohibit ‘EBITDA’ as a label for an ‘operating profit or loss before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments’ subtotal, but to explain in the Basis for Conclusions that such a label would rarely be a faithful representation for the subtotal; and

<table>
<tr><th>Topic and ref</th><th>Summary of proposals</th><th>Summary of feedback</th><th>Tentative decisions</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>why the IASB has not proposed requirements relating to EBITDA.</td><td></td><td>(e) to include no further specific requirements in relation to this subtotal.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">December 2020 / January 2021
AP21I Statement of cash flows
March 2021
AP21C Statement of cash flows
January 2023
AP21F: Statement of cash flows—interest received and classification for entities with specified main business activities
May 2023
AP21A Associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method</td>
<td>Starting point for indirect method
A34. The Exposure Draft proposed requiring an entity to use the operating profit or loss subtotal as the starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities.</td>
<td>Starting point for indirect method
B37. The key messages from the feedback on the proposals relating to the statement of cash flows are:
(a) many respondents did not comment on the proposals; and
(b) of those respondents that did comment, many agreed with the proposals saying that the proposals would result in a consistent presentation that would enhance comparability between entities.</td>
<td>Starting point for indirect method
Confirmed proposals
C77. The IASB tentatively confirmed to require an entity to use the operating profit or loss subtotal as the starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification of interest and dividend cash flows
A35. The Exposure Draft also proposed reducing the presentation alternatives currently permitted by IAS 7 and requiring that, in the statement of cash flows, an entity classifies interest and dividend cash flows as shown in the table.
<table>
<tr><th>Cash flow item</th><th>Most entities</th><th>Specified entities[9]</th></tr>
<tr><td>Interest paid</td><td>Financing</td><td rowspan="3">Accounting policy choice, possible location depends on the classification of the related income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interest received</td><td>Investing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dividends received</td><td>Investing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dividends paid</td><td colspan="2">Financing</td></tr>
</table></td>
<td>Classification of interest and dividend cash flows
B38. The main concern of those that did not agree was the lack of alignment between the statement of cash flows and the statement of profit or loss, which was also raised as a concern by some fieldwork participants.
B39. Some respondents requested a comprehensive review of IAS 7.</td>
<td>Classification of interest and dividend cash flows
Confirmed proposals
C78. The IASB tentatively confirmed proposals relating to the classification of interest paid and dividend cash flows for entities without a specified main business activity. Accordingly, interest and dividends paid would be classified as financing activities, and interest and dividends received would be classified as investing activities.
C79. The IASB tentatively decided to confirm the proposals in the Exposure Draft to require an entity with a specified main business activity to classify some cash flows within a single category of the statement of cash flows (that is, as cash flows from either operating, investing or financing activities). These cash flows are:
(a) dividends received (other than dividends received from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method);
(b) interest paid; and
(c) interest received.
C80. The IASB tentatively decided to withdraw the new paragraph 38A of IAS 7 proposed in the Exposure Draft. As a result, an entity would be required to classify in a single category, dividends received from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, applying the requirements applicable to the entity for other dividends received.</td></tr>
</table>

[9] An entity that provides financing to customers as a main business activity or invests in assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of the entity's other resources as a main business activity.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
	A36. In the Exposure Draft, the proposed amendment to paragraph 18(b) of IAS 7, proposed new paragraphs 33A and 34A–34D of IAS 7 and paragraphs BC185–BC208 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft describe the IASB's reasons for the proposals and discusses approaches that were considered but rejected by the IASB.		
January 2023 AP21E: Other comprehensive income	**Other Comprehensive Income** A37. The Exposure Draft proposes that an entity should present comprehensive income in the following categories: (a) remeasurements permanently reported outside profit or loss; and (b) income and expenses to be included in profit or loss in the future when specific conditions are met. A38. The Exposure Draft also proposed that an entity shall present line items for: (a) the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity methods, presenting separately: (i) integral associates and joint ventures; and (ii) non-integral associates and joint ventures; and (b) other items of other comprehensive income classified by their nature.	**Other Comprehensive Income** B40. Some respondents mentioned that the proposed change would not improve how information is communicated. Few have suggested a fundamental review on other comprehensive income on providing how it differs from profit or loss.	**Other Comprehensive Income** *Changes to the proposals* C81. The IASB tentatively decided to withdraw the proposal to relabel the two categories of comprehensive income as: (a) remeasurements permanently reported outside profit or loss; and (b) income and expenses to be included in profit or loss in the future when specific conditions are met.

Topic and ref	Summary of proposals	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
December 2020 / January 2021 AP21J Other topics	**Other topics** A39. Other comments on the proposals in the Exposure Draft, including the analysis of the effects (paragraphs BC232–BC312 of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft, including Appendix) and Illustrative Examples accompanying the Exposure Draft.	**Other topics** B41. Most of the comments not responding to specific question related to additional work respondents would like the IASB to undertake, mostly as separate projects. Respondents also provided feedback on proposals relating to other comprehensive income (see C81) and interim financial reporting (see C58) (see AP21A of this meeting) and comments on the proposed implementation period.	**Other topics** C82. The IASB will discuss the proposed implementation period at a future IASB meeting.

Appendix C—Diagram summarising the proposals for the structure of the statement of profit or loss

The following diagram summarises the proposals in the Exposure Draft and the changes tentatively decided by the IASB in the redeliberations on the structure of the statement of profit and loss for entities applying the general model.

General model as proposed in the Exposure Draft	General model reflecting redeliberations to date
Operating (para. 46) Default category—income and expenses that are not included in other categories.	**Operating*** Default category—income and expenses that are not included in other categories. Foreign exchange differences (cost relief).
Integral associates and joint ventures (para. 53)	**Investing** • Income and expenses from associates and joint ventures. • Income and expenses from assets that generate a return individually and independently of the other resources of the entity, including cash and cash equivalents.
Investing* (para. 47) Income and expenses from investments (including non-integral associates and joint ventures) and incremental expenses.	
Financing (para. 49) • Income and expenses from cash and cash equivalents • Income and expenses on liabilities arising from financing activities • Interest income and expenses on other liabilities.	**Financing** • All income and expenses from liabilities that arise from transactions that involve only the raising of financing. • Specified income and expenses on other liabilities.
Income tax (para. 54)	**Income tax**
Discontinued operations (para. 55)	**Discontinued operations**

* Default category for gains and losses on derivatives and hedging instruments.