Holistic Financial Reporting - Update 2003

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IAAust BIENNIAL CONVENTION 2003



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What Profit do you Want?

Alternative Reporting For Same Experience

	Conservative [#] Bank Unrealised Gains	Conservative [#] Bank gains realised [*]	Aggressive Bank Defers Expenditure	Life Company Defers Expenditure Realised or Unrealised
Income	100	100	100	Gains 100
Less Expenditure	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)
Add back Deferred Expenditure	-	-	20	20
Reported Profit before Investment Gains	10	10	30	30
Investment Gains	-	10	-	10
Total Reported Profit	10	20	30	40

^{*} gains realised to create a "profit".



[#] fully expends all costs.

Definition of Holistic Financial Reporting

"A financial reporting system which covers the income, expenditure and changes in value of all aspects of an entity."

Implies - Realistic and Informative



Definition of Profit

OXFORD DICTIONARY: "FINANCIAL GAIN FROM THE USE OF CAPITAL"

Capital = 1,000; used to purchase listed shares

Cash flow - sale		Cash flow - no sale	
Purchase	(1,000)	Purchase	(1,000)
Dividends	40	Dividends	40
Sale	1,100	Value	1,100
Financial gain	140	Financial gain to reporting date	140

REPORTED PROFIT = "FINANCIAL GAIN UP TO REPORTING DATE"

NEED TO BE REALISTIC/INFORMATIVE DEMANDS "MARK TO MARKET" UNREALISED GAINS



Accounting for Goodwill

INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY

	BANK BUYS	100	BANK INVESTS AND BUILDS UP BUSINESS	10	LIFE COMPANY INVESTS AND BUILDS UP BUSINESS	10
Y1	NTA	10	NTA	10	NTA	10
	Goodwill	90				
	Total	100	Total	10	Total	10
Y5	NTA	10	NTA	10	NTA	10
	Goodwill	90			Excess of MV	90
	Total	100	Total	10	Total	100
Y5	Profit to date	0	Profit to date	0	Profit to date	90
	Sale for	105	Sale for	105	Sale for	105
	Profit	5	Profit	95	Profit	5

Accounting for Goodwill

INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY

		BANK OWNS	LIFE COMPANY OWNS
Y1	Cash profit	6	6
	Revaluation profit	-	4
	Total Profit	6	10
Y2	Cash profit	6	6
	Revaluation loss	-	(4)
	Total Profit	6	2

Management performance - How to reward?

Achieving cash profit may have been "easy"

Revaluation profit/loss may have resulted from sharemarket movements.

Alignment with shareholders' interests? Life company numbers better base

Actual v budget results, but reduce impact of external influences?



Company owns Another Company - Consolidation of Profit

	BANK OWNS LIFE COMPANY	LIFE COMPANY OWNS LIFE COMPANY	HOLDING LIFE COMPANY TRANSFERS BUSINESS TO SUBSIDIARY LIFE COMPANY
Parent Company			
- Cash Profit	20	20	-
- Revaluation	-	-	-
Subsidiary Company			
- Cash Profit	6	6	26
- Revaluation	-	4	11
Reported Profit	26	30	37
Holistic Profit	37	37	37

Fair Values

Market Values; Current Listed Share Price; Current Share Price if Listed.

Use of Option Pricing in Market.

Stochastic Methods where no market and Assets/Liabilities asymmetric (Guarantees, Options).

Liabilities: Immediate Option Value (e.g. Surrender Value); Separate offsetting Asset = Fair Value of effect of other options (e.g. Value of expected Future Distributable Profits)

Measurable? - Every thing of perceived value must have a financial value.

Measurement methodology - will be developed, if need arises.



Financial Reporting - Current Issues

- Executive Options
- General Insurance Accounting
- Reinsurance Accounting
- Accounting for Goodwill
- Accounting for Leases
- Solvency/Capital Adequacy
- Superannuation Liabilities
- Life Company Owning Another Life Company
- IAAust Initiative



Holistic Financial Reporting - Principles

- Objective
- Primary Principles
- Secondary Principles

Holistic Financial Reporting - Objective of Financial Statements

IASB's Objective:

"To provide information about the financial position, performance and changes in financial position of an enterprise that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions."

IASB's Further Note:

"The economic decisions that are taken by users of financial statements require an evaluation of the ability of an enterprise to generate cash and cash equivalents and of the timing and certainty of their generation."



Holistic Financial Reporting - Suggested Primary Principles

- Ensure that Profit Reported realistically represents "Financial Gain from the use of Capital";
- Encompass all aspects of the entity's business;
- Be capable of universal and consistent application across entities and businesses;
- Demonstrate the strength of an entity's ability to continue to trade.

Holistic Financial Reporting - Suggested Secondary Principles

- Apply a fair value to all assets and liabilities of the entity;
- Recognise that "fair value" is always measurable, albeit that probabilities may need to be applied to a range of future outcomes, and that stochastic methods will need to be employed where the range of future outcomes is asymmetrical;
- Distinguish between the nature of the different forms of assets and liability, and report the components of Reported Profit generated by their changes in value;
- Facilitate an evaluation of the level of nature of future profits.



Quality of Profit

- Distributable Now/Future
- Financial Statements Information
- Other Historical Information
- Forecasts

Holistic Profit Between Time₀ and Time₁

ASSETS minus LIABILITIES at TIME₁ less
ASSETS minus LIABILITIES at TIME₀ equals
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS

All Fair Values. Amounts adjusted for Capital Movements and Dividends.

Assets include Value of Entity's Own Business



Holistic Profit - Suggested Breakdown

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS - LIABILITIES (NET ASSETS)
Cash	-	Cash
Other current	Current	Other Net Current Assets before Provisions
	Provisions	less Provisions
Non Current Tangible	Non Current	Net Non Current Tangible Assets
Intangible	-	Intangible Assets
PROFIT BETWEEN TIME ₀ AND TIME ₁	=	INCREASE IN ABOVE NET ASSETS



Quality of Profit - Suggested Breakdown

SOURCE/COMPONENT	GENERAL COMMENTS
Increase in Cash	Distributable
Increase in Other Net Current Assets, before Provisions	Likely to be distributable at a later date; Subject to reasonable provisioning
(Increase in Provisions)	Is level sufficient; or is it too conservative?
Increase in Net Non Current Tangible Assets, before Revaluations	May be distributable at a later date; Depends on liquidity and need in Business
Revaluations	Unrealised Gains – Ultimately distributable; Subject to market movements
Increase in Intangible Assets	Non Distributable; will become distributable if/when converted to cash the future; Value may be volatile; Subject to market movements



Financial Reporting - Future Aims

IAAust

- Comment on Accounting Standard Drafts
- Comment on Current Issues
- Refine Principles
- Develop Strategy

Other

- Refine Presentation
- Refine Fair Value Methodology
- Develop Concepts of Capital and Capital Adequacy
- Research dividing line between Tangible and Intangible Assets

