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European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG)
35 Square de Meeûs
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium

To the attention of Françoise Flores, Chairman

Re: Comments on Exposure Draft Leases (Includes Appendix 1 and 2)

Dear Sirs,

Áreas, S.A. appreciate the opportunity to provide you with comments on Exposure Draft ED/2010/9, *Leases* (the "ED") published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in August 2010 and your draft comment letter on ED Leases published in September 2010.

Áreas, S.A. is a Spanish company incorporated in 1968 and located in Barcelona. Its main activity is food & beverage and retail services in highway services areas, airports and stations, mainly under concession agreements. It is also the parent company of Grupo Áreas. The Group manages over 1,200 restaurants, coffee shops, stores, hotels and gas stations in Spain, United States, Mexico, Argentina, Morocco, Portugal, the Dominican Republic and St. Martin Island. In 2009 the turnover of the Group was 620 Mill. € with 12,000 employees.

Áreas, S.A. is a member of Fehrcarem (Asociación Empresarial de Cadenas de Restauración Moderna) a business organization integrated by the most important companies of the food & beverage sector, which main mission is to represent and defend the companies' interests in front of the Spanish and European Institutions.

As a member of Fehrcarem we support the comments on Exposure Draft and EFRAG's draft response to ED as well as the response to the questions raised in the EFRAG's draft comment letter on ED leases, that you will find enclosed.

Yours faithfully,



Jesús Martín Alías
Director General de Finanzas

Appendix 1 – Comments on Exposure Draft and EFRAG’s draft response to ED

1. General accounting model

In general terms, we agree with EFRAG’s position regarding the accounting treatment for lease agreements by lessees and lessors. Specifically, we share EFRAG’s concern about lessors double accounting for certain assets as a result of applying the performance obligation approach. Therefore, we support the partial derecognition approach for lessors.

Also, we consider in some cases such as contingent rent, purchase options or options to extend, as explained below, a more disclosure-focused approach provide better information to users of the financial statements than recognition in the statement of financial position.

2. Scope of the ED and definition of a lease

In our opinion, an adequate definition of the scope of the standard is critical to ensuring that the objectives thereof are achieved. In this regard, it is of utmost importance to determine which type of lease contracts must be covered by the new standard, and under which assumptions certain contracts may be excluded.

Also, in order to ensure that the application of the new standard does not become unnecessarily costly for the issuers of financial statements, there are certain aspects of the contracts which, in our opinion, must be taken into consideration in order to determine the application of the new standard to them. These aspects, in general, relate to the fact that the aforementioned contracts may or may not be significant in economic terms for the reader of the financial statements, compared with the cost and effort required to prepare them based on the requirements of the ED.

Certain of these aspects are as follows:

- a) Relation of the assets to the core business of the lessee: as indicated by the EFRAG in its letter, in general the leases taken out for assets not used in the lessee’s core business are aimed solely at obtaining the use of such assets for a given period of time, or even the provision of a service, although rarely may it be considered that objective of the lease is to take control of the asset or acquire the risks and rewards of its ownership.

This is the case of the contracts entered into for the lease of administrative or back office equipment, such as computer hardware, reproprinting equipment, vehicles, etc.

In the case of leases for this purpose, the IASB should provide an exact definition of which assets are considered to be related to the lessee’s core business and those which are not.

- b) Lease term: one of the factors that may serve as an indicator that the true objective of the lessee is not to take control of the asset or assume the risks and rewards of ownership is the term of the lease. We agree with the EFRAG that the standard should include a clear definition of what should be considered to be a short-term lease.

In this regard, we consider that, probably, the time horizon of twelve months indicated in the ED could be reasonable, provided that other factors are taken into consideration such as the aforementioned relatedness of the leased asset to the lessee's core business, since it is habitual practice to arrange leases for a term of around 24 months (or even longer) for assets unrelated to the core business. The exclusion of such leases from the scope of the standard would not, in our opinion, significantly impair the information offered to users of the financial statements, although it would lessen the administrative workload arising from applying the standard for the lessees.

