



Trends and Innovative Tools in Financial Reporting

17 December 2021



With you today



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Agenda

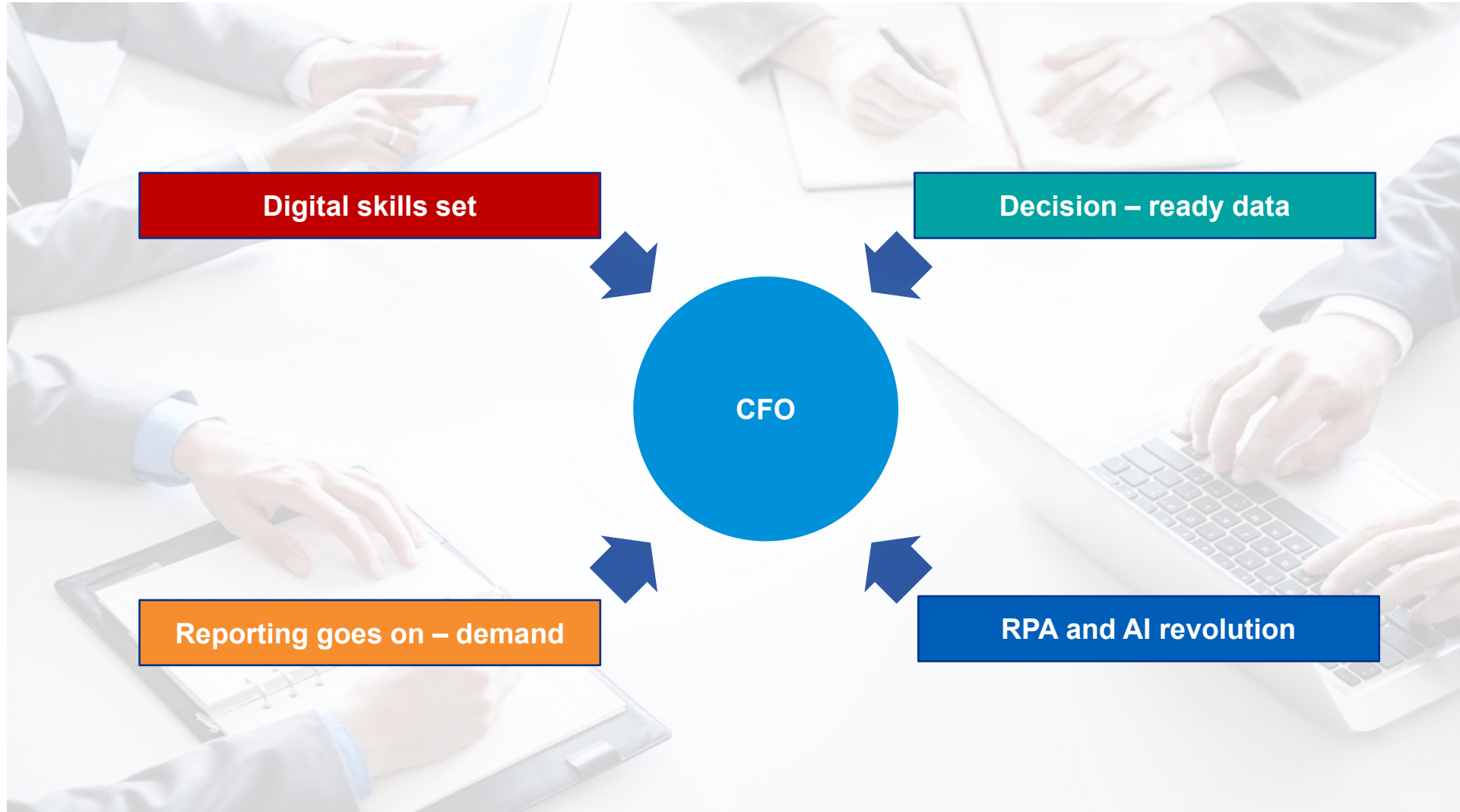
Time	Content
14:00 - 14:20	Overview of trends in Financial Reporting
14:20 - 14:30	Innovating tools in financial reporting including data analytics
14:30 - 14:45	Demo of analytic tools
14:45 - 14:55	Financial reporting disclosure
14:55 - 15:00	Q&A



