

**Financial Reporting Webinar Series:** 

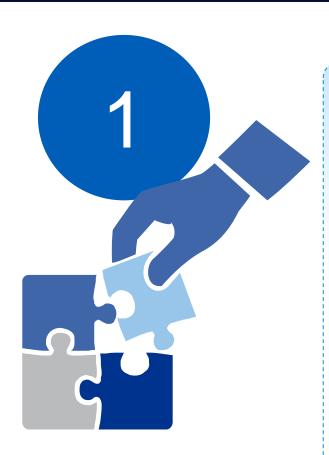
Year-end Reporting Reminders

Friday, 17 December 2021



## Consistent communication within the annual report is key





#### Areas to consider

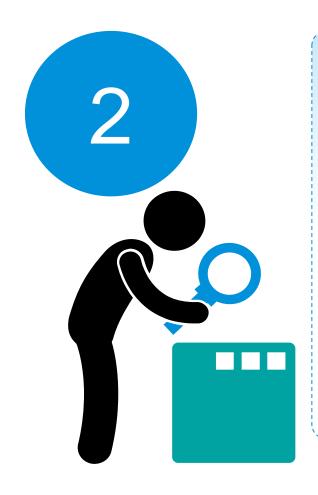
- Financial risk disclosures including climate-related risk and capital management continues to be scrutinized by various stakeholders
  - Significant judgements made, assumptions applied and sensitivity analyses on estimates
- Are supply chain disruptions and other operational issues impacting financial results and estimates? How should such circumstances be disclosed?
- Going concern in close call situations, business continuity, liquidity risk, high estimation uncertainties and other financial risk exposures

Narrative disclosures and assumptions applied for accounting should be coherent



### Presentation should be consistent, relevant and informative





### **Balance sheet:**

• Are there significant amounts of 'non-trade' related items within "trade and other" receivables or payables?

### **Cash flow statements:**

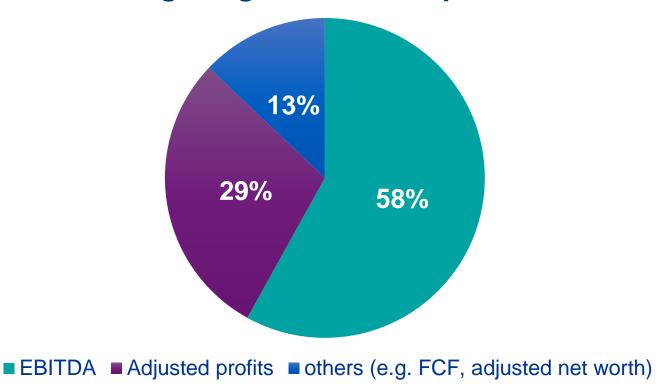
- Changes in cash flows from working capital should be consistent with movements in the statement of financial position
- Non-cash amounts, such as conversion of debt to equity and reverse factoring are not erroneously presented as cash flows
- Ensure cash impact of unusual transactions (e.g. restructuring costs) are correctly classified



## Use of non-GAAP measures in HSI 50 companies



# Type of non-GAAP measures used by 26 of Hang Seng Index 50 companies\*



\*26 out of HSI 50 companies reported non-GAAP measures based on latest published FY20/21 annual reports

5 companies reported more than 1 type of non-GAAP measures

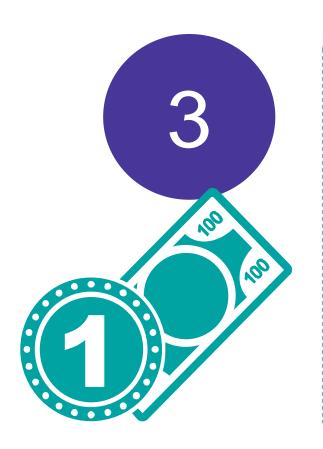
EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA is the most common non-GAAP measure used

Source: KPMG Analysis



## Using non-GAAP measures to discuss business resilience





- All requirements continue to apply (HKEX GL 103-19)
- Relevant, meaningful and not misleading
- Any changes in presentation or definition should be explained
  - How the metrics are calculated
  - Why management finds them useful
- Direct vs. indirect (e.g. assets impairment charges) and comparability



## Make reasonable and supportable assumptions and estimates





### **Cash flow projections**

- Multiple scenarios analyses vs single most likely CFs
- Realistic assumptions and estimates: forecasts vs actual performance/market information

