

Irish Auditing & Accounting Supervisory Authority

"Creating a Winning Annual Report"

LEINSTER SOCIETY'S EVENING CPD SEMINAR

27 SEPTEMBER 2016

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Disclaimer and confidentiality

Section 940, Companies Act 2014

No person shall disclose, except in accordance with law, information that :

- comes into IAASA's possession by virtue of performing any of its functions, and
- has not otherwise come to the notice of members of the public

Confidentiality regime for financial reporting decisions

Disclaimer

The views expressed are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Authority, Board or the staff of IAASA



Presentation overview

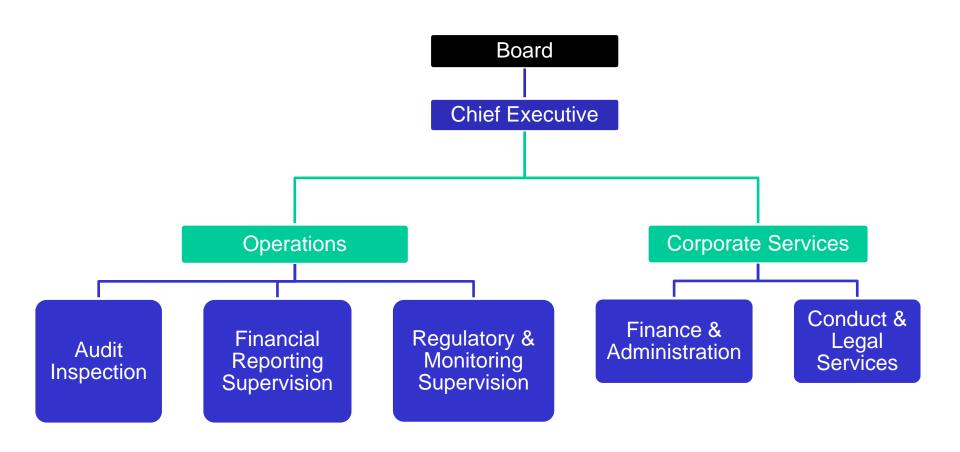
IAASA at a glance

 Financial reporting supervision activities

Observations for 2016 annual reports



Structure of IAASA





IAASA at a glance

Financial Reporting Supervision

- examination of certain listed entities' periodic financial reports
- interaction with fellow EU accounting enforcers
- co-operation in the development of financial reporting standards

Regulatory Supervision & Monitoring

- supervision of the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies (PABs) regulatory obligations
- oversight of performance of functions relating to statutory auditors carried out by the Recognised Accountancy Bodies (RABs)
- EU co-operation

Audit Inspections Unit (AIU)

- direct inspections of PIE auditors and PIE audits
- register and supervise third-country auditors
- EU co-operation

Conduct & Legal Services

- Section 933 and 934 investigations
- Liquidator registration
- Auditing Standards



Financial Reporting Supervision Activities

- Accounting enforcer for Ireland
- Liaising with other EU states' accounting enforcers through ESMA / EECS
- Co-operating in the development of accounting standards and practice notes
- Advisor to the Minister on accounting related matters

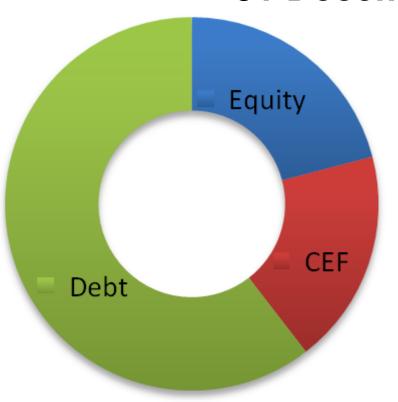


IAASA's accounting enforcement function

- IAASA's role under Article 24(4)(h) of the Transparency Directive
 - "..to examine that <u>information referred to</u> in this Directive is drawn up in accordance with the <u>relevant reporting</u> <u>framework</u> and take <u>appropriate measures</u> in case of discovered infringements."
- Who are the users of the financial statements?



