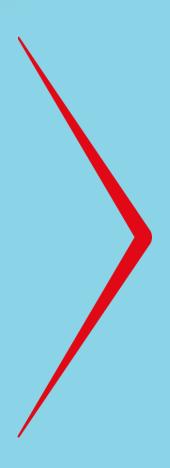
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### CORPORATE REPORTING FACULTY







# IFRS Update

18 May 2023

This webinar will commence shortly .....

### Introduction



Kate Beeston Technical Manager, ICAEW

# Today's presenters

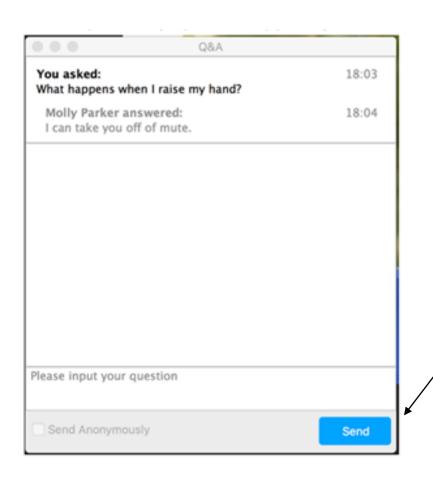


Sam Roberts Senior Manager KPMG



Elena Kopylova Senior Manager PwC

### Ask a question and access resources



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### **Contents**

New and amended standards effective in 2023

On the horizon

Impact of rising inflation and interest rates

FRC's Thematic reviews



# New and amended standards effective 2023

### New and amended standards for 2023

IFRS 17

Definition of accounting estimates – IAS 8 amendments

Disclosure Initiative: Accounting policies – IAS 1 amendments

Deferred tax arising from a single transaction – IAS 12 amendments

### IFRS 17 for non-insurers

Standard	Effective date	Application
IFRS 17	January	Retrospective

### Remember:

- IFRS 17 potentially affects many entities
- Don't assume it doesn't apply
- There are various types of contracts a non-insurance company may issue that potentially may fall in scope
- Scope exemptions may not be available in all cases

# Examples of contracts that may fall in scope

- Financial guarantees
- Performance guarantees
- Fixed fee maintenance contracts
- Product and extended warranties

### Call to action:

# If companies you work with have any contracts that may be in scope:

- Access ICAEW resources
- Check contracts
- Carefully consider whether they are in scope
- Consider whether exemptions are available

### Summary of other amendments

### IAS 8 amendments - Definition of accounting estimate:

- Monetary amount subject to estimation uncertainty
- Developing an accounting estimate uses:
  - A measurement technique; and
  - Inputs

### IAS 1 amendments - Disclosure of accounting policies:

Now disclose material rather than significant accounting policies

### **IAS 12 amendments:**

 Clarifies recognition of deferred tax on transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences



### IFRS amendments effective 1 January 2024

(earlier application permitted)

Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases'

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

**Endorsed by the UKEB on 16 May 2023** 

### Amendments to IAS 1 not yet endorsed by UK

Now

Non-current classification of a liability is based on the right to defer settlement of that liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date

2020

#### 2020 amendments to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities:

Amendment that a company has a right to defer settlement only if it would have complied with covenants based on its circumstances at the reporting date, even though compliance is required only after that date

2022

#### 2020 amendments to IAS 1 on non-current liabilities with covenants:

Covenants with which a company must comply after the reporting date do not affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current at that date. Introduced additional presentation and disclosure requirements

IASB effective date 1 January 2024

### Expected amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

### Expected to be issued by the IASB in May 2023, with an effective date 1 January 2024

- New disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements
- Accelerated timeline compared to other amendments due to significant public scrutiny on supplier finance arrangements
- Subject to the UKEB endorsement







