

7èmes États Généraux DE LA RECHERCHE COMPTABLE

11 décembre 2017



AVEC LE SOUTIEN DE :



7èmes

États
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DE LA RECHERCHE
COMPTABLE

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Bruce Van Barthold
(Animation)

7èmes

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Introduction

Patrick de Cambourg
Président de l'Autorité
des normes comptables (ANC)

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Cadre conceptuel : Au-delà des traditions, une dynamique européenne ?

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Éléments pour un cadre conceptuel européen

Philippe Danjou
Isabelle Grauer-Gaynor

Eléments de contexte (1/3)

Etats généraux ANC 2015

- Principes généraux de la comptabilité
- Critères techniques d'adoption des IFRS
- Cadre conceptuel IFRS

Evolution textes européens & autres développements

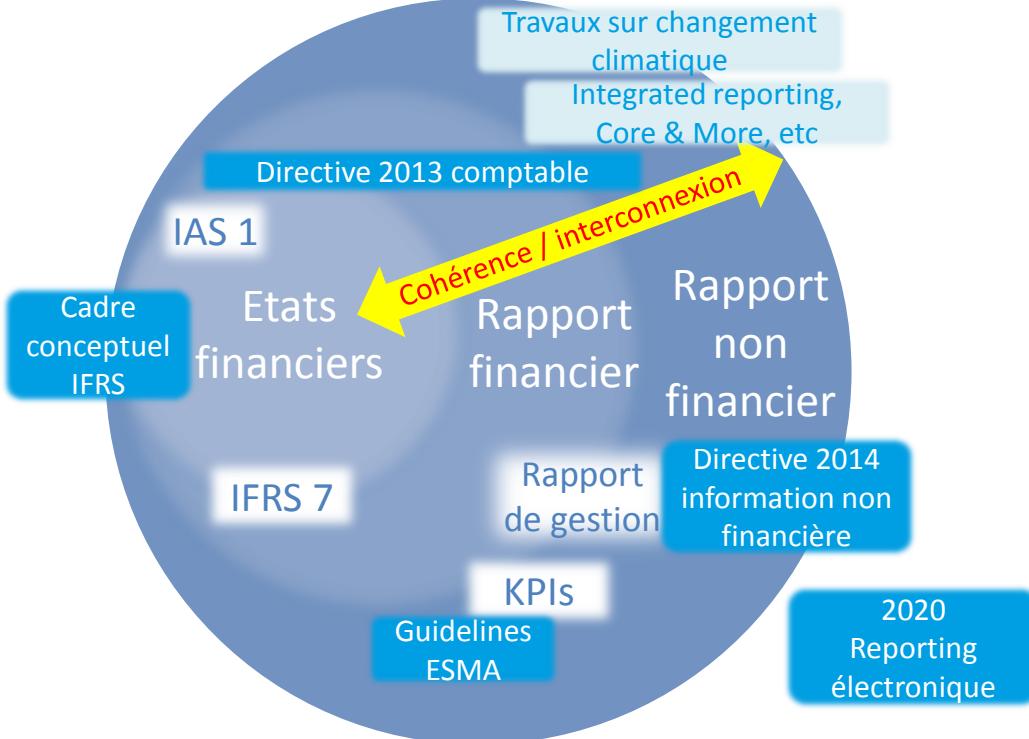
- Directive comptable 2013 modifiée
- Directive 2014 : information non financière et diversité
- 2020 : obligation de reporting électronique
- Travaux sur le changement climatique et la transition énergétique
- Travaux sur l'integrated reporting, « Core & More », etc.