Financial Reporting Review Constituency at 31 December 2015



■ Equity (27 issuers)

Closed-ended Funds (24 issuers)

Debt (78 issuers)



Financial Reporting Review Constituency at 31 December 2015 – Equity Issuers

Aminex Glanbia Kenmare Resources

Aryzta Grafton Kerry

Bank of Ireland Green REIT Kingspan

CRH Greencore Mainstay Medical

C&C Hibernia REIT Paddy Power Betfair

Cairn Homes IFG Permanent TSB

Datalex INM Ryanair

DCC ICG Smurfit Kappa

FBD i-RES UDG Healthcare



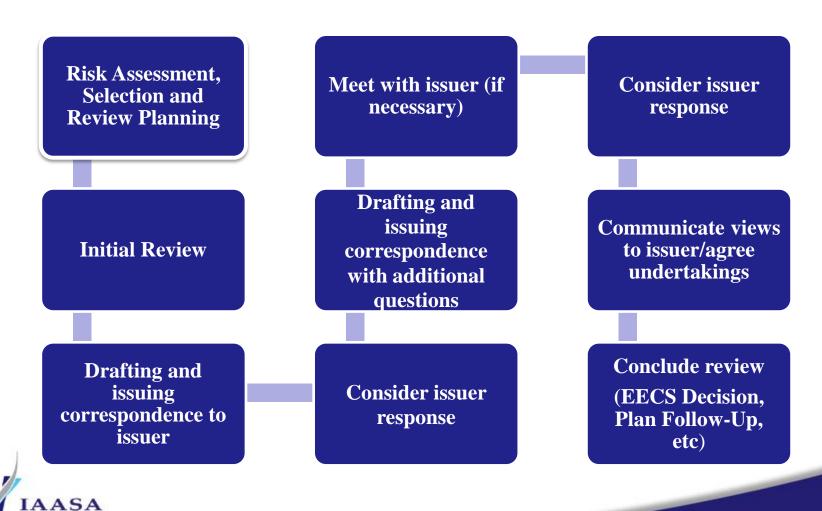
Categories of Financial Statement Examination

Risk-based approach

- Unlimited scope examination of financial information cover-to-cover
- Focused examination of financial information
- Follow-up examination of actions
- Thematic examination of financial information
- Topical surveys ESMA-mandated



What a typical full scope review entails



Selected Statistics

- 1,034 matters raised with issuers (2008 -2015)
- 176 issuers (incl. multiple issuers) have amended their financial statements (2008 -2015)
- 379 undertakings provided (2011 2015)
- 43 financial reports (HY or FY) withdrawn and new financial report issued



Key Messages for Equity Issuers

- 1. Alternative Performance Measures APMs / KPIs
- Presentation of financial performance use and abuse of exceptional items
- 3. Judgements and estimates
- 4. Use of entity specific disclosures
- 5. Risks and uncertainties
- 6. Overall integration of annual report with financial statements consistency



Alternative Performance Measures – APMs / KPIs

- Examples: EBITDA and other variations of earnings, Operating Profit, Free cash flow, Net debt/gross debt, Adjusted EPS, ROCE
- 2. IAASA surveys and challenged issuers' use of APMs
- 3. ESMA Paper
- 4. HY 2016 strong uptake overall
- 5. FY 2016 continue and improve

Alternative Performance Measures – APMs / KPIs

ESMA Guidelines

APM = a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework

- 1. Definition
- 2. Meaningful labels
- 3. Reconcile to IFRS measure
- 4. Explain why used
- 5. Comparatives
- 6. Consistency

http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/10dc7484-ac2d-4eff-aee0-0dcb86a0ed88/ESMA_APMs_2015.pdf



Presentation of financial performance – use and abuse of exceptional items

- 1. IAASA review 4:1 ratio of bad v good news
- 2. Explain why its exceptional accounting policy
- 3. Consider materiality in current year
- 4. Greater use of note disclosure and less on face of Income Statement



Judgements and estimates

- 1. Disclose
- 2. IAS 1.112(c) "... not presented elsewhere ... relevant to an understanding ..."
- 3. IAS 1.117 " ... accounting policies ... relevant to an understanding ..."
- 4. IAS 1.122 "... judgements ... have the most significant effect ..."
- 5. IAS 1.125 "... assumptions ... and other major sources of estimation uncertainty ... significant risk ... material adjustment ..."

Use of entity specific disclosures

- 1. Avoid boiler plate disclosure (e.g. repetition of accounting standard)
- 2. Tailor to specific circumstances of entity in current year
- 3. Peers may be useful but do not blindly follow avoid "group think"
- 4. Don't just add to last year on an incremental basis



Risks and uncertainties

- 1. TD Regs require issuers to disclose "a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face"
- 2. Tailored to entity
- 3. Not a list of all risks and uncertainties
- 4. Balance is needed



Overall integration of annual report with financial statements – consistency

- 1. Overall annual report should present a coherent integrated view of the issuer and its performance
- 2. Consistent between front end and financials
- 3. Balanced
- 4. Reporting the good news and the bad news
- 5. Need to exercise judgement



... and finally...

- Three primary statements IS, SoFP & CFS cash flow statement is important
- 2. Uncertain tax positions
- 3. Deferred tax assets
- 4. Fair value disclsoures



Other matters

http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/FRSU

https://www.esma.europa.eu/

Annual Observations documents

Publication of financial reporting decisions



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