### OECD global minimum taxes (Pillar 2)

### **Background**

- Pillar 2 establishes global minimum effective tax rate (15%)
- Each jurisdiction will determine if, when and how to enact Pillar 2
- It is currently unclear whether additional deferred taxes should arise as a result of Pillar 2
- Applying the Pillar 2 Rules in the context of deferred tax accounting is likely to be very complex and possibly result in unhelpful reporting outcome

### Proposed amendment to IAS 12

 The IASB is proposing a temporary mandatory exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising under Pillar 2, accompanied by new disclosure

### Timeline for proposed IAS 12 amendment

NOVEITIBET 2022
IASB decided to
propose temporary
exception

November 2022

**9 January 2023** Exposure Draft

10 March 202360 day public comment period closed Q2 2023
Final amendment
(immediate and
retrospective application
subject to UK endorsement)



# Impact of rising inflation and interest rates

# Impact of rising inflation and interest rates

Rising inflation and interest rates, may introduce new challenges when preparing financial statements and increase the relevance of some disclosures

Presentation of financial statements (IAS 1)	2 Impairment of assets (IAS 36)	Employee benefits (IAS 19)	Revenue (IFRS 15)	Financial instruments (IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 & IAS 39)
<ul> <li>Disclosing material information</li> <li>Current or noncurrent assets and liabilities</li> <li>Line item disaggregation</li> <li>Going concern</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential indicators of impairment</li> <li>Value in use</li> <li>Fair value less cost of disposal</li> <li>Disclosures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Defined benefit plans</li> <li>Constructive obligations</li> <li>Loans to employees</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scope</li> <li>Significant financing component</li> <li>Pricing changes</li> <li>Costs incurred to fulfil contract</li> <li>Onerous contracts</li> <li>Disclosures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring expected credit losses</li> <li>Hedging reserves</li> <li>Disclosure</li> </ul>

### 1. Presentation of financial statements (IAS 1)

Disclosing material information

IAS 1 disclosures that become material

Current or non-current assets and liabilities

**Debt covenants** 

Line item disaggregation

Previously aggregated items may have become more material

Going concern

- Customer behaviour and sales volumes
- Operating margins
- Replacement cost of key operational assets
- Funding alternatives

### 2. Impairment of non-financial assets (IAS 36)

Potential indicators of impairment Value in use Fair value less cost of disposal **Disclosures** 

# 3. Employee benefits (IAS 19)

Defined benefit plans

Reflecting economic outlook in actuarial assumptions

Constructive obligations

Increasing benefits to mitigate the effects of inflation might create constructive obligation

Loans to employees

Accounting for below-market interest rate loans offered to employees

### 4. Revenue (IFRS 15)

Scope

Is it probable the entity will collect the consideration

Significant financing component

Increased impact of time value of money might require adjustment of the promised amount of consideration

**Pricing changes** 

As a result of a contract modification or a change in consideration an entity expects to be entitled to

Costs incurred to fulfil contract

Additional costs due to the rising prices might not be recovered

Onerous contracts

More contracts may become onerous (IAS 37)

**Disclosures** 

Information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from revenue

# 5. Financial instruments (IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 & IAS 39)

Measuring expected credit losses

- Appropriateness of practical expedients, stratification and historical loss rates
- Possible moves from stage 1 to stage 2 or 3 (lifetime ECL instead of 12-month ECL)
- Adjusting historical information

Hedging reserves

- Recoverability of hedging reserves
- Disclosures about significant debit balances in OCI

Disclosure

- Sensitivity analysis
- Exemption from disclosing fair value information
- Inflation risk
- Liquidity risk for collateral calls



# FRC Thematic reviews

### FRC Thematic reviews

Judgements and estimates

Earnings per share

Deferred tax assets

**Business combinations** 

Annual review of corporate reporting

## 1) Cash flow statements

# Why No. 1?

- Cash flow statements = No. 1 issue identified in FRC's Annual Review of Corporate Reporting
- Parent company cash flow statements were a key source of issues

# Key issues:

- Classification
- Netting
- Non-cash transactions

## Polling question

A parent company, which is not a financial institution, provides an intercompany loan to its subsidiary (the borrower). In other words, the parent makes a cash advance to its subsidiary and in return receives repayments from its subsidiary. How should these cash flows (the advance and the repayments) be classified in the parent company cash flow statement?

- 1) Operating activities
- 2) Investing activities
- 3) Financing activities

# Polling question - debrief

### **Answer: B investing activities**

IAS 7.16 gives examples of cash flows from investing activities, including:

- Cash advances and loans made to other parties
- Cash receipts from the repayment of advances and loans made to other parties

The exception being if the loan is made by a financial institution.

Note: Cash proceeds from / repayments of borrowings = financing activities

# Case study – cash flow extracts

	£'000
Investing activities	
Purchase of fixed assets	(120)
Additions of right-of-use assets	(500)
Financing activities	
Proceeds from lease	500
Amounts advanced to / received from Group companies	340

### Case study - debrief

### Concerns:

- The initial recognition of a lease (ROU asset and lease liability) is a non-cash transaction
- "Amounts advanced" implies lending which is an investing activity
- It appears amounts borrowed and lent have been offset in one line item

# 2) Earnings per share - Reminder

### Remember:

 Profit or loss from continuing operations = the control number

### The control number:

- Determines whether potential ordinary shares (POS) are dilutive or antidilutive
- POS are antidilutive when their conversion would reduce loss per share (or increase earnings per share)
- Therefore: If the control number is a loss the POS are antidilutive

## Example

# For 2022 - Calculation PLC has:

- A loss from continuing operations
- But a profit from discontinued operations
- 3,000 share options outstanding – Assume this translates to 1,000 POS (applying the treasury stock method)

### **Outcome:**

- There are no dilutive POS in 2022 – as control number is a loss
- Continuing operations:
   basic EPS = diluted EPS
- Discontinued operations: basic EPS = diluted EPS

## 3) Contingent consideration

Inconsistent terminology - deferred vs contingent Payments contingent on continuing employment

Common pitfalls

Missing disclosures – range of outcomes

Missing disclosures – sensitivity

# Interesting issues from FRC Thematic reviews

### Cash flow statements

- Classification
- Netting
- Non-cash transactions

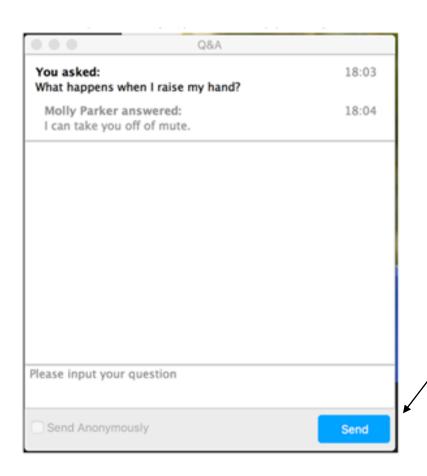
### Earnings per share reminders

- The control number
- Dilutive vs antidilutive

### Contingent consideration – common pitfalls

- Payments linked to employment
- Terminology and disclosure

### Ask a question and access resources



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# Faculty resources icaew.com/corporatereporting icaew.com/crfac

- ICAEW factsheets
  - icaew.com/crffactsheets
  - 2023 IFRS Accounts (to be published)
  - 2022 IFRS Accounts
- Non-financial reporting
  - icaew.com/nfr
- Webinar recordings
  - icaew.com/crfwebinars



### ICAEW resources icaew.com

- Academy virtual classroom courses:
  - icaew.com/academy

12 July: IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for non-

financial institutions

25 July: Accounting for intangible assets in an

evolving world

13 Sep: Confidence with impairments

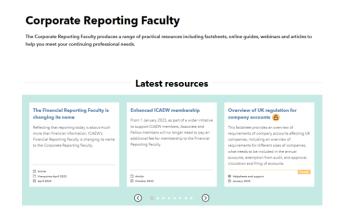
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### **Questions**



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## Thank you for attending



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