### **Discount rates**

- Specific to asset/cash generating unit
- Based on market participants' view

Perform a sense check



## Appropriate treatment of ROU assets for impairment test





- Right-of-use (ROU) asset is tested for impairment as part of the larger CGU to which it relates
- Recoverable amount of ROU asset is the higher of VIU and FVLCD
  - Restrictions on sub-letting does not affect the fair value i.e. the lease is assumed to be assigned, not sub-let
- Impairment losses are allocated to the ROU assets similar to other assets in the CGU



## Has Covid changed your expected use of leased premises?





Polling question – Company A implemented flexible work arrangement in 2021 and has sublet one floor of its offices. Is that office space that has been rented out tested on a stand-alone basis?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) It depends

ROU asset relating to office space that a company leases for its own use does not generate independent cash inflows, so consider impairment at the level of the CGU to which the ROU asset relates (IAS 36.22).

<u>Unless</u> the asset has been sublet.



### Fair value of investment properties should reflect an exit price and factor in estimation uncertainties





- Valuation principles remain unchanged under current economic conditions
- Risk adjustments required for significant measurement uncertainties
- Take note of caveats and limitations in valuation reports and make appropriate disclosures



# Timing and amount of revenue estimates (assumptions such as price concession, return rates, breakage) may require continuous assessment





- Customer behavior change should be factored in for changes that would impact on timing and amount of revenue
- Assumptions using past historical data for estimates such as return rates and breakage may be less relevant
- Customers with credit issues could constrain the amount of revenue to be recognised
- Payment to customers should be recognised as reduction of revenue unless distinct goods/services are received from the customers



## IBOR Reform phase 2 amendments are effective





- What are the financial instruments (including leases) that are indexed to an interest rate benchmark that is subject to reform?
  - What is the company's transition plan/ process/ status?
- Any hedging relationships (i.e. cash flow/ fair value hedges of interest rate risk) that will be impacted by the reform?
  - Any changes to hedged item and/ or hedging instrument for which the hedge documentation needs to be updated by the end of this reporting period?



### Poll: How should cloud implementation costs be accounted for?





Company A entered into a cloud computing arrangement with a cloud vendor and incurred significant upfront implementation costs. Can Company A capitalise the implementation costs?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) It depends



# Cloud configuration or customization costs - does not automatically get capitalized like other IT projects





### Key questions to consider:

- Is the cloud arrangement an intangible software or service contract?
- Are the implementation costs distinct from the service of accessing the software?



## Recently issued IFRIC agenda decisions



Reverse Factoring

Arrangement

(IAS 1 Presentation

(IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)

\*Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19 Employee Benefits)

Costs Necessary to Sell Inventories
(IAS 2 Inventories)

\*Accounting for warrants that are classified as financial liabilities on initial recognition
(IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation)



Configuration or customization costs in a cloud computing arrangement (IAS 38 Intangible Assets)

\*Hedging Variability due to Real Interest Rates (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments) \*Preparation of financial statements when an entity is no longer a going concern (IAS 10 Events after the reporting period)

Non-refundable value added tax on lease payments
(IFRS 16 Leases)

• Items not covered in this briefing
For a summary of all IFRIC Agenda Decisions, visit: <a href="https://www.ifrs.org/supporting-implementation/how-we-help-support-consistent-application/#agenda-decisions">https://www.ifrs.org/supporting-implementation/how-we-help-support-consistent-application/#agenda-decisions</a>



### Resources





# Webinar dates and topics for 2021

- 29 January Navigating potential accounting fraud
- 19 March IASB project update Business combinations under common control
- 14 May Interim reporting update: What's on the horizon
- 16 July ESG Updates and Financial Reporting Implications
- 30 September Update on key IASB projects and recent IFRS amendments
- 19 November ESG Reporting Developments
- 17 December Year-end reporting reminders



For more details and access to our webinar series:

https://home.kpmg/cn/en/home/services/audit/ifrs-news/financial-reporting-webinar-series.html



## Speakers



Alan Yau

Partner, Audit Head of Real Estate Hong Kong **KPMG** China



E alan.yau@kpmg.com

**E** yifei.gong@kpmg.com



### **Ivy Tsoi**

Director Department of Professional Practice **KPMG** China

E ivy.tsoi@kpmg.com



### Yifei Gong

Director Department of Professional Practice **KPMG** China



Serene Seah-Tan

Partner Department of Professional Practice **KPMG** China



E serene.seah-tan@kpmg.com







#### kpmg.com/cn/socialmedia

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2021 KPMG, a Hong Kong (SAR) partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organisation.