

# Stuart & Hamlyn

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

# An overview of IFRS AND IAS 1

## Why IFRS?:

- ➤ Today businesses are crossing their national boundaries, promoting the synchronization of accounting standards across the globe.
- The application of IFRS will lead to better financial comparisons and enhanced transparency in financial reporting.

# IASB Objectives

- To develop, in the public interest, a single set of high quality, understandable and enforceable global accounting standards that require high quality, transparent and comparable information in financial statements and other financial reporting to help participants in the various capital markets of the world and other users of the information to make economic decisions
- To promote the use and rigorous application of those standards; and
- To work actively with national standard-setters to bring about convergence of national accounting standards and IFRSs to high quality solutions

# IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

=> In 1975, many amendments followed



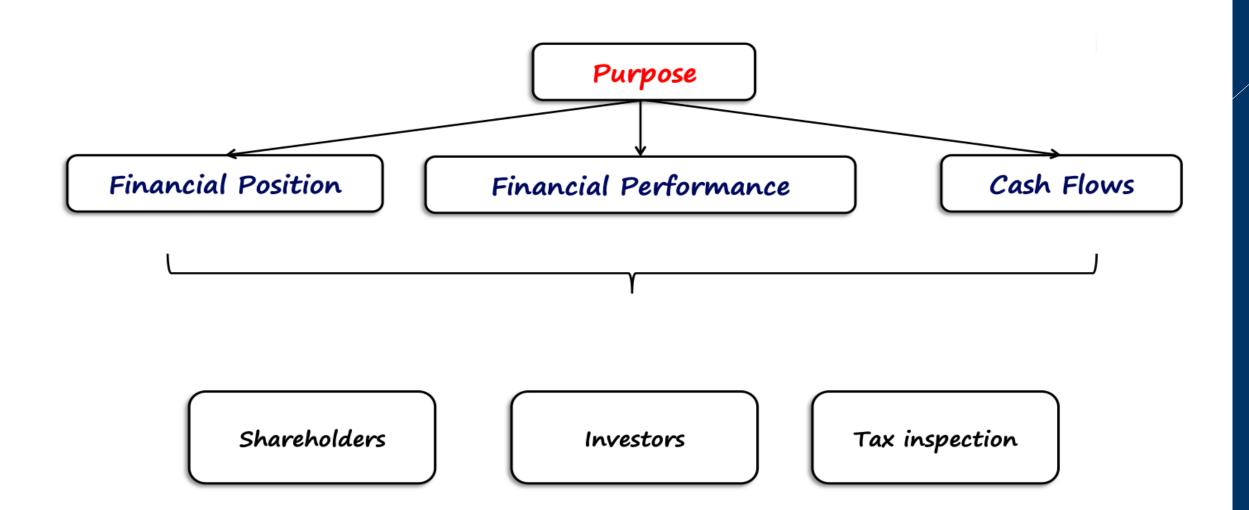
Objective

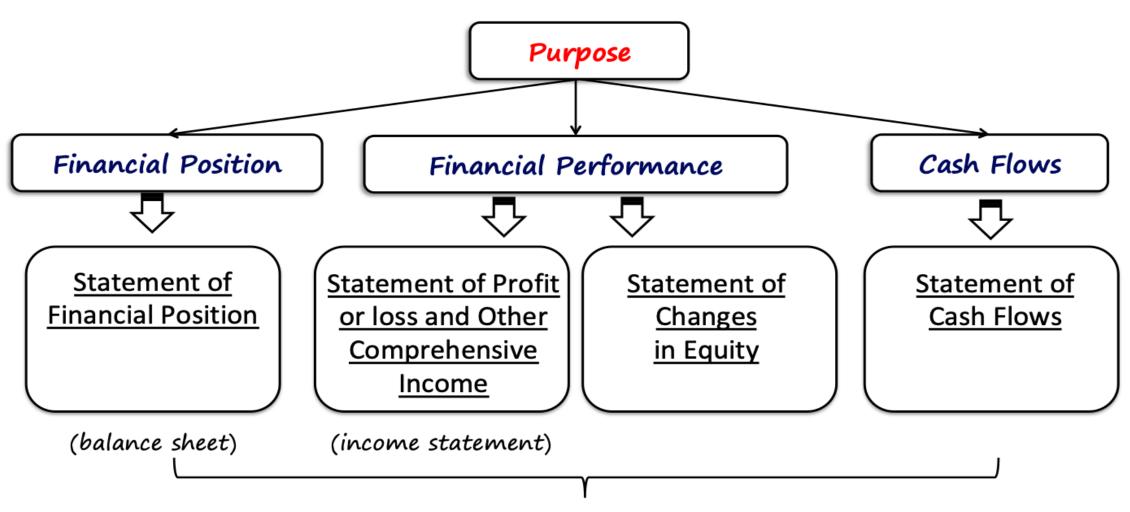
=> How to present financial statements



- ✓ Definitions
- ✓ Features of FS
- ✓ Structure of FS
- ✓ Content of FS







#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Don't forget comparatives!

Fair Presentation & Compliance

Going Concern

Consistency

Comparative Information

Sales XXX Cost of sales XXX

Net profit/loss XXX

Accrual Basis

Materiality & Aggregation

Frequency of Reporting

Offsetting

Fair Presentation & Compliance

- ✓ Compliant with IFRS
- ✓ Information = relevant, reliable, comparable, understandable
- ✓ Disclosures



If misleading => Make disclosures

Going Concern

✓ Is company able to continue as a going concern in a foreseeable future?



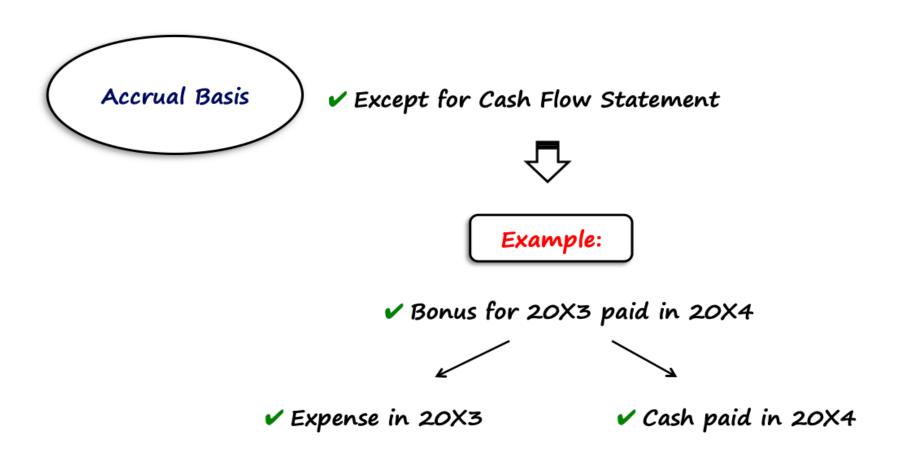
If NOT => Make disclosures in the notes



Adjustments:

- ✓ Contingent liabilities
- ✓ Impairment / valuation of inventories
- ✓ Onerous contracts

! Disclose why not going concern!



Materiality & Aggregation

- ✓ Present each material item separately
- ✓ Aggregate immaterial amounts



What is material?

= Leads to wrong decisions if not disclosed separately



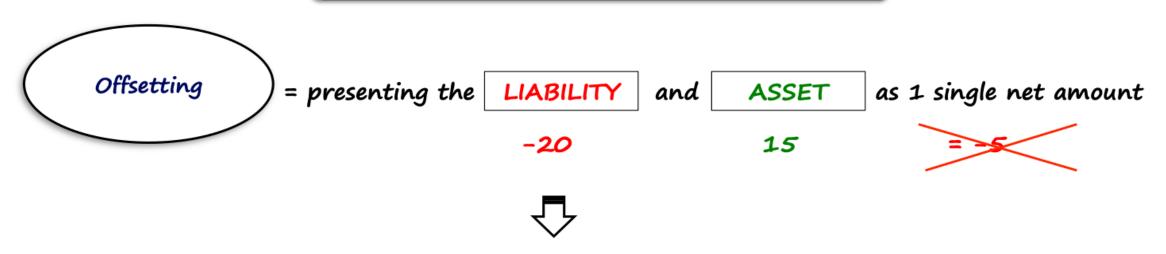
Based on SIZE



Based on NATURE

=>Bonuses to management

IFRS Practice Statement 'Making Materiality Judgements'



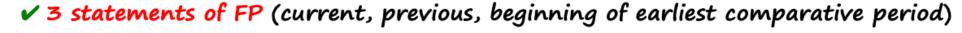
- ✓ Assets and liabilities should NOT be offset (only if permitted by another IFRS)
- ✓ Certain gains and losses might be reported on a net basis
- ✓ Presenting assets net of valuation allowances is NOT offsetting

Frequency of Reporting

- ✓ At least annually
- ✓ Shorter period is permitted, but make disclosures

Comparatives

- ✔ Present comparative info from previous period (numbers and narratives)
- ✓ When applying accounting policy retrospectively:



✓ When reclassifications are made, reclassify also previous period

Consistency

✔ Present financial statements in the same manner as in the previous period

CPDbox Group - Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 Dec 20X1

(in thousands CU)

	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X0</u>
Sales	X	X
Cost of Sales	X	X

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#### Statement of Financial Position



CURRENT / NON-CURRENT (or by liquidity - e.g. banks)

No > 12 months

More than 12 months



Current assets

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Current liabilities

- in normal operating cycle
- primarily held for trading
- realised within 12 months
- cash or equivalent unless restricted

- in normal operating cycle
- primarily held for trading
- settled within 12 months
- no right to defer settlement

Line items

The line items to be included on the face of the statement of financial position are: [IAS 1.54]

- (a) property, plant and equipment
- (b) investment property
- (c) intangible assets
- (d) financial assets (excluding amounts shown under (e), (h), and (i))
- (e) investments accounted for using the equity method
- (f) biological assets
- (g) inventories
- (h) trade and other receivables
- (i) cash and cash equivalents
- (j) assets held for sale
- (k) trade and other payables
- (I) provisions
- (m) financial liabilities (excluding amounts shown under (k) and (l))
- (n) current tax liabilities and current tax assets, as defined in IAS 12
- (o) deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in IAS 12
- (p) liabilities included in disposal groups
- (q) non-controlling interests, presented within equity
- (r) issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.

#### Statement of Financial Position

#### OR

#### Notes to the Financial Statements



# Further subclassifications of line items

- items of PPE
- receivables
- inventories
- provisions
- equity and reserves

## Information on share capital & other reserves

- n. of shares
- par value per share
- reconciliation of n. of shares
- rights, preferences, restrictions
- own shares & options

## Expenses

### By nature

## By function

Revenue	X
Other income	X
Total revenues	X
Changes in inventories	X
Raw materials	Χ
Depreciation expense	Х
Other expenses	X
Total expenses	(X)
Profit before tax	X/

Revenue	X
Cost of sales	(X)
Gross profit	X
Other income	X
Distribution costs	(X)
Admin. expenses	(X)
Other expenses	(X)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	X

## Statement of Cash Flows



IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

# Notes

- ✓ General information + compliance with IFRS
- ✓ Accounting policies & judgments
- ✓ Sources of estimation uncertainty
- ✓ Capital
- ✓ Puttable financial instruments classified as equity
- ✓ Dividends



# **Thank You!**

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