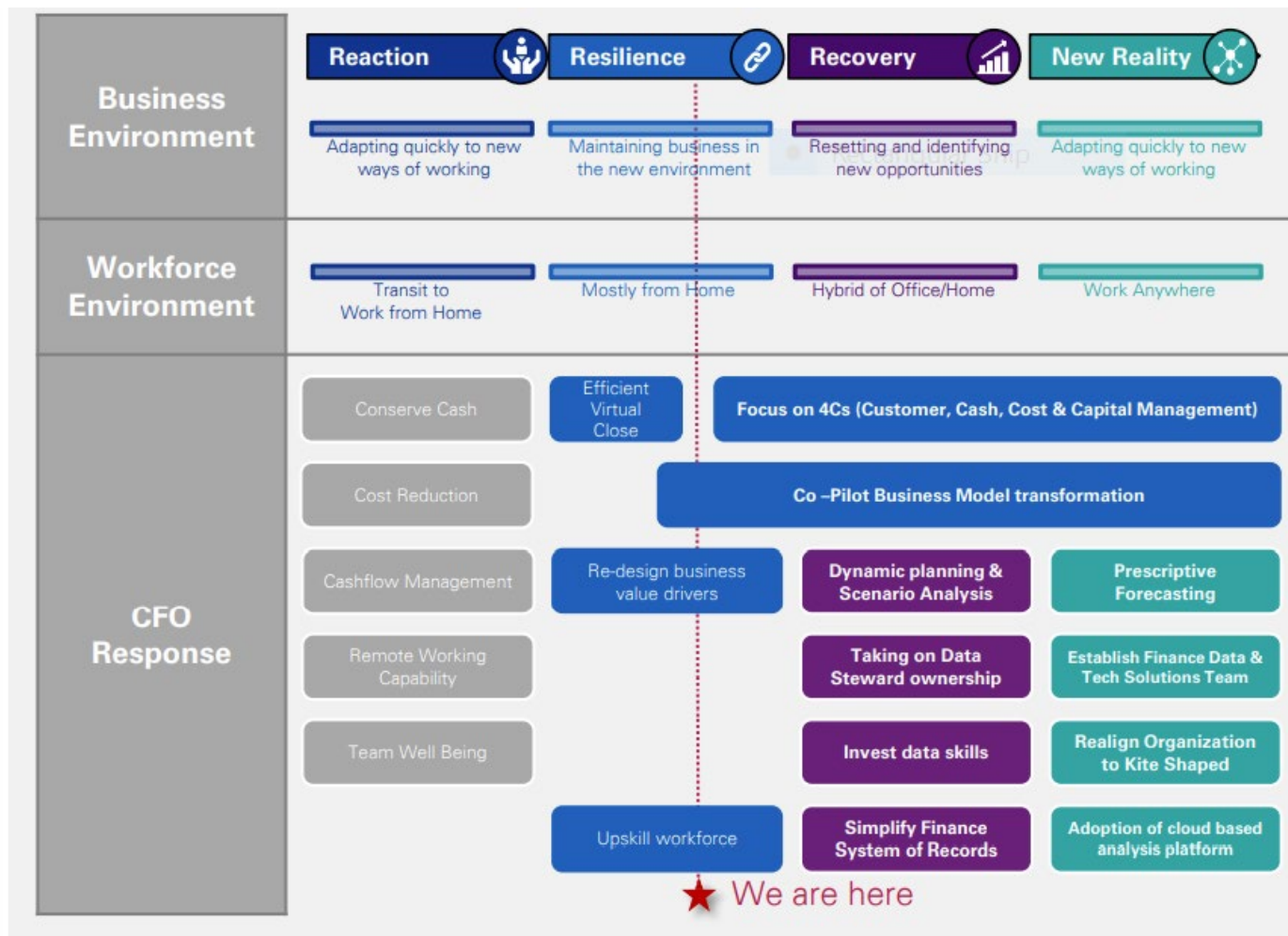
Overview of trends in Financial Reporting



Trends in Financial Reporting

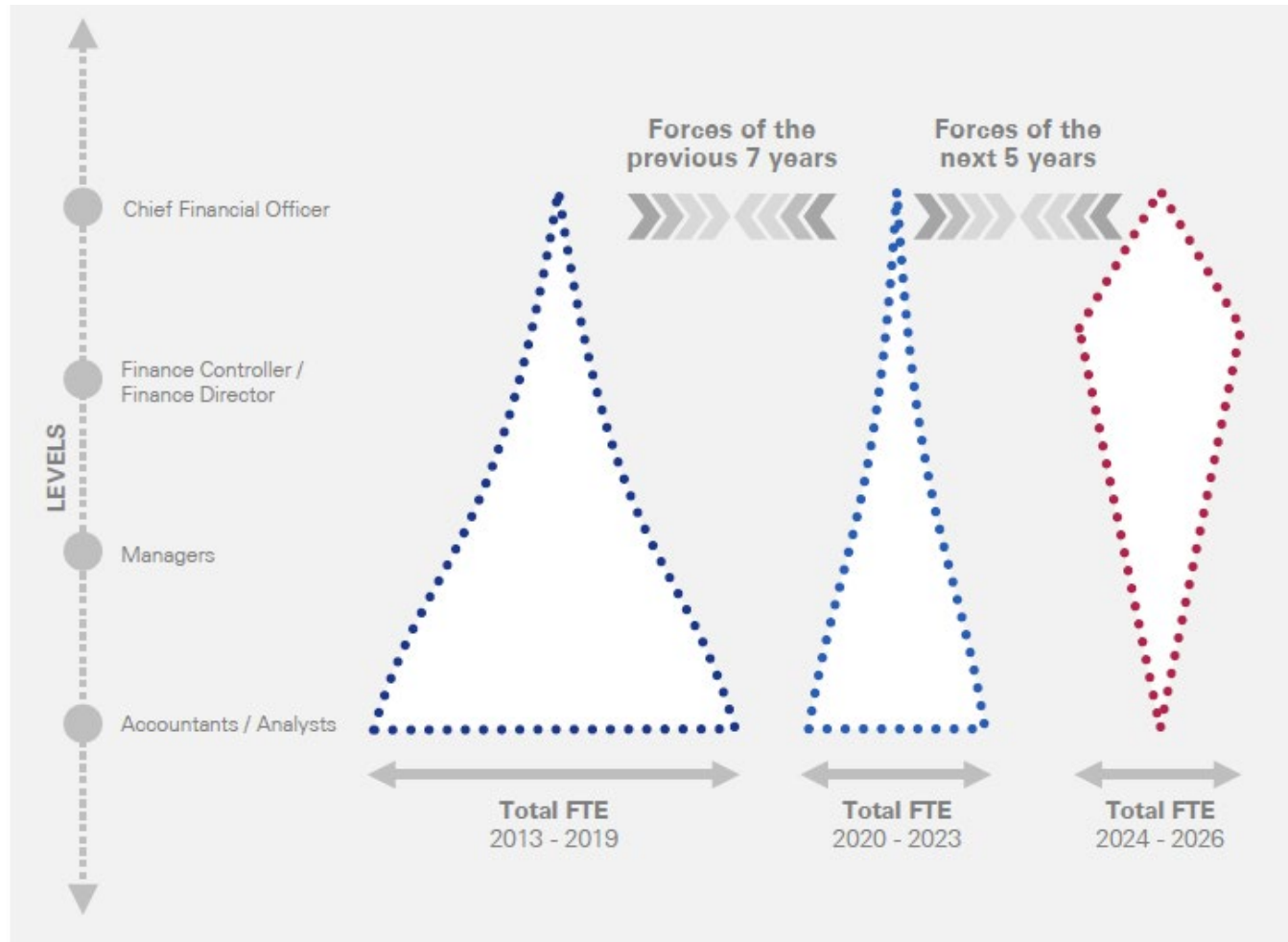


Roadmap to the Next-Normal



[Finance of the Future – Being a Resilient Digital CFO \(assets.kpmg\)](https://assets.kpmg)

Evolution of best practice organizational shape



In the last decade, the shape of Finance functions has evolved towards a more bottom-heavy and pronounced 'tear drop'. This shift is due to the increased adoption of centralised and functionalised organisational structures and adoption of Finance Shared Services Centres (FSSC).

Source: Digital Finance Maturity Survey, August 2019 – January 2020

The new finance Organizational structure



[Finance of the Future – Being a Resilient Digital CFO \(assets.kpmg\)](https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2021/04/Finance-of-the-Future-Being-a-Resilient-Digital-CFO.pdf)



Innovating tools in financial reporting



Building Innovative Financial reporting process

The level of disruption and pace of change in the business world continue to increase exponentially. KPMG identifies and responds to disruption in the marketplace and continuously evolves our business and client solutions to transform strategies and business models to remain competitive and successful.



Artificial
Intelligence



Internet
of things



Platform
business
models



Data &
Analytics



Cyber
Security



Blockchain

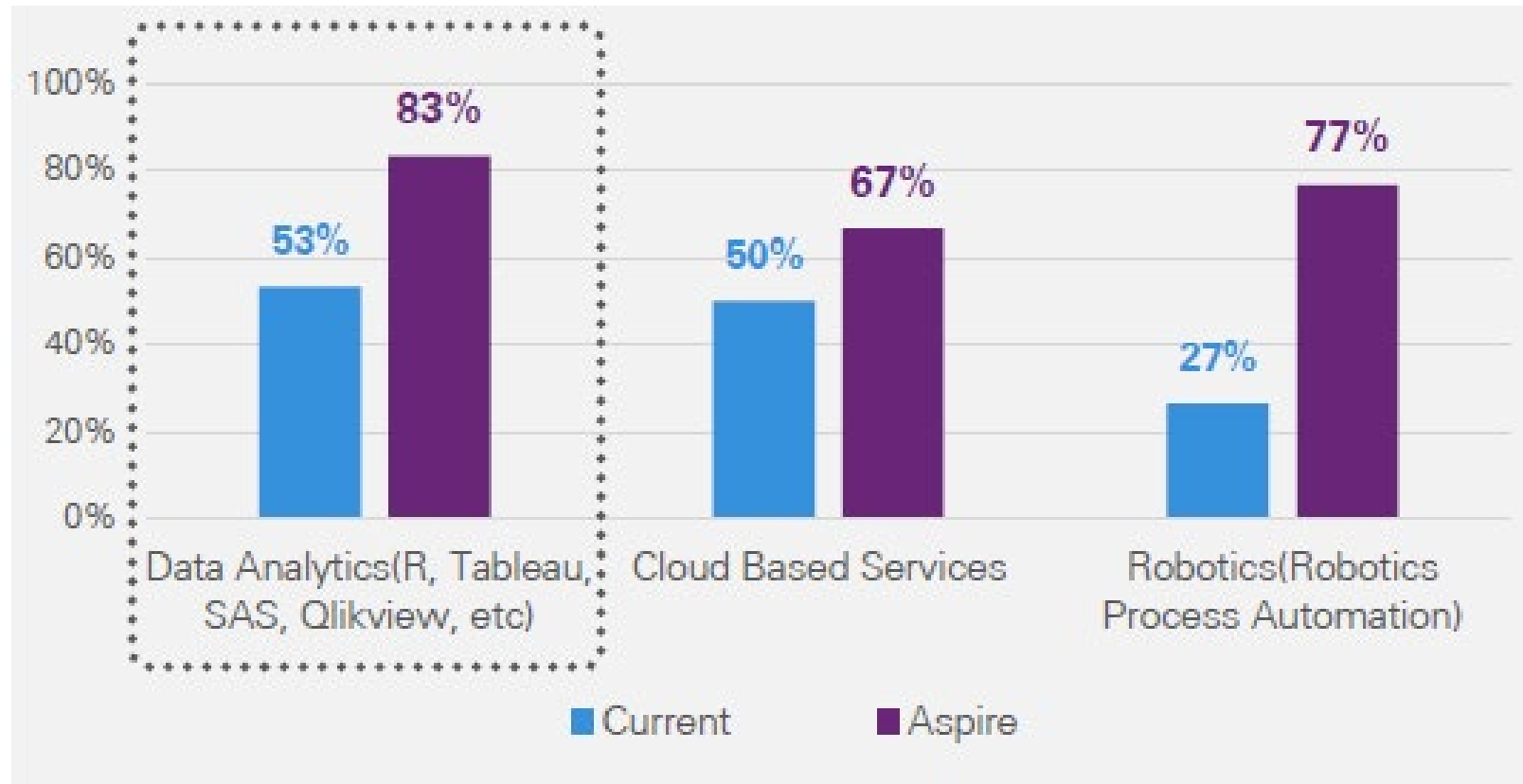


API
economy

[Innovation at our core \(kpmgcampusinfo.com\)](http://kpmgcampusinfo.com)

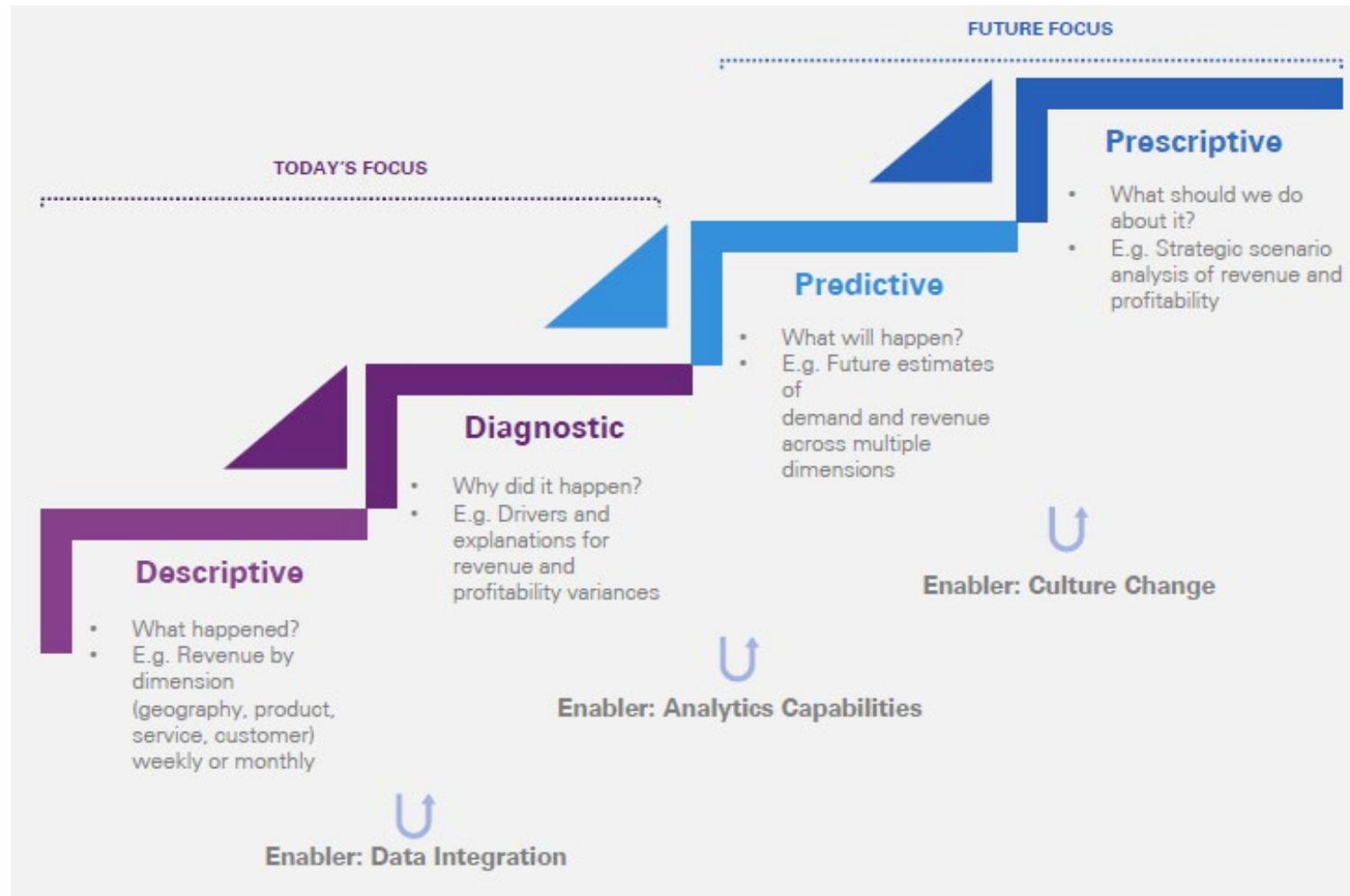
Tools and technology

What Digital tools or Platforms does your Finance Function currently utilize and aspire to use in the next 3 to 5 years?



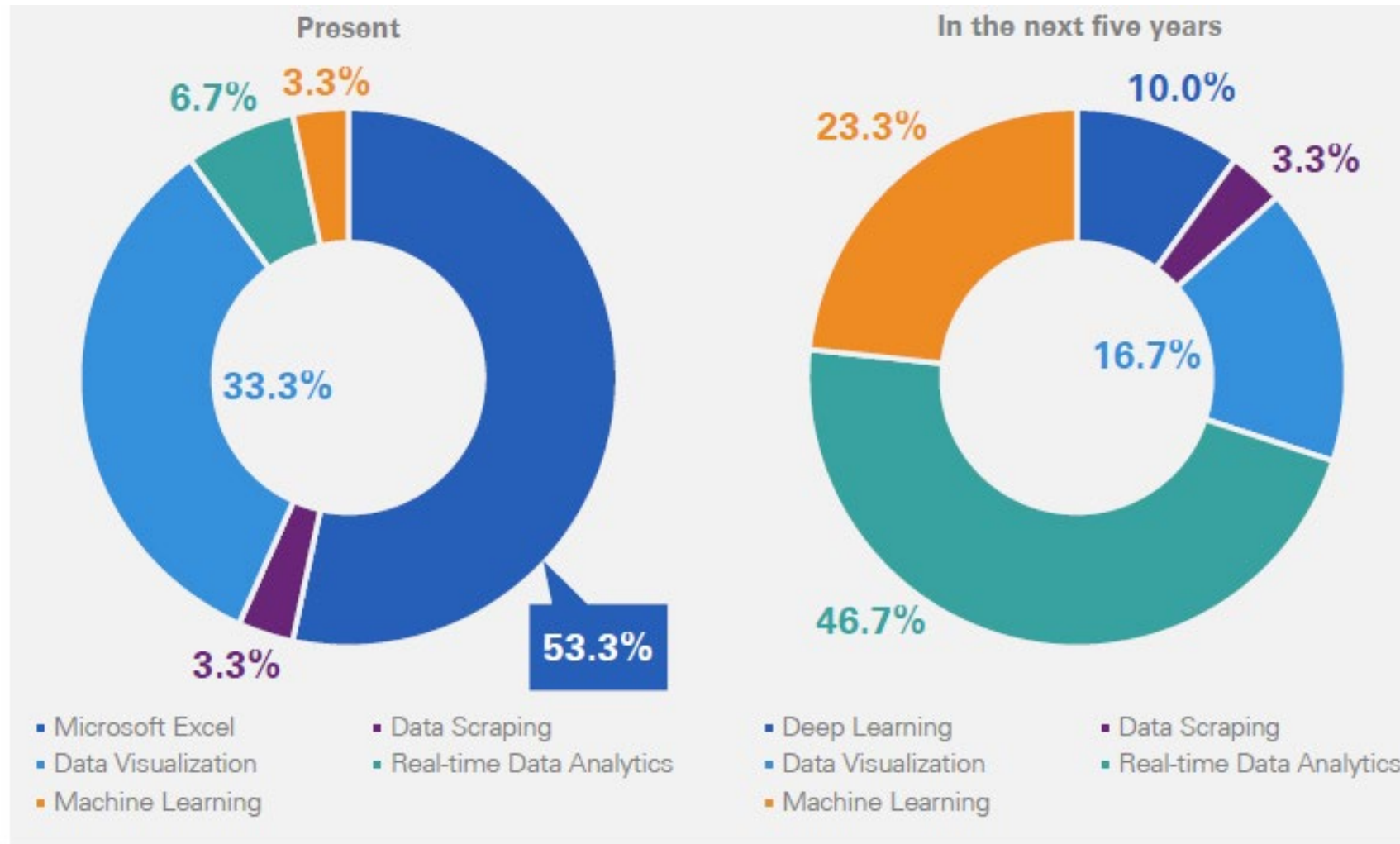
[Finance of the Future – Being a Resilient Digital CFO \(assets.kpmg\)](https://assets.kpmg.com)

Telling a story and supporting decision making



[Finance of the Future – Being a Resilient Digital CFO \(assets.kpmg\)](#)

Transition from excel to machine learning



[Finance of the Future – Being a Resilient Digital CFO \(assets.kpmg\)](#)



Demo of financial reporting tools



Benefit of effective Financial reporting with Data analytic

“Using financial reporting software equipped with business intelligence and data analysis tools, financial professionals can harvest actionable insights from a company’s financial data in time to use them effectively.”