Bien public européen

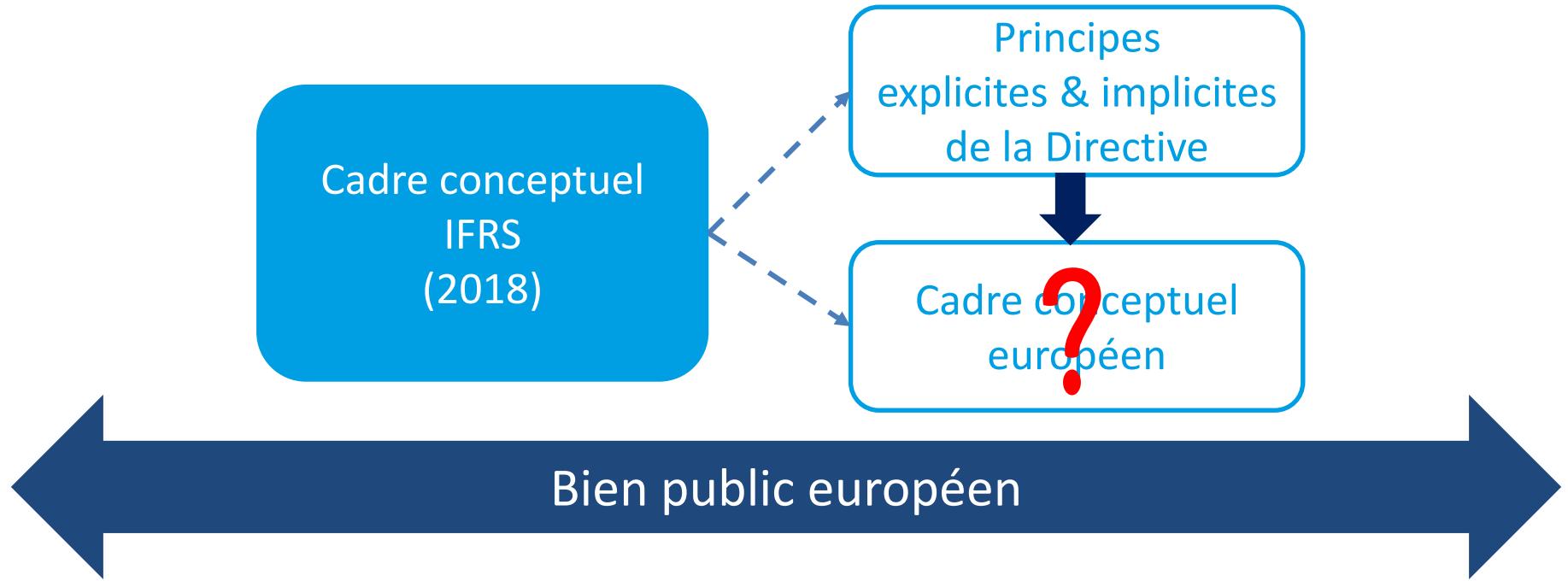
- Conformité des IFRS avec le bien public européen

HARMONISATION ?

Eléments de contexte (2/3)



Eléments de contexte (3/3)



Souhaits de l'ANC



- Directives européennes
- Cadre conceptuel IFRS en cours de révision
- Travaux en cours sur qualité de l'information



- Discussion sur utilité & contenu d'un cadre de principes UE pour l'information financière (et non financière)
- Choix conceptuels tenant compte des évolutions en cours

Objectifs de la recherche (1)

Ce que les auteurs proposent **EST**:

- de stimuler la discussion sur un certain nombre de concepts clés pour favoriser une synthèse sur les principes comptables de base en Europe afin d'harmoniser davantage le reporting financier,
- en prenant en considération les avancées découlant des IFRS, en s'inspirant des principes de la Directive,
- en élargissant le champs d'application à **l'information d'entreprise** (rapport de gestion ; information 'permanente' ; digitalisation ;

information non financière)

Pour les auteurs, le papier **N'EST PAS** :

- Une **alternative au Cadre conceptuel IFRS**,
- Une proposition de **nouvelle réglementation européenne**,
- Une réflexion contrainte par le **champ d'application traditionnel** de la normalisation comptable.