In our opinion, in accordance with the criteria set out above, the leases that were excluded from the scope of this standard could be accounted for in accordance with the current IAS 17, in line with the suggestions of the EFRAG.

We also agree with the EFRAG's consideration to include leases of intangible assets in the scope of the standard. However, we consider that it is important to once again bear in mind the aforementioned criteria as potential exclusions (*short-term* and *non-core*), since they should also be applied to intangible assets.

3. Measurement

In view of the complexities, in certain cases, currently arising from lease contracts, we consider that it is necessary to explicitly define the components of such contracts that should be taken into consideration when they are recognised for accounting purposes, i.e. the measurement of the right-of-use and the payment obligation in the case of the lessee, and the portion of the asset to be derecognised in the case of the lessor.

When measuring rights and obligations, there are certain habitual variables in the lease contracts that should be considered, relating primarily to:

- The term of the lease, due to the different accounting treatment to be given to options to extend; and
- the amount of the payments to be made, which will vary depending on the consideration given to the purchase options, contingent components of rentals, residual value guarantees, payments under term option penalties and other contingent payments.

Extension periods: firstly, the EFRAG's draft comment letter on the ED includes certain observations that we consider to be of particular significance in order to consider this matter:

- Rentals payable in an extension period do not meet the definition of a liability based on the conceptual framework;
- Rentals receivable in an extension period do not meet the definition of an asset based on the conceptual framework;
- The lessee may not have reliable information at every reporting date about future market rentals for the specific asset and, therefore, be unable to assess if the option to extend is favourable or not;

- The lessor may not be aware of lessee's decisions that may impact the likelihood of the renewals; and
- Including these amounts in the measurement of future payments increases volatility and may reduce comparability.

As a result of the foregoing, we agree with the EFRAG that it is ill advised to include rentals from optional extension periods in the recognition of lease contracts.

However, it is also true that the existence of these options is relevant and endows the lessee with an asset of greater value than for a lessee that does not have such options. Furthermore, if the options to extend were not considered in the recognition of the lease, it could give rise to lease contracts of an initially short duration with the lease term based to a large degree on periods of extension, in order to, unduly, avoid the recognition thereof for accounting purposes.

Nonetheless, we believe that to continue to measure and recognise each one of these options, as the EFRAG suggests, would be excessively costly for a great many lessees who would also have to review the measurement of the leases at each reporting date. Moreover, since there is no market for trading these specific options in order to extend the lease term for a certain asset, the measurement criterion used, the related assumptions and any estimates made could have a significant impact on the accounting records and it would be difficult to compare them with objective information.

Accordingly, it would be absolutely essential for the IASB to provide an uncomplicated measurement criterion that truly assisted lessees and lessors in providing the required information in their financial statements at a reasonable cost and effort; however, even in such circumstances, the uncertainty and volatility would be significant.

Consequently, in our opinion, the only realistic approach consists solely of providing such information as disclosures in the notes to the financial statements of the lessee and lessor.

Purchase options: the ED proposes that both lessee and lessor ignore the existence of purchase options at the end of the lease until such options are exercised. In this regard, we also agree with the EFRAG that this treatment would be erroneous, as it would give rise to two leases being measured for accounting purposes equally, even though one of them contained an option to purchase the underlying asset and the other did not.

However, as we indicated when discussing options to extend, one of our concerns is that the cost -both for lessees and lessors- of implementing this standard should not be unduly high. In this regard, the recognition of these options and the subsequent measurement thereof at each reporting date, in addition to being subjected to new subjective assumptions, uncertainty and volatility, could create a complex and very costly task. It should also be taken into account that in many cases these options have an exercise date established at very long term, such as 15, 25 or 30 years, which are periods over which it is impossible to make reliable projections.

For this reason, we consider that it would be reasonable in the case of the options at market price, in which the exercise price does not differ significantly from the market value of the related asset, for the issuer of the financial statements to have the option to recognise the fair value of the option separately, without the need to review it at each reporting date.

As regards bargain purchase options, in which the exercise price is sufficiently low to be able to consider that the exercise thereof is highly probable, we consider that the accounting treatment envisaged in the ED is adequate.

Contingent rentals: in view of the habitual term of leases for an entity's strategic assets, in order to comply with the provisions of the ED, issuers of financial statements will be obliged to make estimates of the various financial aggregates for protracted periods such as 15 or even 30 years, for example.

In the same way as other international standards, such as IAS 36, consider that the forecasts of future events made more than five years in advance may not be sufficiently reliable to support an impairment test and the impact thereof, if any, on the financial statements, it also seems logical to affirm that, in the case at hand, managing uncertainty would be no easier. Accordingly, in accordance with IAS 36.35, and due to the volatility of certain industries, the projections prepared by the issuers of financial statements in order to verify the existence of impairment has been limited to a maximum period of five years. Bearing this in mind, the current version of the new ED may give rise to an inconsistent approach to estimating future financial performance (IAS 36 only five years, compared to the new ED on leases that establishes the full term of the lease). This could even have a contradictory effect, since, depending on the circumstances, the issuers of financial statements could be obliged to recognise impairment losses for a cash generating unit with the related rights of use as a result of using financial projections at five years, whereas the right-of-use itself had been recognised on the basis of the full lease term.

In practice, the preparation of long-term projections is not very reliable. The element of uncertainty over such timeframes is highly significant and there are no sufficient means of mitigating such uncertainty to a reasonable extent.

We should also consider the nature of the contingent rent that we are dealing with. We can make a distinction between payments of various types:

- Contingent rent that is linked to the use of an asset (such as mileage), which is under the control of the lessee, since the latter decides to what extent to use it;
- Lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the asset are less under the control of the lessee, and are similar to a profit-sharing agreement;
- Lease payments that are contingent on an index or other variable are totally outside the control of the lessee (such as a price index).

It seems clear that the contingent rent that is linked to the use of an asset and those contingent on an asset's future performance do not meet the definition of obligation until the time when the asset is used or its performance is obtained, respectively. Similarly, the rent contingent on an index, although it could be considered to be obligatory, is difficult to determine and, therefore, the most reasonable approach would be to disclose it in the notes to the financial statements, but not take it into consideration in accounts, since once more they would be based on estimates that were difficult to verify and volatility would increase.

We the undersigned are convinced that the limitation on the use of estimates of future events and the simplification of the way in which such estimates are made is critical to the success of the new standard on leases.

To this end, based on the considerations set out above, we believe that the best alternative is to exclude contingent rent from the calculation of future lease payments, although the existence thereof should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Accordingly, the users of the financial statements would receive relevant information, and only the contingent rent already paid would have an impact on the financial statements, which would be in line with IAS 37: "A contingent liability also arises in the extremely rare case where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. Disclosures are required for the contingent liability."

4. Implications for the statement of comprehensive income

The application of the new standard for leases, as described in the ED, would have a significant impact on the statement of comprehensive income of issuers of financial statements. However, like the EFRAG, we consider that this matter has hardly been addressed in the analysis of the IASB. Moreover, apart from indicating the need for a more in-depth study of this area, the EFRAG itself hardly considers these, in our view, absolutely essential implications.

In order to assist in the consideration of the effect of the ED on the statement of comprehensive income, we set out below a brief summary of the most noteworthy matters.

Under the current IAS 17, if the lease is classified as an operating lease, monthly lease payments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. No asset or liability is recognised, except for the difference between the accumulated lease expense recognised on a straight-line basis and the actual amount paid.