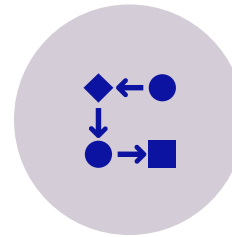
Source: <https://planergy.com/blog/financial-reporting-and-analysis/>



EFFICIENT



INSIGHT

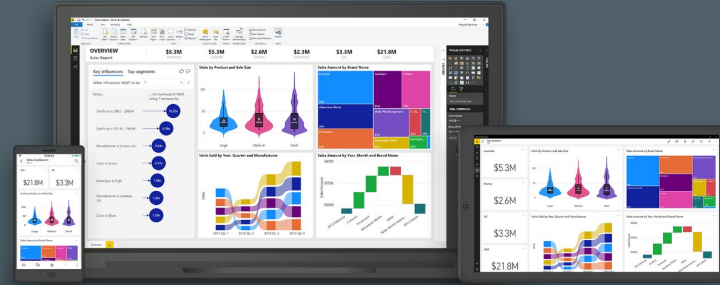


PROCESS
IMPROVEMENT



COMMUNICATION

Demo



Sales analysis by branch

Sales by branch transactions

Branch master

KPI / Criteria



Process mining of O2C

Sales order by product

Delivery order by product

Invoice by product

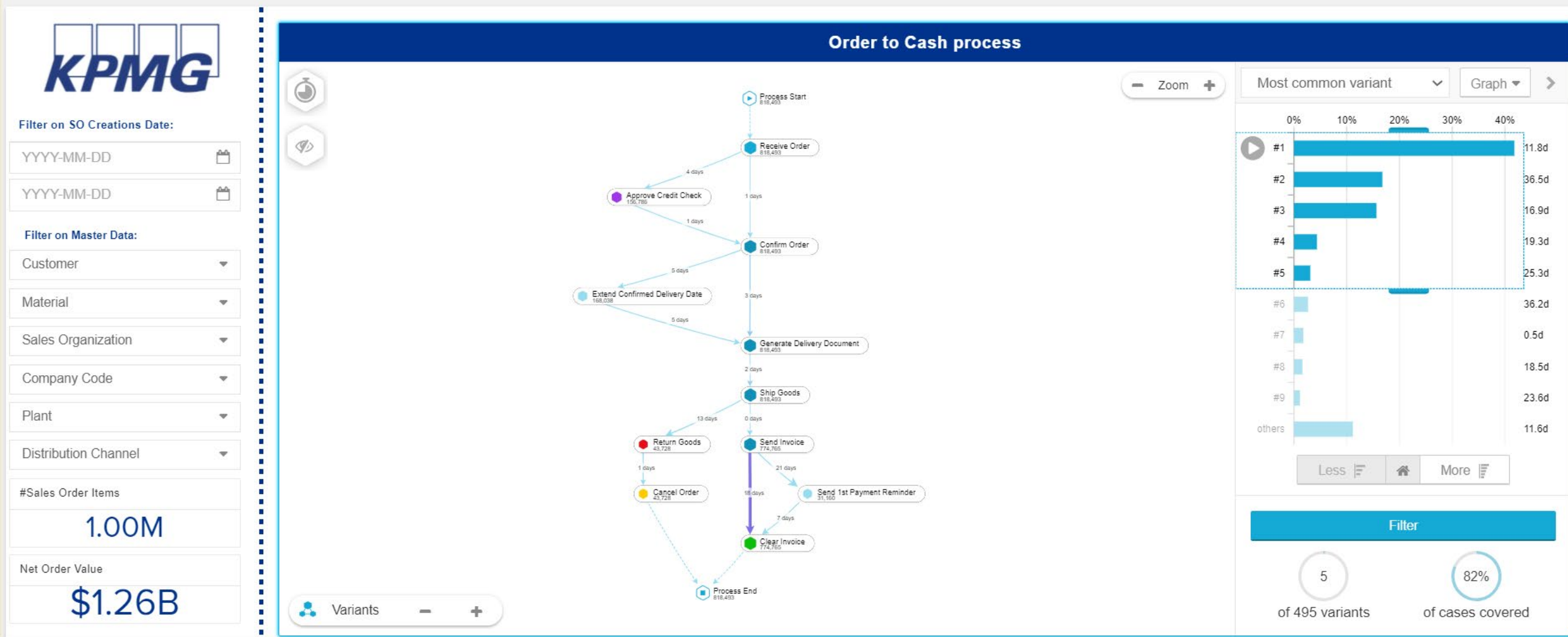
Event log



Demo: Sales analysis by branch



Demo: Process mining of O2C





Financial reporting disclosure



KPMG IFS 2020 - Corporate

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income^{a, b}

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	2020	2019 Restated*
<i>In thousands of euro</i>			
Continuing operations			
Revenue ^{c, d}	8	102,860	96,719
Cost of sales ^e	9(C)	(55,432)	(56,186)
Gross profit		47,428	40,533
Other income	9(A)	893	104
Selling and distribution expenses ^e	9(C)	(18,322)	(15,865)
Administrative expenses ^e	9(C)	(17,732)	(14,428)
Research and development expenses ^e	9(C)	(1,109)	(697)
Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets ^f	32(C)(iii)	(200)	(190)
Other expenses	9(B)	(996)	-
Operating profit^g		9,962	9,457
Finance income ^d		1,131	447
Finance costs ^h		(1,883)	(1,635)
Net finance costs	10	(752)	(1,188)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	24	1,141	587
Profit before tax		10,351	8,856
Income tax expense	14	(3,178)	(2,460)
Profit from continuing operations		7,173	6,396
Discontinued operation			
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax ⁱ	7	379	(422)
Profit for the period		7,552	5,974

Financial highlights^a

(Present after the auditor's report)

REVENUE
(Thousand euro)



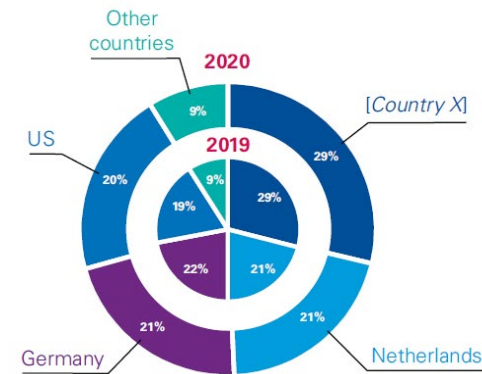
OPERATING PROFIT
(Thousand euro)



ADJUSTED EBITDA
(Thousand euro)



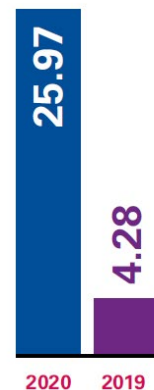
REVENUE BY REGION^b



BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE
(Euro)



DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY SHARE
(Cent)

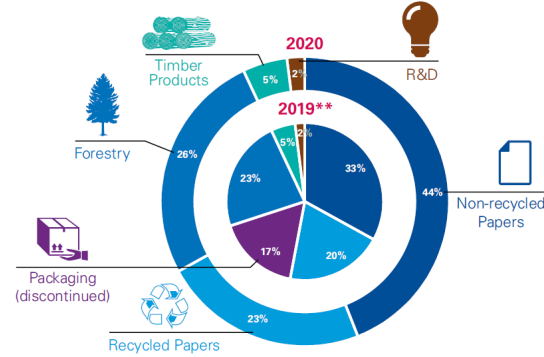


KPMG IFS 2020 – Corporate (Cont.)

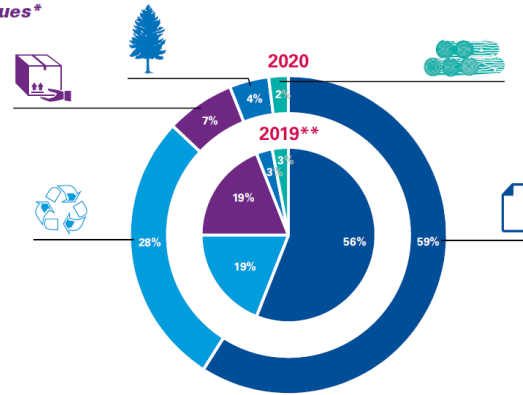
6. Operating segments (continued)

B. Information about reportable segments

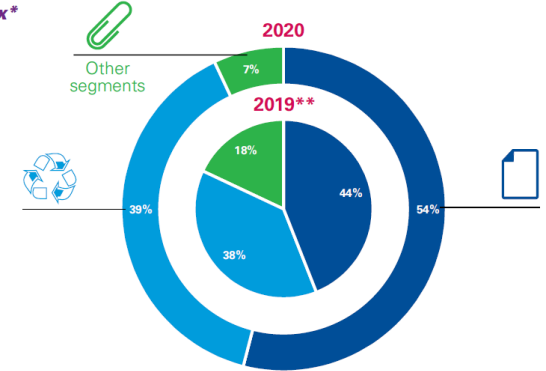
i. Assets*



ii. External revenues*



iii. Profit before tax*



6. Operating segments (continued)

B. Information about reportable segments (continued)

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment profit (loss) before tax is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industries.

2020 <i>In thousands of euro</i>	Reportable segments*		Reportable segments*					
	Non-recycled Papers	Recycled Papers	Packaging (discontinued)**	Forestry	Timber Products	Research and Development	Total reportable segments	All other segments
External revenues ^a	64,112	30,367	7,543	3,967	2,700	-	108,689	1,714
Inter-segment revenue ^a	-	317	940	2,681	1,845	875	6,658	891
Segment revenue	64,112	30,684	8,483	6,648	4,545	875	115,347	2,605
Segment profit (loss) before tax	7,730	5,599	(162)	1,240	(263)	101	14,245	771
Interest income ^a	109	42	-	45	10	-	206	4
Interest expense ^a	(597)	(445)	-	(391)	(85)	-	(1,518)	(5)
Depreciation and amortisation ^a	(2,128)	(1,583)	(623)	(1,139)	(248)	(201)	(5,922)	(202)
Share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees ^a	1,109	-	-	32	-	-	1,141	-
Other material non-cash items: ^a								
– Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets	(114)	(74)	(11)	(7)	(5)	-	(211)	-
– Impairment losses on non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	(116)	-	(116)	-
– Reversal of impairment losses on non-financial assets	493	-	-	-	-	-	493	-
Segment assets^a	43,263	23,025	-	25,209	4,521	2,323	98,341	9,059
Equity-accounted investees	2,209	-	-	280	-	-	2,489	-
Capital expenditure	8,697	5,765	-	1,158	545	1,203	17,368	560
Segment liabilities^a	39,399	12,180	-	6,390	1,236	169	59,374	237

* As a percentage of the total for all reportable segments. Excludes other segments.

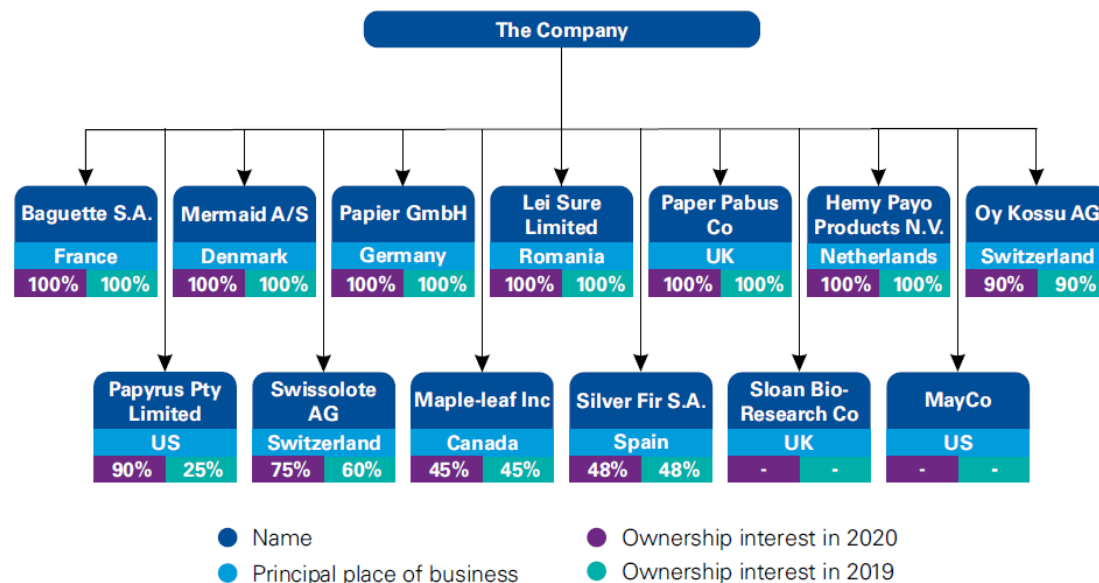
** The Group has changed its internal organisation and the composition of its reportable segments. See page 36 for details.

KPMG IFS 2020 – Corporate (Cont.)

33. List of subsidiaries^a

See accounting policy in Note 45(A)(ii).

Set out below is a list of material subsidiaries of the Group.



A. Maple-leaf Inc and Silver Fir S.A.

Although the Group owns less than half of Maple-leaf Inc and Silver Fir S.A. and has less than half of their voting power, management has determined that the Group controls these two entities. The Group controls Maple-leaf Inc by virtue of an agreement with its other shareholders; the Group has control over Silver Fir S.A., on a de facto power basis, because the remaining voting rights in the investee are widely dispersed and there is no indication that all other shareholders exercise their votes collectively.

B. Sloan Bio-Research Co and MayCo

The Group does not hold any ownership interests in two structured entities, Sloan Bio-Research Co and MayCo. However, based on the terms of agreements under which these entities were established, the Group receives substantially all of the returns related to their operations and net assets (these entities perform research activities exclusively for the Group) and has the current ability to direct these entities' activities that most significantly affect these returns. Because the owners' interests in these entities are presented as liabilities of the Group, there are no NCI for these entities.

The Company has issued guarantees to certain banks in respect of the credit facilities of €700 thousand granted to these entities, which is the maximum amount the Company is exposed to.



Please provide your feedback



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Thank you



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