

Ns. Rif.: 48/21/VD

Milano, 10 febbraio 2021

OGGETTO: GRUPPO DI LAVORO "IFRS REVERSE FACTORING"

Convocazione riunione del 18 febbraio 2021 in videoconferenza

Si comunica la convocazione della riunione in videoconferenza del Gruppo di lavoro in oggetto per **giovedì 18 febbraio 2021 alle ore 11.00** con il seguente

ORDINE DEL GIORNO:

1. obiettivi e insediamento;
2. nomina del Coordinatore;
3. primo commento decisione IFRIC;
4. pianificazione;
5. varie ed eventuali.

Si prega di confermare la partecipazione.

Il link per accedere alla videoconferenza sarà trasmesso direttamente sugli indirizzi personali dei membri del Gruppo di lavoro. Ove non possibile il collegamento video, sarà comunque possibile accedere in collegamento telefonico.

Si ricorda che i lavori e le discussioni devono seguire quanto stabilito nell'ordine del giorno ed essere condotti nel rispetto della vigente normativa Antitrust, del Modello di organizzazione e gestione associativo, del Codice Etico e del Codice Antitrust. In particolare, ogni partecipante è tenuto a evitare lo scambio di informazioni sensibili che possano avere effetti sulle proprie o altrui strategie commerciali (es. dati non pubblici relativi a politiche di pricing, strategie di marketing e comunicazione, costi e ricavi, condizioni commerciali). Quanto sopra riguarda sia le discussioni in riunione, sia le conversazioni informali prima e dopo l'incontro.

Cordiali saluti

Il Segretario Generale
Alessandro Carretta

DISTRIBUZIONE:

e p.c.:

BANCA FARMAFACTORING		Massimiliano BELINGHERI Carlo ZANNI (**)
IFITALIA	Francesco BISESTI	Ruxandra VALCU
INTESA SANPAOLO	Caterina Debora CARBONARA	Stefano FIRPO
SACE FCT	Alessandra CIMINI Emanuela D'ALESSIO	Paolo ALFIERI
UNICREDIT FACTORING	Massimo CERIANI (*)	Simone DEL GUERRA

(*) Coordinatore della Commissione Amministrativa

(**) Presidente della Commissione Amministrativa

Ns. Rif.: 32/21/VD

Milano, 29 gennaio 2021

OGGETTO: COMMISSIONE AMMINISTRATIVA
 Costituzione Gruppo di lavoro "IFRS Reverse Factoring"

Cordiali saluti

 Il Segretario Generale
 Alessandro Carretta

DISTRIBUZIONE:

e p.c.:

AIGIS BANCA	Pier Giuseppe RAVIGLIONE	DIREZIONE GENERALE Pier Giuseppe RAVIGLIONE
AOSTA FACTOR	Igor PATRUCCO	Alessandro BERTOLDO
BANCA CARIGE	DIREZIONE GENERALE	Walter CAPPO
BANCA FARMAFACTORING	Mirko ZACCARIA Carlo ZANNI (**)	Massimiliano BELINGHERI
BANCA IFIS	Mariacristina TAORMINA	Andrea BERNA Alberto STACCIONE
BANCA SISTEMA	Alexander MUZ	Fausto GALMARINI Andrea TRUPIA
BANCO DI DESIO E DELLA BRIANZA	DIREZIONE GENERALE	Davide TOGNETTI
BARCLAYS BANK IRELAND	DIREZIONE GENERALE	Alessandro RICCO
BCC FACTORING	Giuseppe RIZZO	Paolo IACHETTINI Carlo NAPOLEONI
BURGO FACTOR	Sergio GRIECO	Ugo BERTINI
CREDEMFACTOR	Marco FIANDRI	Gabriele DECO'
CREDIMI	Ezio CARLA'	DIREZIONE GENERALE Luca BOTTONE Ezio CARLA'
CREDIT AGRICOLE EUROFACTOR	Ivan TOMASSI Massimo NORELLI	Ivan TOMASSI
CREVAL PIU'FACTOR	Mario FRATTAROLO	Stefano ZUCCHERATO
EMIL-RO FACTOR	Diego MIATTO	Paolo LICCIARDELLO Vittorio GIUSTINIANI
EXPRIVIA	Sergio GRIECO	Dario GRECO
FACTORCOOP	DIREZIONE GENERALE	Franco TAPPARO
FACTORIT	Paolo MONTI Aurelio MARANESI	Antonio DE MARTINI
FERCREDIT	Gabriele DONA'	Raffaella PISTILLI
FIDIS	Marco ASTOLFI	Andrea FAINA
GE CAPITAL FUNDING SERVICES	Patrizia MONDINI	Fabio GIORDANO
GENERALFINANCE	Ugo COLOMBO Cristiano PERONE	Massimo GIANOLLI
GUBER BANCA	Antonio TERZO	DIREZIONE GENERALE Simone PORCELLATI
IBM ITALIA SERVIZI FINANZIARI	DIREZIONE GENERALE	Bruno PASERO
IFITALIA	Francesco BISESTI	Ruxandra VALCU
ILLIMITY BANK	Franco MARCARINI	Franco MARCARINI
INTESA SANPAOLO	Caterina CARBONARA Lucia VIGNOZZI	Stefano FIRPO
MBFACTA	Mario ZANDRINI	Enrico BUZZONI
MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE	DIREZIONE GENERALE	DIREZIONE GENERALE Alberto ROMANI
MPS LEASING & FACTORING	Andrea POLVERINI	Simone PASQUINI
SACE FCT	Alessandra CIMINI	Paolo ALFIERI
SERFACTORING	Enrico DELL'ORTI	Stefano LEOFREDDI
SG FACTORING	Ornella MORONI	Sylvain LOISEAU
UBI FACTOR	Aurelio VIGANO'	Sergio PASSONI
UNICREDIT FACTORING	Massimo CERIANI (*)	Simone DEL GUERRA

(*) Coordinatore della Commissione

(**) Presidente della Commissione

Nel mese di dicembre, l'IFRS Interpretations Committee ha pubblicato una decisione in merito alle modalità di rappresentazione nel bilancio dell'impresa dei debiti commerciali oggetto di un programma di reverse factoring.

Il documento, allegato per pronto riferimento, fornisce indicazioni in particolare rispetto alla classificazione, da parte del buyer/debitore, delle relative esposizioni separatamente rispetto ai debiti commerciali al ricorrere di determinati requisiti nonché rispetto alla natura dei relativi flussi di cassa e all'eventuale maggiore trasparenza nella nota integrativa.

Facendo seguito alla decisione già presa dalla Commissione in oggetto nella riunione del 16 novembre u.s. si comunica la costituzione del **Gruppo di lavoro "IFRS Reverse Factoring"** con l'obiettivo di esaminare il documento, evidenziare eventuali aree di criticità e formulare proposte di intervento ove necessario.

I membri della Commissione sono invitati a segnalare a efact@assifact.it la propria disponibilità a partecipare ai lavori ovvero ad indicare un collega competente in materia **entro il 4 febbraio p.v.** in vista della prima riunione del Gdl che si prospetta per il 18 febbraio alle ore 11.00.

Si ricorda inoltre che il presente documento è pubblicato nell'Area Commissioni dell'Area Riservata del sito associativo, a cui i membri delle Commissioni Tecniche possono accedere attraverso le credenziali personalizzate ricevute.

Supply Chain Financing Arrangements—Reverse Factoring

The Committee received a request about reverse factoring arrangements. Specifically, the request asked:

- a. how an entity presents liabilities to pay for goods or services received when the related invoices are part of a reverse factoring arrangement; and
- b. what information about reverse factoring arrangements an entity is required to disclose in its financial statements.

In a reverse factoring arrangement, a financial institution agrees to pay amounts an entity owes to the entity's suppliers and the entity agrees to pay the financial institution at the same date as, or a date later than, suppliers are paid.

Presentation in the statement of financial position

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* specifies how an entity is required to present its liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Paragraph 54 of IAS 1 requires an entity to present 'trade and other payables' separately from other financial liabilities. 'Trade and other payables' are sufficiently different in nature or function from other financial liabilities to warrant separate presentation (paragraph 57 of IAS 1). Paragraph 55 of IAS 1 requires an entity to present additional line items (including by disaggregating the line items listed in paragraph 54) when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. Consequently, an entity is required to determine whether to present liabilities that are part of a reverse factoring arrangement:

- a. within trade and other payables;
- b. within other financial liabilities; or
- c. as a line item separate from other items in its statement of financial position.

Paragraph 11(a) of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* states that 'trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier'. Paragraph 70 of IAS 1 explains that 'some current liabilities, such as trade payables... are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle'. The Committee therefore concluded that an entity presents a financial liability as a trade payable only when it:

- a. represents a liability to pay for goods or services;
- b. is invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier; and
- c. is part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle.

Paragraph 29 of IAS 1 requires an entity to 'present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial'. Paragraph 57 specifies that line items are included in the statement of financial position when the size, nature or function of an item (or aggregation of similar items) is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. Accordingly, the Committee concluded that, applying IAS 1, an entity presents liabilities that are part of a reverse factoring arrangement:

- a. as part of 'trade and other payables' only when those liabilities have a similar nature and function to trade payables—for example, when those liabilities are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle.
- b. separately when the size, nature or function of those liabilities makes separate presentation relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. In assessing whether it is required to present such liabilities separately (including whether to disaggregate trade and other payables), an entity considers the amounts, nature and timing of those liabilities (paragraphs 55 and 58 of IAS 1).

The Committee observed that an entity assessing whether to present liabilities that are part of a reverse factoring arrangement separately might consider factors including, for example:

- a. whether additional security is provided as part of the arrangement that would not be provided without the arrangement.

- b. the extent to which the terms of liabilities that are part of the arrangement differ from the terms of the entity's trade payables that are not part of the arrangement.

Derecognition of a financial liability

An entity assesses whether and when to derecognise a liability that is (or becomes) part of a reverse factoring arrangement applying the derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

An entity that derecognises a trade payable to a supplier and recognises a new financial liability to a financial institution applies IAS 1 in determining how to present that new liability in its statement of financial position (see 'Presentation in the statement of financial position').

Presentation in the statement of cash flows

Paragraph 6 of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* defines:

- a. operating activities as 'the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities'; and
- b. financing activities as 'activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity'.

An entity that has entered into a reverse factoring arrangement determines how to classify cash flows under the arrangement, typically as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from financing activities. The Committee observed that an entity's assessment of the nature of the liabilities that are part of the arrangement may help in determining whether the related cash flows arise from operating or financing activities. For example, if the entity considers the related liability to be a trade or other payable that is part of the working capital used in the entity's principal revenue-producing activities, the entity presents cash outflows to settle the liability as arising from operating activities in its statement of cash flows. In contrast, if the entity considers that the related liability is not a trade or other payable because the liability represents borrowings of the entity, the entity presents cash outflows to settle the liability as arising from financing activities in its statement of cash flows.

Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents are excluded from an entity's statement of cash flows (paragraph 43 of IAS 7). Consequently, if a cash inflow and cash outflow occur for an entity when an invoice is factored as part of a reverse factoring arrangement, the entity presents those cash flows in its statement of cash flows. If no cash inflow or cash outflow occurs for an entity in a financing transaction, the entity discloses the transaction elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about the financing activity (paragraph 43 of IAS 7).

Notes to the financial statements

Paragraph 31 of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires an entity to provide information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed. IFRS 7 defines liquidity risk as 'the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset'. The Committee observed that reverse factoring arrangements often give rise to liquidity risk because:

- a. the entity has concentrated a portion of its liabilities with one financial institution rather than a diverse group of suppliers. The entity may also obtain other sources of funding from the financial institution providing the reverse factoring arrangement. If the entity were to encounter any difficulty in meeting its obligations, such a concentration would increase the risk that the entity might have to pay a significant amount, at one time, to one counterparty.
- b. the entity may have become reliant on extended payment terms or the entity's supplier may have become accustomed to, or reliant on, earlier payment under the reverse factoring arrangement. If the financial institution were to withdraw the reverse factoring arrangement, that withdrawal could affect the entity's ability to settle liabilities when they are due, particularly if the entity were already in financial distress.

Paragraphs 33–35 of IFRS 7 require an entity to disclose how exposures to risk arising from financial instruments, including liquidity risk, arise; the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the

risk; summary quantitative data about the entity's exposure to liquidity risk at the end of the reporting period (including further information if this data is unrepresentative of the entity's exposure to liquidity risk during the period); and concentrations of risk. Paragraphs 39 and B11F of IFRS 7 specify further requirements and factors an entity might consider in providing liquidity risk disclosures.

An entity applies judgement in determining whether to provide additional disclosures in the notes about the effect of reverse factoring arrangements on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The Committee observed that:

- a. assessing how to present liabilities and cash flows related to reverse factoring arrangements may involve judgement. An entity discloses the judgements that management has made in this respect if they are among the judgements made that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (paragraph 122 of IAS 1).
- b. reverse factoring arrangements may have a material effect on an entity's financial statements. An entity provides information about reverse factoring arrangements in its financial statements to the extent that such information is relevant to an understanding of any of those financial statements (paragraph 112 of IAS 1).

The Committee noted that making materiality judgements involves both quantitative and qualitative considerations.

Paragraph 44A of IAS 7 requires an entity to provide 'disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes'. The Committee noted that such disclosure is required for liabilities that are part of a reverse factoring arrangement if the cash flows for those liabilities were, or future cash flows will be, classified as cash flows from financing activities.

The Committee concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine the presentation of liabilities that are part of reverse factoring arrangements, the presentation of the related cash flows, and the information to disclose in the notes about, for example, liquidity risks that arise in such arrangements. Consequently, the Committee decided not to add a standard-setting project on these matters to the work plan.