Objectifs de la recherche (2)

- Les auteurs reconnaissent qu'un tel projet **N'EST PAS NEUTRE** :
 - Se mettre d'accord en Europe sur des principes peut créer des **opportunités de comparaison avec les principes IFRS**
 - Mais, le Règlement IAS 1606/2002 n'impose pas une stricte conformité aux règles comptables applicables dans l'UE
 - Il est utile de discuter si les **objectifs d'intérêt général** devraient diverger de manière fondamentale entre différentes catégories d'entreprises
 - Et de clarifier ce que **signifie l'intérêt général lorsqu'il est appliqué à l'information financière des entreprises européennes**
 - Les sujets de **gouvernement d'entreprise** (traditionnellement ignorés par les normalisateurs comptables) sont clés pour la qualité de l'information financière. Doivent-ils être pris en compte ?
- La possible réconciliation entre une vision internationale (non binding) et une vision européenne (binding) des principes comptables implique avant tout un débat au fonds sur un certain nombre de points importants.

Méthodologie

- 1 **Comparaison du contenu des textes**
- 2 **Reprise de l'esprit des rédactions pour limiter les interprétations**
- 3 **Suppression des éléments non essentiels**
- 4 **Examen des conflits et propositions de solutions (choix conceptuels)**
- 5 **Ajout de développements sur sujets mal couverts par les textes**

Principales propositions

Principes

- **Prudence**
approche non contraire à celle de l'IASB
- **Substance**
suppression de l'option Etats-Membres
- **Bien public européen**
application aux normes comptables pour toutes les entités

Etats financiers

- **Tableau des flux de trésorerie**
recommandation de présentation

Comptabilisation

- **Passifs**
abandon de la définition étendue (art. 6.5 de la Directive)

Evaluation

- **Juste valeur**
évolution d'une dérogation vers une norme (business model + évaluation fiable)
Uniquement pour instruments financiers et autres actifs de placement (y.c. participations des investment entities)

Présentation

- **Compte de résultat**
primauté + lien avec rapport de gestion
- **Autre résultat d'ensemble (OCI) / Futurs éléments de résultat**
2 vues présentées
- **Transactions avec les actionnaires**
distinction claire

- Philippe Danjou (Ancien membre de l'IASB)
- Isabelle Grauer-Gaynor (Mazars)
- Yasunobu Kawanishi (ASBJ)
- Liesel Knorr (Chair IFASS)
- Andrew Watchman (EFRAG)
- Ann Tarca (IASB)

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Témoin

François Pasqualini
Professeur de droit privé
à l'Université Paris-Dauphine

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Performance : une convergence sur les indicateurs clés est-elle possible ?

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Using pro forma to predict future cash-flows : the impact of income statement presentation

Thomas Jeanjean
Professeur à l'ESSEC

Isabelle Martinez

Professeur de l'Université de Toulouse

What issue ?

- Does the usefulness of non-IFRS earnings voluntarily reported in press releases depend on other sources of information to assess « core earnings » ?

→ Does the predictive ability of non-IFRS earnings vary with the level of income statement aggregation ?

In vs. outside financial statements ?

- Objective of financial statements : to provide useful information to investors in decision making
 - but, net income suffers from a number of limitations
- Managers can disclose subtotals through **income statement disaggregation** (IAS 1:85) and/or disclose **non-IFRS earnings in press releases.**

Non-IFRS earnings

- **Adjusted by managers** to portray « core earnings »
 - Most common adjustments: remove the effects of non-operating and/or non-recurring transactions (Ciesielski 2015)
- Several recommendations
 - CESR 2005; IFAC 2014; ESMA 2015; IOSCO 2016

Literature ... mixed results

- Non-IFRS disclosures are **informative**
 - Non-IFRS earnings are more value relevant than IFRS NI
 - e.g. Bradshaw and Sloan (2002); Black et al. (2016)
- But they are also **opportunistic**
 - Non-IFRS earnings are subject to management discretion and can mislead investors
 - e.g. Battacharya et al. (2003); Clinch et al. (2017)

Empirical investigation

- Sample of French listed firms (CAC all tradable index); period 2007-2015
 - 2728 obs.
 - 456 obs. with non-IFRS reporting (16%)
- As Doyle et al. (2003), we assess the relative ability of non-IFRS earnings to predict future cash-flows

Main results

- Non-IFRS earnings are useful to predict future cash-flows
 - Adjustments give additional information to investors
- However, Non-IFRS have additional information content over IFRS **only when firms use a single step income statement.**

To conclude

- We highlight the usefulness of a multiple step income statement showing subtotal earnings

→ Investors benefit from income statement disaggregation of information.

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The value relevance of IFRS earnings totals and subtotals and non-GAAP performance measures

Marvin Wee
Associate Professor Australian National
University of Canberra



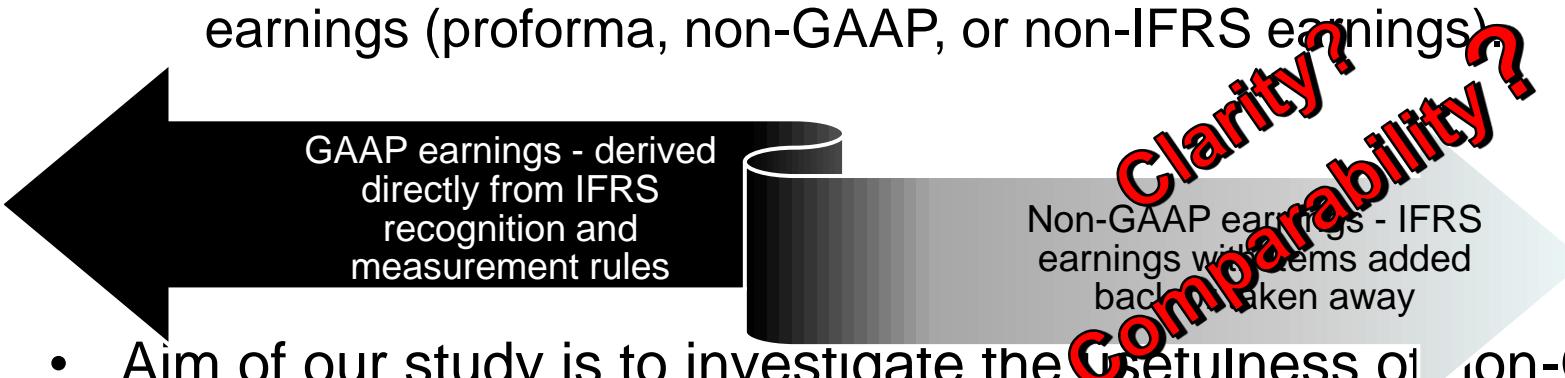
The value relevance of IFRS earnings totals and subtotals and non-GAAP performance measures

Greg Clinch *The University of Melbourne*

Ann Tarca *Formerly The University of Western Australia*

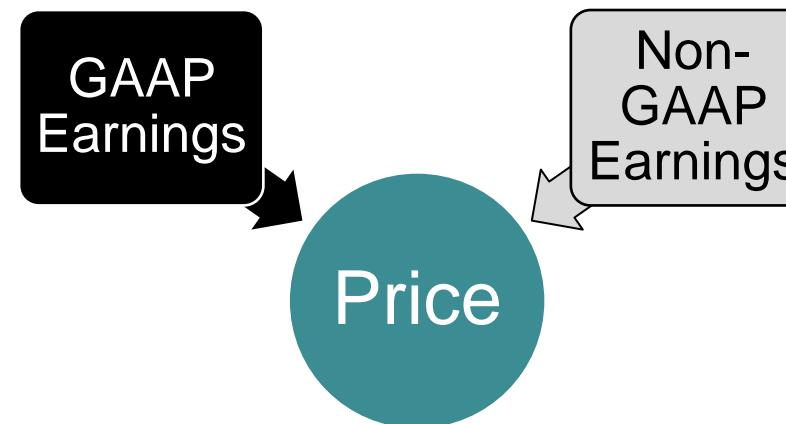
Marvin Wee *The Australian National University*

Introduction

- GAAP earnings is a key summary metric provided by firms and used by analysts, investors and others. BUT...
 - Firms often provide a number of alternative measures of earnings (proforma, non-GAAP, or non-IFRS earnings)
 - Aim of our study is to investigate the usefulness of non-GAAP earnings measures presented by companies that prepare accounts in accordance with IFRS.
- 
- The diagram illustrates the relationship between GAAP and Non-GAAP earnings. It features a horizontal grey bar divided into two main sections: a black section on the left and a white section on the right. A large black arrow points from the left side of the black section towards the center. A large white arrow points from the right side of the white section towards the center. Superimposed on the center of the bar is a large, diagonal red question mark that reads "Clarity? Comparability?".
- GAAP earnings - derived directly from IFRS recognition and measurement rules
- Non-GAAP earnings - IFRS earnings with items added back or taken away

Research questions

- Regulators have raised questions about the quality of highlighted performance measures as they do not reflect IFRS standards.



Theory and hypotheses

- Voluntary disclosures may serve to reduce information asymmetry between firms and capital providers.
 - Some analysts and companies maintain that the adjustments to GAAP earnings are necessary as some accounting entries do not relate to business operations or accurately reflect the underlying business.
 - Preparers may disclose adjusted earnings measures to assist investors.

RQ1 – We expect firms that disclose non-GAAP earnings to have a weaker association between GAAP earnings and share price.

Theory and hypotheses

- Many studies investigate the informative and the opportunistic motivations for non-GAAP disclosures.
 - Several concluded that adjustments are opportunistic because they permit firms to meet or beat analyst forecasts.
 - Other studies conclude non-GAAP earnings are useful for investors, because non-GAAP earnings are more strongly associated with returns, share price and future earnings than GAAP earnings.

RQ2: We expect the non-GAAP earnings measures to be associated with share price.

Theory and hypotheses

- We also investigate the usefulness of the non-GAAP subtotals (operating profit, EBIT or EBITDA) presented.
 - Adjusted subtotals to provide useful information because they include fewer non-operating items and the subtotals are key elements in analysts' prediction models.
 - However, adjusted net profit can also be constructed to exclude non-recurring items so this measure may also be associated with price.
- We do not have a basis for predicting that the totals will be more value relevant than the subtotals, or vice versa.
 - Net profit is defined by IFRS but the subtotals are not.
 - Analysts may have difficulty understanding and comparing the undefined non-GAAP measures.

Data

- Collected data for 50 listed companies from the largest 200 companies in the United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Singapore and for the years 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2013.
 - Economically important capital markets and firms required to use IFRS.
 - To ensure a representative sample, firms randomly selected in each country from each industry group, based on the industry sector concentration in each country.
 - Earnings and adjusting items are hand collected from firms' annual reports.

Research Design

- Non-GAAP earnings are allocated to one of four main categories:
 - Adjusted EBIT (*U_EBIT*)
 - Adjusted EBITDA (*U_EBITDA*)
 - Adjusted operating profit (*U_OPRO*)
 - Adjusted profit (*U_PRO*)
- } Non-GAAP measure that is reported in the firm's reconciliation

Description	Example 1	Example 2		
	Measures	CU	Measures	CU
Adjusted earnings measure (UND)	U_EBITDA	17	U_PRO	23
plus	DIFF_UND	-4	DIFF_UND	-6
Adjustments (DIFF_UND)	EBITDA	13	PRO	17
IFRS earning measure (EM)	DIFF_CON	-3	DIFF_CON	0
plus	NI	10	NI	17
Diff between EM and NI (DIFF_CON)				
IFRS consolidated profit (NI)				

Research Design

- Value-relevance models:
 - For all firms (GAAP vs non-GAAP firms):

$$PRICE_i = \alpha_1 BVE_i + \alpha_2 EPS_i + \varepsilon_i$$

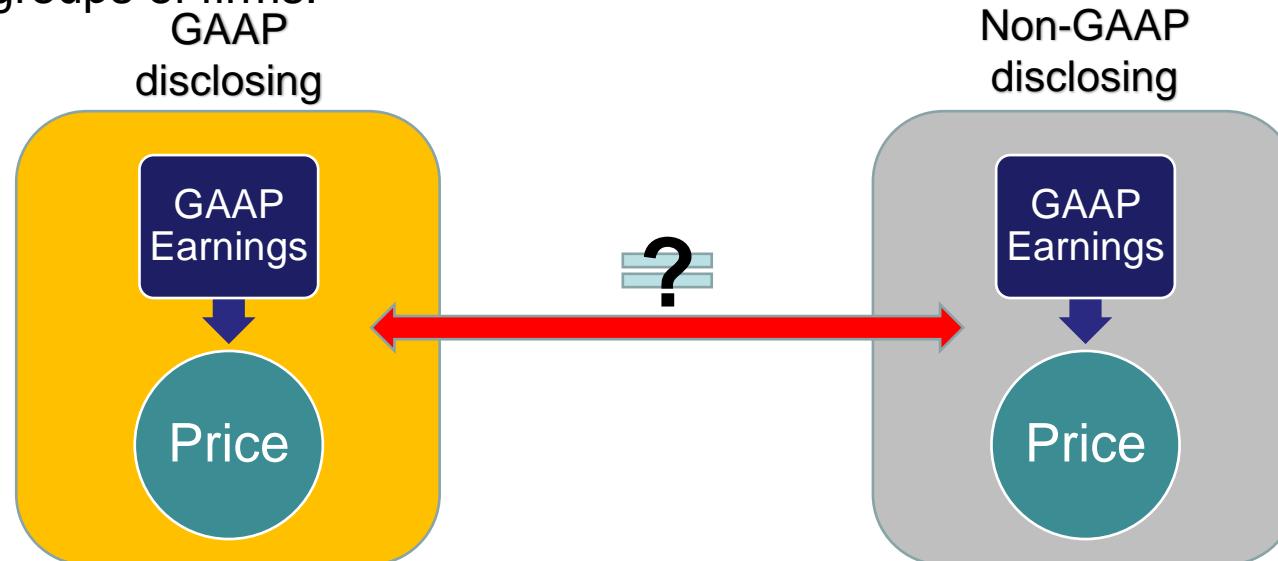
- For non-GAAP firms:

$$PRICE_i = \delta_1 BVE_i + \delta_2 UND_i + \delta_3 DIFF_UND_i + \delta_4 DIFF_CON_i + \varepsilon_i$$

- Many (but not all) firms provide information about the items that have been added back to (taken away from) IFRS earnings to arrive at the non-GAAP earnings.
 - We create a proxy for the **quality of a firm's reconciliation** and test whether firms with higher quality reconciliation have a stronger association between earnings and price.

Results - RQ1

- Whether the association of price and earnings differs for firms that disclose non-GAAP earnings and those that do not.
 - No significant differences in the price-earnings association for the two groups of firms.



- Éric Bouron (CSOEC)
- Françoise Flores (IASB)
- Frédéric Gagey (Air-France KLM)
- Jacques DE Greling (SFAF)
- Thomas Jeanjean (ESSEC)
- Isabelle Martinez (Université de Toulouse)
- Marvin Wee (University of Canberra)

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Témoin

Christine-Ann Botosan
Board member FASB

7th Symposium on Accounting Research



Performance: Is a Convergence Possible on Key Indicators?

Christine A. Botosan*

Monday 11 December 2017

**The views expressed in this presentation are my own. Official positions of the FASB are reached only after extensive due process and deliberations.*



Performance: Is a Convergence Possible on Key Indicators?

- Yes, but...
- Requires agreement on:
 1. The objective of financial reporting
 - Provide information useful to resource providers in making decisions about providing resources to the entity
 - Information that helps users:
 - Assess the prospects for future net cash inflows to the entity
 - Estimate the value of the reporting entity
 - Assess how efficiently managers discharge their responsibilities
 2. The economic assumptions underpinning the accounting principles supporting the achievement of that objective



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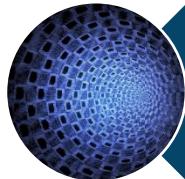
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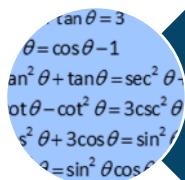
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For example....

A Set of Economic Assumptions



Going concern assumption applies



Valuation identity holds



Value is a function of use

Valuation Identity Holds

Value of Entity = Value of Resources = Value of Claims on Resources



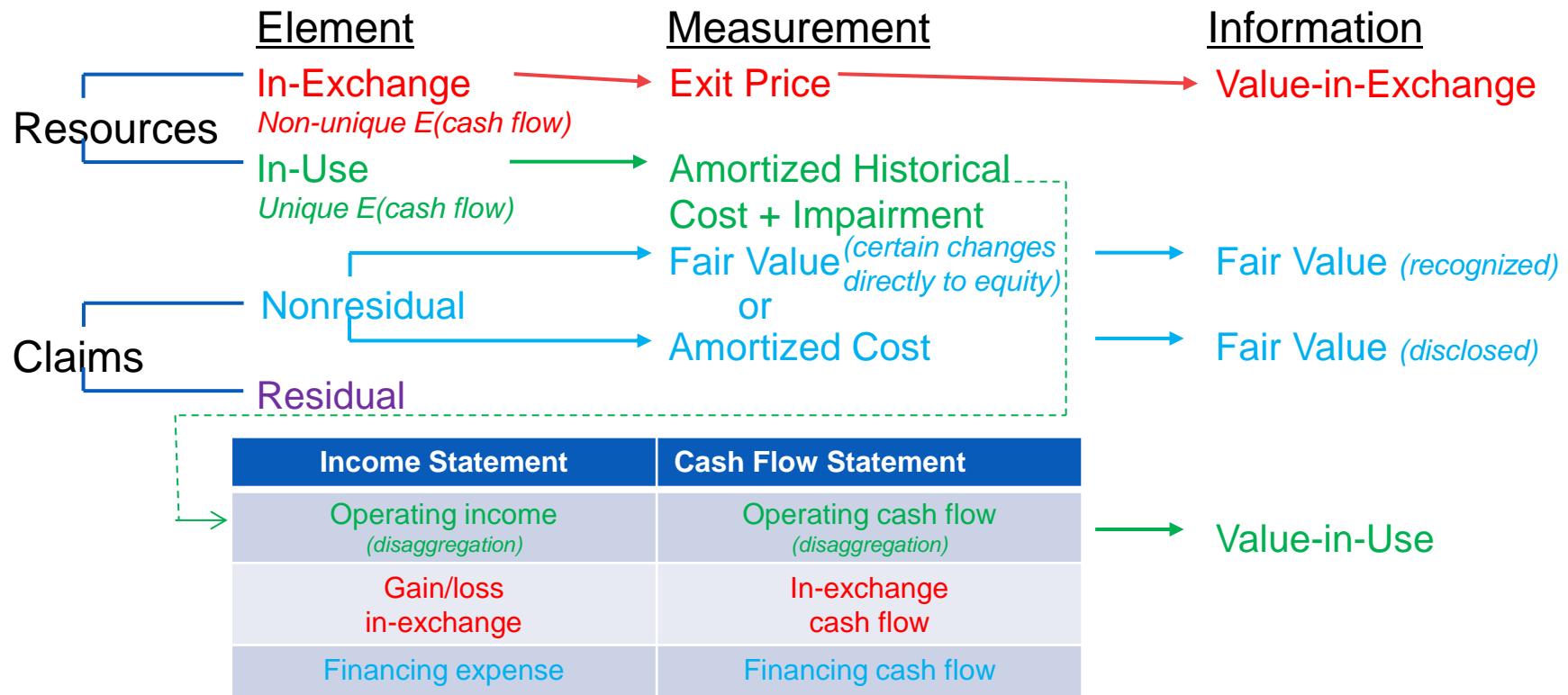
Why is this always true?

Value of Resources – Value of Nonresidual Claims = **Value of Residual Claims**

Value is a Function of Use

- $E(\text{utility}) \sim E(\text{cash flows}) \sim E(\text{value})$ is a function of how an object is used (in-exchange or in-use); it is not innate to the object (*Aristotle 384-322 BC, Adam Smith 1776, Tuttle 1891, etc.*)
- Value-In-exchange: The utility the object provides society
 - $E(\text{cash flow})$ not unique to the entity
 - E.g. Platinum sold on the open market
- Value-in-use: The utility the object brings the individual
 - $E(\text{cash flow})$ are unique to the entity
 - E.g. Platinum used as a raw material in production





Value-in-Exchange + Value-in-Use – Value of nonresidual claims = Value of residual claims

Thank You



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