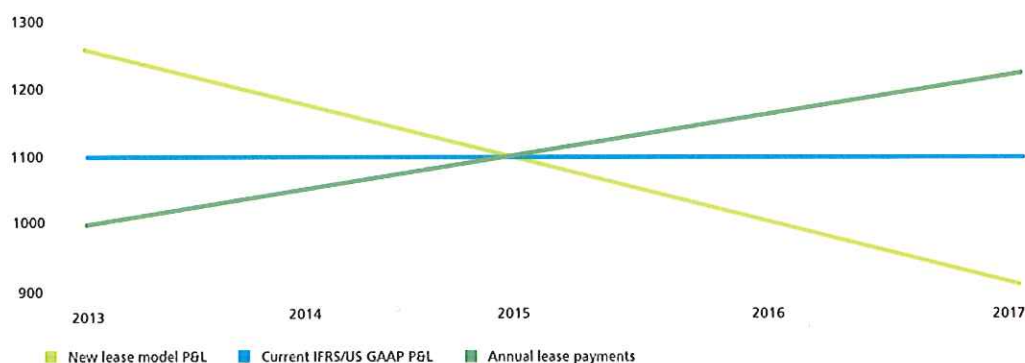
Under the proposed model, the lessee would recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding obligation to pay rentals. The right-of-use asset would initially be measured at the present value of the future lease payments with a corresponding liability for the obligation to make lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset would subsequently be amortised over the lease term, and the financial debt subsequently measured at amortised cost, with the corresponding charge to finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

The projected impact of this new accounting model on the lessee's statement of comprehensive income is that the sum of the amortisation of the right-of-use asset and the interest expense arising from the obligation to make future payments will exceed the rental expense recognised under the current IAS 17 during the first half of the lease but will subsequently be lower due mainly to:

- Amortisation of the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis;
- Decreasing finance costs due to the measurement at amortised cost of the future lease payment obligations, as opposed to

- Rental expense recognised on a straight-line basis under the current IAS 17.

Chart 1. Expenses related to the lease



The analyses performed indicate that the new accounting model brings the lease expense forward to a considerable extent. This effect does not begin to reverse until approximately 55% of the lease term has elapsed and the expense is fully offset only at the end of the lease term.

This effect may have a highly considerable impact on profit before tax, entailing much lower returns on standard projects during more than the first half thereof, followed by higher returns. Consequently, under the new accounting model a project with a sustained cash-generating capacity over time would be heavily penalised in the statement of comprehensive income for a number of years, improving subsequently to reach a significantly higher rate than the actual performance of the project transactions, resulting in confused and counter-intuitive information that does not represent the reality of the business.

Unfortunately, it seems that the new accounting model for leases would not contribute to presenting transactions fairly because by altering the pattern of returns over time to a growth rate that does not coincide with the actual revenue generated by the projects, it breaks the fundamental income and expense matching principle.

In our view, various approaches could be adopted with respect to the recognition of the amortisation expense of a right-of-use asset that could be analysed in order to make the new model a better reflection of the pattern of returns over the life of projects operated under leases. These approaches could include a different distribution over time of the amortisation expense and finance costs to cover the entire lease term (such as an increasing amortisation model, which could be justified by the fact that the expected returns on the project also increase over time).

In this regard, an increasing distribution over time of the amortisation of right-of-use assets could have a net effect on the statement of comprehensive income similar to the application of the so-called "linked-approach", without the fundamental disadvantage that gave rise to the tentative rejection of this approach by the IASB in its Discussion Paper (DP/2009/1), i.e. that the liability recognised by the lessee did not accrue interest. In addition to distributing the

lease expense in order to reflect the consumption of benefits, it retains the benefits of the approach, which were also recognised by the IASB: a) it is simpler for lessees to apply; b) it aligns the statement of comprehensive income and the tax treatment of leases; and c) it reflects the way in which lease contracts are priced.

Another argument in favour of the increasing amortisation of right-of-use assets is the way in which amortisation is calculated. If we assume that in a contract between independent parties the future lease payments will essentially be equivalent to the use that the lessee expects to obtain from the underlying asset, the net present value of the rentals is also equal to the discounted value of the benefits that the lessee expects to obtain from the subject-matter of the contract. The value of the right-of-use asset decreases over time as it is used in the process to produce goods and services – which may reasonably be assumed to occur on a straight-line basis over the lease term – but increases due to the reduction in the discount rate applied to the future cash flows. In short, increasing amortisation better reflects the time pattern of the repeated use of the right-of-use asset.

Another alternative would be for the IASB to analyse in depth in what category of liability the obligation to pay rentals would fall. If this liability were considered to be a non-financial liability, the amortised cost method should not be used, as would be the case of a deferred tax liability. In this case, all the adverse effects described above would be mitigated.

5. Transition

Since, according to the ED, the new accounting model for leases would be applicable to all leases outstanding at the date of first-time application, the right-of-use asset and the liability that reflects the obligation to pay rentals would be recognised at the present value of remaining payments, using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

As indicated above, the time pattern of the lease expense is significantly modified under the new accounting model, bringing forward the recognition of the expense.

Let us take the example of an entity that carries on a series of projects under leases of which the portion of the lease term elapsed varies, i.e. the progress of the leases is distributed more or less uniformly over time in the entity's portfolio.

In this case, under the first-time application model put forward in the ED, regardless of the point in time of the leases at the transition date, the right-of-use asset and the obligation to pay rentals would be calculated on the basis of the remaining payments, i.e. a new time pattern for returns would begin for each lease in which returns would be artificially penalised for over half of the remaining lease and would not be linked in any way to the actual pattern of project returns.

However, if the new standard were applied full retrospectively for the first time, for the hypothetical entity described above with a balanced portfolio in terms of the lease term elapsed, such first-time application would situate the various leases at different points in time with respect to the pattern of returns, i.e. certain leases would be in the first stage of bringing forward expenses whereas others would be reversing the amount brought forward.

Consequently, we believe that it would be appropriate to establish as the basic scenario the full retrospective application of the new standard. There are no conceptual reasons to prohibit when entities have the relevant information available.

However, we understand that only in the case of an entity that has not available the relevant information to apply full retrospective approach, the IASB could allow simplified retrospective as an option for transition.

Appendix 2 – Response to questions raised in the EFRAG’s draft comment letter on ED Leases

Question in paragraph #41: Do constituents believe that a distinction between leases and sales/purchases is required? If so, do they believe that the criteria are appropriate?

We agree with the EFRAG on their interpretation of the definition of a lease and that the aforementioned definition should be consistent with that established in the *Revenue Recognition ED*.

In particular, we believe that a distinction between leases and sales/purchases is critical, given the different legal implications that derive from each different situation, and therefore require a different presentation in the financial statements. Regarding the applicable criteria, we agree with EFRAG’s considerations in this connection.

Question in paragraph #61: Do constituents agree with EFRAG’s suggestion on the lessee’s treatment of a contract that includes non-distinct services? If not, what other approach do you support?

We agree with the matters stated by the EFRAG in relation to the need to clearly define the treatment of leases which also include the provision of services. We consider that, based on the analysis of each lease, it is reasonable for the lessee to recognise them in accordance with their predominant components.

We also agree that the lessor, based on the best information available, should recognise separately the various components of the lease, based on the standard applicable to each.

Question in paragraph #97: Do constituents believe that separating different categories of contingent rentals might be too complex?

We believe that separating different categories of contingent rentals is meaningless, given that our suggestion is to exclude all of such rentals from this accounting treatment, considering the significant implications this would have in terms of complexity, uncertainty and volatility, as indicated in Appendix 1.

Question in paragraph #123: Do constituents agree with the analysis and the EFRAG’s proposals for the treatment of sale and leaseback transactions?

Yes, we agree with the EFRAG’s considerations and conclusions regarding sale and leaseback transactions.

Question in paragraph #135: Paragraph 44 of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows requires treating the acquisition of an asset by means of a finance lease as non-cash transaction. The proposals do not change the requirement. Do constituents agree with the treatment? Or do constituents believe that a lease is essentially a financing transaction and therefore should be presented in the statement of cash flows in the same way an entity presents the purchase of an asset financed by way of a bank loan?

We believe that only an actual acquisition of assets should be presented as cash flow transactions in the Statement of Cash Flows. Since it cannot be asserted that the ultimate purpose of all leases is to acquire assets (take control of the asset and assume the risks and rewards associated therewith), it would be confusing to treat all of them as purchase transactions financed by the lessor. Therefore, in order to prevent arbitrariness arising from the application of rules regarding the existence of indications of a purchase transaction, as under the current IAS 17 concerning the distinction between finance and operating leases, the separate effect of the cash flows from investing activities which are offset by the cash flows from financing activities for the same asset which, in reality, was merely held under a lease, should not be recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows.