

IFRS IN BRIEF

IAS 33 *Earnings Per Share*

SCOPE

IAS 33 Applies to applies to both consolidated financial statements and separate or individual statements (where relevant) of an entity where an entity has either:

- publicly traded debt or equity instruments; or
- files or is in the process of filing financial statements with a regulatory body for the purpose of issuing instruments in a public market.

Where an entity presents both consolidated and separate financial statements, the disclosures required by this standard need only to be provided based on the consolidated information.

BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated as:

Profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the parent

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Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period

Profit or loss

EPS should be presented for both

- Profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the parent.
- Profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent.

The profit or loss amounts should be adjusted for the after tax amounts of distributions paid to preference shares or

other instruments classified as equity other than ordinary shares.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

This is the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding throughout the period, with shares weighted by the number of days that they have been outstanding during the period, to reflect the impact of shares issued or bought back during the year.

Ordinary shares outstanding should also be adjusted for other events that impact the number of shares outstanding including:

- share splits
- share consolidations
- bonus share issues; or
- dividend reinvestment plans

Such changes should be adjusted retrospectively for the comparative period as well. Including if they arise after the end of the period but before the financial statements are issued.

DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting both the profit and loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the impact of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Diluted EPS should be presented for both

- Profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the parent.
- Profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent.

Potential ordinary shares are only dilutive when the conversion to ordinary shares decreases the EPS from continuing operations.

Profit or loss

The Profit or loss used to determine the basic EPS is adjusted by the after tax effects of dividends, interest or other changes in income or expense that would arise from the dilutive potential shares that would not arise if the dilutive potential shares were ordinary shares.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

This is the weighted number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic EPS

Plus

The weighted average number of shares that would be issued if all dilutive potential shares were converted into ordinary shares. Potential dilutive shares are considered to be converted at the beginning of the period if outstanding for the whole period.

Specific potential dilutive shares are considered as follows:

- *Options and warrants*
Assume the theoretical proceeds from exercise of the options or warrants are used to purchase ordinary shares at the weighted average market price. The difference between the number of shares that would be issued on exercise of the options or warrants, and the number that could be purchased at the weighted average market price, are considered to be issued for nil consideration
- *Purchased options*
These are never included in a diluted EPS calculation as they will always be anti-dilutive when they are in the money.
- *Written put options*
These are only included if they are 'in the money' during the period. If they

are in the money, the impact is calculated consistently with the requirements above.

- *Contingently issuable shares*
For contingently issuable shares where the contingency period has not yet been satisfied, the number of potential ordinary shares is determined as the number of shares that would be issuable if the end of the period was the end of the contingency period

- *Contracts that may be settled in cash or shares*
Where the settlement choice is at the entity's discretion, they are presumed to be settled in shares and the potential shares are included if dilutive.

Where the settlement choice is at the holder's discretion, cash or equity settlement is included based on whichever is more dilutive.

DISCLOSURES

Basic EPS and diluted EPS and basic EPS and diluted EPS relating to continuing operations shall be presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

Basic and diluted EPS related to discontinued operations may be presented either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.

Disclosures are also required to provide information around the earnings and ordinary shares information that is used and any potential ordinary shares that have been excluded as they are anti-dilutive.

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