16. Specific items of profit or loss and comprehensive income – general issues

16.1 Purpose and scope

This policy provides guidance on **specific items of profit or loss and comprehensive income** for Samsonite according to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

* 1. Specific Requirements
* IFRS requires the Group to present an analysis of expenses recognized in income or loss using a classification based on the function of expenses.
* IFRS requires the Group to disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments in the statement of comprehensive income.
* IFRS requires the Group to disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognized as an expense during the period.
* IFRS requires the Group to disclose total interest income and total interest expense, calculated using the effective interest method, for financial assets or liabilities that are not at fair value through income or loss.
* IFRS requires that the Group present at a minimum: 1) revenue, 2) gains and losses arising from the de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost, 3) finance costs, 4) share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, 5) if a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and its fair value at the reclassification date (as defined in IFRS 9); 6) tax expense, 7) a single amount comprising the total of: a) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and b) the post-tax gain or loss recognized on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; 8) income or loss, 9) each component of other comprehensive income classified by nature, 10) share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint venture accounted for using the equity method, and 11) total comprehensive income.
* IFRS makes no distinction between ordinary and extraordinary activities, therefore the presentation or disclosure of items of income and expense as extraordinary items is prohibited.

16.3 Presentation of income and comprehensive income

Presentation of Income Statement

IFRS prescribes minimum requirements for line items to be presented in the income statement. IFRS allows companies to present items other than those required if relevant. Based on an analysis of the minimum requirements, the transactions the Group enters into that give rise to the elements of the income statement and the items that are considered relevant, the format of the Group’s income statement is as follows:



