



IFRS Alert

Potential financial reporting implications of 'Brexit'

Issue 2016-06

Executive summary

On 23 June 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union (EU). This IFRS Alert addresses some of the possible financial reporting implications of that decision. The issues discussed are potentially relevant to all entities, although they are likely to be particularly significant for entities operating in the UK and the rest of Europe.

Background

The UK held a referendum on 23 June 2016 to decide whether the UK should leave or remain in the EU. Leave won by 52% to 48%. Once the UK delivers formal notice of its intention to leave the EU under Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty it will have two years to negotiate its withdrawal.

Financial reporting implications

It is difficult to predict the long term implications of the UK's decision as this will depend on the specific results of the withdrawal negotiations and the reactions of policy makers, investors and central banks around the world. What we do know is that the outcome of the referendum has already contributed to considerable currency and stock market volatility with the pound touching a 30-year low against the dollar in the immediate aftermath (retreating slightly from this low at the time of writing).

In addition to recent market volatility, the governor of the Bank of England has made it clear that, in his view, the UK's economic outlook has deteriorated as a result of the vote and some economic intervention is likely to be required in the near term. How these events might impact a company will depend on key factors including the number of transactions with EU-based customers and suppliers and the degree to which any downturn might impact demand for a company's products. The table below highlights some of the possible financial reporting implications arising from recent events.

Standard	Issue
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	 disclosure of key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (impairment may be an area of specific focus)
	 compliance with debt covenants (potential reclassification of liabilities from non-current to current)
	 potential impact on going concern for companies with significant foreign exchange exposure (such as EU entities exporting to the UK or UK entitie with a high level of imports from the EU) who do not have adequate risk management processes in place.
IAS 2 Inventories	consider potential impacts on:
	 net realisable value of inventories
	 ability to qualify for volume rebates
	 capacity utilisation and overhead allocation rate.
IAS 10 Events After the Reporting Period	 for companies with fiscal years ending on or before 23 June 2016, any impacts from the vote will be non-adjusting events (ie disclosure only)
	 possible increased disclosure for items such as post-balance sheet:
	restructuring
	 discontinuance of an operation.
IAS 12 Income Taxes	 possibility for reduced recoverability of deferred tax assets should an economic downturn materialise and lead to reduced expectations of future profitability.
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	 potential effects of exchange rate swings will need to be considered including:
	 potential breaches of the 80/125% threshold for hedge effectiveness on a prospective basis
	 whether it is appropriate to use an average rate as an approximation of the exchange rate when translating income and expenses.
IAS 36 Impairment of Assets	indicators of impairment may result from:
	 significant declines in market value
	- changes in markets
	 increases in discount rates stemming from increased instability and downgrades of credit ratings
	 possible impairments due to a decline in recoverable amounts (reduced fair values of assets and/or reduced cash flows associated with value-in- use).
IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	should there be an economic downturn as a result of the UK's decision to leave the EU, then consideration may need to be given to:
	 contracts becoming onerous
	 litigation as a result of contract terms being changed
	 possible reorganisations and redundancies
	 the effect on discount rates.

Standard	Issue
IAS 38 Intangible Assets	 whether development projects have become less feasible (possible need for an impairment review).
IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation	 consideration may need to be given to the guidance on amending terms relating to convertible bonds.
IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	 increased difficulty in reliably measuring fair value of equity instruments without a quoted price in an active market (possible need to measure at cost)
	possible impairment of financial assets arising from increased credit risk
	 potential need for reclassification of financial assets (current versus non- current; and fair value through profit or loss or available for sale to loans and receivables)
	impact of counterparty credit risk on hedge effectiveness.
IFRS 2 Share-based Payments	there may be potential effects on share-based payment accounting as a result of:
	 redundancies (cancellation or failure to meet service conditions
	 vesting conditions - market or performance conditions not being met
	 replacement and re-pricing of options.
IFRS 3 Business Combinations	 subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration promised in a pre-vote business combination will impact profit or loss in the period of change but not the original purchase price allocation.

For all companies, maintaining a focus on clear disclosure, in particular relating to risk and sensitivity analyses, will be key.

© 2016 Grant Thornton International Ltd.

IFRS Alerts are developed as an information resource summarising new pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the IFRS Interpretations Committee. This document is intended as a guide only and the application of its contents to specific situations will depend on the particular circumstances involved. While every care has been taken in its presentation, personnel who use this document to assist in evaluating compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards should have sufficient training and experience to do so. No person should act specifically on the basis of the material contained herein without considering and taking professional advice. Neither Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL), nor any of its personnel nor any of its member firms or their partners or employees, accept any responsibility for any errors this document might contain, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, or any loss, howsoever caused, incurred by any person as a result of utilising or otherwise placing any reliance upon it.

"Grant Thornton" refers to the brand under which the Grant Thornton member firms provide assurance, tax and advisory services to their clients and/or refers to one or more member firms, as the context requires. GTIL and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. GTIL and each member firm is a separate legal entity. Services are delivered by the member firms. GTIL does not provide services to clients. GTIL and its member firms are not agents of, and do not obligate, one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions.