



Revenue Recognition Webinar:

What Private Equity Needs to Know | January 19, 2017

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Agenda

Introduction to ASC Topic 606: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

- Highlights of each step of the model
- Examples & industry considerations
- Investor considerations

Impact beyond financial reporting

- Pre-deal considerations
- Post-deal considerations

About Plante Moran

AUDIT, TAX, CONSULTING & WEALTH MANAGEMENT LEADERS

Plante Moran is one of the nation's leading accounting, tax, and management consulting firms with alliances throughout the world. We have a team of experts dedicated to serving private equity clients and their portfolio companies in building value throughout the lifecycle of the deal.

- Founded in 1924
- 2,200+ professionals
- 22 locations
- 20,000+ clients
- 350+ portfolio companies
- 250+ private equity clients
- 200+ deals completed in the last year
- 10 affiliates including investment bank, PMCF

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Meet Today's Presenters



CHRISTA LABROSSE, CPA, PARTNER

Christa is a partner and a member of Plante Moran's Professional Standards Team. She is the industry technical lead for the firm's service industry and is leading the firm's efforts related to implementation of the new revenue recognition standard. Her role is to maintain firsthand knowledge of developments in the profession, both in auditing and accounting. She provides staff and clients with interpretations and explanatory materials on professional pronouncements and performs pre-issuance quality control reviews of financial statements to ensure that professional standards are maintained in actual practice.



CHRIS JENKINS, CPA, ASSURANCE SENIOR ASSOCIATE

Chris has more than 12 years of experience in the financial services industry, specializing in providing assurance, valuation, and consulting services to a client base ranging from private equity and venture capital to hedge funds and family offices. He manages various audit and consulting services including financial statement audits, due diligence projects, internal audits, and SEC reporting. Chris leads the firm's CPE program for investment fund auditors by syndicating and sharing knowledge obtained from several business valuation courses.



MELISSA LYNCH, CPA, ASSURANCE SENIOR ASSOCIATE

Melissa has more than 13 years of experience providing accounting, auditing, and consulting services to organizations both privately held and private equity owned. She is the professional standards team leader for the service industry. Melissa acts as the technical colleague on various assurance engagements, performs pre-issuance quality control reviews on financial statements, and develops and teaches accounting and auditing training programs for professional staff.



ANDREA SLABINSKI, CPA, ASSURANCE ASSOCIATE

Andrea has more than 11 years of experience serving complex clients by helping them meet the critical business matters facing growing companies. She has worked with several companies as they have grown from small businesses with limited controls to complex, sophisticated companies to satisfy professional boards or private equity owners. Andrea serves as a technical standards reviewer for client financial statements, as well as an audit senior manager on various large, technically challenging engagements. She is involved in both developing and delivering technical trainings on various topics.



Introduction to ASC Topic 606: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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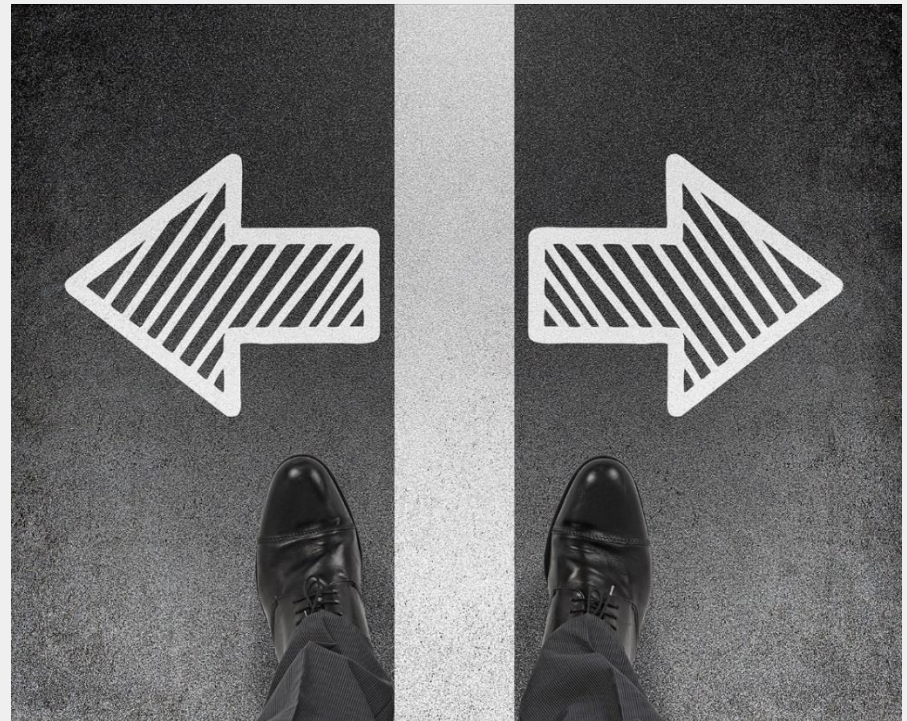
ASC Topic 606: Revenue from contracts with customers

Background

Scope

Effective dates

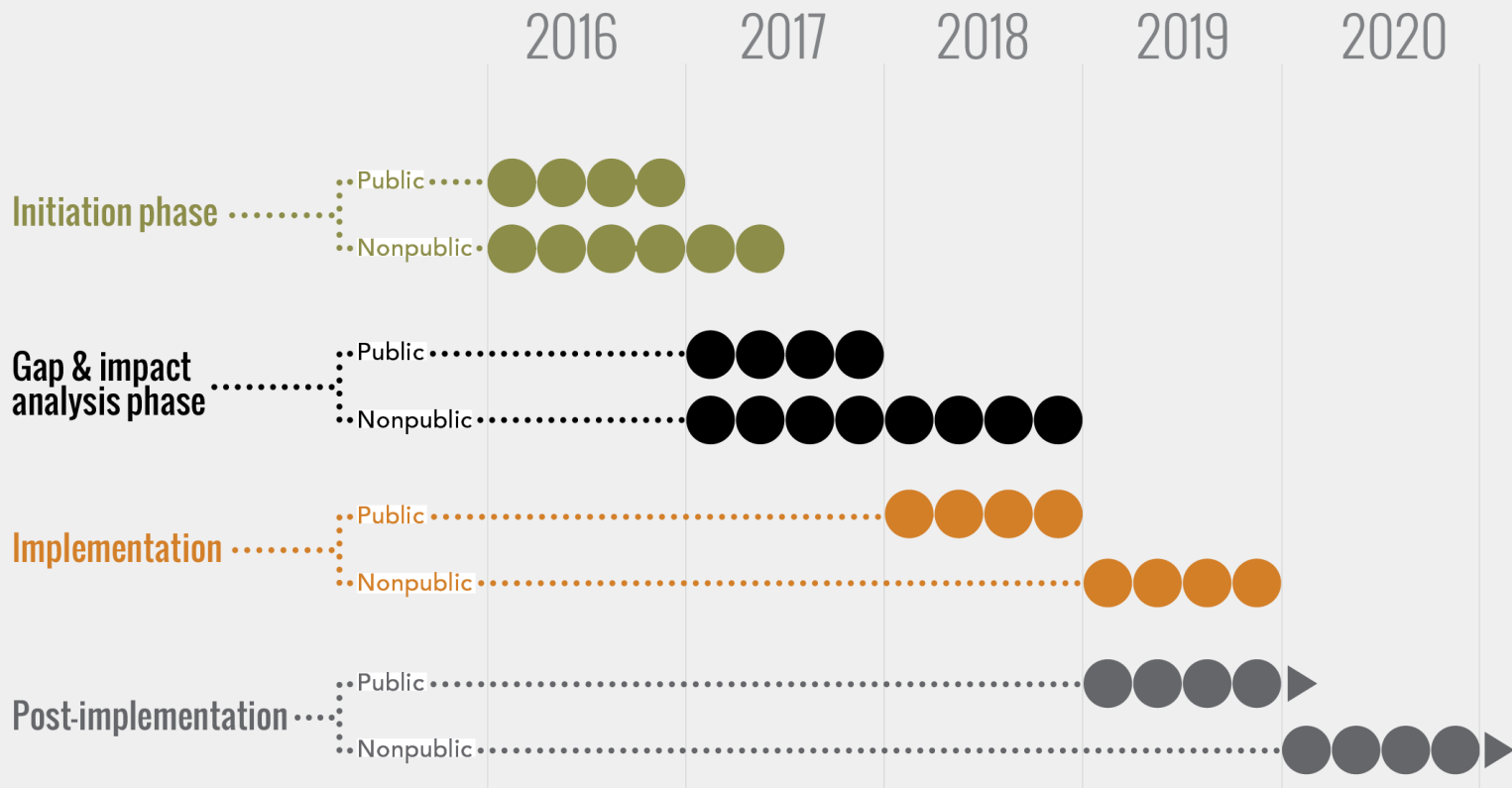
- U.S. GAAP public business entities & IFRS – 2018 (annual & interim periods)
- U.S. GAAP nonpublic companies – 2019 (annual periods)



Timeline

IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

BY ORGANIZATION TYPE



Impacts beyond financial reporting

PRE-DEAL CONSIDERATIONS

- New investments
- Valuation model adjustments
- Historical comparisons
- Exit strategies
- Due diligence

POST-DEAL CONSIDERATIONS

- EBITDA
- Earnouts and management compensation
- Debt covenants
- Fair value measurements
- Tax

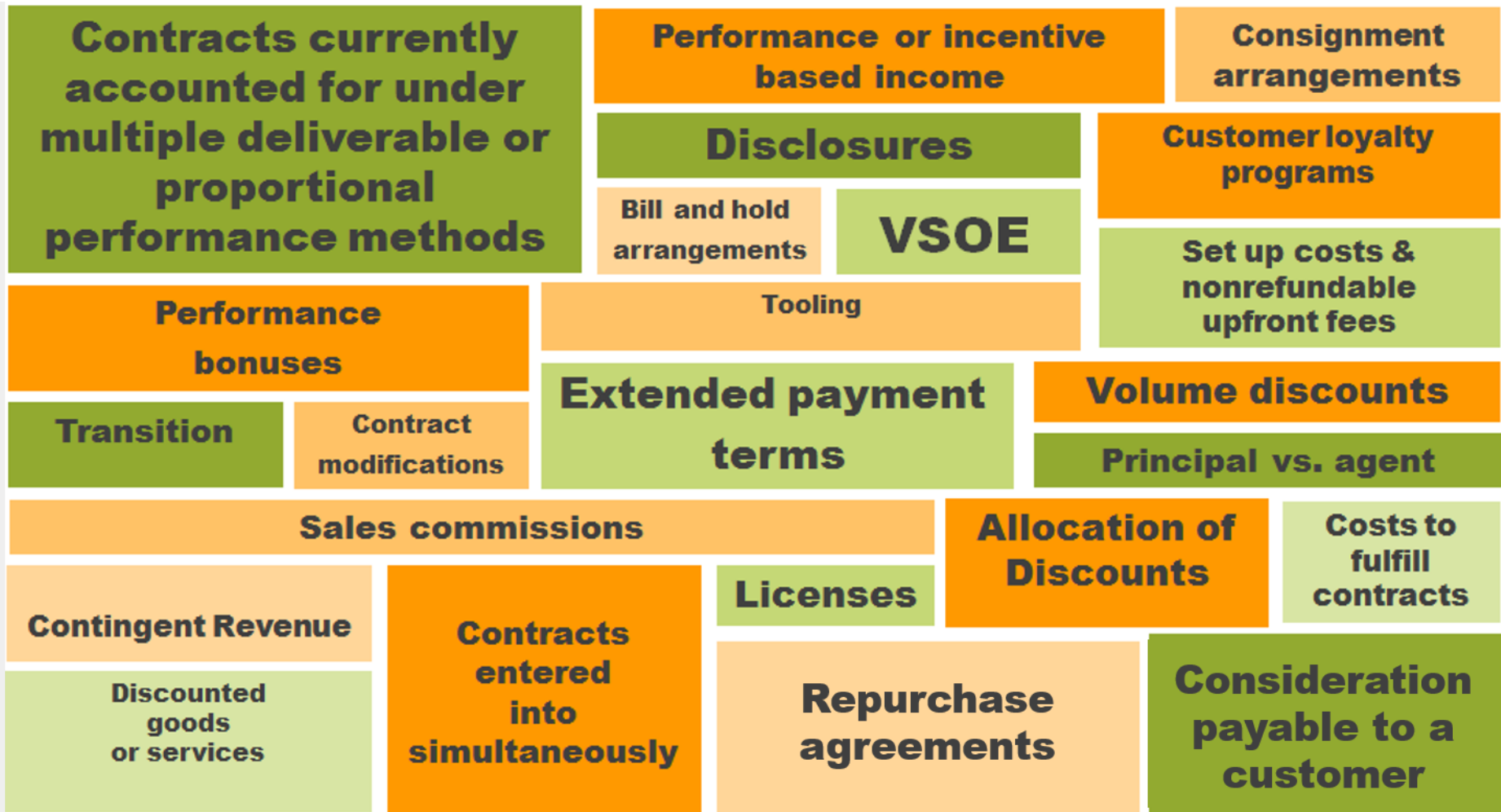
Core principle & five steps to apply

CORE PRINCIPLE

Recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services



How does this apply to my portfolio companies?





Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Approval
- Collectability
- Combination of contracts
- Contract modifications
- Repurchase agreements
- Individual purchase orders
- Change orders – approved & unapproved
- Oral agreements
- Side agreements





Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer

INDUSTRY & INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Business to business
- **Contractors**
- **Healthcare**
- Manufacturing & distribution
- **Professional services**
- Retail
- **Technology**



Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Contracts currently accounted for under multiple deliverable or other proportional performance methods
- Combination of performance obligations
- Licenses
- Customer options
- Tooling
- Warranties
- Nonrefundable upfront fees
- Bill & hold arrangements





Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract

Example: Contractor enters into a contract to build a hospital and a parking garage.

WHAT ARE THE PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS?



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Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract

INDUSTRY & INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Business to business
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- Healthcare
- Manufacturing & distribution
- **Professional services**
- Retail
- **Technology**

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Variable consideration
- Constraint on variable consideration
- Financing component
- Noncash consideration
- Consideration payable to a customer
- Rights of return
- Performance bonuses
- Customer loyalty programs
- Volume discounts
- Contingent revenue





Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Example 1: An entity enters into a contract with a customer to build an asset. The promised consideration is \$2.5 million, but that amount will be reduced or increased depending on the timing of completion of the asset. Specifically, for each day after the deadline that the asset is incomplete, the promised consideration is reduced by \$10,000. For each day before, the promised consideration increases by \$10,000.

HOW MUCH OF THE PERFORMANCE BONUS SHOULD PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FIRM INCLUDE IN THE TRANSACTION PRICE?



Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Example 2: Business to business enterprise enters into a \$1 million contract to provide services. The contract allows for deferral of customer payments over a time period significantly past the date that the services have been performed.

WHAT IS THE CONSIDERATION UNDER THE CONTRACT?





Step 3: Determine the transaction price

INDUSTRY & INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- **Business to business**
- **Contractors**
- **Healthcare**
- **Manufacturing & distribution**
- **Professional services**
- **Retail**
- **Technology**



Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Relative standalone selling price
- Significant estimates
- VSOE no longer a consideration for software companies

SUITABLE ESTIMATION METHODS:

- Adjusted market assessment
- Expected cost plus margin
- Residual transition price





Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

EXAMPLE: IMPACT OF VARIABLE PRICING

Assumptions:

- Minimum production units at beginning of contract
- Pricing does not change from original contract

Outcome:

- Total revenue is the same, timing is different

Year	Contract price	Estimated units produced / sold	Old GAAP		New GAAP	
			Per unit revenue	Total Revenue	Per unit revenue	Total Revenue
20X1	\$30	1,000	\$30	30,000	\$26	26,000
20X2	\$28	1,000	\$28	28,000	\$26	26,000
20X3	\$26	1,000	\$26	26,000	\$26	26,000
20X4	\$24	1,000	\$24	24,000	\$26	26,000
20X5	\$22	1,000	\$22	22,000	\$26	26,000
		<u>5,000</u>		<u>130,000</u>		<u>130,000</u>



Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

INDUSTRY & INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Business to business
- **Contractors**
- Healthcare
- Manufacturing & distribution
- **Professional services**
- Retail
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Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Over time
- Point in time
- Principal vs. agent
- Consignment



Performance obligations are satisfied over time if any of the following criteria are met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs
- The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as it is created or enhanced
- The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has a right to payment for performance completed to date

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Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

Example 1: Enterprise enters into a three-year maintenance contract with a customer.

SHOULD REVENUE BE RECOGNIZED AT A POINT IN TIME OR OVER TIME?

Performance obligations are satisfied over time if any of the following criteria are met:

- Customer simultaneously receives and consumes
- Customer controlled
- No alternative use AND right to payment



Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

Example 2: Company enters into a contract to build a custom tool, built in the company's shop and shipped to customer upon completion of the tool

SHOULD REVENUE BE RECOGNIZED AT A POINT IN TIME OR OVER TIME?

REMINDER:

Performance obligations are satisfied over time if any of the following criteria are met:

- Customer simultaneously receives and consumes
- Customer controlled
- No alternative use AND right to payment



Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

INDUSTRY & INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- **Business to business**
- **Contractors**
- Healthcare
- **Manufacturing & distribution**
- **Professional services**
- Retail
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Balance sheet implications

INCREMENTAL COSTS OF OBTAINING A CONTRACT — COMMISSIONS

CONTRACT FULFILLMENT COSTS

- Contract asset
- Contract liability



Disclosure requirements

The objective of the disclosure requirements is for an organization to disclose sufficient information for users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

Disclosures are extensive, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Revenue

- Disaggregation of revenue
- Amounts recognized relating to performance in previous periods

Contracts

- Information about contract balances and changes
- Information about performance obligations
- Amounts allocated to remaining performance obligations

Significant judgments

- Timing of and methods for recognizing revenue
- Determining the transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations

Transition methods

FULL RETROSPECTIVE

MODIFIED RETROSPECTIVE





Impacts beyond financial reporting

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Private equity fund financial statements

EXPECTED IMPACT:

- Limited*

CONSIDERATIONS:

- Management fee revenue
- Carried interest
- Management fee waivers & reimbursements
- Other incentive or performance fee revenue and capital allocation

Impacts beyond financial reporting

PRE-DEAL CONSIDERATIONS

- New investments
- Valuation model adjustments
- Historical comparisons
- Exit strategies
- Due diligence
- Costs & resources needed by portfolio company to prepare and implement the standard

Impacts beyond financial reporting

POST-DEAL CONSIDERATIONS

- EBITDA
- Earnouts and management compensation
- Debt covenants
- Fair value measurements
- Tax
- Costs & resources needed by portfolio company to prepare and implement the standard

Key takeaways

- The new standard applies to companies in all industries, including private equity funds and their portfolio companies.
- The timing of revenue recognition and the balance sheet could be affected by the implementation of the standard.
- Consider how you evaluate new investments, including historical comparisons and valuation model adjustments.
- Management of the portfolio companies may be different in the future – consider EBITDA, management compensation, debt covenants.

Q&A - Thank you for attending

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT [REVREC.PLANTEMORAN.COM](https://revrec.plantemoran.com)



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