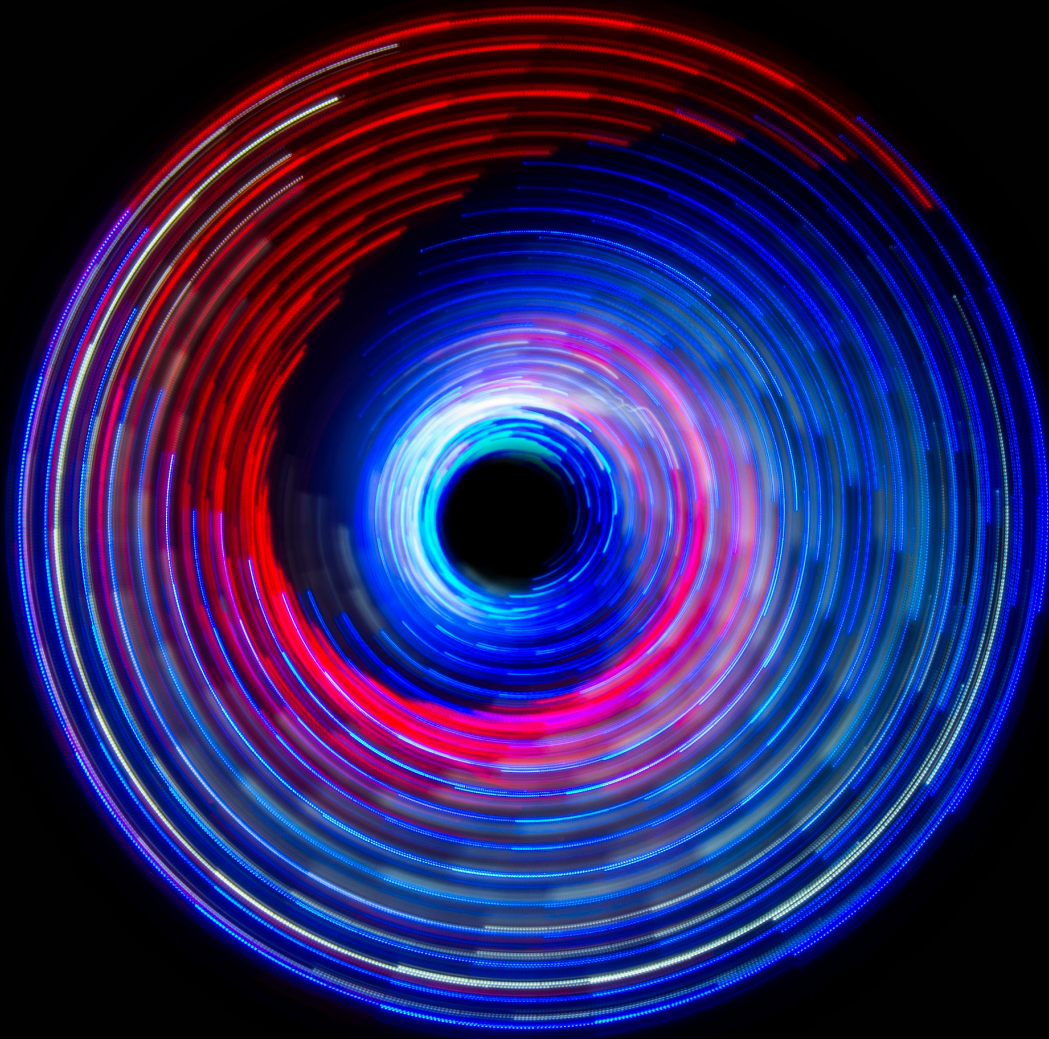


Deloitte.



Roadmap

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Metrics

October 2024

Publications in Deloitte’s Roadmap Series

Business Acquisitions — SEC Reporting Considerations

Business Combinations

Carve-Out Financial Statements

Comparing IFRS Accounting Standards and U.S. GAAP

Consolidation — Identifying a Controlling Financial Interest

Contingencies, Loss Recoveries, and Guarantees

Contracts on an Entity’s Own Equity

Convertible Debt (Before Adoption of ASU 2020-06)

Current Expected Credit Losses

Debt

Derivatives

Distinguishing Liabilities From Equity

Earnings per Share

Environmental Obligations and Asset Retirement Obligations

Equity Method Investees — SEC Reporting Considerations

Equity Method Investments and Joint Ventures

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Including the Fair Value Option)

Foreign Currency Matters

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Reporting Considerations

Guarantees and Collateralizations — SEC Reporting Considerations

Hedge Accounting

Impairments and Disposals of Long-Lived Assets and Discontinued Operations

Income Taxes

Initial Public Offerings

Leases

Noncontrolling Interests

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Metrics

Revenue Recognition

SEC Comment Letter Considerations, Including Industry Insights

Segment Reporting

Share-Based Payment Awards

Statement of Cash Flows

Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets

Contents

Preface	vii
On the Radar	ix
Contacts	xiii
Chapter 1 — Background	1
1.1 Overview and History of the SEC’s Guidance on Non-GAAP Measures and Metrics	1
1.2 Prevalence of Non-GAAP Information	3
1.2.1 Who Uses Non-GAAP Measures?	3
1.2.2 Why Do Registrants Use Non-GAAP Measures?	4
1.3 Where Is Non-GAAP Information Generally Presented?	4
1.4 To Whom Do the Rules Apply?	4
1.4.1 Domestic Issuers	4
1.4.2 Voluntary Filers	5
1.4.3 Foreign Private Issuers	5
Chapter 2 — What Is a Non-GAAP Measure?	7
2.1 Definition of a Non-GAAP Measure	7
2.1.1 General Requirements	7
2.1.2 Considerations for FPIs	8
2.2 Common Non-GAAP Measures	9
2.3 Financial and Other Measures That Are Not Subject to the Rules	9
2.4 Certain Financial or Operating Metrics	10
2.4.1 What Are Metrics and Where Are They Disclosed?	10
2.4.2 How Is a Metric Different From a Non-GAAP Measure?	10
2.4.3 Presentation and Disclosure Considerations for Metrics	11
2.5 Financial Measures Required by GAAP — Segment Information	13
2.5.1 Before Adoption of ASU 2023-07	14
2.5.2 After Adoption of ASU 2023-07	15
2.5.3 Segment Profit or Loss Measures Outside the Footnotes	16
2.5.4 Disclosure of Product and Service Revenues	18

2.6 Other Measures That Are Not Non-GAAP Measures	18
2.6.1 GAAP Operating and Other Statistical Measures	18
2.6.2 Financial Measures Required by Commission Rules or a System of Regulation of a Government or Government Authority or Self-Regulatory Organization	19
2.6.3 Business Combination Transactions	19
Chapter 3 — Disclosures About Non-GAAP Measures	21
3.1 Overview and General Requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e)	21
3.1.1 Multiple Presentations of the Same Non-GAAP Measure	22
3.1.2 Presentation of Non-GAAP Measures in a “Glossy” Annual Report	23
3.2 Reconciliation Requirement	23
3.2.1 Most Directly Comparable Measure	23
3.2.2 Performance Versus Liquidity Measures	24
3.2.3 Additional Disclosures About Liquidity Measures	25
3.2.4 Same Non-GAAP Measure Is Used as Both a Performance Measure and a Liquidity Measure	25
3.2.5 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP “Per-Share” Measures	25
3.3 Presentation of Equal or Greater Prominence	26
3.3.1 Full Non-GAAP Income Statement	28
3.4 Disclosure of the Use and Purpose of Non-GAAP Measures	29
3.5 EBIT and EBITDA, and Adjusted EBIT and EBITDA	30
3.6 Consistency of Non-GAAP Measures	31
3.6.1 Consistency in Communications	31
3.6.2 Consistent Use of Non-GAAP Measures	32
3.6.3 Changes in Non-GAAP Measures	32
Chapter 4 — Non-GAAP Measures That May Be Misleading or Prohibited, and Other Considerations Related to Common Non-GAAP Measures	34
4.1 Overview	34
4.2 MD&A Considerations Related to Prohibited Disclosures	36
4.2.1 Presentation in MD&A of the Impact of CECL	37
4.3 What Is a Potentially Misleading Non-GAAP Measure?	37
4.3.1 Normal, Recurring Cash Operating Expenses	41
4.3.2 Other Reconciling Adjustments	43
4.3.3 Individually Tailored Accounting Principles	44
4.3.4 Labeling Non-GAAP Measures and Reconciling Items	48
4.4 Non-GAAP Per-Share Measures	49
4.5 Liquidity Measure Prohibitions	51
4.6 EBIT and EBITDA, and Adjusted EBIT and EBITDA	51
4.7 Performance Measure Prohibitions	52
4.8 Non-GAAP Measures on the Face of Financial Statements and Notes	52
4.9 Non-GAAP Measures That Exclude Depreciation and Amortization From Cost of Sales	53
4.10 Treatment of Tax Adjustments	53
4.10.1 Non-GAAP Financial Measures Related to the Impact of Changes in Tax Law	54

4.11	Presentation of Free Cash Flow	55
4.12	Presentation of Funds From Operations	56
4.13	Constant Currency Presentations	56
4.14	Credit Agreement Covenants	57
4.15	Treatment of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Expense in Non-GAAP Measures	58
4.16	Normalized Market Prices	59
Chapter 5 — DCPs Related to Non-GAAP Measures and Other Considerations		60
5.1	DCPs or Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	60
5.1.1	Non-GAAP Measures, Earnings Releases, and DCPs	60
5.1.2	Disclosure Committee Considerations	61
5.1.3	Sample Approach — Controls Associated With the Disclosure of Non-GAAP Measures	62
5.2	Auditor Responsibility for Non-GAAP Measures	63
5.3	Use of Non-GAAP Measures to Assess Materiality of Errors	64
Chapter 6 — Press Releases		65
Appendix A — Non-GAAP Measures: What to Ask		67
Appendix B — Sample Non-GAAP Measure Policies and Procedures		68
Appendix C — SEC Comments on Non-GAAP Measures		72
Appendix D — Summary of Disclosure Requirements and Prohibitions		73
Appendix E — Regulation G		75
Appendix F — Regulation S-K, Item 10(e)		78
Appendix G — Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations — Non-GAAP Financial Measures		80
Appendix H — Titles of Standards and Other Literature		93
Appendix I — Abbreviations		96
Appendix J — Roadmap Updates for 2024		98

Preface

We are pleased to present the 2024 edition of *Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Metrics*. This Roadmap combines the SEC's guidance on non-GAAP measures with Deloitte's interpretations and examples in a comprehensive, reader-friendly format. The 2024 edition of this publication reflects recent developments related to non-GAAP measures, key performance indicators, and metrics. For a summary of substantive changes made to the Roadmap since publication of the 2023 edition, see [Appendix J](#).

For the 12 months ended July 31, 2024, non-GAAP measures remained among the top areas of SEC comment. The SEC staff continues to focus on registrants' application of the guidance in its [non-GAAP Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations](#) (C&Dis), which the staff updated in December 2022 in response to the high volume of disclosure comments and questions related to such measures. The C&Dis address how the staff evaluates certain non-GAAP measures, provide the staff's criteria for considering such measures misleading, and include examples of when a non-GAAP measure may be more prominent than the corresponding GAAP measure.

The staff is expected to continue monitoring registrants' use of non-GAAP measures and metrics; accordingly, registrants should remain mindful of key focus areas, including (1) whether there is undue prominence of non-GAAP measures; (2) whether certain adjustments are potentially misleading (e.g., the removal of normal, recurring cash operating costs or changes in accounting recognition that could represent tailored accounting); (3) enhancement of the disclosure related to the purpose and use of non-GAAP measures; (4) identification and clear labeling of non-GAAP measures; (5) whether measures are appropriately characterized as liquidity or performance measures; (6) reconciliation requirements; (7) the presentation of the income tax effects of non-GAAP adjustments; and (8) disclosures related to certain financial or operating metrics. The SEC staff also continues to speak publicly about the importance of registrants' implementation of appropriate controls and procedures related to the disclosure of non-GAAP measures.

Given the ongoing uncertainty associated with macroeconomic events (e.g., the Russia-Ukraine war, geopolitical unrest in the Middle East, and supply-chain disruptions) and related economic conditions, companies may be faced with a number of financial reporting and disclosure challenges that result in the recognition of infrequent or unusual gains, charges, or losses. Registrants that are considering reflecting these items in their non-GAAP measures should be mindful of the various requirements and interpretations related to the use of such measures. In disclosure guidance issued at the onset of the global pandemic, the SEC staff reminded registrants that the SEC's non-GAAP rules also apply to adjustments made for the impact of COVID-19. Further, the SEC issued a [sample letter](#) to companies regarding disclosures about the financial impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and related supply-chain disruptions. The letter included examples of SEC comments that issuers can consider when evaluating potential non-GAAP adjustments. While the SEC interpretive guidance and sample comments address specific macroeconomic events, registrants should remain aware that the underlying principles may apply to other circumstances.

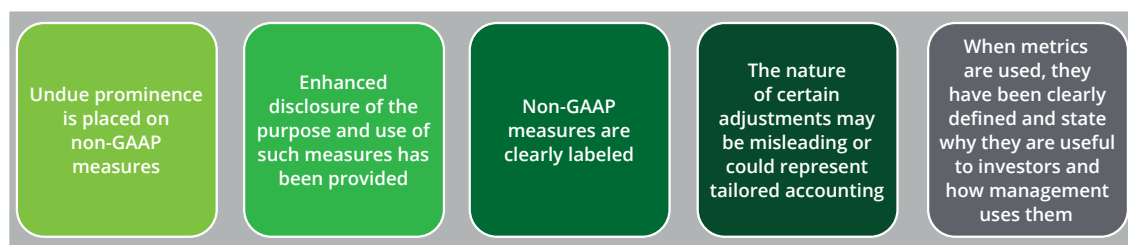
Be sure to check out [On the Radar](#) (also available as a [stand-alone publication](#)), which briefly summarizes emerging issues and trends related to the accounting and financial reporting topics addressed in the Roadmap.

We hope that you find this Roadmap helpful, and we welcome your suggestions for future improvements. If you need assistance with applying the non-GAAP guidance or have other questions about this topic, we encourage you to consult our technical specialists and other professional advisers.

On the Radar

Non-GAAP financial measures and metrics are used commonly by both existing registrants and companies seeking to gain access to the U.S. capital markets through an initial public offering. Many registrants assert that non-GAAP measures are meaningful and provide valuable insight into the information that management considers important in running the business.

The SEC monitors non-GAAP measures and metrics vigilantly. Non-GAAP reporting, particularly related to misleading measures and prominence, is consistently among the top areas of SEC comment, and this trend is expected to continue. Registrants should therefore remain mindful of key topics of focus, including whether:



In December 2022, in response to numerous comments and questions from issuers, the SEC staff published new and updated [C&DIs](#) on how it evaluates non-GAAP measures. This updated guidance provides greater insight into, and examples of, (1) misleading measures and adjustments and (2) non-GAAP measures that may be more prominent than GAAP measures. The topics addressed in the updated guidance continue to be among the non-GAAP matters that the SEC staff comments on most frequently.

In addition, given the ongoing uncertainty associated with macroeconomic events (e.g., the Russia-Ukraine war, geopolitical unrest in the Middle East, and supply-chain disruptions) and related economic conditions, companies may be faced with a number of financial reporting and disclosure challenges that result in the recognition of infrequent or unusual gains, charges, or losses and may consider non-GAAP adjustments for these items. In [disclosure guidance](#) issued at the onset of the global pandemic, the SEC staff reminded registrants that the SEC's non-GAAP rules also apply to adjustments made for the impact of COVID-19. Further, the SEC issued a [sample letter](#) to companies regarding disclosures about the financial impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and related supply-chain disruptions. The letter included examples of SEC comments that issuers can consider when evaluating potential non-GAAP adjustments. While the SEC interpretive guidance and sample comments address specific macroeconomic events, registrants should remain mindful that the underlying principles may apply to other circumstances.

Prominence

A registrant that presents a non-GAAP measure is required to present the most directly comparable GAAP measure with "equal or greater prominence." For example:

- If GAAP and non-GAAP measures are presented in a particular section of a document, the GAAP measures should be presented before the non-GAAP measures.
- When a registrant reconciles a non-GAAP measure to the most comparable GAAP measure, it should start with the GAAP measure.
- When a registrant presents a ratio that includes a non-GAAP measure in the numerator, denominator, or both, the ratio calculated by using the most directly comparable GAAP measure(s) should be presented before the ratio that includes the non-GAAP measure(s).
- A registrant should not present a non-GAAP measure in more detail, or emphasize it more, than the comparable GAAP measure.
- The disclosures related to the purpose and use of non-GAAP measures should not state or imply that such measures are superior to, provide better information about, or more accurately represent the results of operations than GAAP measures.
- Certain presentations that give undue prominence to non-GAAP information, such as a non-GAAP income statement, are prohibited.
- A registrant should not include charts or graphics presenting trends in a non-GAAP measure without presenting the same charts or graphics for the comparable GAAP measure first.

Purpose and Use

A registrant should provide transparent disclosure that clearly demonstrates (1) the usefulness of the non-GAAP measure to investors and (2) the additional purposes, if any, for which management uses such measure (e.g., for incentive and compensation arrangements, to manage its business, to allocate resources, or as a debt covenant).

The disclosures should be specific to the measure used, to the registrant and the nature of its business and industry, and to the manner in which management assesses the non-GAAP measure, rather than boilerplate disclosures.

The registrant should also ensure that its disclosure of the usefulness and purpose of the measure is consistent with the categorization of the measure as a liquidity or a performance measure.

Clear Labeling

Non-GAAP measures and related adjustments should be clearly and transparently labeled as such. The appropriate conventional accounting terminology should be used, the context of the presentation of such measures should be clear, and the label should reflect the nature of the measure or adjustment. For example, when labeling a non-GAAP financial measure, a registrant must not use titles or descriptions that are the same as, or are confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures or amounts presented under Regulation S-X, which could be misleading. Further, a registrant should not use a reconciling item labeled “other” that includes numerous significant items without clearly disclosing the nature of the items being used, along with the related amounts for each adjustment.

Misleading Adjustments

An overriding theme of the SEC's guidance on the use of or references to non-GAAP measures in public statements or disclosures is that they should not be misleading. The staff has indicated that non-GAAP measures that could mislead investors include those that:

- Exclude normal, recurring cash operating expenses necessary for business operations.
- Are presented inconsistently between periods, such as by adjusting an item in the current reporting period, but not a similar item in the prior period, without appropriate disclosure about the change and an explanation of the reasons for it.
- Exclude certain nonrecurring charges but do not exclude nonrecurring gains (e.g., "cherry picking" non-GAAP adjustments to achieve the most positive measure).
- Are based on individually tailored accounting principles, including certain adjusted revenue measures.

In comments on misleading adjustments, the SEC staff often focuses on individually tailored accounting principles and the exclusion of normal, recurring cash operating expenses. The staff has indicated that adjustments that change the accounting policy or the method of recognition of an accounting measure may be misleading and therefore may not be permitted. In particular, the staff continues to challenge any adjustments to GAAP revenue, emphasizing that revenue is "special." For example, the staff has issued [interpretive guidance](#) on a prohibited non-GAAP performance measure that reflects revenue recognized ratably over time under GAAP on an accelerated basis as if the registrant earned revenue when it billed its customers. The measure is prohibited because it is an individually tailored accounting principle and does not reflect the registrant's required GAAP measurement method. Similarly, the SEC would object to the presentation of gross or adjusted revenue that adds back sales discounts, return allowances, or other concessions to revenue as an adjusted gross sales measure because this presentation would be a substitute for a GAAP accounting recognition and measurement method.

While the SEC often comments on individually tailored revenue recognition principles in non-GAAP measures, the interpretive guidance indicates that individual tailoring may also be prohibited when applied to expenses or other financial statement line items to create a non-GAAP measure.

A registrant should also consider whether its non-GAAP performance measure removes costs necessary to generate revenues or normal, recurring cash charges. The SEC staff has, for example, commented when non-GAAP measures have excluded expenses that a registrant has incurred over several successive quarters or years that appear to be necessary for operating its business, such as rent, preopening costs, or up-front and milestone payments in a collaboration arrangement.

In interactions with the SEC staff regarding non-GAAP measures viewed as misleading, some registrants have proposed supporting continued presentation of such measures by adding transparent disclosures related to the calculation of the measures or about the measures' purpose and use. However, even detailed disclosures about a misleading measure may not prevent it from being misleading.

The SEC staff has also indicated that once a non-GAAP measure or adjustment is concluded to be misleading or otherwise inconsistent with non-GAAP rules, the staff expects the registrant to correct the presentation in the next filing or publicly available SEC document by removing the measure or adjustment. If comparable periods are presented, the non-GAAP measure or adjustment should be removed from all periods presented.

Metrics

Many registrants also disclose the metrics and key performance indicators (KPIs) used to manage their business. While such customized metrics are generally not considered non-GAAP measures (although they may be derived from such measures), a registrant should provide certain disclosures about them, many of which are similar to those the registrant would provide for non-GAAP measures.

The SEC has issued an [interpretive release](#) that highlights disclosure considerations related to metrics and KPIs and addresses the application of the existing MD&A rules to them. Accordingly, a registrant should (1) clearly define the metrics used and how they are calculated, (2) describe the reasons why each metric provides useful information to investors, and (3) describe how management uses each metric in managing or monitoring the performance of its business. A registrant should also disclose any key estimates, assumptions, and limitations specific to a metric (e.g., whether the metric is a “hard” amount or an estimate).

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The SEC has spoken publicly about the implementation of appropriate disclosure controls and procedures (DCPs) related to the disclosure of non-GAAP measures and metrics. DCPs pertain to controls over all information that a public company must disclose. Companies and audit committees should consider designing DCPs to ensure that procedures are in place regarding (1) compliance, (2) consistency of preparation, (3) data quality, (4) accuracy of calculation, (5) transparency of disclosure, (6) review, and (7) monitoring. A critical aspect of such DCPs is the involvement of the appropriate levels of management and those charged with governance. Depending on the registrant, this may include reviewing the selection and determination of non-GAAP measures with a disclosure committee, the audit committee, or both. When identifying its DCPs, management may find it helpful to establish a written policy that (1) clearly describes the nature of allowable adjustments to GAAP measures, (2) defines the non-GAAP measure(s) to be used under the policy, and (3) explains how potential changes in the inputs, calculation, or adjustments will be evaluated and approved.

Staff members in the SEC’s Division of Enforcement have recently highlighted actions taken against registrants in connection with their non-GAAP measures and other disclosures. They have emphasized the importance of having appropriate DCPs in place to ensure that any adjustments and non-GAAP measures, as a whole, are appropriately prepared and reviewed in accordance with the non-GAAP rules.

Contacts



John Wilde
Audit & Assurance
Partner
Deloitte & Touche LLP
+1 415 783 6613
johnwilde@deloitte.com



Pat Gilmore
Audit & Assurance
Partner
Deloitte & Touche LLP
+1 410 843 3242
pagilmore@deloitte.com



Christine Mazor
Audit & Assurance
Partner
Deloitte & Touche LLP
+1 212 436 6462
cmazor@deloitte.com

For information about Deloitte's non-GAAP service offerings, please contact:

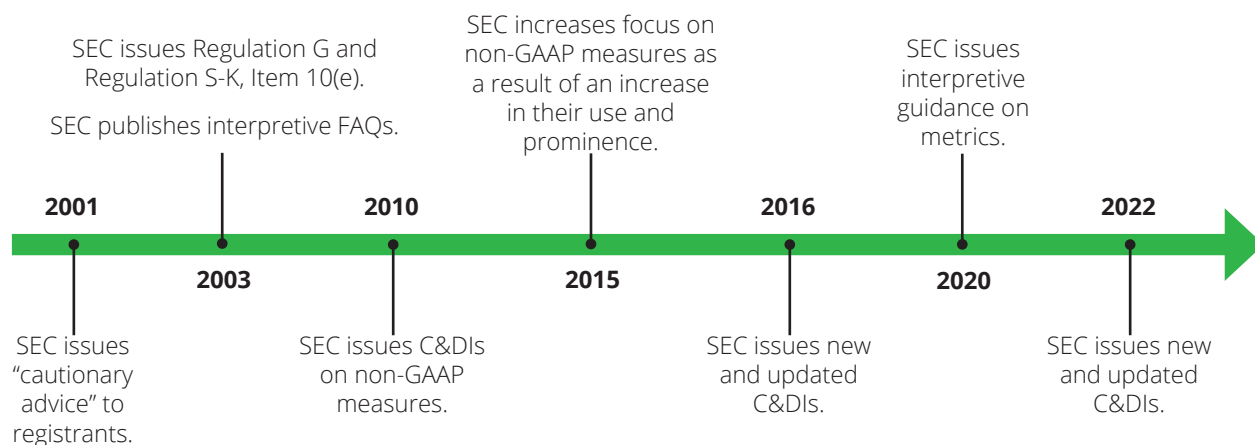


Matt Burley
Audit & Assurance
Partner
Deloitte & Touche LLP
+1 720 264 4866
mburley@deloitte.com

Chapter 1 — Background

1.1 Overview and History of the SEC’s Guidance on Non-GAAP Measures and Metrics

The SEC’s written guidance on non-GAAP financial measures has been in existence for many years. During this time, the SEC staff has periodically issued new and updated guidance on the use and disclosure of such measures or informally communicated its views in speeches and comments at various forums. The graphic below illustrates key events in the evolution of the SEC’s guidance on these measures and is followed by a discussion of each event.



In December 2001, the SEC issued [Release 33-8039](#), which provided cautionary advice to registrants about including “pro forma” non-GAAP financial information in their press releases. The SEC reminded registrants that the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws apply when pro forma information is contained in earnings releases.

The SEC’s cautionary advice was followed by its adoption in 2003, in accordance with a mandate under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of the following rules (the “Rules”) on the conditions for use of non-GAAP financial measures, as described in [SEC Final Rule 33-8176](#) (the “Release”):

- [Regulation G](#), which contains general rules requiring registrants to provide certain information whenever they disclose or release non-GAAP financial measures. Regulation G did not affect the applicability of the general antifraud standards to non-GAAP disclosure, and it established a separate basis in securities law for SEC enforcement actions.¹
- Amendments to Regulation S-K, Item 10, and Exchange Act² Form 20-F, which provide guidance on non-GAAP measures included in SEC filings.

¹ Regulation G indicates that “[a] registrant . . . shall not make public a non-GAAP financial measure that, taken together with the information accompanying that measure and any other accompanying discussion of that measure, contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure, in light of the circumstances under which it is presented, not misleading.”

² Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- Amendments that require registrants to furnish to the SEC, on Exchange Act Form 8-K, earnings releases or similar announcements, with furnished press releases also having to comply with Item 10(e)(1)(i).

The Rules and the Release are referred to frequently throughout this Roadmap. For guidance on how the Rules apply in specific circumstances, see [Appendix D](#).

Also in 2003, the SEC staff published 33 FAQs³ interpreting certain aspects of the Rules in an attempt to help registrants and others comply with and understand them.

Several years later, the SEC staff announced at the 2009 AICPA Conference on Current SEC and PCAOB Developments (the "AICPA Conference") that it was revisiting its rules and FAQs to ensure that registrants were not omitting key information from their filings. While registrants frequently included non-GAAP measures in their press releases, the SEC staff was concerned that many had been reluctant to use them in filed documents because of restrictions specified in the FAQs. Although the SEC staff did not amend the Rules, in 2010, it replaced the interpretive guidance in the FAQs with the C&DIs⁴ that exist (as updated) today.⁵

The C&DIs were intended to give registrants more flexibility to disclose such measures in filings with the SEC. For example, one notable clarification was that the prohibition in Item 10(e) against adjustments to a non-GAAP performance measure for nonrecurring, infrequent, and unusual items is based on the description and labeling of the charge or gain rather than on the underlying nature of the amount. In addition, the C&DIs eliminated the requirement addressed in the FAQs related to disclosing the economic substance of management's decision to use such a measure and any limitations, including how management compensates for those limitations, associated with that use compared with the use of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure.

After the issuance of the C&DIs, the SEC staff continued to question registrants about non-GAAP measures; however, the staff focused on clear labeling and descriptions of the measures and adjustments, nonboilerplate discussions of their usefulness to investors and how management uses them, and similar disclosures.

Beginning in late 2015, SEC officials started discussing non-GAAP measures at various public venues, prompted in part by concerns about companies' extensive use of these measures. Press coverage increased as well, sometimes focusing on a specific registrant's use of non-GAAP measures and other times concentrating more broadly on the propriety and usefulness of non-GAAP measures for a wide variety of industries.

The SEC renewed its focus on non-GAAP measures as a result of several factors, including (1) the increased use and prominence of such measures, (2) the nature of the adjustments, and (3) the increasingly large difference between the amounts reported for GAAP and non-GAAP measures. Concerns about such factors had increased given that non-GAAP measures were intended to supplement the GAAP information in the financial statements rather than supplant it.

In response to these increasing concerns about the use of non-GAAP measures, in May 2016, the SEC issued new and updated C&DIs to provide additional guidance on what it expects from registrants when using these measures. The SEC staff noted its expectation that the updated C&DIs would promote changes in the use of non-GAAP measures, particularly related to potentially misleading measures

³ *Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the Use of Non-GAAP Measures* (superseded).

⁴ C&DIs are not rules, regulations, or statements of the SEC; instead, they provide general guidance on the views of the SEC staff on a variety of issues.

⁵ [Topic 8](#) of the SEC's Financial Reporting Manual (FRM) also discusses such measures.

and undue prominence placed on such measures, as well as compliance with other presentation and disclosure requirements.

In October 2017 and April 2018, the SEC staff updated and added certain C&DIs on non-GAAP financial measures associated with business combinations that addressed whether financial measures in forecasts provided to financial advisers, boards of directors, or bidders and used in connection with a business combination transaction constitute non-GAAP measures. See [Section 2.6.3](#) for information about non-GAAP measures related to business combination transactions.

Many registrants also disclose the metrics and KPIs used to manage their business. To provide guidance on such disclosures, the SEC in January 2020 issued an [interpretive release](#) (see discussion in [Section 2.4.1](#)) that highlights disclosure considerations related to metrics and KPIs and addresses the application of the existing MD&A rules to them. For more information about metrics and KPIs, see [Section 2.4](#).

On December 13, 2022, in response to a high volume of SEC comments and questions from issuers, the SEC issued [new and updated C&DIs](#) to provide additional interpretive guidance related to how the SEC staff evaluates non-GAAP measures. These C&DIs provide greater insight into, and examples of, (1) normal, recurring cash operating expenses and how the exclusion of such expenses could be misleading; (2) individually tailored accounting; (3) inappropriate labeling and unclear descriptions; (4) whether non-GAAP measures can be misleading even when accompanied by detailed disclosures; and (5) when a non-GAAP measure is more prominent than a GAAP measure.

1.2 Prevalence of Non-GAAP Information

1.2.1 Who Uses Non-GAAP Measures?

Non-GAAP financial measures are used commonly not only by registrants but also by companies seeking to gain access to the U.S. capital markets through an IPO or de-SPAC transaction. Several recent studies provide insight into the prevalence of non-GAAP measures and how they differ from comparable GAAP measures.

A [study](#)⁶ published by FactSet indicated that for the fourth quarter of 2023, 80 percent of the companies in the Dow Jones Industrial Average reported non-GAAP earnings per share, and 83 percent of these companies reported non-GAAP earnings per share that exceeded GAAP earnings per share. Those amounts reflect an increase over fourth-quarter 2020 amounts, which, as reported in another FactSet [study](#),⁷ were 77 percent and 74 percent, respectively.

A [report](#)⁸ analyzing the adjustments to GAAP net income to arrive at adjusted net income noted that the most common adjustments were restructuring charges, acquisition-related items, impairment, depreciation, amortization, and, to a lesser extent, debt costs and legal costs (see [Section 4.3](#) for a discussion of these and other common adjustments). In addition, adjustments related to taxes have increased as a result of the enactment of U.S. tax reform (see [Section 4.10.1](#) for a discussion of non-GAAP measures that adjust for the impact of tax reform).

Although these studies are based on different subsets of registrants, the message is clear — non-GAAP measures are prevalent, and they generally present a more positive financial picture than their GAAP counterparts.

⁶ FactSet *Insight*, “Largest Median Difference Between Non-GAAP EPS and GAAP EPS for DJIA Companies in 3 Years” (March 4, 2024).

⁷ FactSet *Insight*, “Large Spread Between Non-GAAP EPS and GAAP EPS for Dow 30 Continued in Q4 2020” (March 12, 2021).

⁸ Radical Compliance, “Non-GAAP Reporting, Popular as Ever” (October 2, 2018).

1.2.2 Why Do Registrants Use Non-GAAP Measures?

Many registrants assert that non-GAAP measures are meaningful and provide valuable insight into the information management considers important in running the business. Registrants may believe that GAAP numbers do not provide a full picture of their business or their results of operations and liquidity unless they are supplemented with non-GAAP measures that they believe are useful. While the SEC staff allows registrants to use non-GAAP measures “to tell their story,” registrants must comply with the appropriate SEC rules and guidance and provide appropriate disclosures.

Reasons why registrants may use non-GAAP measures include the following:

- Management compensation and incentive plans may be based on non-GAAP measures.
- Debt covenants or other requirements may be based on non-GAAP measures.
- Investors, analysts, and others may find non-GAAP information useful for a variety of reasons; for example, the information may provide meaningful insight into items affecting a company's performance and comparability of results to others in the industry.
- Forecasts and budgets used by management may be based on non-GAAP measures.
- Certain non-GAAP measures, such as EBITDA, may be used for assessing business valuations in analyses of either earnings multiples or comparable transactions.

In some situations, the SEC staff may seek to corroborate a registrant's assertion regarding the usefulness of a measure by asking about the information provided to the company's board or about which measures the company uses in financial planning. See also [Section 3.4](#) regarding disclosure of the use and purpose of non-GAAP measures.

1.3 Where Is Non-GAAP Information Generally Presented?

Registrants often provide non-GAAP financial information in an earnings press release in a Form 8-K. In these cases, the information is generally considered furnished, but a registrant may also elect to file such information. Non-GAAP measures may also be released orally, telephonically, by webcast or broadcast, or by similar means, including earnings calls or investor presentations. Further, non-GAAP disclosures may be included on a registrant's Web site or other electronic medium.

Non-GAAP measures may also be included in a periodic filing (e.g., Form 10-K, 10-Q, or 20-F), registration statement (e.g., Form S-1, S-4, F-1, or 10), proxy statement, or other SEC filing. The sections of a filing in which a registrant would generally include such information are the business and MD&A sections. However, a registrant should not include such information in the financial statements or notes thereto.⁹

See [Chapter 3](#) for information about required disclosures for non-GAAP measures.

1.4 To Whom Do the Rules Apply?

1.4.1 Domestic Issuers

The Rules apply to a registrant other than a registered investment company. Item 10(e) applies to domestic (U.S.) registrants that include non-GAAP financial measures “in a filing with the Commission.” In accordance with the Release, Regulation G applies “whenever a company publicly discloses or releases material information that includes a non-GAAP financial measure.”

⁹ See Regulation S-K, Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(C), which states that non-GAAP measures should not be presented “on the face of the registrant's financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP or in the accompanying notes.” See also [Section 4.1](#) for a list of prohibitions.

1.4.2 Voluntary Filers

The SEC addressed the Rules' application to voluntary filers in C&DI Question 107.01.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 107.01

Question: Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act suspends automatically its application to any company that would be subject to the filing requirements of that section where, if other conditions are met, on the first day of the company's fiscal year it has fewer than 300 holders of record of the class of securities that created the Section 15(d) obligation. This suspension, which relates to the fiscal year in which the fewer than 300 record holders determination is made on the first day thereof, is automatic and does not require any filing with the Commission. The Commission adopted Rule 15d-6 under the Exchange Act to require the filing of a Form 15 as a notice of the suspension of a company's reporting obligation under Section 15(d). Such a filing, however, is not a condition to the suspension. A number of companies whose Section 15(d) reporting obligation is suspended automatically by the statute choose not to file the notice required by Rule 15d-6 and continue to file Exchange Act reports as though they continue to be required. Must a company whose reporting obligation is suspended automatically by Section 15(d) but continues to file periodic reports as though it were required to file periodic reports comply with Regulation G and the requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Regulation S-K relates to filings with the Commission. Accordingly, a company that is making filings as described in this question must comply with Regulation S-K or Form 20-F, as applicable, in its filings.

As to other public communications, any company "that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or is required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" must comply with Regulation G. The application of this standard to those companies that no longer are "required" to report under Section 15(d) but choose to continue to report presents a difficult dilemma, as those companies technically are not subject to Regulation G but their continued filing is intended to and does give the appearance that they are a public company whose disclosure is subject to the Commission's regulations. It is reasonable that this appearance would cause shareholders and other market participants to expect and rely on a company's required compliance with the requirements of the federal securities laws applicable to companies reporting under Section 15(d). Accordingly, while Regulation G technically does not apply to a company such as the one described in this question, the failure of such a company to comply with all requirements (including Regulation G) applicable to a Section 15(d)-reporting company can raise significant issues regarding that company's compliance with the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. [Jan. 11, 2010]

In short, Item 10(e) applies to a "voluntary filer" (e.g., a company that continues to file periodic reports even though its periodic reporting obligations under the Exchange Act are suspended). Regulation G's guidance on other public communications does not technically apply to a voluntary filer; however, the SEC staff noted that "the failure of such a company to comply with all requirements (including Regulation G) applicable to a Section 15(d)-reporting company can raise significant issues regarding that company's compliance with the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws."

1.4.3 Foreign Private Issuers

At the 2016 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff reminded registrants that the Rules also apply to foreign private issuers (FPIs). While FPIs are subject to Regulation G (other than in the limited exceptions outlined below) and to Item 10(e) if they file Form 20-F or registration statements under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), the Rules do not apply to filers that use Form 40-F under the Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System (which applies to eligible Canadian issuers).

Regulation G states that its requirements do not apply to FPIs that include non-GAAP measures in publicly disclosed information when all three of the following three conditions are met:

- “The securities of the [FPI] are listed or quoted on a securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system outside the United States” (e.g., the London Stock Exchange Group).
- “The non-GAAP financial measure is not derived from or based on a measure calculated and presented in accordance with [U.S. GAAP]” (e.g., IFRS® information).
- “The disclosure is made by or on behalf of the [FPI] outside the United States, or is included in a written communication that is released by or on behalf of the [FPI] outside the United States.”

In addition, the Release specifies that “[t]hese conditions focus on whether the financial measure relates to U.S. GAAP and whether the disclosure is made . . . outside of the United States.” Moreover, the conditions “take into account the interests of [FPIs] . . . in communicating globally, including in their home markets.”

Regulation G further states that the exception for FPIs applies even under any of the following circumstances:

- “A written communication is released in the United States as well as outside the United States, so long as the communication is released in the United States contemporaneously with or after the release outside the United States and is not otherwise targeted at persons located in the United States.”
- “Foreign journalists, U.S. journalists or other third parties have access to the information.”
- “The information appears on one or more web sites maintained by the [FPI], so long as the web sites, taken together, are not available exclusively to, or targeted at, persons located in the United States.”
- The information is included in a Form 6-K after the “disclosure or release of the information outside the United States.”

For more information about the applicability of the Rules to FPIs, see [Section 8140](#) of the FRM and [Section 106](#) of the C&DIs. See also [Section 2.1.2](#) of this Roadmap.

Chapter 2 — What Is a Non-GAAP Measure?

This chapter provides some examples of common non-GAAP financial measures. In addition, it discusses measures that do **not** meet the definition of a non-GAAP measure and provides examples of measures that are outside the scope of the Rules.

2.1 Definition of a Non-GAAP Measure

2.1.1 General Requirements

Regulation G and Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), define a non-GAAP financial measure the same way — that is, as “a numerical measure of a registrant’s *historical or future* financial performance, financial position or cash flows that:

- (i) *Excludes* amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are *included* in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the issuer; or
- (ii) *Includes* amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are *excluded* from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented” (emphasis added).

In addition, the Release states that the definition of a non-GAAP financial measure is intended to “capture all measures that have the effect of depicting either:

- [A] measure of performance that is different from that presented in the financial statements, such as income or loss before taxes or net income or loss, as calculated in accordance with GAAP; or
- [A] measure of liquidity that is different from cash flow or cash flow from operations computed in accordance with GAAP.”

If a registrant takes a commonly understood or defined GAAP amount and removes a component of that amount that is also presented in the financial statements, the resulting amount is generally considered a non-GAAP measure. As a simplified example, if a registrant discloses net income less restructuring charges and loss on debt extinguishment (having determined all amounts in accordance with GAAP), the resulting performance amount, which may be labeled “Adjusted Net Income,” is a non-GAAP measure subject to the Rules. Adjusted Net Income “excludes amounts . . . that are included in the . . . measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of income” and would be considered a “measure of performance that is different from that presented in the financial statements.”

A registrant may present a table in MD&A that lists, in a balanced manner, the significant income and expense items that have affected comparability for the periods presented. The amounts in the table

would not be considered non-GAAP measures unless they were subtotaled to a non-GAAP amount or used to derive an adjusted income non-GAAP measure. For example, the registrant in the example above may want to separately disclose the impact that certain significant expense items, such as a \$6 million restructuring charge and a \$4 million loss on debt extinguishment, had on the current fiscal year's net income of \$50 million compared with the prior year. If the registrant includes a table that lists the restructuring charge and loss on debt extinguishment amounts, and discusses narratively that net income excluding the impact of the restructuring charge and loss on debt extinguishment is \$60 million, the resulting \$60 million amount is a non-GAAP measure. If the registrant discloses that net income of \$50 million includes a restructuring charge of \$6 million and loss on debt extinguishment of \$4 million and does not "do the math," these amounts are not considered non-GAAP measures.

2.1.2 Considerations for FPIs

The reference to "GAAP" in the above definition is to U.S. GAAP. However, for an FPI whose primary financial statements are prepared in accordance with non-U.S. GAAP (e.g., IFRS Accounting Standards or home-country GAAP), GAAP refers to the principles under which those primary financial statements are prepared. Nevertheless, when an FPI discloses a non-GAAP measure that is derived from or based on a measure calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, "GAAP" refers to U.S. GAAP.

Note that the Release states that a non-GAAP measure that would otherwise be prohibited will be permitted in an FPI's filing "if the measure is (1) required or expressly permitted by the standard-setter that establishes the generally accepted accounting principles used in the [FPI's] primary financial statements and (2) included in the [FPI's] annual report or financial statements used in its home country jurisdiction or market."

This exception applies only to situations in which the foreign organization affirmatively acts to require or permit the measure; it is not intended to apply to circumstances in which the measure was merely not prohibited. Further, while such measures are not prohibited, footnote 41 of the Release confirms that Item 10(e)'s disclosure and other requirements apply to such measures.

See [Section 1.4.3](#) of this Roadmap and [Chapter 5](#) of Deloitte's Roadmap *SEC Comment Letter Considerations, Including Industry Insights* for more considerations related to FPIs. Further, FPIs should consider the SEC's guidance on disclosing metrics and KPIs, which is discussed in [Section 2.4](#).



Changing Lanes

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18, which supersedes IAS 1. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted. In addition to providing guidance on the presentation of specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, IFRS 18 requires entities to present management-defined performance measures (MPMs), which consist of a subtotal of income and expenses that:

- (a) an entity uses in public communications outside financial statements;
- (b) an entity uses to communicate to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole; and
- (c) is not listed in paragraph 118 of IFRS 18, or specifically required to be presented or disclosed by IFRS Accounting Standards.

Information related to MPMs would be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, including a reconciliation to the nearest IFRS measure, which could result in the inclusion of non-GAAP financial measures in the financial statements. For more information about IFRS 18 and MPMs, see Deloitte's *iGAAP in Focus — Financial Reporting: IASB Publishes New Standard on Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*.

2.2 Common Non-GAAP Measures

The following are examples of common non-GAAP financial measures:

- Operating income that excludes one or more expense items (see [Section 4.3](#)).
- Adjusted revenues, adjusted earnings, and adjusted earnings per share (see [Section 4.3](#)).
- EBIT and EBITDA, and adjusted EBIT and EBITDA (see [Sections 3.5](#) and [4.6](#)).
- Core earnings (see [Section 4.3.4](#)).
- Free cash flow (see [Section 4.11](#)).
- Funds from operations (see [Section 4.12](#)).
- Net debt, which could be calculated as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents or borrowings less derivative assets used to hedge the borrowings.
- Measures presented on a constant-currency basis, such as revenues and operating expenses (see [Section 4.13](#)).

Certain measures not listed above may be common in specific industries, such as broadcast cash flows used in the radio, television, and cable industries; net operating income used in the real estate industry; EBITDAX used in the oil and gas industry; and ROIC used in the retail and the travel and hospitality industries.¹

2.3 Financial and Other Measures That Are Not Subject to the Rules

This section discusses financial and other measures (e.g., metrics) that do **not** meet the definition of a non-GAAP measure under the Rules. As indicated in the Release, such measures include:

- Certain financial, operating, or statistical metrics (operating measures or other measures such as dollar revenue per square foot; same-store sales; system-wide sales; revenues from slot machines for casinos provided that the sales figures were computed under GAAP; or unit sales, numbers of employees, numbers of subscribers, or numbers of advertisers).
- Financial measures required by GAAP, such as the presentation of a single segment measure of profit or loss that must be disclosed for each reportable segment under ASC 280. See [Section 2.5](#).
- “[R]atios or statistical measures that are calculated using exclusively . . . financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.”
- “[M]easures required to be disclosed by GAAP, Commission rules, or a system of regulation of a government or governmental authority or self-regulatory organization.”
- Measures used in certain business combination transactions (e.g., a projection or forecast of the results of operations of a proposed business combination disclosed in a filing used for a proposed merger transaction).
- “[D]isclosure of amounts of expected indebtedness, including contracted and anticipated amounts.”
- “[D]isclosure of amounts of repayments that have been planned or decided upon but not yet made.”

¹ For more information about the use of non-GAAP measures in various industries, see [Chapter 6](#) of Deloitte’s Roadmap *SEC Comment Letter Considerations, Including Industry Insights*.

- “[D]isclosure of estimated revenues or expenses of a new product line, so long as such amounts were estimated in the same manner as would be computed under GAAP” (e.g., projected revenue using GAAP principles).

Several of these items are discussed in the next sections.

2.4 Certain Financial or Operating Metrics

2.4.1 What Are Metrics and Where Are They Disclosed?

A registrant may include in its SEC filings certain ratios or statistical measures such as “same-store sales,” “total customers/subscribers,” “occupancy rates,” and “average room rates” — often referred to as KPIs, key operating metrics, or simply metrics — to illustrate, for example, the size and growth of its business. Such measures are not included in the financial statements or the notes, nor are they necessarily derived from any underlying financial statement amounts.

In January 2020, the SEC issued an [interpretive release](#), which states that a registrant should consider the need to disclose KPIs or metrics that it uses to manage its business in MD&A because this information may be material to investors and necessary in the evaluation of the company’s performance. While such disclosures may be included in MD&A, it may also be appropriate for companies to disclose KPIs or metrics in other areas, such as the business section or press releases. The types of metrics a company uses may vary widely among industries. For example, the same-store sales metric is used frequently in the retail and restaurant industries, subscriber numbers are often used by cable and streaming companies, and revenue per available room is a performance metric used throughout the hospitality industry. While such customized metrics are generally not considered non-GAAP measures (although they may be derived from such measures), a registrant should provide certain disclosures about them, many of which are similar to those the registrant would provide for non-GAAP measures under the Rules. See [Section 2.4.3](#) for further discussion of the disclosure guidance for KPIs and metrics.

In the SEC’s interpretive release, registrants are also reminded of the importance of maintaining effective DCPs to help ensure the accuracy and consistency of the metric information. See [Chapter 5](#) for a discussion of DCPs related to non-GAAP measures, which would also generally apply to metrics and KPIs.

2.4.2 How Is a Metric Different From a Non-GAAP Measure?

As discussed in [Section 2.1](#), a registrant may calculate a non-GAAP measure by adding or subtracting items (that were also determined under GAAP) from the GAAP amount presented to arrive at an “adjusted GAAP” amount. A metric may be derived from data that is outside the GAAP financial statements, such as number of stores, quantity of customers, or Web site hits. Further, a metric may be a mathematical derivative of a GAAP number or non-GAAP measure. The non-GAAP rules would apply to a non-GAAP measure used in the calculation of a metric. Given the amount of diversity inherent in the presentation of metrics, the SEC staff expects registrants to provide transparent disclosures about them.

Comments from the SEC staff have increased regarding the improper presentation of a non-GAAP measure as a metric and vice versa. The staff has reminded registrants to review the non-GAAP rules and the SEC’s [interpretive release](#) on metrics to develop a firm basis for distinguishing between such amounts. Once an amount has been appropriately identified, registrants should clearly label it and provide the suitable corresponding disclosures.

2.4.3 Presentation and Disclosure Considerations for Metrics

Metrics should be discussed informatively since not all investors may be familiar with the registrant's use of them. While the SEC staff has provided its views on metric disclosures in various speeches, the interpretive release (see [Section 2.4.1](#)) formalizes the SEC's guidance on disclosures about KPIs and metrics. Accordingly, a registrant should (1) clearly define the metrics used and how they are calculated, (2) describe the reasons why the metrics provide useful information to investors, and (3) describe how management uses the metrics in managing or monitoring the performance of the business. A registrant should also disclose any key estimates, assumptions, and limitations (e.g., whether a metric is a "hard" amount or an estimate). The SEC emphasized in the interpretive release that when assessing whether to include metrics in its disclosures, a registrant should consider its existing MD&A requirements. The interpretive release noted that a company's narrative should permit investors to see the organization from management's perspective and that therefore the metrics should not materially deviate from those used to manage the business and make strategic decisions. A registrant should also consider providing metrics on a disaggregated basis (e.g., by segment or geography) when appropriate.

Although metrics may help registrants "tell their story" in MD&A, management must use judgment when determining whether to include them in filings and should also consider the following questions in making this determination:

- Is the metric integral to the registrant's story?
- Does the metric help investors understand changes quickly and effectively?
- Is the metric discussed outside of periodic filings (e.g., in earnings calls)?

In addition, because metrics may evolve over time, the interpretive release clarifies that registrants should disclose the following related to changes in metrics, if material:

- Changes in the way the metric is calculated or presented.
- The reasons for such changes (e.g., comparability with a metric used by peers).
- The effects of any changes on other information being disclosed or previously reported.
- Any other information about the changes that would be relevant to the company's trends or results.

Further, to place changes to metrics in the appropriate context, a registrant may need to recast prior periods to conform to the current presentation if the changes are significant.

The SEC staff has continued to assess whether registrants that use metrics to manage their business have discussed such metrics consistently in documents, particularly when they are used to support changes in financial statement line items. In addition, registrants should continually monitor metrics disclosed outside of SEC filings (e.g., within press releases and investor presentations) to evaluate whether that information may be beneficial to investors and thus appropriate for inclusion in SEC filings.

The table below summarizes disclosure considerations in the [interpretive release](#) as applied to certain industry metrics.

Industry	Metric	Disclosure Considerations
Technology and Internet	Online users	If subsets of online users are material to an investor's understanding of a registrant's results of operations and financial position, the registrant should consider disclosing the subsets and explaining any differences between them. For example, the monetization of (1) U.S. users often differs from that of international users and (2) mobile users often differs from that of desktop users.
Retail	Number of visitors to Web site	A registrant should disclose how metrics are clearly and directly related to its results of operations and financial position. For example, a registrant may disclose the number of individuals who visited its Web site but fail to note how this number differs from the number of visitors who actually purchase goods.
	Number of catalogs mailed	A registrant may disclose the number of catalogs mailed but fail to note sales made through mailed catalogs.
Retail and other industries	Same-store sales	<p>The definition of this metric frequently varies by registrant or particular industry. The SEC staff has recommended clearly defining this metric and providing additional information about it, including how it is calculated, relevant assumptions, and limitations. For example, the staff has suggested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail companies with brick-and-mortar stores disclose how renovated stores are treated as part of this metric. • Brick-and-mortar retail companies that also offer online sales consider providing disclosures, when material, by either separately quantifying the change in the metric that is attributable to online sales or quantifying the change both "with and without" online sales.
Travel and hospitality	System-wide sales	System-wide sales are generally defined as the sales generated by a combination of the corporate-owned and franchised locations. Registrants should consider disclosing, in a clear tabular format alongside the narrative disclosures, corporate-owned, franchise, and system-wide sales in each period presented.
Real estate	Occupancy and average rental rates	Registrants often do not explain the reasons for period-to-period changes.
E-commerce	Gross merchandise volume	E-commerce retailers sometimes disclose this metric when they do not own the merchandise sold on their Web sites and record revenue on a net basis. Such disclosures often fail to discuss why this metric is important or how it is linked to the registrant's results.

Further, the interpretive release provides certain additional examples of metrics for which a registrant should consider whether it may need to disclose additional information to give investors enough context to understand them, including:

- Operating margin/contribution margin (see [Section 3.2.1](#) for additional discussion).
- Sales per square foot.
- Traffic growth.
- Total, active, or changes in customers/subscribers.
- Average revenue per user.
- Daily/monthly active users/usage.
- Total impressions.
- Number of memberships.
- Voluntary and involuntary employee turnover rate.
- Percentage breakdown of workforce (e.g., active workforce covered under collective bargaining agreements).
- Total energy consumed.
- Data security measures (e.g., number of data breaches or number of account holders affected by data breaches).

2.5 Financial Measures Required by GAAP — Segment Information

The Rules prohibit the disclosure of non-GAAP measures on the face of or in the footnotes to the financial statements.² However, financial measures that a registrant is required to disclose under GAAP are not considered non-GAAP measures in the application of the Rules even if they would otherwise meet the definition of non-GAAP measures. The most common examples of such measures are related to the required segment profitability measure that, in accordance with ASC 280-10-50-28 (as amended by ASU 2023-07), “management believes is determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the public entity’s consolidated financial statements” that must be disclosed for each reportable segment.³

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, which amends the disclosure requirements related to reportable segments. See [Section 2.5.2](#) for further discussion of the ASU. See also Deloitte’s [Roadmap Segment Reporting](#) for information about the basis of presentation of segment measures under ASC 280.

² See [Section 4.1](#) for a list of prohibitions, including the prohibition against presenting “non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the registrant’s financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP or in the accompanying notes.”

³ See also footnote 19 of the Release, which states that ASC 280 “requires that companies report a measure of profit or loss and total assets for each reportable segment. This tabular information is presented in a note to the audited financial statements and is required to be reconciled to the GAAP measures, with all significant reconciling items separately identified and described. A registrant is required to provide a Management’s Discussion & Analysis of segment information if such a discussion is necessary to an understanding of the business. Such discussion would generally include the measures reported under [ASC 280].”

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 104.01

Question: Is segment information that is presented in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280, pursuant to which a company may determine segment profitability on a basis that differs from the amounts in the consolidated financial statements determined in accordance with GAAP, considered to be a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: No. Non-GAAP financial measures do not include financial measures that are required to be disclosed by GAAP. Exchange Act Release No. 47226 lists “measures of profit or loss and total assets for each segment required to be disclosed in accordance with GAAP” as examples of such measures. The measure of segment profit or loss and segment total assets under Accounting Standards Codification 280 is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

The list of examples in Exchange Act Release No. 47226 is not exclusive. As an additional example, because Accounting Standards Codification 280 requires or expressly permits the footnotes to the company's consolidated financial statements to include specific additional financial information for each segment, that information also would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 104.02

Question: Does Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K prohibit the discussion in MD&A of segment information determined in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280?

Answer: No. Where a company includes in its MD&A a discussion of segment profitability determined consistent with Accounting Standards Codification 280, which also requires that a footnote to the company's consolidated financial statements provide a reconciliation, the company also should include in the segment discussion in the MD&A a complete discussion of the reconciling items that apply to the particular segment being discussed. In this regard, see Financial Reporting Codification Section 501.06.a, footnote 28. [Jan. 11, 2010]

2.5.1 Before Adoption of ASU 2023-07

At the 2016 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff discussed an example of an elective form of segment disclosures that would be subject to the non-GAAP rules. The staff noted that a registrant should not voluntarily expand its segment footnote in the financial statements to provide a non-GAAP measure of profit or loss in instances in which the chief operating decision maker (CODM) uses both a GAAP measure and a non-GAAP measure. ASC 280-10-50-28 indicates that if more than one measure of segment profit or loss is used by the CODM (e.g., operating income calculated in accordance with GAAP and adjusted EBITDA), the measures that should be reported in the segment footnote are those that are more consistent with GAAP.⁴ Therefore, any such additional measure (e.g., adjusted EBITDA) would not be required by GAAP and thus would be within the scope of the Rules.

Example 2-1

A registrant with multiple segments reports two measures of segment profitability to its CODM: GAAP operating income and a non-GAAP measure, adjusted EBITDA. Although the CODM uses both to measure performance and allocate resources, the registrant should disclose the GAAP measure — operating income — in the footnotes to the financial statements. Adjusted EBITDA would be considered a non-GAAP measure. The registrant may discuss adjusted EBITDA at the segment level in MD&A (see [Section 2.5.3](#)), but such disclosure would be subject to the Rules, including all required disclosures.

⁴ As discussed in [Section 4.4.2](#) of Deloitte's Roadmap [Segment Reporting](#), in certain instances, a CODM may use multiple measures of profit or loss or assets. In such cases, the measures presented should be those that most closely reflect the measurement principle applied to the consolidated financial statements.

Further, if a registrant with only one reportable segment voluntarily elects to disclose, in the footnotes to its financial statements, a measure of profit or loss that is evaluated by the CODM, such a measure would also be subject to the Rules because the measure is not required by GAAP. As discussed above, the Rules prohibit the disclosure of non-GAAP measures in the footnotes unless the measure is “required” to be disclosed under GAAP. Therefore, an entity with one reportable segment should not disclose in the notes to its financial statements a non-GAAP measure of segment profit and loss, even if the measure is reviewed by the CODM or its disclosure is believed to be beneficial to readers.

Example 2-2

A registrant has a single reportable segment but reports its performance measure — adjusted EBITDA — to its CODM. The registrant would be prohibited from voluntarily presenting adjusted EBITDA as part of its segment footnote since such disclosure is not required by GAAP and is therefore subject to the prohibition against including non-GAAP amounts in the financial statements. However, the registrant could present adjusted EBITDA in MD&A, subject to any requirements under the Rules, including the required disclosures (e.g., the reconciliation).

2.5.2 After Adoption of ASU 2023-07



Changing Lanes

In November 2023, the FASB issued [ASU 2023-07](#),⁵ which amends the disclosure requirements related to reportable segments. Before the adoption of ASU 2023-07, registrants are precluded under ASC 280 from disclosing more than one measure of segment profit or loss within the notes to the financial statements. Any additional measures of profit or loss that the CODM used would therefore be presented only if they were in compliance with the Rules.

Under ASU 2023-07, public entities may disclose “more than one measure of a segment’s profit or loss” as long as at least one of those measures is the segment profit or loss measure that is “most consistent with GAAP measurement principles” (the “required measure”). In some cases, measures beyond the required measure may not be determined in accordance with GAAP. At the 2023 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff communicated its view that additional measures are neither required nor expressly permitted by GAAP (i.e., the ASU does not identify specific measures that must be disclosed, such as EBITDA). Accordingly, if additional measures are included in the segment footnote and have not been calculated in accordance with GAAP, such additional measures would be considered non-GAAP measures.

Further, on the basis of informal discussions with the SEC staff in August 2024, we understand that:

- The staff would not object to the inclusion of additional non-GAAP performance measures in the segment footnote that are disclosed in accordance with ASC 280-10-50-28B and 50-28C (added by ASU 2023-07).
- These additional measures must meet the presentation and disclosure requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) (see [Section 3.1](#) for further discussion).
- A registrant may provide the additional disclosures required by Regulation G and Item 10(e) within or outside of the financial statements (e.g., in MD&A), and the financial statement footnotes may not include a cross-reference to other parts of a filing that contain such disclosures.

⁵ The amendments in ASU 2023-07 are effective for all public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 (e.g., for calendar-year-end public entities, annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024 — i.e., December 31, 2024, Form 10-K), and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 (e.g., for calendar-year-end public entities, interim periods beginning on January 1, 2025 — i.e., Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2025).

In addition to performing the segment reconciliation under ASC 280-10-50-28C, a registrant must provide a quantitative reconciliation of the segment non-GAAP measure to the most comparable GAAP measure in accordance with Regulation G (e.g., the required segment GAAP measure; see [Section 3.2](#) for further discussion of the reconciliation requirement in Regulation G). However, since there is no specific guidance on the form of the Regulation G reconciliation, diversity in practice may exist related to how a registrant satisfies both types of reconciliation requirements.

Public entities considering including an additional segment measure or measures that have not been calculated in accordance with GAAP in the segment footnote may wish to consult with their auditors and SEC legal counsel.

Note that public entities with a single reportable segment must apply all of the ASU's disclosure requirements as well as those under ASC 280. At the 2023 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff indicated that if a public entity with a single reportable segment is managed on a consolidated basis, the SEC would expect the entity to conclude that consolidated net income is the segment measure of profit or loss under the guidance in ASC 280-10-55-15D. Therefore, any additional measure(s) of segment profit or loss not determined in a manner consistent with GAAP would also need to be evaluated in light of the Rules.

2.5.3 Segment Profit or Loss Measures Outside the Footnotes

A measure of segment profit or loss, or of segment liquidity that is *not* consistent with the requirements of ASC 280, is a non-GAAP measure and therefore subject to the Rules. After the adoption of ASU 2023-07, such measures include additional segment measures of profitability that have not been calculated in accordance with GAAP. See [Section 2.5.2](#) for further discussion.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 104.03

Question: Is a measure of segment profit/loss or liquidity that is not in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280 a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Segment measures that are adjusted to include amounts excluded from, or to exclude amounts included in, the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance do not comply with Accounting Standards Codification 280. Such measures are, therefore, non-GAAP financial measures and subject to all of the provisions of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Example 2-3

Company X has three reportable segments. Company X's CODM regularly reviews segment adjusted EBITDA to assess segment performance and allocate resources to each reportable segment and does not use other measures of segment profit or loss. Because X identifies segment EBITDA as the required measure of segment profit and loss, it discloses such amount in the notes to the financial statements under ASC 280 and is therefore not subject to the Rules. If, however, X further adjusts each segment's adjusted EBITDA in its MD&A by excluding additional items such as restructuring costs, the resulting amounts are not calculated in a manner consistent with the requirements of ASC 280 and the "as further revised" adjusted EBITDA is subject to the Rules.

As noted above, financial information that a registrant is required to disclose under GAAP is not a non-GAAP measure. This is true even if, for example, the measure would otherwise be considered a non-GAAP measure, such as adjusted EBITDA.

On the other hand, the presentation of the total non-GAAP segment profit or loss measure, revenues, or assets on a consolidated basis outside the footnotes (e.g., MD&A) is considered a non-GAAP measure. For example, if the registrant's measure of segment profitability is adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA for all of the segments combined is disclosed outside the financial statements, total adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure and therefore Item 10(e) would apply to the disclosures in MD&A (see [Example 2-3](#) for further illustration).⁶

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 104.04

Question: In the footnote that reconciles the segment measures to the consolidated financial statements, a company may total the profit or loss for the individual segments as part of the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation. Would the presentation of the total segment profit or loss measure in any context other than the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnote be the presentation of a non-GAAP financial measure?

Answer: Yes. The presentation of the total segment profit or loss measure in any context other than the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnote would be the presentation of a non-GAAP financial measure because it has no authoritative meaning outside of the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnotes to the company's consolidated financial statements. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Example 2-4

Company X has three reportable segments. Company X's CODM regularly reviews segment adjusted EBITDA to assess segment performance and allocate resources to each reportable segment. It does not use other measures of segment profit or loss. In addition, X identifies segment EBITDA as the required measure of segment profit and loss. Assume that X includes the appropriate segment disclosures in its notes to the financial statements in accordance with ASC 280. The following is an excerpt from X's segment footnote, which shows its segment measure of profitability (i.e., adjusted EBITDA) reconciled to income before income taxes:

Segment A	\$	XX
Segment B		XX
Segment C	\$	<u>XX</u>
Total segment-adjusted EBITDA	\$	<u>XX</u>
Depreciation and amortization		XX
Interest		XX
Impairments		XX
Loss on sale of assets	\$	<u>XX</u>
Income before income taxes	\$	<u>XX</u>

Adjusted EBITDA at the segment level (i.e., separately for segments A, B, and C) is not considered a non-GAAP measure under the Rules when discussed in MD&A, whereas the total segment-adjusted EBITDA at the consolidated level is considered a non-GAAP measure and is subject to the Rules if presented in MD&A or elsewhere outside the financial statements. In this example, if total segment-adjusted EBITDA is presented in MD&A, it would be subject to the Rules and would need to be identified as a non-GAAP measure, and all of the appropriate disclosures would need to be provided.

⁶ See also [Section 7.4](#) of Deloitte's Roadmap [Segment Reporting](#) for considerations related to SEC guidance on non-GAAP measures.

2.5.4 Disclosure of Product and Service Revenues

ASC 280 also requires registrants to disclose in the notes to the financial statements revenues for “each product and service or each group of similar products and services unless it is impracticable to do so.” In MD&A, registrants often include such similar disclosures about revenues on a disaggregated basis by products and services. These are not considered non-GAAP measures.

C&DI Question 104.05 describes a situation in which a registrant presents a table that breaks down revenues by certain products but does not sum these amounts to the revenue amount presented in its financial statements. If the product revenue amounts are calculated in accordance with GAAP and are not adjusted, the information presented in the table is not considered a non-GAAP financial measure.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 104.05

Question: Company X presents a table illustrating a breakdown of revenues by certain products, but does not sum this to the revenue amount presented on Company X's financial statements. Is the information in the table considered a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: No, assuming the product revenue amounts are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The presentation would be considered a non-GAAP financial measure, however, if the revenue amounts are adjusted in any manner. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Example 2-5

Assume that in accordance with ASC 280-10-50-40, Company X includes in its notes to the financial statements product revenues from external customers for three different types of products as part of its segment disclosures. In addition, X discusses in MD&A its revenue by products in accordance with the presentation in its segment notes but also presents product revenue by type of customer served, as reflected in the following table:

	Wholesale Customers	Retail Customers
Product A	\$ XX	\$ XX
Product B	XX	XX
Product C	XX	XX
Total revenues	\$ XXX	\$ XXX

Company X uses GAAP to calculate revenues for products A, B, and C. When discussed in MD&A, these revenue amounts are not considered non-GAAP measures even if X does not sum the total of these products to the revenue amount presented in its financial statements. However, revenues from products A, B, and C that are adjusted from the amounts presented above are considered a non-GAAP measure if they are presented in MD&A or elsewhere outside the financial statements.

2.6 Other Measures That Are Not Non-GAAP Measures

2.6.1 GAAP Operating and Other Statistical Measures

Financial measures (e.g., ratios or other measures) calculated exclusively from amounts presented in accordance with GAAP are not non-GAAP financial measures. Generally, a GAAP amount may be divided by another GAAP amount in the calculation of a specific ratio, and the resulting amount is not

considered a non-GAAP measure. For example, disclosure of operating margin that is calculated by dividing GAAP operating income by GAAP revenues is not a non-GAAP measure.

2.6.2 Financial Measures Required by Commission Rules or a System of Regulation of a Government or Government Authority or Self-Regulatory Organization

Financial measures required by SEC rules (e.g., information required pursuant to an SEC industry guide) are not non-GAAP measures.

In addition, financial measures *required* by a regulatory organization that apply to the registrant (e.g., measures of capital or reserves calculated for such regulatory purpose) are not non-GAAP measures. The Release specifies that disclosure of such measures should be presented outside the financial statements “unless the financial measure is required or expressly permitted by the standard setter that is responsible for establishing the GAAP.” However, if the above organizations do not *require* the information, but a registrant elects to present it, the information *is* considered a non-GAAP measure and thus subject to the appropriate non-GAAP disclosures required by the Rules.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.12

Question: A registrant discloses a financial measure or information that is not in accordance with GAAP or calculated exclusively from amounts presented in accordance with GAAP. In some circumstances, this financial information may have been prepared in accordance with guidance published by a government, governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant, although the information is not required disclosure by the government, governmental authority or self-regulatory organization. Is this information considered to be a “non-GAAP financial measure” for purposes of Regulation G and Item 10 of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Unless this information is *required* to be disclosed by a system of regulation that is applicable to the registrant, it is considered to be a “non-GAAP financial measure” under Regulation G and Item 10 of Regulation S-K. Registrants that disclose such information must provide the disclosures required by Regulation G or Item 10 of Regulation S-K, if applicable, including the quantitative reconciliation from the non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. This reconciliation should be in sufficient detail to allow a reader to understand the nature of the reconciling items. [Apr. 24, 2009]

2.6.3 Business Combination Transactions

The Rules provide limited exceptions to the use and disclosure of non-GAAP financial measures related to business combination transactions. Accordingly, they do not apply to non-GAAP measures used in projections or forecasts applicable to a business combination, as described in C&DI Questions 101.01 through 101.03 or in the communications specifically identified in C&DI Question 101.04.⁷ In 2018, the SEC issued C&DI Questions 101.02 and 101.03, which clarified that the limited exceptions to the Rules related to non-GAAP projections or forecasts discussed in C&DI Question 101.01 also apply if such projections or forecasts were also provided to the (1) board or (2) bidders to comply with anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities law.

⁷ See applicable rules under the Exchange Act; the Securities Act; and Regulation M-A, Item 1015.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 101.01

Question: Are financial measures included in forecasts provided to a financial advisor and used in connection with a business combination transaction non-GAAP financial measures?

Answer: No, if the conditions described below are met.

Item 10(e)(5) of Regulation S-K and Rule 101(a)(3) of Regulation G provide that a non-GAAP financial measure does not include financial measures required to be disclosed by GAAP, Commission rules, or a system of regulation of a government or governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant. Accordingly, financial measures provided to a financial advisor would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures, and therefore not subject to Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and Regulation G, if and to the extent:

- the financial measures are included in forecasts provided to the financial advisor for the purpose of rendering an opinion that is materially related to the business combination transaction; and
- the forecasts are being disclosed in order to comply with Item 1015 of Regulation M-A or requirements under state or foreign law, including case law, regarding disclosure of the financial advisor's analyses or substantive work. [Oct. 17, 2017]

Question 101.02

Question: Can the registrant rely on the Answer to Question 101.01 if the same forecasts provided to its financial advisor are also provided to its board of directors or board committee?

Answer: Yes. [April 4, 2018]

Question 101.03

Question: A registrant provides forecasts to bidders in a business combination transaction. To avoid anti-fraud concerns under the federal securities laws or ensure that the other disclosures in the document are not misleading, it determines that such forecasts should be disclosed. Are the financial measures contained in forecasts disclosed for this purpose considered non-GAAP financial measures?

Answer: If a registrant determines that forecasts exchanged between the parties in a business combination transaction are material and that disclosure of such forecasts is required to comply with the anti-fraud and other liability provisions of the federal securities laws, the financial measures included in such forecasts would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures and therefore not subject to Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and Regulation G. [April 4, 2018]

Question 101.04

Question: Does the exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in communications relating to a business combination transaction extend to the same non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in registration statements, proxy statements and tender offer statements?

Answer: No. There is an exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in communications subject to Securities Act Rule 425 and Exchange Act Rules 14a-12 and 14d-2(b)(2); it is also intended to apply to communications subject to Exchange Act Rule 14d-9(a)(2). This exemption does not extend beyond such communications. Consequently, if the same non-GAAP financial measure that was included in a communication filed under one of those rules is also disclosed in a Securities Act registration statement, proxy statement, or tender offer statement, this exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K would not be available for that non-GAAP financial measure. [Oct. 17, 2017]

The exemptions in C&DI Questions 101.01 through 101.04 do not extend beyond financial measures provided to a financial adviser in connection with a business combination or communications that are subject to the rules specified in these C&DIs.

Chapter 3 — Disclosures About Non-GAAP Measures

This chapter discusses the disclosure requirements related to non-GAAP measures under Regulation G and Regulation S-K, Item 10(e).

3.1 Overview and General Requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e)

Regulation G applies to all public releases or disclosure of non-GAAP measures, even if such information is not part of a registrant's SEC filing (e.g., conference calls, investor presentations, and webcasts) and regardless of whether the information is furnished to or filed with the SEC.

Regulation G states that:

- Non-GAAP financial measures must not be misleading.
- The most directly comparable GAAP measure must be presented.
- A quantitative reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable GAAP measure must be presented for (1) a historical non-GAAP measure and (2) forward-looking information (to the extent available without unreasonable effort).

Item 10(e) applies to all SEC filings, such as registration statements, proxy statements,¹ and Forms 10-K and 10-Q. Item 10(e) expands on Regulation G to require the following in addition to the three items above:

- That the prominence of the most directly comparable GAAP measure presented be **equal to or greater than** that of the non-GAAP measure.
- A statement indicating the reasons why the registrant believes that the non-GAAP measure provides useful information to investors about the registrant's financial condition and results of operations.
- To the extent material, a statement disclosing the additional purposes, if any, for which the registrant uses the non-GAAP measure.

The disclosure requirements for press releases furnished on Form 8-K are the same as those in Item 10(e).

The non-GAAP disclosure requirements are discussed in greater detail below. Factors for registrants to consider when assessing potentially misleading non-GAAP measures are outlined in [Section 4.3](#).

¹ See [C&DI Question 108.01](#), which discusses an exception for disclosures of target levels that are non-GAAP measures in Compensation Discussion & Analysis or other parts of the proxy statement.

The following table summarizes the disclosure requirements that apply to domestic² registrants under the Rules:

Disclosure Requirements	All Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Regulation G ^{3,4})	+	SEC Filings (Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K ^{5,6})	Press Releases Furnished to the SEC (Item 2.02 of Form 8-K ⁷)
Presentation of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure	X			
Presentation, with equal or greater prominence , of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure			X	X
Quantitative reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure	X		X	X
Statement disclosing the reasons why management believes the non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information to investors			X	X
To the extent material, a statement disclosing the additional purposes, if any, for which management uses the non-GAAP financial measure			X	X

3.1.1 Multiple Presentations of the Same Non-GAAP Measure

The SEC's rules regarding conditions for use of non-GAAP measures do not address situations in which a registrant presents the same non-GAAP measure in multiple sections of a filing (e.g., description of business, selected financial data, and MD&A) or multiple times within the same section of a filing. Although a registrant may repeat the disclosure each time the measure is used, repetitive disclosures may not be beneficial to users. One alternative is to provide the Item 10(e) disclosures for all non-GAAP measures in one section of the filing and a cross-reference to that section each time a non-GAAP measure is presented.

² For guidance on FPIs, see Regulation G; Regulation S-K, Item 10(e); [Section 106](#) of the C&DIs; and [Section 8140](#) of the FRM.

³ Regulation G applies whenever a registrant, or person acting on its behalf, publicly discloses or releases material information that includes a non-GAAP financial measure. Such information may be furnished to or filed with the SEC or publicly disclosed or released in another manner.

⁴ In certain situations, Regulation G and Item 10(e) do not apply. For example, they do not apply to non-GAAP measures related to projections or forecasts provided to a financial adviser as part of a proposed business combination, or measures required to be disclosed by a governmental authority. See [Section 2.3](#) for a discussion of measures that do not meet the definition of a non-GAAP measure under the Rules.

⁵ Item 10(e) applies to all SEC filings that include non-GAAP financial measures.

⁶ See footnote 4.

⁷ Form 8-K, Item 2.02, requires registrants to furnish to the SEC all releases or announcements disclosing material nonpublic financial information about completed annual or quarterly fiscal periods, regardless of whether the release or announcement includes disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure. Item 2.02 also specifies that the requirements in Item 10(e)(1)(i) apply to such disclosures. If a registrant elects to file the release or announcement with the SEC, all the requirements in Item 10(e) apply.

3.1.2 Presentation of Non-GAAP Measures in a “Glossy” Annual Report

In 2022, the SEC amended Regulation S-T, Rule 101, to require reporting companies that provide “glossy” annual reports⁸ to their shareholders to submit such reports electronically on EDGAR in PDF format.⁹ An electronic submission of a glossy annual report is considered “furnished” to the SEC and would not be treated as “filed” unless it is incorporated by reference in a filed document (e.g., a registration statement). Generally, non-GAAP measures included in a furnished glossy annual report would be subject only to Regulation G. However, if the glossy annual report is incorporated by reference in a filed report, the requirements and prohibitions of Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), would apply as well. Registrants are encouraged to consult with their legal advisers if they have questions about whether their glossy annual reports may be considered filed. See [Appendix D](#) for a comprehensive summary of the disclosure requirements and prohibitions under Regulation G and Item 10(e).

3.2 Reconciliation Requirement

A registrant must reconcile a non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Such reconciliation should be quantitative and is generally presented as a table, although it may be disclosed in another clearly understandable format. Further, the SEC staff has indicated that the reconciliation should *begin* with the GAAP measure and be reconciled to the non-GAAP measure, rather than the other way around. Reconciling adjustments from the GAAP measure to the non-GAAP measure should be separately quantified and appropriately labeled.

3.2.1 Most Directly Comparable Measure

Whenever registrants disclose or release a non-GAAP measure, they must also disclose the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. In certain limited circumstances, the SEC staff has provided guidance on determining the most directly comparable GAAP measure. For example, as indicated in [C&DI Question 102.05](#), when a non-GAAP per-share measure is used as a performance measure, it should be reconciled to GAAP earnings per share (see [Section 4.4](#)). In addition, [C&DI Question 103.02](#) indicates that EBIT and EBITDA, if presented as a performance measure, should be reconciled to net income and not operating income (see [Section 3.5](#)). Further, when a financial measure is presented as a ratio and, in the calculation of that ratio, the numerator or the denominator or both are a non-GAAP measure, the ratio would also be a non-GAAP measure or metric. A registrant must provide the ratio and present a comparable ratio calculated by using the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

In addition, some registrants do not present a gross margin subtotal on the face of the income statement; however, they may present outside the financial statements a non-GAAP margin for which the most comparable GAAP measure could be considered gross margin. This practice has been observed in the public utility and oil and gas industries (e.g., refining margin), but it is not limited to those sectors. The measure may also be labeled “non-GAAP contribution margin” or “adjusted gross margin.” The SEC staff expects such registrants to (1) disclose that these measures are non-GAAP financial measures and (2) consider the disclosure requirements in Item 10(e). Further, the SEC staff has reminded registrants that non-GAAP measures should be presented in a balanced manner and reconciled to the most comparable GAAP measure. If a registrant does not present a gross margin subtotal on the face of the income statement but concludes that gross margin is the most comparable

⁸ While “glossy” refers to the paper on which annual reports historically have been printed, these reports may be presented in various forms. It is now common for companies to use their annual report filed on Form 10-K to satisfy their requirement to provide an annual report under the Exchange Act. In some circumstances, a registrant may choose to present a “10-K wrap,” in which it provides several pages of company commentary (e.g., letter to shareholders, business overview) along with the Form 10-K.

⁹ The amended rule also eliminates the option for a company to provide paper copies of its glossy annual report or to post it only on its Web site. The requirements apply to both stand-alone glossy annual reports and annual reports that use the 10-K wrap approach described in footnote 8 above. The amendments became effective January 11, 2023.

measure, the registrant should consider calculating and presenting a “fully loaded” GAAP measure of gross margin as the starting point in the non-GAAP reconciliation. For additional information about non-GAAP measures of gross margin, see [Section 4.9](#).

In other circumstances, registrants should use judgment in determining the most directly comparable GAAP measure. See the next section.

3.2.2 Performance Versus Liquidity Measures

A registrant will need to determine whether a non-GAAP measure’s purpose is to assess the registrant’s performance or its liquidity or, in some cases, both. This determination will affect (1) which GAAP measure is most directly comparable to the non-GAAP measure and (2) any prohibitions against presentation, such as per-share amounts or adjustments (see [Chapter 4](#) for a discussion of prohibitions).

For example, a performance measure should generally be reconciled to a line item from the statement of operations such as net income or income from continuing operations or, if a per-share performance measure is presented, to GAAP earnings per share. A liquidity measure should be reconciled to an amount from the statement of cash flows, such as cash provided by operating activities. The SEC’s general view is that the presentation of non-GAAP liquidity measures “should be balanced with disclosure of amounts from the statement of cash flows (cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities)” (see [Section 3.2.3](#)); and the presentation of non-GAAP performance measures “should be balanced with net income, or income from continuing operations, taken from the [income] statement.”¹⁰

Historically, the SEC staff has generally accepted management’s determination of whether a measure is a performance measure or a liquidity measure. However, as indicated in [C&DI Question 102.05](#) (see [Section 4.4](#)), the SEC staff may challenge a measure designated as a performance measure that appears to be more like a liquidity measure.

Registrants should consider whether the classification of a non-GAAP measure as a performance measure is appropriate if the non-GAAP measure is, in substance, a liquidity measure. The context of the non-GAAP disclosure may be an important consideration. Depending in part on the size and nature of the adjustments to the corresponding GAAP measure, a registrant may need to use judgment in assessing whether a non-GAAP performance measure can be used as a liquidity measure. The SEC staff may comment if, for example:

- A non-GAAP measure is located in the registrant’s discussion of financial condition and liquidity even though the registrant considers the measure to be a performance measure and reconciles it to net income.
- Several adjustments (many of which are noncash amounts) must be made to reconcile a non-GAAP measure, that a registrant purports to be a performance measure, to the most comparable GAAP income measure, and only one or two adjustments would be needed to reconcile it to a GAAP measure from the statement of cash flows, such as operating cash flow.
- The total dollar amount of the non-GAAP adjustments consists of a large percentage of noncash charges.

If the measure could be used as a liquidity measure and is ultimately determined to be a liquidity measure, a registrant would be prohibited from disclosing a per-share amount (e.g., free cash flow is a

¹⁰ See footnote 26 of the Release.

liquidity measure, and per-share presentation is expressly prohibited¹¹). Given the prohibition against per-share liquidity measures, registrants that disclose a per-share measure should ensure that (1) they have appropriately characterized the measure and (2) if they consider it a performance measure, they are able to articulate specifically why.

3.2.3 Additional Disclosures About Liquidity Measures

Specific disclosure requirements apply to the presentation of a non-GAAP liquidity measure. In addition to those in Item 10(e), the SEC has historically required the “prominent presentation of amounts for the three major categories of the statement of cash flows” (i.e., cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities) for all periods whenever a liquidity measure is presented.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.06

Question: Is Item 10(e)(1)(i) of Regulation S-K, which requires the prominent presentation of, and reconciliation to, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure or measures, intended to change the staff’s practice of requiring the prominent presentation of amounts for the three major categories of the statement of cash flows when a non-GAAP liquidity measure is presented?

Answer: No. The requirements in Item 10(e)(1)(i) are consistent with the staff’s practice. The three major categories of the statement of cash flows should be presented when a non-GAAP liquidity measure is presented. [Jan. 11, 2010]

3.2.4 Same Non-GAAP Measure Is Used as Both a Performance Measure and a Liquidity Measure

A registrant may use a specific non-GAAP financial measure to assess both performance and liquidity. In this situation, the registrant should disclose all the information required under Item 10(e), such as the reasons why management believes the measure is useful from a performance and a liquidity standpoint, as well as a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure to the closest GAAP measures for both performance and liquidity. For example, if a registrant uses EBITDA as both a performance measure and a liquidity measure, it should present a reconciliation of EBITDA to (1) net income for the performance measure and (2) cash flows from operations for the liquidity measure.

3.2.5 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP “Per-Share” Measures

In some situations, a registrant may present a non-GAAP financial measure on a “per-share” basis (e.g., adjusted earnings per share).

As noted in [C&DI Question 102.05](#) (see [Section 4.4](#) and also the discussion above), a registrant is prohibited from disclosing a non-GAAP per-share amount as a liquidity measure such as cash flow per-share data and other per-share measures of liquidity (since they are prohibited under GAAP [ASC 230] and SEC rules [ASR 142]); however, a non-GAAP per-share measure may be disclosed if it is a performance measure (subject to the other requirements of the guidance). The C&DI indicates that, if presented, a non-GAAP per-share performance measure should be reconciled to GAAP earnings per share.

When disclosing a non-GAAP per-share performance measure, a registrant is required to reconcile both the numerator and the denominator used to calculate the non-GAAP per-share measure to the most directly comparable GAAP measure.¹² However, if the denominator represents diluted shares calculated

¹¹ See [C&DI Question 102.07](#).

¹² See footnote 27 of the Release.

in accordance with the guidance on earnings per share in ASC 260, a reconciliation of the denominator is not necessary. As noted in footnote 49 of the Release, a registrant should carefully consider (1) whether it is appropriate to use any denominator other than diluted shares calculated in accordance with ASC 260 and (2) whether the resulting measure could potentially be misleading.

3.3 Presentation of Equal or Greater Prominence

Under Item 10(e), if a registrant presents a non-GAAP measure, it should present the most directly comparable GAAP measure with “equal or greater prominence.” [C&DI Question 102.10](#) provides examples illustrating when the presentation of a non-GAAP measure may be more prominent than the comparable GAAP measure. The SEC continues to issue comments when a registrant presents its non-GAAP measures more prominently than its GAAP measures, so registrants should continue to be mindful not to present non-GAAP measures with undue prominence.

As discussed in [Section 4.3](#) on potentially misleading non-GAAP measures, the SEC has brought enforcement actions against registrants related to their non-GAAP measures. For example, in 2018, the SEC brought an action against a registrant for failing to give equal or greater prominence to comparable GAAP measures in certain press releases. In this case, the SEC asserted that the registrant disclosed non-GAAP measures, such as adjusted net income and net income per share, more prominently than the comparable GAAP measures related to net loss amounts.



Changing Lanes

In December 2022, the SEC updated [C&DI Question 102.10](#) (presented below), which provides guidance on when a non-GAAP measure is more prominent than the corresponding GAAP measure, to add additional interpretive guidance in three subsections:

- [C&DI Question 102.10\(a\)](#), which highlights the scope of what is considered undue prominence and includes refreshed examples of situations in which non-GAAP measures would be disclosed more prominently than the comparable GAAP measures. Those include presenting (1) ratios when a non-GAAP measure is used in the numerator, denominator, or both without disclosing the equivalent GAAP ratio or (2) charts, tables, or graphs of non-GAAP measures without disclosing the comparable GAAP measures.

At the 2022 AICPA Conference, Division Chief Accountant Lindsay McCord noted that footnote 27 of the SEC’s original final rule on the conditions for the use of non-GAAP financial measures (issued in 2003) already extended the non-GAAP requirements to each non-GAAP measure used in the calculation of a ratio, but the guidance in the [C&DI](#) serves as an additional reminder for registrants that the GAAP counterpart should also be presented.

- [C&DI Question 102.10\(b\)](#), which provides examples of situations in which non-GAAP reconciliations may give undue prominence to a non-GAAP measure. The SEC staff has stressed that non-GAAP reconciliations should always begin with the most directly comparable GAAP measure and reconcile down to the non-GAAP measure.
- [C&DI Question 102.10\(c\)](#), which specifies that a non-GAAP income statement would include all or most of the line items and subtotals contained in a comparable GAAP income statement. Before being updated, [C&DI Question 102.10](#) indicated that disclosing a “full income statement of non-GAAP measures” would be an example of a non-GAAP measure that is presented with undue prominence. Ms. McCord noted that issuers often had questions about the meaning of the term “full” in that context, so the guidance was updated to delete the term “full.”

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures**Question 102.10**

Question 102.10(a): Item 10(e)(1)(i)(A) of Regulation S-K requires that when a registrant presents a non-GAAP measure it must present the most directly comparable GAAP measure with equal or greater prominence. This requirement applies to non-GAAP measures presented in documents filed with the Commission and also earnings releases furnished under Item 2.02 of Form 8-K. Are there examples of disclosures that would cause a non-GAAP measure to be more prominent?

Answer: Yes. This requirement applies to the presentation of, and any related discussion and analysis of, a non-GAAP measure. Whether a non-GAAP measure is more prominent than the comparable GAAP measure generally depends on the facts and circumstances in which the disclosure is made. The staff would consider the following to be examples of non-GAAP measures that are more prominent than the comparable GAAP measures:

- Presenting an income statement of non-GAAP measures. See Question 102.10(c).
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure before the most directly comparable GAAP measure or omitting the comparable GAAP measure altogether, including in an earnings release headline or caption that includes a non-GAAP measure.
- Presenting a ratio where a non-GAAP financial measure is the numerator and/or denominator without also presenting the ratio calculated using the most directly comparable GAAP measure(s) with equal or greater prominence.
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure using a style of presentation (e.g., bold, larger font, etc.) that emphasizes the non-GAAP measure over the comparable GAAP measure.
- Describing a non-GAAP measure as, for example, “record performance” or “exceptional” without at least an equally prominent descriptive characterization of the comparable GAAP measure.
- Presenting charts, tables or graphs of . . . non-GAAP financial measures without presenting charts, tables or graphs of the comparable GAAP measures with equal or greater prominence, or omitting the comparable GAAP measures altogether.
- Providing discussion and analysis of a non-GAAP measure without a similar discussion and analysis of the comparable GAAP measure in a location with equal or greater prominence. [December 13, 2022]

Question 102.10(b): Are there examples of disclosures that would cause the non-GAAP reconciliation required by Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K to give undue prominence to a non-GAAP measure?

Answer: Yes. The staff would consider the following examples of disclosure of non-GAAP measures as more prominent than the comparable GAAP measures:

- Starting the reconciliation with a non-GAAP measure.
- Presenting a non-GAAP income statement when reconciling non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures. See Question 102.10(c).
- When presenting a forward-looking non-GAAP measure, a registrant may exclude the quantitative reconciliation if it is relying on the exception provided by Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K. A measure would be considered more prominent than the comparable GAAP measure if it is presented without disclosing reliance upon the exception, identifying the information that is unavailable, and its probable significance in a location of equal or greater prominence. [December 13, 2022]

Question 102.10(c): The staff considers the presentation of a non-GAAP income statement, alone or as part of the required non-GAAP reconciliation, as giving undue prominence to non-GAAP measures. What is considered to be a non-GAAP income statement?

Answer: The staff considers a non-GAAP income statement to be one that is comprised of non-GAAP measures and includes all or most of the line items and subtotals found in a GAAP income statement. [December 13, 2022]

In assessing prominence, a registrant should consider, among other items, the order of presentation, degree of emphasis, style of presentation, and volume of disclosures in a filing. As noted above, since the SEC staff's publication of the updated C&DIs on non-GAAP measures, C&DI Question 102.10 has been a leading source of SEC comments on such measures. Accordingly, it may be helpful for a registrant to note the following:

- If GAAP and non-GAAP measures are presented in a particular section of a document, the GAAP measures should be presented before the non-GAAP measures. For example, if a registrant wants to use certain non-GAAP measures in its discussion of results of operations, it should discuss the GAAP results before the non-GAAP measures.
- When a registrant reconciles a non-GAAP measure to the most comparable GAAP measure, it should start with the GAAP measure (see [Section 3.2](#)).
- The registrant should not present a non-GAAP measure in more detail, or emphasize it more, than the comparable GAAP measure. For example, use of phrases such as “exceptional” or “record” in a discussion of the non-GAAP measure would place undue emphasis on that measure if such phrases were not used to describe the comparable GAAP measure.
- The disclosures related to non-GAAP purpose and use should not state or imply that the non-GAAP measures are superior to, provide better information about, or more accurately represent the results of operations than GAAP measures (see [Section 3.4](#)).
- Certain presentations that give undue prominence to non-GAAP information, such as a non-GAAP income statement, are prohibited (see the separate discussion below).
- The registrant should not present charts or graphics of trends in a non-GAAP measure without presenting the same charts or graphics for the comparable GAAP measure first.

Finally, as noted above, if a registrant presents forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures, it should provide a quantitative reconciliation unless it qualifies for the “unreasonable efforts” exception in Regulation G and Item 10(e). A registrant that qualifies for the exception should disclose that fact in a prominent location, identify the information that is not available, and indicate the probable significance of this information.

3.3.1 Non-GAAP Income Statement

As noted in C&DI Question 102.10 (see [Section 3.3](#)), the SEC generally prohibits the presentation of a non-GAAP income statement in documents filed with or furnished to the SEC, including quarterly and annual earnings press releases furnished on Form 8-K.

In certain circumstances, a registrant may want to present a non-GAAP income statement in a columnar form that adjusts many (or all) of the line items from the GAAP comparable amounts. For example, such a presentation may occur in a reconciliation of non-GAAP measures or in a constant-currency income statement. A registrant should consider whether this presentation would give the appearance of a non-GAAP income statement. The SEC staff believes that a non-GAAP income statement creates multiple non-GAAP measures and may result in the inappropriate impression that the non-GAAP income statement is being presented on a comprehensive basis of accounting. A registrant may want to first consider which specific non-GAAP measures are useful to investors and then assess whether to present and disclose those various individual non-GAAP measures as an alternative to presenting a non-GAAP income statement. The registrant should consider separately presenting and reconciling each individual measure, and should disclose, for each measure, the reasons why the measure is useful to an investor as well as any other appropriate non-GAAP information.

It is important for a registrant to balance (1) its need to provide a clear, understandable reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures with (2) its consideration of whether its reconciliation appears to be a non-GAAP income statement that is based on its GAAP financial statements.

Example 3-1

Company C presented a summary of its statement of operations in its first quarter 20X1 earnings release. To arrive at its “ongoing” operations, C presented its line items on a GAAP as-reported basis as well as adjustments to various expense items that it believes should be excluded. Although not all line items from the historical statement of operations in the “as-reported” column have been adjusted, the presentation includes all or most of the line items and subtotals found in a GAAP income statement, which may represent a non-GAAP income statement and could be prohibited:

	As Reported	Adjustments	Ongoing
Sales	\$ 300	\$ —	\$ 300
Cost of goods sold	<u>100</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>80</u>
Gross profit	200	20	220
Operating expenses	<u>75</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>50</u>
Operating income	125	45	170
Interest expense	10		10
Other nonoperating expense	<u>10</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>5</u>
Pretax income	105	50	155
Taxes	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>35</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 120</u>

3.4 Disclosure of the Use and Purpose of Non-GAAP Measures

A registrant should provide transparent disclosure that clearly demonstrates (1) the usefulness of the non-GAAP measure to investors and (2) the additional purposes for which management uses such measure (e.g., for incentive and compensation arrangements, to manage its business, to allocate resources, or as a debt covenant).¹³ The registrant should avoid providing boilerplate disclosures related to the usefulness and purpose of the measure. Rather, the disclosures should be specific to the measure used, to the registrant and the nature of its business and industry, and to the manner in which management assesses the non-GAAP measure. The registrant should also ensure that its disclosure of the usefulness and purpose of the measure is consistent with the categorization of the measure as a liquidity or a performance measure. For example, a measure used for debt covenant purposes is generally considered a liquidity measure whereas a measure used for compensation, budgeting, or resource allocation purposes is generally a performance measure. If the purpose of the non-GAAP measure is not disclosed, investors and analysts may not understand its relevance. Footnote 44 of the Release states, in part:

[T]he fact that the non-GAAP financial measure is used by or useful to analysts cannot be the sole support for presenting the non-GAAP financial measure. Rather, the justification for the use of the measure must be substantive.

¹³ See [Section 1.2.2](#) for a discussion of reasons why a registrant may use a non-GAAP measure.

While the Rules require disclosure of additional purposes for which management uses a non-GAAP financial measure, a registrant is not prohibited from disclosing a measure that it believes would be useful to investors, even though the registrant does not use the measure for any other purpose.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.04

Question: Is the registrant required to use the non-GAAP measure in managing its business or for other purposes in order to be able to disclose it?

Answer: No. Item 10(e)(1)(i)(D) of Regulation S-K states only that, “[t]o the extent material,” there should be a statement disclosing the additional purposes, “if any,” for which the registrant’s management uses the non-GAAP financial measure. There is no prohibition against disclosing a non-GAAP financial measure that is not used by management in managing its business. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Item 10(e)(1)(iii) indicates that for filings other than a Form 10-K or Form 20-F, a registrant need not disclose the reasons why a non-GAAP measure is useful to investors and the purpose for which management uses it if that information was included in its most recent annual report filed with the SEC (or a more recent filing) as long as the disclosure is updated to the extent necessary at the time of the current filing.

3.5 EBIT and EBITDA, and Adjusted EBIT and EBITDA

EBIT and EBITDA are two of the most commonly used non-GAAP measures and may be used to assess a registrant’s performance, its liquidity, or in some cases both. See [Section 3.2.2](#) for further discussion.

C&DI Question 103.02 provides guidance on the most directly comparable GAAP measure for EBIT and EBITDA if they are used as a performance measure and notes that they should not be reconciled to operating income.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 103.02

Question: If EBIT or EBITDA is presented as a performance measure, to which GAAP financial measure should it be reconciled?

Answer: If a company presents EBIT or EBITDA as a performance measure, such measures should be reconciled to net income as presented in the statement of operations under GAAP. Operating income would not be considered the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure because EBIT and EBITDA make adjustments for items that are not included in operating income. In addition, these measures must not be presented on a per share basis. See Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

Registrants often make additional adjustments to EBITDA for items such as restructuring activities or impairments, which they disclose as “adjusted EBITDA” or in a similar manner. Any adjustments to net income beyond those described in the traditional definition of EBIT or EBITDA create an “adjusted” non-GAAP measure. In a manner consistent with the concepts discussed in [Section 4.3.4](#), a registrant should not characterize or label the non-GAAP measure as EBIT or EBITDA if the measure does not meet these traditional definitions. Instead, the registrant should distinguish the measure from EBIT or EBITDA by using a title such as “adjusted EBITDA.”

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 103.01

Question: Exchange Act Release No. 47226 describes EBIT as “earnings before interest and taxes” and EBITDA as “earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.” What GAAP measure is intended by the term “earnings”? May measures other than those described in the release be characterized as “EBIT” or “EBITDA”? Does the exception for EBIT and EBITDA from the prohibition in Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K apply to these other measures?

Answer: “Earnings” means net income as presented in the statement of operations under GAAP. Measures that are calculated differently than those described as EBIT and EBITDA in Exchange Act Release No. 47226 should not be characterized as “EBIT” or “EBITDA” and their titles should be distinguished from “EBIT” or “EBITDA,” such as “Adjusted EBITDA.” These measures are not exempt from the prohibition in Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K, with the exception of measures addressed in Question 102.09. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Note that if EBIT or EBITDA are presented as liquidity measures, they are exempt from the liquidity measure prohibitions¹⁴ under GAAP (see [Section 4.5](#)); however, they are still considered non-GAAP measures and are subject to all required disclosures. Further, for presentations of per-share amounts, the SEC staff considers EBIT and EBITDA to be liquidity measures; therefore, a registrant may not disclose them on a per-share basis regardless of whether the registrant considers them to be performance measures or liquidity measures.

The C&DIs do not expressly prohibit the presentation of earnings per share on adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA. However, a registrant’s determination of whether it is acceptable to present these measures on a per-share basis may depend on the nature of the adjustments and on whether the measures are, in substance, performance or liquidity measures. If the measures are, in substance, liquidity measures, presentation on a per-share basis would be prohibited. See [Section 4.4](#) for additional information.

3.6 Consistency of Non-GAAP Measures

3.6.1 Consistency in Communications

A registrant should consider whether its various forms of communications with investors, including both filed and furnished documents, include non-GAAP measures and, if so, whether those non-GAAP measures are consistently determined and presented in the various forms of communications. For example, a registrant should be aware of inconsistencies or contradictions in (1) the non-GAAP measures disclosed outside its SEC filings, such as on its Web site and in its press releases and earnings calls, and (2) the non-GAAP measures disclosed in its filings. Although the SEC staff does not require a registrant to include non-GAAP measures in its filings, it may comment if, for example, the non-GAAP disclosures in the registrant’s press release or other communications appear to be inconsistent with those in its periodic or other filings.

¹⁴ As noted in [Section 4.1](#), Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), prohibits a registrant from excluding “charges or liabilities that required, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement absent an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP *liquidity* measures, other than [EBIT and EBITDA]” (emphasis added), referred to as the “liquidity measure prohibition.”

3.6.2 Consistent Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Registrants should consider establishing a formal policy for disclosing and calculating non-GAAP measures that defines and describes the adjustments (see [Section 5.1.1](#)). Non-GAAP financial measures should generally be calculated and presented consistently from period to period and, if there are any changes in the measures, such changes should be clearly disclosed (see [Section 3.6.3](#)). It may therefore be helpful for registrants to consider the following when they present non-GAAP measures:

- *Consistent presentation* — Generally registrants should consistently prepare and present non-GAAP measures from period to period in accordance with a defined policy, and they should use that policy to compute the measure for all periods presented.
- *Consistent types of adjustments* — A registrant should be cognizant of eliminating certain unfavorable charges in one year if it does not expect to eliminate them in a subsequent period if the charges happen to reverse, such as an accrual for a litigation contingency that it is ultimately settled in a later period for a favorable amount. Further, C&DI Question 100.03 (see [Section 4.3](#)) discusses a scenario in which a registrant excludes certain nonrecurring charges from a non-GAAP measure but fails to exclude nonrecurring gains (i.e., the registrant cherry-picks).
- *Consistent with non-GAAP measures used in the industry* — A registrant may want to consider whether its non-GAAP measures are consistent with standard measures used in its industry or by its peers and, if they are not, how the differences may affect comparability with other companies. A registrant's non-GAAP measures may differ from those used in its industry or of its peer companies. However, the registrant should consider whether any differences should be explained.

3.6.3 Changes in Non-GAAP Measures

As noted above, non-GAAP measures should generally be calculated and presented consistently for all periods presented. However, a registrant can change an existing non-GAAP measure for various reasons, such as changes that occur in the company's business. For example, a registrant may want to change a non-GAAP performance measure to add back significant restructuring costs in the current period related to a new streamlining initiative to be implemented over the next two years if it does not believe that such costs reflect its ongoing operations. In such a case, management, the audit committee, and others as appropriate should evaluate the appropriateness of the change, and the registrant should provide full and transparent disclosure about the change. As indicated in C&DI Question 100.02 (see [Section 4.3](#)), a non-GAAP measure may be considered misleading if a registrant adjusts an item in the current reporting period but does not adjust for a similar item in the prior period without appropriately disclosing the change and explaining the reasons for it.

In addition, as emphasized in 2015 at the AICPA Conference, if a non-GAAP measure used in the current period is calculated differently from one used in a prior period, the registrant should provide effective disclosures that permit comparability with the prior period. Further, footnote 23 of the Release states, in part:

[R]egistrants should consider whether a change in the method of calculating or presenting a non-GAAP financial measure from one period to another, without a complete description of the change in that methodology, complies with the requirement of Regulation G that a registrant, or a person acting on its behalf, shall not make public a non-GAAP financial measure that, taken together with the information accompanying that measure, contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure, in light of the circumstances under which it is presented, not misleading.

Among other items, registrants should consider the following when changing an existing non-GAAP measure:

- *Transparent disclosure* — Registrants should clearly disclose (1) the nature of the change (e.g., specific details regarding the components that have changed), (2) the reason for the change, and (3) an updated discussion of how the new measure is used by management and why it is useful to investors. Registrants must also comply with all of the disclosure requirements in Regulation G and Item 10(e).
- *Recasting considerations* — C&DI Question 100.02 (see [Section 4.3](#)) indicates that a registrant may need to recast prior periods to conform to the current presentation if the change is significant.

Chapter 4 — Non-GAAP Measures That May Be Misleading or Prohibited, and Other Considerations Related to Common Non-GAAP Measures

This chapter discusses potentially misleading and prohibited non-GAAP measures as well as other considerations related to common non-GAAP measures, including the treatment of tax adjustments and disclosures about free cash flow, funds from operations, and constant currency.

4.1 Overview

Under Regulation G, Rule 100(b), a registrant is prohibited from presenting a non-GAAP measure that is misleading. Regulation G states that a registrant should not publicly disclose a non-GAAP financial measure “that . . . contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the presentation of the non-GAAP measure . . . not misleading.” Regulation G applies to all public statements that include or refer to non-GAAP measures. The guidance also applies to any SEC filing or furnished press releases under Form 8-K, Item 2.02 (see discussion in [Chapter 6](#)).

In May 2016 and December 2022, the SEC staff issued several new and updated C&DIs that provide guidance on misleading or prohibited non-GAAP measures. Section 100 of the C&DIs (see discussion below) illustrates various types of disclosures that could be potentially misleading and indicates that no amount of disclosure can make a non-GAAP measure compliant with non-GAAP rules if it has been determined to be misleading.

Further, the requirements and prohibitions under Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), are more extensive and detailed than those under Regulation G. In addition to mandating certain disclosures, Item 10(e)(1)(ii) prohibits a registrant from:

- Excluding “charges or liabilities that required, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement absent an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP *liquidity* measures, other than [EBIT and EBITDA]” (the “liquidity measure prohibition”; emphasis added).
- Adjusting “a non-GAAP performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, when” (1) the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or (2) there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years (the “performance measure prohibition”).
- Presenting “non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the registrant’s financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP or *in the accompanying notes*” (emphasis added).
- Presenting “non-GAAP financial measures on the face of any pro forma financial information required to be disclosed by Article 11 of Regulation S-X.”

- Using “titles or descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures that are the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures.”

A registrant is also prohibited from presenting per-share measures of liquidity in documents filed with and furnished to the SEC. See [Section 4.4](#).

The table below summarizes the prohibitions against certain presentations of non-GAAP measures that apply to domestic¹ registrants under the Rules. Although Regulation G and Form 8-K, Item 2.02, do not refer to the prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii), registrants should consider the concepts in these and other prohibitions when using non-GAAP measures.

Prohibitions	All Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Regulation G^{2,3})	+	SEC Filings (Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K^{4,5})	Press Releases Furnished to the SEC (Item 2.02 of Form 8-K⁶)
Prohibitions against certain presentations of non-GAAP financial measures: ⁷				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material misstatements or omissions that would make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure misleading⁸ 	X		X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting per-share measures of liquidity⁹ 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding charges or liabilities that require, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement in the absence of an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP liquidity measures (other than EBIT and EBITDA) 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusting a non-GAAP performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years. The prohibition is based on the description of the charge or gain that is being adjusted 			X	

¹ For guidance on FPIs, see the following: Regulation G; Regulation S-K, Item 10(e); [Section 106](#) of the C&DIs; and [Section 8140](#) of the FRM.

² Regulation G applies whenever a registrant, or person acting on its behalf, publicly discloses or releases material information that includes a non-GAAP financial measure. Such information may be furnished to or filed with the SEC or publicly disclosed or released in another manner.

³ In certain situations, Regulation G and Item 10(e) do not apply. For example, they do not apply to non-GAAP measures related to projections or forecasts provided to a financial adviser as part of a proposed business combination or measures required to be disclosed by a governmental authority. See [Section 2.3](#) for a discussion of measures that do not meet the definition of a non-GAAP measure under the Rules.

⁴ Item 10(e) applies to all SEC filings that include non-GAAP financial measures.

⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶ Form 8-K, Item 2.02, requires registrants to furnish to the SEC all releases or announcements disclosing material nonpublic financial information about completed annual or quarterly fiscal periods, regardless of whether the release or announcement includes disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure. Item 2.02 also specifies that the requirements in Item 10(e)(1)(i) apply to such disclosures. If a registrant elects to file the release or announcement with the SEC, all the requirements in Item 10(e) apply.

⁷ Although Regulation G and Form 8-K, Item 2.02, do not refer to the prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii), registrants should consider the concepts in these and other prohibitions when using non-GAAP measures.

⁸ See Regulation G, Rule 100(b), and [Section 100](#) of the C&DIs.

⁹ Footnote 11 of the Release notes that certain non-GAAP per-share measures are prohibited under GAAP and SEC rules.

(Table continued)

Prohibitions	All Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Regulation G)	+	SEC Filings (Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K)	Press Releases Furnished to the SEC (Item 2.02 of Form 8-K)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the GAAP financial statements or in the accompanying notes 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting non-GAAP financial measures on the face of any pro forma financial statements required to be disclosed by Regulation S-X, Article 11 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using titles or descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures that are the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures 			X	

4.2 MD&A Considerations Related to Prohibited Disclosures

Regulation S-K, Item 303, provides guidance on the information a registrant should consider providing in its MD&A. A registrant is generally required to quantify, discuss, and analyze in its MD&A material items that affect the registrant's results of operations (e.g., material charges regardless of whether they are recurring or nonrecurring items).

As discussed in [Section 2.1](#), depending on the way a registrant discloses material changes in MD&A, the disclosure may or may not be a non-GAAP measure. For example, a registrant may want to disclose the effect of a cash legal settlement on operating cash flows. Disclosure of an amount for "operating cash flows before legal settlement" would be a non-GAAP measure, and the registrant would need to consider the prohibition against excluding charges that required cash settlement from non-GAAP liquidity measures. If, however, the registrant disclosed GAAP operating cash flows and noted that the amount was significantly affected by the \$XX payment of the legal settlement, those amounts individually are not considered non-GAAP measures, and the disclosure would therefore not be subject to the prohibition discussed above.

A registrant is also generally permitted to disclose in MD&A the individual effect of otherwise prohibited non-GAAP performance adjustments on GAAP earnings and earnings per share, such as by showing the per-share impact of a significant charge or gain. For example, the interpretative response to Question 3 of [SAB Topic 5.P](#) states, in part:

Discussions in MD&A and elsewhere which quantify the effects of unusual or infrequent items on net income and earnings per share are beneficial to a reader's understanding of the financial statements and are therefore acceptable.

Such discussions may be necessary and appropriate in MD&A for a registrant to be able to analyze the impact of unusual or infrequent items, provided that the registrant maintains the proper context and balance. However, if the registrant "does the math" and presents a total earnings measure or related per-share total excluding the unusual or infrequent item, it must consider all of the applicable non-GAAP rules.

4.2.1 Presentation in MD&A of the Impact of CECL

The FASB's new standard on the measurement of expected credit losses (known as the current expected credit loss [CECL] model) is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new guidance, an entity recognizes as an allowance its estimate of expected credit losses, which the FASB believes will result in more timely recognition of such losses.

Entities that have adopted the CECL standard may want to disclose losses under the former incurred loss model, which they may do during the fiscal period in which they have adopted the standard. However, it would not be appropriate to present non-GAAP measures of profitability or liquidity that are based on the incurred loss amounts.

At the 2019 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff discussed non-GAAP measures that make adjustments for a registrant's adoption of the CECL standard and noted that generally it would not be "appropriate to present a non-GAAP performance measure . . . to exclude the effects or impact of CECL or to . . . exclude the loan loss provision in its entirety." The staff has made similar remarks at other venues and encourages registrants to alternatively consider disclosing the impact of the new standard in MD&A.

See Deloitte's Roadmap [Current Expected Credit Losses](#) for more information.

4.3 What Is a Potentially Misleading Non-GAAP Measure?

An overriding theme of the SEC's guidance on the use of or references to non-GAAP measures in public statements or disclosures is that they should not be misleading, whether such measures are used in a filing (e.g., Form 10-K) or elsewhere (e.g., press release). As described in Section 100 of the C&DIs, non-GAAP measures that could mislead investors include those that:

- Exclude normal, recurring cash operating expenses necessary for business operations (see [Section 4.3.1](#)).
- Are presented inconsistently between periods, such as by adjusting an item in the current reporting period, but not a similar item in the prior period, without appropriate disclosure about the change and an explanation of the reasons for it (see [Section 3.6.3](#)).
- Exclude certain nonrecurring charges but do not exclude nonrecurring gains (e.g., "cherry picking" non-GAAP adjustments to achieve the most positive measure; see [Section 3.6.2](#)).
- Are based on individually tailored accounting principles, including certain adjusted revenue measures (see [Section 4.3.3](#)).
- Are mislabeled or not clearly labeled as non-GAAP measures or otherwise include adjustments that are not clearly or accurately labeled or described (see [Section 4.3.4](#)).

In addition to the examples discussed in the C&DIs, various other presentations could be considered potentially misleading, depending on the facts and circumstances.

In interactions with the SEC staff regarding non-GAAP measures viewed as misleading, some registrants have proposed supporting continued presentation of such measures by adding transparent disclosures related to the calculation of the measures or about the measures' purpose and use. However, Question 100.06 of the C&DIs indicates that even detailed disclosures about a misleading measure would not prevent it from being misleading.

At the 2022 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff indicated that once a non-GAAP measure or adjustment is concluded to be misleading or otherwise inconsistent with non-GAAP rules, the staff expects the registrant to correct the presentation in the next filing or publicly available SEC document by removing the measure or adjustment. If comparable periods are presented, the non-GAAP measure or adjustment should be removed from all periods presented.

The SEC staff had primarily used the Division of Corporation Finance's (the "Division's") comment letter process, various speeches, and the C&DIs to publicize its conclusions that certain measures are misleading and that it may object to their use. In addition, some enforcement actions have focused on misleading non-GAAP measures. For example, in 2002, the SEC brought an enforcement action against a registrant for disclosure of non-GAAP information in its earnings release, which stated that a "one-time" charge had been removed but failed to note that one-time gains had not been removed. In another enforcement action in 2009, a registrant's non-GAAP measure professed to exclude certain nonrecurring items, but the measure actually removed various recurring operating expenses.

At the June 2016 International Corporate Governance Network Annual Conference, then SEC Chair Mary Jo White stated that the SEC staff would, if necessary, use its filing review process, enforcement, and further rulemaking "to achieve the optimal disclosures for investors and the markets." After that speech, the SEC disclosed the results of two separate enforcement actions against registrants. In one, the SEC charged the registrant with knowingly overstating a non-GAAP measure in certain filings and press releases. In the other (which included a separate alleged violation unrelated to the non-GAAP issue), the SEC asserted that the registrant presented misleading non-GAAP measures by failing to disclose a change in a non-GAAP measure between periods and gave undue prominence to non-GAAP measures in press releases. See [Section 3.3](#) for a discussion of a 2018 enforcement action against a registrant for its failure to give equal or greater prominence to comparable GAAP measures in certain press releases.



Changing Lanes

On December 13, 2022, the SEC staff released new and updated C&DIs on non-GAAP financial measures (see [Appendix G](#)). The staff has observed that the volume of non-GAAP disclosure comments has remained high over the past several years and that it continues to receive questions on this topic. The new and updated C&DIs help increase the transparency of the SEC staff's process for evaluating certain non-GAAP measures as well as its criteria for considering such measures misleading.

At the 2022 AICPA Conference, Division Chief Accountant Lindsay McCord emphasized that the intent of the new and updated C&DIs is to communicate interpretive feedback that the SEC staff has provided to registrants in various speeches and the comment letter process. In addition, she noted that the updates to the C&DIs are not intended to change the SEC staff's position on non-GAAP adjustments that it has not objected to in the past (e.g., adjustments for restructuring costs and stock-based compensation). However, Ms. McCord further acknowledged that conclusions about the application of the C&DIs to non-GAAP measures and adjustments will depend on a registrant's individual facts and circumstances.

The following changes related to misleading non-GAAP measures were made to the C&DIs:

- C&DI Question 100.01 was updated to add interpretive guidance on what may be considered normal or recurring. The C&DI cautions issuers that a non-GAAP measure may be considered misleading if it excludes cash operating expenses that are normal and recurring in the operation of a registrant's business.

At the AICPA Conference, Ms. McCord explained that the SEC staff evaluates whether an expense is “normal” by considering the nature and effect of the non-GAAP adjustment and how the expense is related to the registrant’s operations, revenue-generating activities, business strategy, industry, and regulatory environment. She also noted that the SEC staff evaluates whether an operating expense is considered “recurring” when it occurs repeatedly or occasionally, including at irregular intervals of reoccurrence. (See [Section 4.3.1](#) for more information.)

- C&DI Question 100.04 was updated to clarify that adjustments that represent the application of individually tailored accounting principles extend beyond the original example of adjustments that accelerate revenue recognition. The C&DI specifies that non-GAAP adjustments that change the GAAP recognition and measurement principles would be considered individually tailored and may cause the non-GAAP measure presentation to be misleading. It also provides examples that illustrate the application of individually tailored accounting principles and thus may be misleading. (See [Section 4.3.3](#) for further discussion.)
- C&DI Question 100.05 was added to highlight the SEC’s guidance that non-GAAP measures should be labeled as such and that adjustments should be clearly labeled and described in the disclosures. The C&DI also gives examples of misleading labels and descriptions for non-GAAP measures. (See [Section 4.3.4](#) for further discussion.)
- C&DI Question 100.06 was added to emphasize that no amount of disclosure can make a measure compliant with the non-GAAP rules if it has been determined to be misleading.

The C&DIs on misleading non-GAAP measures are presented below and discussed throughout this section.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 100.01

Question: Can certain adjustments, although not explicitly prohibited, result in a non-GAAP measure that is misleading?

Answer: Yes. Certain adjustments may violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G because they cause the presentation of the non-GAAP measure to be misleading. Whether or not an adjustment results in a misleading non-GAAP measure depends on a company’s individual facts and circumstances.

Presenting a non-GAAP performance measure that excludes normal, recurring, cash operating expenses necessary to operate a registrant’s business is one example of a measure that could be misleading.

When evaluating what is a normal, operating expense, the staff considers the nature and effect of the non-GAAP adjustment and how it relates to the company’s operations, revenue generating activities, business strategy, industry and regulatory environment.

The staff would view an operating expense that occurs repeatedly or occasionally, including at irregular intervals, as recurring. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.02

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if it is presented inconsistently between periods?

Answer: Yes. For example, a non-GAAP measure that adjusts a particular charge or gain in the current period and for which other, similar charges or gains were not also adjusted in prior periods could violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G unless the change between periods is disclosed and the reasons for it explained. In addition, depending on the significance of the change, it may be necessary to recast prior measures to conform to the current presentation and place the disclosure in the appropriate context. [May 17, 2016]

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)**Question 100.03**

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if the measure excludes charges, but does not exclude any gains?

Answer: Yes. For example, a non-GAAP measure that is adjusted only for non-recurring charges when there were non-recurring gains that occurred during the same period could violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G. [May 17, 2016]

Question 100.04

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G if the recognition and measurement principles used to calculate the measure are inconsistent with GAAP?

Answer: Yes. By definition, a non-GAAP measure excludes or includes amounts from the most directly comparable GAAP measure. However, non-GAAP adjustments that have the effect of changing the recognition and measurement principles required to be applied in accordance with GAAP would be considered individually tailored and may cause the presentation of a non-GAAP measure to be misleading. Examples the staff may consider to be misleading include, but are not limited to:

- changing the pattern of recognition, such as including an adjustment in a non-GAAP performance measure to accelerate revenue recognized ratably over time in accordance with GAAP as though revenue was earned when customers were billed;
- presenting a non-GAAP measure of revenue that deducts transaction costs as if the company acted as an agent in the transaction, when gross presentation as a principal is required by GAAP, or the inverse, presenting a measure of revenue on a gross basis when net presentation is required by GAAP; and
- changing the basis of accounting for revenue or expenses in a non-GAAP performance measure from an accrual basis in accordance with GAAP to a cash basis. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.05

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if it, and/or any adjustment made to the GAAP measure, is not appropriately labeled and clearly described?

Answer: Yes. Non-GAAP measures are not always consistent across, or comparable with, non-GAAP measures disclosed by other companies. Without an appropriate label and clear description, a non-GAAP measure and/or any adjustment made to arrive at that measure could be misleading to investors. The following examples would violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G:

- Failure to identify and describe a measure as non-GAAP.
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure with a label that does not reflect the nature of the non-GAAP measure, such as:
 - a contribution margin that is calculated as GAAP revenue less certain expenses, labeled “net revenue”;
 - non-GAAP measure labeled the same as a GAAP line item or subtotal even though it is calculated differently than the similarly labeled GAAP measure, such as “Gross Profit” or “Sales”; and
 - a non-GAAP measure labeled “pro forma” that is not calculated in a manner consistent with the pro forma requirements in Article 11 of Regulation S-X. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.06

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading, and violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G, even if it is accompanied by disclosure about the nature and effect of each adjustment made to the most directly comparable GAAP measure?

Answer: Yes. It is the staff's view that a non-GAAP measure could mislead investors to such a degree that even extensive, detailed disclosure about the nature and effect of each adjustment would not prevent the non-GAAP measure from being materially misleading. [December 13, 2022]



Connecting the Dots

Given the ongoing uncertainty associated with the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment (the “current environment”), including global supply-chain disruptions, labor shortages, inflation, and geopolitical events, companies may be faced with financial reporting and disclosure challenges that result in the recognition of infrequent or unusual gains, charges, or losses attributable to, or as a direct outcome of, these events and associated economic conditions. Registrants that are considering reflecting these items in their non-GAAP measures should be mindful of the various requirements and interpretations related to the use of non-GAAP measures. They should also consider CF Disclosure Guidance [Topics 9](#) and [9A](#) and the SEC’s May 3, 2022, [sample letter](#) to companies regarding disclosures about the financial impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and related supply-chain issues.

When evaluating whether an adjustment associated with the current environment is appropriate in a non-GAAP measure, a registrant should consider several factors, including (but not limited to) whether the adjustment is:

- Directly related to the current environment.
- Incremental to normal operations and nonrecurring (i.e., it is not expected to become the “new normal”).
- Objectively quantifiable, as opposed to an estimate or hypothetical amount.
- Appropriate under the existing C&DIs discussed above.

For example, it would not be appropriate to include routine costs in an adjustment for macroeconomic or geopolitical-related charges or to adjust for amounts that cannot be objectively quantified, such as estimated lost revenue. Similarly, it would not be acceptable to adjust for routine operating costs that (1) were incurred before the occurrence of events associated with the current environment, such as the geopolitical events in the Middle East or the Russia-Ukraine war, and (2) continue to be incurred, such as routine employee compensation.

There may also be circumstances in which complete GAAP financial information is not available at the time of an earnings release because of ongoing consideration of matters related to the current environment. Registrants may choose to provide preliminary GAAP results that include either provisional amounts that are based on a reasonable estimate or a range of reasonably estimable GAAP results. Since earnings releases often include non-GAAP measures, registrants should consider CF Disclosure Guidance Topic 9 on the non-GAAP reconciliation requirements when complete GAAP information is not available.

4.3.1 Normal, Recurring Cash Operating Expenses

As noted in C&DI Question 100.01, a registrant should consider whether its non-GAAP performance measure removes costs necessary to generate revenues or normal, recurring cash charges. The SEC staff has, for example, commented when non-GAAP measures have:

- Excluded certain sales and marketing expenses that were considered normal recurring cash operating expenditures.
- Excluded expenses that a registrant has incurred over several successive quarters or years that appear to be necessary for operating its business.
- Inappropriately labeled an adjustment as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual when the charge or gain was reasonably likely to recur within two years or a similar charge or gain had occurred within the last two years. See [Section 4.7](#).

A registrant should use judgment in determining what constitutes a normal, recurring cash operating expense. Since the release of the C&DIs, the SEC staff has issued comments related to expenses that may constitute normal, recurring cash operating expenses, such as restructuring costs, preopening costs, and rent adjustments. As part of the comment letter process, the SEC staff may request additional information about the nature and circumstances specific to an adjustment to help it determine the adjustment's appropriateness. Costs that SEC comments have focused on have included the following:

- *Restructuring, transformation, realignment, and acquisition costs* — If a registrant has recurring restructuring charges or frequent business acquisitions, the SEC staff may ask about the facts and circumstances supporting an adjustment for what may appear to be a normal cash operating cost. A registrant should therefore carefully consider which costs are being attributed to a restructuring or transformation activity. Depending on its specific circumstances, the registrant may be able to support its conclusion that such an adjustment is appropriate. However, the registrant may wish to consider whether enhancements to its disclosures about the nature and purpose of the adjustment or resulting non-GAAP measure would help clarify the intent of the measure or its use by management and investors. Similar considerations would apply to costs characterized as transformation or realignment costs.
- *Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and rent (EBITDAR) and adjusted EBITDAR* — The SEC has also asked certain registrants about their presentation of EBITDAR and adjusted EBITDAR because the adjustment for rent could be viewed as eliminating a normal, recurring cash operating expense from a non-GAAP performance measure. Such non-GAAP measures are often presented as (1) a component of the ROIC metric or (2) individually, in certain industries (e.g., managed care facilities, airline, and gaming). In recent SEC comment correspondence, the staff has indicated that EBITDAR and adjusted EBITDAR should not be characterized as performance measures. However, in some circumstances, the staff may not object to disclosure of the measures if they are characterized as financial valuation measures. If EBITDAR and adjusted EBITDAR are disclosed as financial valuation measures, the purpose and use disclosures that accompany them should also indicate that the measures are used for valuation purposes (see [Section 1.2.2](#)), and they should still be reconciled to net income. Further, if EBITDAR is presented as a financial valuation measure, the SEC may object to such presentation for all comparative periods because it may indicate that the measure is also a performance measure. Accordingly, the SEC may request that the measure be presented only for the most recent period.
- *Preopening and start-up costs* — Preopening costs are routinely incurred in certain industries, such as the restaurant and retail industries. Such costs are related to the opening of new company-operated store locations and may include legal fees, rent, training expenses, and travel and lodging costs for the preopening team before a store's opening date. The SEC staff generally considers preopening costs for new stores to be a standard part of a stated growth strategy or of ongoing operations since such costs are generally viewed as normal, recurring cash operating expenses. Accordingly, the staff may challenge registrants that eliminate material preopening costs to arrive at a non-GAAP performance measure. Similarly, a registrant may incur start-up costs as part of a strategic initiative to expand an existing business line or offering. The staff generally evaluates such costs in the context of the registrant's entire operation rather than one specific offering or location and views these costs as part of the registrant's normal operations and its broader strategy to generate additional revenue.

At the 2022 and 2023 AICPA Conferences, the SEC staff discussed an example from the retail industry in which retailers often open, close, and relocate stores in the normal course of business. The staff indicated that a retailer would not be able to reasonably argue that the expenses associated with opening a new store are unique because this would be considered part of (1) revenue generation and (2) the business strategy for the retailer's growth. While new stores may not be opening at a high frequency (e.g., daily or monthly), such openings would

still be considered part of normal operations and would most likely be occurring occasionally at irregular intervals. Therefore, the associated preopening expenses should not be excluded from the calculation of a non-GAAP measure. While the example given at the conference focused on the retail industry, the SEC staff has issued comments to registrants in other industries (e.g., restaurants, hospitality) that excluded preopening costs from non-GAAP measures.

- *Up-front and subsequent-development milestone expenses* — In certain industries (e.g., life sciences), the parties to contractual arrangements often incur up-front and ongoing costs. For example, collaborative or licensing arrangements often involve an expense for the payment of an up-front licensing fee (in the form of cash, an equity investment, or both) and future expenses for subsequent payments based on the achievement of development milestones. Also, research and development arrangements accounted for as an asset acquisition may often involve an up-front expense for acquired in-process research and development (IPR&D) as of the acquisition date if such IPR&D has no alternative future use. Notwithstanding the fact that these two types of arrangements are different, registrants in the life sciences industry often include adjustments to eliminate the up-front and subsequent-development milestone expenses from their non-GAAP performance measures. In recent correspondence, the SEC staff has commented on the nature, purpose, and presentation of these adjustments. The staff indicated that when such arrangements are recurring or are a normal part of business activities or strategies, registrants should not include adjustments to eliminate these expenses.
- *Inventory losses* — At the 2023 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff discussed inventory losses encountered by many registrants over the past few years as a result of (1) inventory backlog or obsolescence due to supply-chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and (2) significant amounts of inventory shrink due to theft. The staff also reiterated remarks made at the 2022 AICPA Conference that in the context of normal, recurring cash operating expenses, (1) the term “normal” should be evaluated in light of the registrant’s operations, revenue-generating activities, business strategy, industry, and regulatory environment and (2) an operating expense is considered “recurring” if it occurs repeatedly or occasionally, including at irregular intervals. The staff gave some examples of adjustments that may be considered normal or recurring, such as losses on inventory. Further, the staff noted that to determine whether a specific inventory loss is normal or recurring, a registrant must use significant judgment and consider its individual facts and circumstances. Depending on those facts and circumstances, the staff may view the nature of losses associated with market shocks or other short-term declines in demand as normal and recurring, in which case registrants should not make adjustments to eliminate them.

4.3.2 Other Reconciling Adjustments

At the 2016 AICPA Conference and other venues, the SEC staff noted a few observations regarding other adjustments registrants have made to their non-GAAP measures:

- *Stock-based compensation* — The staff has not focused on adjustments for stock-based compensation. Further, it generally would not object to the exclusion of any shortfall or windfall (tax impacts) in its non-GAAP measures as a result of the new stock compensation guidance in ASU 2016-09.
- *Derivatives* — The SEC staff may continue to ask questions about the appropriateness of adjustments related to derivatives.

4.3.3 Individually Tailored Accounting Principles

C&DI Question 100.04 notes that a registrant is prohibited from presenting a non-GAAP performance measure that is a substitute for a GAAP accounting recognition and measurement method and provides a few examples of “non-GAAP adjustments that . . . would be considered individually tailored” and therefore misleading. While these examples are mainly related to revenue recognition, the SEC staff reiterated at the 2023 AICPA Conference that the C&DI applies to any individually tailored accounting that creates a non-GAAP measure, including an individually tailored expense or other tailored measures. At the 2018 AICPA Conference, the staff indicated that adjustments that change the accounting policy or the method of recognition of an accounting measure may be misleading and may therefore not be permitted. The staff acknowledged that entities often face challenges in identifying individually tailored accounting principles and provided examples of questions to which affirmative responses may be indicators of adjustments that could result in tailored accounting:

Questions	Examples
Does the adjustment shift the measure from an accrual basis of accounting to a cash or modified basis of accounting?	Presenting cash receipts or billings as a proxy for revenue for a subscription-based business that recognized revenue over time
Does the adjustment include transactions that are also reportable in another company's financial statements?	Presenting adjustments to consolidate financial results for an entity that is accounted for under the equity method Presenting revenue, gross, as the principal in a transaction when the company is required to report revenue, net, as an agent
Does the adjustment reflect part, but not all, of an accounting concept?	Adjusting a performance measure for the cash portion of income tax expense but not the noncash portion
Does the adjustment render the measure inconsistent with the underlying economics or ignore certain aspects of the economics?	Adjusting revenues for sales-type or direct financing leases to account for them as if they were operating leases, thus ignoring the economics of the lease agreements

The following are some additional examples of revenue and cost adjustments that may be considered individually tailored:

- Adjusted revenue** — One example in the C&DI refers to a prohibited non-GAAP performance measure that reflects revenue recognized ratably over time under GAAP on an accelerated basis as if the registrant earned revenue when it billed its customers. The measure is prohibited because it is an individually tailored accounting principle and does not reflect the registrant's required GAAP measurement method. However, as outlined at the 2020 AICPA Conference, the SEC may not object in certain circumstances when a registrant presents the amount of revenue billed to a customer — that is, “billings” or “bookings” (with appropriate characterization) as an operational metric — because such measures are not considered non-GAAP measures. At the 2020 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff also cautioned registrants about the presentation of a non-GAAP measure labeled “net revenue” in which certain costs of sales are subtracted from GAAP revenue. The staff indicated that the labeling of such measures could be misleading if the measures refer to revenue or sales and emphasized that it is likely to ask questions if a registrant identifies something as revenue that is not, in fact, revenue. The staff further explained that it may be acceptable to refer to such measures as “Adjusted Gross Profit” or “Contribution Margin” but reminded registrants that the GAAP measure that is most comparable to an adjusted gross profit or contribution margin is generally a “fully loaded” GAAP gross margin.

Another example in the C&DI refers to a prohibited non-GAAP measure of revenue in which transaction costs are deducted to arrive at a net revenue amount when the registrant is the principal in the transaction, as required by GAAP. This measure is prohibited because the accounting method is tailored to present revenue as if the registrant were an agent in the transaction. The example also states that the inverse of this situation would also be prohibited — that is, if the registrant is an agent in the transaction and the non-GAAP measure of revenue is presented on a gross basis when net presentation is required by GAAP.

- *Sales incentives* — Registrants should not exclude from their presentation the effects of any sales incentives, discounts, or rebates that are recorded as a reduction to revenue as adjustments to revenue or earnings measures because such a presentation may be an individually tailored method of revenue recognition and measurement. Similarly, depending on the terms in a warrant and other related agreements, a registrant may be required under U.S. GAAP to offset the expense associated with warrants issued as sales incentives as a reduction of revenue over the related performance period. The SEC staff has noted that registrants should also generally not exclude from their presentation the effects of the fair value of warrants issued as sales incentives as adjustments to revenue or earnings measures because this presentation may be an individually tailored method of revenue recognition and measurement.
- *Adjustments affecting capital structure* — In certain circumstances, a registrant may wish to adjust a non-GAAP measure in a manner that provides an alternative presentation of the entity's capital structure. For example, a registrant may want to present an adjustment in which two separate classes of stock with different rights and economics are combined into one class of stock for the presentation of an adjusted earnings-per-share measure even though the registrant is required under GAAP to use the two-class method to present earnings per share. The SEC staff has commented that such an adjustment may constitute an individually tailored accounting method.
- *Inventory adjustments* — In certain situations, it may not be misleading for a registrant to present a measure that substitutes one acceptable measure under GAAP for another such measure. For example, if a registrant reports its inventory by using the LIFO method of accounting, it may make an adjustment to show the impact of reporting inventory on a FIFO basis if the adjustment is otherwise in compliance with the Rules. This may not be considered individually tailored accounting and therefore may be permitted because both presentations are acceptable under GAAP. However, if the presentation of a non-GAAP performance measure changes the accounting for inventory to an internal basis used by management (i.e., a basis not in accordance with GAAP), such presentation could be misleading.
- *Presentation of EBITDA measures after the adoption of IFRS 16* — Because of differences between the guidance in ASC 842 and IFRS 16, EBITDA measures presented by a domestic registrant that applies ASC 842 may not be comparable to similar measures presented by an IFRS filer. For example, ASC 842 requires the reduction of the right-of-use asset for an operating lease to be recorded as rent expense in the income statement. Under IFRS 16, however, such a reduction must be presented in a manner similar to that of a financing lease, which would result in depreciation expense for the right-of-use asset. At the March 20, 2019, CAQ SEC Regulations Committee [joint meeting](#) with the SEC staff, the SEC staff explained that it would view “a measure presented by an IFRS registrant that adjusts EBITDA to deduct interest and depreciation solely related to leases as an individually tailored accounting principle.” For more information about the differences between ASC 842 and IFRS 16, see Deloitte's Roadmap [Leases](#).

- *Segment measures* — Under ASC 280, a registrant may present a segment measure of profit or loss on a basis that is consistent with the manner in which the registrant is managed but different from the GAAP basis of presentation in its consolidated financial statements (e.g., a material charge for restructuring or impairment that is related to a specific segment may not be included in management’s measure of the segment’s operating profit or loss). Such segment measures are not non-GAAP financial measures under the Rules as long as they are presented on a separate segment basis, although the SEC staff would consider their presentation or discussion on a consolidated basis, if disclosed outside of the footnotes to the financial statements, to be a non-GAAP financial measure. See additional discussion in [Section 2.5](#).

In addition, the SEC staff has objected to entity-wide disclosures in which revenue information is presented in a manner that is inconsistent with GAAP. For example, a company may have presented revenue exclusive of discounts, returns, allowances, and other concessions that it must, under GAAP, recognize as a deduction from revenue. Since ASC 280 requires companies to align entity-wide disclosures with the corresponding amounts in the GAAP financial statements, excluding certain adjustments from revenue may be considered an individually tailored accounting principle and may not be appropriate.

Similarly, when reviewing a registrant’s determination of the segment measure of profit or loss within the financial statements, the SEC staff has objected to the application of a recognition or measurement principle to income or expense line items for a company’s segments that differs from the accounting principle it used for recognition and measurement in its GAAP financial statements (see additional discussion of tailored accounting principles in [Section 2.5](#)).

- *Adjusted allowance for loan loss disclosures* — Banking industry registrants use certain non-GAAP financial measures that may adjust the allowance for loan losses. The SEC has objected to measures that remove the impact of purchase accounting (“fair value”) adjustments for acquired loans from the GAAP measure and therefore may be considered individually tailored accounting measures, which are prohibited under Rule 100(b) of Regulation G and [C&DI Question 100.04](#). Such measures would include those that:
 - Present an “adjusted allowance for loan losses to total loans” which adds the remaining discount on purchased loans to both the numerator and denominator.
 - Reduce interest income by the amount of accretion income on purchased loans to compute the related loan yield or net interest margin.
- *Valuation allowances for deferred tax assets* — Some registrants may consider removing the effects of significant or infrequent changes to a valuation allowance from the GAAP tax provision or a measure of net earnings. Registrants should carefully assess the facts and circumstances underlying a change in the valuation allowances when evaluating whether a non-GAAP adjustment is appropriate. For example, in certain scenarios, a registrant may recognize a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets in the GAAP financial statements on the basis of cumulative GAAP results even though it may not be required to recognize a valuation allowance based on the cumulative non-GAAP results. In such scenarios, when presenting the measure in accordance with the guidance described in [C&DI Question 102.11](#) (see [Section 4.10](#)), it may be appropriate for a registrant to include a separate non-GAAP adjustment to remove the impact of recording the valuation allowance on a GAAP basis. However, in certain other scenarios in which, for example, an adjustment to remove the effect of a change in the valuation allowance appears inconsistent with the calculation of the non-GAAP tax impacts, the SEC staff has objected to such adjustments on the basis that they may result in an individually tailored non-GAAP income tax recognition method. Consultation with tax and accounting advisers is encouraged if a registrant is considering including adjustments for changes in a valuation allowance in its presentation of a non-GAAP measure.

- *Pro rata consolidation* — The calculation and presentation of non-GAAP measures that use the pro rata consolidation method, which is common in the real estate, health care, and energy industries, may be inconsistent with the interpretive guidance related to individually tailored accounting principles¹⁰ as well as with C&DI 102.10 regarding prominence (see also [Section 3.3](#)). In this type of presentation, a registrant may want to combine some or all of the information in its GAAP statement of operations line item with information related to its pro rata share of unconsolidated investees or affiliates to arrive at a non-GAAP pro rata statement of operations.

Example 4-1

Registrant A uses a columnar presentation for its statement of operations. In the first column, it presents its GAAP consolidated results. In the second column, it presents its pro rata portion of the results of its unconsolidated investees. The third column reflects A's non-GAAP pro rata statement of operations. The following is a condensed excerpt of A's presentation for illustrative purposes (not all individual revenue and expense line items have been included, and numerical values have been omitted):

	GAAP Consolidated Statement of Operations A	Pro Rata Portion of Unconsolidated Investees B	Non-GAAP Pro Rata Statement of Operations A+B
Revenues			
Expenses			

The SEC generally objects to this type of presentation because it is regarded as an individually tailored accounting principle. Registrant A has not met the criteria to consolidate the affiliates under GAAP. Further, it fails to comply with the SEC's "prominence" guidance because the registrant has presented a non-GAAP income statement on a pro rata consolidated basis. Therefore, such presentation contradicts two C&DI Questions: 100.04 and 102.10 (see [Section 3.3.1](#)). However, since it may be useful for an investor to understand the effect of investees' proportional ownership, A may provide the relevant pieces of detailed financial information it used in calculating this measure (which, by itself, would not be considered a non-GAAP measure), but the registrant should not "do the math." That is, instead of presenting the third column in the example above, which provides information about the non-GAAP pro rata statement of operations, A may provide selected information that is consistent with the non-GAAP rules.

While the SEC often comments on individually tailored revenue recognition principles in non-GAAP measures, it has recently increased the frequency of its comments about individually tailored measures related to topics other than revenue. After a registrant responds in writing to an SEC comment, the SEC staff may request a phone call with the registrant to discuss its presentation of non-GAAP measures that use individually tailored accounting principles or certain of the registrant's other non-GAAP presentations. As a result of these discussions, the registrant may make prospective changes to modify certain adjustments or eliminate measures that were the subject of the comment.

¹⁰ The SEC's position related to measures that use pro rata consolidation was clarified at the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) Senior Financial Officer Workshop on September 27, 2016, at which "a Division staff member communicated this position." An October 18, 2016, NAREIT alert, *Further Guidance on Pro-Rata Reporting of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Metrics*, explains the staff's position on pro rata consolidation and discusses certain other alternative presentations that may not violate the non-GAAP measure rules.

4.3.4 Labeling Non-GAAP Measures and Reconciling Items

As described in [C&DI Question 100.05](#), a non-GAAP measure or an adjustment to that measure may be misleading if it is not appropriately labeled and clearly described. As a result, the SEC staff continues to focus on whether registrants have (1) clearly labeled and described non-GAAP measures and adjustments, (2) used appropriate conventional accounting terminology, and (3) provided context for their presentation of non-GAAP measures.

At the 2021 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff observed that titles of non-GAAP measures or non-GAAP adjustments often do not match their description. Referring to this practice as “mislabeling,” the staff stated that the title of a non-GAAP measure or adjustment should align with its nature. The staff indicated that mislabeling may include describing a contribution margin or non-GAAP gross margin as “net revenue” or referring to an earnings measure that excludes material costs of revenue or other expenses directly tied to business operations as “core earnings.”

Certain registrants have used the label “core” to describe their non-GAAP measures or have disclosed that some or all of their non-GAAP adjustments are not part of their “core operating performance.” Registrants should clearly explain what constitutes core operating performance and indicate why this measure is useful to an investor. In addition, their disclosures should give context about why certain amounts, such as restructuring costs, amortization of intangibles, or transaction and integration costs, would not be considered an integral or “core” part of their operations.

Further, clear, transparent labeling is important for all items in the reconciliation. For example, a registrant should not use a reconciling item labeled “other” that includes numerous significant items without clearly disclosing the nature of such items along with the amount of each adjustment. In addition, if a registrant uses a reconciling item labeled “transaction costs” or “acquisition costs,” such amounts should be representative of costs related to the transaction (e.g., legal, valuation, or due diligence costs) as opposed to costs incurred after the transaction (e.g., implementation, transition, or severance costs).

As non-GAAP adjustments evolve over time, it is important to consider clearly labeling and describing these adjustments. Many registrants disclose the non-GAAP measure “adjusted EBITDA”; however, the actual adjustments included in such a measure may differ greatly among individual registrants. The SEC staff has observed that such variability and the number of adjustments in a registrant’s calculation of non-GAAP measures may create complexity in investment analyses and that clearly labeled adjustments and sufficiently detailed descriptions may facilitate comparison with other registrants’ similar measures.

Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), includes a prohibition indicating that when labeling a non-GAAP financial measure, a registrant must not use titles or descriptions that are the same as, or are confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures or amounts presented in accordance with Regulation S-X.

For example, a registrant should not:

- Use GAAP titles such as “gross margin” or “operating income” for amounts presented that exclude costs that the registrant would generally include in these totals under GAAP or Regulation S-X, Article 5. If the registrant does exclude such costs, the label associated with them should clearly indicate that the amounts are adjusted. For example, a registrant may exclude restructuring charges from its non-GAAP “operating earnings” measure in MD&A. If so, the registrant could label the measure as “adjusted operating earnings” or “non-GAAP operating earnings” to avoid confusion with the GAAP measure as reflected in the income statement.

- Label a measure “pro forma” if the measure was not calculated in a manner consistent with the concepts in Regulation S-X, Article 11, or in ASC 805.
- Refer to a non-GAAP measure as “operating income” or “operating earnings,” which is a common practice in the insurance industry (although it may occur in other industries as well). If such measures are not calculated as they would be under GAAP, registrants should instead label them as “adjusted” or “non-GAAP” operating earnings or income. See [Section 4.9](#) for a discussion of measures that exclude depreciation and amortization.

The SEC staff has also indicated that in adjusting non-GAAP measures, registrants sometimes use conventional accounting terms or other measures differently from the way they are commonly understood by investors. Citing an example of such use in the oil and gas industry, the staff noted that derivative gains and losses may be labeled in a way that suggests that the adjustments are calculated under GAAP even when they exclude net unrealized gains and losses. The SEC staff has reminded registrants to stay true to the meaning of accounting terminology as defined in GAAP. Further, a non-GAAP measure should not be identified as EBITDA if it excludes any amounts other than interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (e.g., impairment charges).

In addition, if registrants include non-GAAP adjustments related to the effects of the war between Russia and Ukraine, they should clearly label and describe them and should not use titles or descriptions that are vague or confusingly similar to those used for GAAP financial measures. For example, instead of describing an adjustment as “effects of the war,” a registrant should specify what the adjustment includes. Moreover, registrants should disclose why they believe that the non-GAAP measure provides useful information to investors and, if applicable, a statement describing how management uses such a measure. See Deloitte’s March 10, 2022 (updated May 7, 2022), [Financial Reporting Alert](#) for more information about non-GAAP measures that include adjustments associated with the impact of the Russia-Ukraine War.

4.4 Non-GAAP Per-Share Measures

Item 10(e) does not specifically prohibit the presentation of non-GAAP per-share financial measures. However, footnote 11¹¹ of the Release notes that certain non-GAAP per-share measures are specifically prohibited under GAAP and SEC rules. This prohibition applies to disclosure in documents both filed with the SEC and furnished to the SEC (such as press releases).

¹¹ Footnote 11 states, “While we have not included a prohibition on per share non-GAAP financial measures in Item 10 of Regulation S-K or Item 10 of Regulation S-B, per share measures that are prohibited specifically under GAAP or Commission rules continue to be prohibited in materials filed with or furnished to the Commission. See, for example, the prohibition on cash flow per share in paragraph 33 of FASB Statement No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*.”

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.05

Question: While Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K does not prohibit the use of per share non-GAAP financial measures, the adopting release for Item 10(e), Exchange Act Release No. 47226, states that “per share measures that are prohibited specifically under GAAP or Commission rules continue to be prohibited in materials filed with or furnished to the Commission.” In light of Commission guidance, specifically Accounting Series Release No. 142, *Reporting Cash Flow and Other Related Data*, and Accounting Standards Codification 230, are non-GAAP earnings per share numbers prohibited in documents filed or furnished with the Commission?

Answer: No. Item 10(e) recognizes that certain non-GAAP per share performance measures may be meaningful from an operating standpoint. Non-GAAP per share performance measures should be reconciled to GAAP earnings per share. On the other hand, non-GAAP liquidity measures that measure cash generated must not be presented on a per share basis in documents filed or furnished with the Commission, consistent with Accounting Series Release No. 142. Whether per share data is prohibited depends on whether the non-GAAP measure can be used as a liquidity measure, even if management presents it solely as a performance measure. When analyzing these questions, the staff will focus on the substance of the non-GAAP measure and not management’s characterization of the measure. [May 17, 2016]

Prohibited per-share measures include:

- *Cash flow per share and other per-share measures of liquidity* — Under ASC 230, “[f]inancial statements shall not report an amount of cash flow per share. Neither cash flow nor any component of it is an alternative to net income as an indicator of an entity’s performance, as reporting per-share amounts might imply.” The SEC’s guidance in ASR 142 contains a similar prohibition. Free cash flow is a liquidity measure and, therefore, per-share presentation is expressly prohibited. In addition, [C&DI Question 103.02](#) notes that EBIT or EBITDA should not be presented on a per-share basis. The C&DI does not discuss the presentation of earnings per share on adjusted EBIT or adjusted EBITDA. The determination of whether they are acceptable may depend on the nature of the adjustment and whether the measure is clearly, in substance, a liquidity measure. See [Section 4.11](#) for a discussion of free cash flow, and see [Sections 3.5](#) and [4.6](#) for a discussion of EBIT, EBITDA, and adjusted EBIT and EBITDA.
- *Per-share measures derived from prohibited non-GAAP measures* — While there is no explicit restriction on the presentation of non-GAAP per-share measures, other than the restriction described above, registrants are not allowed to disclose a non-GAAP per-share measure that is derived from a prohibited non-GAAP financial measure. That is, the numerator in the non-GAAP per-share measure must be a non-GAAP measure permitted by Item 10(e). See discussion below regarding the denominator.

Registrants may generally disclose other non-GAAP per-share *performance* measures as long as they comply with other SEC requirements for such measures (including the reconciliation to GAAP earnings per share). C&DI Question 102.05 indicates that in a registrant’s discussion of its operations, certain non-GAAP per-share performance measures “may be meaningful.” However, the C&DI also specifies that the SEC staff may challenge measures designated as performance measures that appear to be more like liquidity measures (i.e., the staff will look at the substance of the disclosure, not necessarily its form or characterization). When a performance measure can be used as a liquidity measure, per-share presentation of the measure is prohibited. See [Section 3.2.2](#) for more information.

Registrants are reminded to comply with all disclosure requirements in Item 10(e), including the requirement to reconcile both the numerator and denominator. A reconciliation of the denominator is not necessary, however, if the denominator represents diluted shares in accordance with ASC 260. If the denominator does not represent diluted shares, registrants should use caution in presenting the

measure and consider whether the resulting measure could potentially be misleading (see footnote 49 of the Release).¹²

4.5 Liquidity Measure Prohibitions

Implicit in the reconciliation requirement of Item 10(e) is that a registrant must characterize any non-GAAP financial measure in a filing as either a liquidity measure or a performance measure. See [Section 3.2.2](#) for a discussion of liquidity and performance measures.

The characterization of a non-GAAP measure is important since it dictates the disclosures required and the nature of the adjustments to the non-GAAP measure that are permitted under Item 10. For example, a registrant is prohibited from excluding cash charges (or charges that will in the future require cash settlement) from a liquidity measure in information that is filed with the SEC. (Note that this prohibition does not apply to information furnished to the SEC; see [Section 3.1](#) for further discussion.) However, the Rules provide an exception to the liquidity prohibitions specifically for EBIT and EBITDA, which, by definition, would exclude cash charges such as interest and taxes. If the measure is a performance measure, a registrant may be able to exclude cash or noncash charges, but it should appropriately describe the charges excluded. The ability to eliminate recurring items from a non-GAAP performance measure is further discussed in [Section 4.7](#) (see also [Section 4.14](#), which discusses certain exceptions for material credit agreement covenants).

For additional guidance on non-GAAP per-share liquidity measures, see the discussion in [Section 4.4](#).

4.6 EBIT and EBITDA, and Adjusted EBIT and EBITDA

As discussed in [Chapter 3](#), EBIT, EBITDA, and adjusted EBIT and EBITDA may be presented as a performance measure, a liquidity measure, or both in some cases. If presented as a liquidity measure, EBIT and EBITDA are, as noted above, specifically exempt from the liquidity measure prohibition; however, they are still considered non-GAAP financial measures and therefore must include all of the required non-GAAP disclosures.

As discussed in [Section 3.5](#), any adjustments to net income beyond those described in the traditional definition of EBIT or EBITDA create an “adjusted” measure, which is also considered a non-GAAP measure. Therefore, to avoid investor confusion, a registrant should not characterize or label the non-GAAP measure as EBIT or EBITDA if the measure does not meet these traditional definitions. Instead, the registrant should distinguish the measure from EBIT or EBITDA by using a title such as “adjusted EBITDA.” Any additional adjustments to derive adjusted EBITDA are subject to the non-GAAP liquidity and performance measure prohibitions in Item 10 (with the exception of measures regarding material covenants to debt agreements; see [Section 4.14](#) for a discussion of credit agreement covenant disclosures).

Also, [C&DI Question 103.02](#) notes that EBIT or EBITDA should not be presented on a per-share basis. The C&DI does not discuss the presentation of earnings per share on adjusted EBIT or adjusted EBITDA. The determination of whether they are acceptable may depend on the nature of the adjustments and whether the measure is, in substance, a liquidity measure.

See [Section 3.5](#) for additional discussion of EBIT, EBITDA, and adjusted EBIT and EBITDA.

¹² Regulation G indicates that a non-GAAP measure should not contain “an untrue statement of a material fact” or omit material facts that would make its presentation misleading.

4.7 Performance Measure Prohibitions

Many registrants adjust GAAP earnings for items they consider to be one-time, nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual, such as restructuring charges, asset impairments, and gains and losses on asset sales. Depending on the description of the item, these same items may be a prohibited adjustment for a non-GAAP performance measure. Item 10(e) prohibits registrants from adjusting a non-GAAP performance measure “to eliminate or smooth items identified as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years.” C&DI Question 102.03 clarifies that a charge or gain may be presented as an adjustment as long as it is not inappropriately labeled or described as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual when it is not.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.03

Question: Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K prohibits adjusting a non-GAAP financial performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years. Is this prohibition based on the description of the charge or gain, or is it based on the nature of the charge or gain?

Answer: The prohibition is based on the description of the charge or gain that is being adjusted. It would not be appropriate to state that a charge or gain is non-recurring, infrequent or unusual unless it meets the specified criteria. The fact that a registrant cannot describe a charge or gain as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, however, does not mean that the registrant cannot adjust for that charge or gain. Registrants can make adjustments they believe are appropriate, subject to Regulation G and the other requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. See Question 100.01. [May 17, 2016]

Thus, if management concludes that an adjustment to a non-GAAP performance measure is appropriate, but that the adjustment is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge in the last two years, it may adjust the non-GAAP performance measure (subject to Regulation G and the other requirements in Item 10(e)) but may not describe the adjustment as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual because it does not meet the specified criteria.

Example 4-2

A registrant reflects an impairment charge in its 20X0 statement of operations that it believes is an appropriate adjustment to its non-GAAP performance measure. Management believes that it is reasonably likely that an impairment will recur within one of the next two years. Management may adjust the non-GAAP performance measure for the impairment charge but may not label it or describe it in a note as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual since it does not meet the criteria in Item 10(e).

4.8 Non-GAAP Measures on the Face of Financial Statements and Notes

Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(C) expressly prohibits a registrant from presenting non-GAAP measures in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, a registrant may not present non-GAAP measures in either of the following places:

- The face of the financial statements.
- The footnotes accompanying the financial statements.

However, the SEC staff has clarified that it would not object to the inclusion of an additional non-GAAP measure of segment profit or loss in the segment footnote, as long as the measure is disclosed in accordance with ASC 280-10-50-28B and 50-28C (added by ASU 2023-07) and meet the presentation and disclosure requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) (see [Section 3.1](#) for a discussion of those requirements). For additional information, including a discussion of segment disclosures that may be prohibited, see [Section 2.5](#).

Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(D) also prohibits a registrant from presenting non-GAAP measures on the face of any pro forma financial statements required to be disclosed by Regulation S-X, Article 11.

4.9 Non-GAAP Measures That Exclude Depreciation and Amortization From Cost of Sales

Under Regulation S-X, Rule 5-03, although a subtotal line item for gross margin (or for a similar measure such as gross profit) is not required on the face of the income statement, many registrants present this subtotal.

[SAB Topic 11.B](#) addresses the inclusion of depreciation and amortization in cost of sales and states, in part:

If cost of sales or operating expenses exclude charges for depreciation, depletion and amortization of property, plant and equipment, the description of the line item should read somewhat as follows: “Cost of goods sold (exclusive of items shown separately below)” or “Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation shown separately below).” [D]epreciation, depletion and amortization should not be positioned in the income statement in a manner which results in reporting a figure for income before depreciation.

Further, [SAB Topic 11.B](#) indicates that if a registrant presents a subtotal for such a measure, it should not exclude depreciation and amortization, because doing so would result in the presentation of a “figure for income before depreciation.”

Certain registrants do not present a gross margin subtotal on the face of the income statement but instead discuss this measure in MD&A. This practice has been frequently observed in the public utility and oil and gas industries, but it is not limited to those sectors. The SEC staff expects such registrants to (1) disclose that the measures are non-GAAP financial measures if they exclude depreciation and amortization from cost of sales and (2) consider the disclosure requirements in Item 10(e). The SEC staff has reminded registrants that non-GAAP measures of gross margin should be presented in a balanced manner and reconciled to the appropriate nearest GAAP measure.

4.10 Treatment of Tax Adjustments

In certain circumstances, a registrant may reflect a non-GAAP measure after taxes and therefore show the tax adjustments when reconciling a non-GAAP measure to the appropriate GAAP measure. C&DI Question 102.11 indicates that the tax expense impact for a performance measure should be consistent with the amount of non-GAAP income since adjusting revenue or income before income tax could affect the tax expense or benefits assumed in the calculation of the tax provision. For example, suppose that a registrant has a \$200 million GAAP loss for the most recent fiscal year, which resulted in a 3 percent effective tax rate. After making various reconciling adjustments, if the registrant presents a non-GAAP adjusted income measure of \$400 million, the SEC staff may comment if the registrant uses the same 3 percent effective tax rate to compute the tax provision.

If a non-GAAP measure is a liquidity measure, adjusting the GAAP tax amount to present taxes paid in cash may be acceptable.

A registrant should present its reconciling adjustments gross of tax and should disclose how the tax adjustments were determined. If other tax adjustments are included in the reconciliation (e.g., the removal of discrete tax adjustments), a registrant should separately disclose the income tax effects of the non-GAAP adjustments from such other adjustments.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.11

Question: How should income tax effects related to adjustments to arrive at a non-GAAP measure be calculated and presented?

Answer: A registrant should provide income tax effects on its non-GAAP measures depending on the nature of the measures. If a measure is a liquidity measure that includes income taxes, it might be acceptable to adjust GAAP taxes to show taxes paid in cash. If a measure is a performance measure, the registrant should include current and deferred income tax expense commensurate with the non-GAAP measure of profitability. In addition, adjustments to arrive at a non-GAAP measure should not be presented “net of tax.” Rather, income taxes should be shown as a separate adjustment and clearly explained. [May 17, 2016]

Example 4-3

To illustrate the discrete effect of taxes on individual adjustments in the reconciliation, the registrant may present the tax effect of all adjustments as a single line in the reconciliation as follows:

<hr/>	
Net income	\$ XYZ
Add: stock-based compensation	XX
restructuring charges	YY
Less: tax effect of adjustments	<u>ZZ</u>
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ UVW</u>

The registrant should clearly disclose how it determined the tax effect. Other alternative presentations may be appropriate as long as the gross amount of adjustments are disclosed. For example, a registrant could disclose the relevant information about the gross amount of the adjustment and the tax amount in parentheses (e.g., stock-based compensation \$10 million less the amount of taxes \$3 million) to arrive at the net amount (e.g., \$7 million) and could provide similar disclosure for the restructuring charges.

When calculating a non-GAAP measure, a registrant should be mindful of how the adjustments made to a GAAP measure affect total income tax expense. As indicated above, a registrant’s adjustment of revenue or income before tax expense could affect the tax expense or benefits assumed in the calculation of the tax provision and therefore could have an impact on the tax computation in the reconciliation.

4.10.1 Non-GAAP Financial Measures Related to the Impact of Changes in Tax Law

Registrants have started to implement requirements related to changes in tax law resulting from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD’s) Pillar Two tax regime, which is intended to establish, among other things, a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15 percent. To impose the global minimum tax, individual countries are responsible for establishing tax laws and regulations in line with the Pillar Two framework. Certain countries began enacting such tax laws and regulations in January 2024.

A registrant may choose to make non-GAAP adjustments related to discrete amounts that affect income as a result of the recognition of the effects of changes in tax law, such as an adjustment to deferred taxes upon a change in tax rates. When accompanied by the disclosures required by the Rules, these adjustments may be permissible if they are not misleading, depending on the registrant’s specific facts and circumstances. A registrant that includes an adjustment for the impact of changes in tax laws in its non-GAAP measures should ensure that the adjustment is for the total impact of all related changes and not just for select provisions (i.e., it should not engage in cherry picking [see [Section 4.3](#)]). See [Section 3.6.2](#) for further discussion of the consistent presentation of non-GAAP measures.

To enhance the comparability of the periods before a tax rate change, some registrants may also consider adjustments that would depict a “normalized” tax rate between such periods (i.e., adjustments in which the new tax rate is applied to periods before enactment). However, these non-GAAP measures may be considered misleading as well as individually tailored accounting principles since they may not reflect different tax strategies, tax assertions, or other actions a registrant may have taken if the lower tax rate had applied to all periods presented (e.g., increased compensation, increased research and development). See [Section 4.3.3](#) for further discussion of individually tailored accounting measures.

For additional information about the effect of Pillar Two on financial reporting, see Deloitte’s March 5, 2024 (updated April 15, 2024), [Financial Reporting Alert](#).

4.11 Presentation of Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure, commonly defined as cash flows from operating activities as presented in the statement of cash flows less capital expenditures. According to C&DI Question 102.07, the measure does not violate the liquidity measure prohibition of Item 10(e) even though some of the capital expenditures may have been or will be paid in cash. In addition to capital expenditures, other adjustments may also be used to derive free cash flow. C&DI Question 102.07 notes that the measure is not uniformly defined, and its title does not describe how it is calculated. Therefore, registrants must clearly describe how free cash flow is calculated and disclose the other information required by Item 10(e), including a reconciliation. Further, registrants that make other adjustments to cash flows from operating activities in addition to adjustments for capital expenditures should ensure that the resulting non-GAAP measure is appropriately labeled and clearly described. For example, registrants should label the measure as “adjusted” or “non-GAAP” free cash flow to distinguish it from a measure calculated in a manner consistent with the common definition of free cash flow. See [Section 4.3.4](#) for further discussion.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.07

Question: Some companies present a measure of “free cash flow,” which is typically calculated as cash flows from operating activities as presented in the statement of cash flows under GAAP, less capital expenditures. Does Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K prohibit this measure in documents filed with the Commission?

Answer: No. The deduction of capital expenditures from the GAAP financial measure of cash flows from operating activities would not violate the prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii). However, companies should be aware that this measure does not have a uniform definition and its title does not describe how it is calculated. Accordingly, a clear description of how this measure is calculated, as well as the necessary reconciliation, should accompany the measure where it is used. Companies should also avoid inappropriate or potentially misleading inferences about its usefulness. For example, “free cash flow” should not be used in a manner that inappropriately implies that the measure represents the residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures, since many companies have mandatory debt service requirements or other non-discretionary expenditures that are not deducted from the measure. Also, free cash flow is a liquidity measure that must not be presented on a per share basis. See Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

Since free cash flow is presumed to be a liquidity measure, registrants would be prohibited from disclosing free cash flow per share. See the discussion of non-GAAP per-share measures in [Section 4.4](#).

4.12 Presentation of Funds From Operations

Funds from operations (FFO) is a non-GAAP measure commonly used in the real estate industry. C&DI Questions 102.01 and 102.02 indicate that FFO, as [defined](#) by the NAREIT and in effect as of May 17, 2016, as well as FFO per share will continue to be accepted as a performance measure.

The presentation of any FFO measure in a manner that departs from the NAREIT definition (e.g., adjusted FFO, core FFO), or as a per-share amount based on such a modified measure, is subject to the prohibitions in Item 10(e). Accordingly, that measure must comply with the requirements in Item 10(e) for a performance measure or a liquidity measure. If modified FFO is considered a performance measure, it may be presented on a per-share basis; if a modified FFO per share is, in substance, a liquidity measure, presentation on a per-share basis is prohibited. Acceptability of FFO per-share measures, or modified FFO per share, does not override the prohibition against the presentation of cash flow per-share data and other per-share measures of liquidity.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.01

Question: What measure was contemplated by “funds from operations” in footnote 50 to Exchange Act Release No. 47226, Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures, which indicates that companies may use “funds from operations per share” in earnings releases and materials that are filed or furnished to the Commission, subject to the requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: The reference to “funds from operations” in footnote 50, or “FFO,” refers to the measure [as] defined as of January 1, 2000, by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT). NAREIT has revised and clarified the definition since 2000. The staff accepts NAREIT’s definition of FFO in effect as of May 17, 2016 as a performance measure and does not object to its presentation on a per share basis. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.02

Question: May a registrant present FFO on a basis other than as defined by NAREIT as of May 17, 2016?

Answer: Yes, provided that any adjustments made to FFO comply with Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and the measure does not violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G. Any adjustments made to FFO must comply with the requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for a performance measure or a liquidity measure, depending on the nature of the adjustments, some of which may trigger the prohibition on presenting this measure on a per share basis. See Section 100 and Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

FFO may be reported gross or net of noncontrolling interest adjustments. In situations in which the FFO calculation appears to take into account noncontrolling interest adjustments and is simply labeled “FFO,” the registrant should clearly label the measure to reflect “FFO attributable to common stockholders” or “FFO attributable to the company.”

4.13 Constant Currency Presentations

Constant currency is a method used to eliminate the effects of exchange rate fluctuations of international operations in a registrant’s determination of financial performance. For example, when presenting its MD&A, a registrant with material operations in various countries should disclose the impact of material exchange rates. To do so, the registrant may use a constant exchange rate between periods for translation, which would remove the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The presentation of financial results in a constant currency is considered a non-GAAP measure.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 104.06

Question: Company X has operations in various foreign countries where the local currency is used to prepare the financial statements which are translated into the reporting currency under the applicable accounting standards. In preparing its MD&A, Company X will explain the reasons for changes in various financial statement captions. A portion of these changes will be attributable to changes in exchange rates between periods used for translation. Company X wants to isolate the effect of exchange rate differences and will present financial information in a constant currency — e.g., assume a constant exchange rate between periods for translation. Would such a presentation be considered a non-GAAP measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Company X may comply with the reconciliation requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) by presenting the historical amounts and the amounts in constant currency and describing the process for calculating the constant currency amounts and the basis of presentation. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Since constant-currency amounts are non-GAAP measures, the registrant should include the appropriate non-GAAP disclosures to isolate the effects of the exchange rate differences for (1) the historical amounts and (2) the amounts in constant currency. The disclosure of the non-GAAP measure should describe both the basis of presentation and how the constant-currency amounts were computed. Note that if a registrant only discloses the impact of exchange rates as part of its explanation of the period-to-period fluctuation between two GAAP amounts, such disclosure would not constitute a non-GAAP measure (e.g., foreign currency fluctuations resulted in \$XX of the change in net revenue).

4.14 Credit Agreement Covenants

Credit agreements often require registrants to comply with certain financial or non-financial covenants. The financial covenants, which may be based on GAAP or on non-GAAP measures such as EBITDA or adjusted EBITDA, are often material to an investor's understanding of the registrant's financial condition and liquidity. Accordingly, disclosure of information about covenants may be required in the MD&A section of a filing.

C&DIs — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Question 102.09

Question: Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K prohibits "excluding charges or liabilities that required, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement absent an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP liquidity measures, other than the measures earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)." A company's credit agreement contains a material covenant regarding the non-GAAP financial measure "Adjusted EBITDA." If disclosed in a filing, the non-GAAP financial measure "Adjusted EBITDA" would violate Item 10(e), as it excludes charges that are required to be cash settled. May a company nonetheless disclose this non-GAAP financial measure?

Answer: Yes. The prohibition in Item 10(e) notwithstanding, because MD&A requires disclosure of material items affecting liquidity, if management believes that the credit agreement is a material agreement, that the covenant is a material term of the credit agreement and that information about the covenant is material to an investor's understanding of the company's financial condition and/or liquidity, then the company may be required to disclose the measure as calculated by the debt covenant as part of its MD&A. In disclosing the non-GAAP financial measure in this situation, a company should consider also disclosing the following:

- the material terms of the credit agreement including the covenant;
- the amount or limit required for compliance with the covenant; and
- the actual or reasonably likely effects of compliance or non-compliance with the covenant on the company's financial condition and liquidity. [Jan. 11, 2010]

As indicated in C&DI Question 102.09, a registrant must disclose in its MD&A material items affecting its financial condition or liquidity. The C&DI emphasizes that a registrant should disclose a measure that is calculated in accordance with a credit agreement when (1) the credit agreement is a material agreement, (2) the covenant is a material term of the credit agreement, and (3) information about the covenant is “material to an investor’s understanding of [its] financial condition and/or liquidity” (e.g., when the registrant is at risk of violating the covenant). Disclosure of the measure may be required even if the measure would otherwise be prohibited under Item 10(e) (see [Section 4.1](#)).

When providing the disclosures required by Item 10(e) related to non-GAAP measures associated with debt covenants, registrants should carefully consider the context of such information. If the primary purpose of the disclosures is to describe compliance with the covenant as of the most recent balance sheet date, registrants should consider whether it would be appropriate to discuss the measures associated with the covenant by comparing them to measures for prior reporting periods. Disclosing such measures on a comparative basis may be indicative that the measures are used to evaluate performance rather than liquidity. Similarly, registrants should consider whether it is appropriate to disclose covenant-related non-GAAP measures within an earnings release since such a release generally focuses on a company’s performance.

In addition to providing the non-GAAP disclosures required by Item 10(e), a registrant should consider the other disclosures described in C&DI Question 102.09.

4.15 Treatment of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Expense in Non-GAAP Measures

Some registrants present non-GAAP measures that adjust for defined-benefit pension-related items. For example, a registrant may adjust to remove (1) all non-service-related pension expense, (2) all pension expense in excess of cash contributions, or (3) the amortization of actuarial gains and losses. Some registrants that immediately recognize all actuarial gains and losses in earnings present non-GAAP measures that remove the actuarial gain or loss attributable to the change in the fair value of plan assets from a performance measure and include an expected return.

The SEC staff has observed that these pension-related adjustments can be confusing without the appropriate context about the nature of the adjustment. For example, the staff has noted that pension adjustment disclosures often:

- Do not clearly describe what the adjustment represents (e.g., the adjustment removes the amount of actuarial gain/loss immediately recognized in earnings or removes all non-service-related pension costs).
- Refer to “noncash” pension expense even though the pension liability is expected ultimately to be settled in cash.
- Do not provide context about adjustments related to actuarial gains and losses.
- Inconsistently reflect adjustments related to actuarial gains and losses.

At the 2013 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff provided an example of a registrant that immediately recognized its actuarial gains and losses. The adjustment in the non-GAAP measure included the impact of changes in pension plan assumptions (e.g., changes in discount rate) as well as the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets. The staff indicated that this presentation might be confusing because the adjusted non-GAAP measure reflected only the expected return, which is always positive no matter how the market actually performs. The staff noted that a registrant should disclose that the non-GAAP measure reflects:

- An expected return on plan assets of X percent or \$XX.
- An actual return of Y percent or \$YY.
- Pension expense of \$ZZ.

Registrants that amortize actuarial gains and losses (rather than immediately recognize their actuarial gains and losses) should disclose similar information. That is, they should (1) quantify the expected return on plan assets reflected in the non-GAAP measure and (2) disclose the amount of pension expense reflected in the non-GAAP measure.

At the 2015 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff expressed some observations regarding a registrant's change in approach when measuring its service cost and interest cost. The SEC staff has also highlighted that it expects registrants to disclose any significant impact of a change in the approach used to measure net periodic benefit cost on any non-GAAP measures. Specifically, registrants should explain how the change in approach affected components of net periodic benefit cost and actuarial gains and losses in the current period and on a prospective basis to the extent that those items are reflected in non-GAAP measures.

4.16 Normalized Market Prices

Because of significant volatility in commodity prices, a registrant may believe that investors would benefit from disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure that adjusts its results of operations by eliminating the effect of significant changes in commodity prices (e.g., disclosure of a "price normalized cash margin"). At the 2015 AICPA Conference, the SEC staff stated that it objects to the presentation of such a non-GAAP measure because of the challenges associated with ascertaining a "normal" market price given ever-changing market conditions and volatility in commodity prices. Similarly, registrants may believe that investors would benefit from disclosure of non-GAAP measures that "normalize" or adjust for other forms of volatility, such as changes in interest rates, income tax rates, rates of return, or other industry-specific measures. Generally, such adjustments would also be viewed as tailored accounting principles (see [Section 4.3.3](#) for a discussion of such principles).

Chapter 5 — DCPs Related to Non-GAAP Measures and Other Considerations

5.1 DCPs or Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

It is important to understand whether controls over non-GAAP measures are related to DCPs, to internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), or to both.

As [defined](#) in both SEC and PCAOB rules, ICFR focuses on controls related to the “reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.” DCPs, on the other hand, are more broadly defined and pertain to all information required to be disclosed by the company.

Because the starting point for a non-GAAP measure is a GAAP measure, ICFR would be relevant to consider up to the point at which the GAAP measure that forms the basis of the non-GAAP measure has been determined. However, regarding controls over the adjustments to the GAAP measure and the related calculation of the non-GAAP measure — including the oversight and monitoring of the non-GAAP measure — it is appropriate to consider such controls within the realm of DCPs.

The SEC staff has also highlighted recent enforcement actions taken against registrants in connection with their non-GAAP measures and other disclosures that reflect gaps in their DCPs related to reported non-GAAP measures. The staff has emphasized the importance of having the appropriate DCPs in place to ensure that the adjustments and the non-GAAP measures, as a whole, are appropriately prepared and reviewed in accordance with the non-GAAP rules.

While the discussion below of DCPs primarily involves considerations related to non-GAAP measures, the concepts addressed would also apply to metrics and KPIs.

5.1.1 Non-GAAP Measures, Earnings Releases, and DCPs

[SEC Final Rule 33-8124](#) on certifications states that Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires management to certify on a quarterly basis that DCPs are effective “to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports filed or submitted by it under the Exchange Act [footnote omitted] is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms.” Earnings releases containing non-GAAP measures are often furnished on Form 8-K, which does not require certifications of the effectiveness of DCPs. However, the final rule also indicates that “[d]isclosure controls and procedures . . . are required to be designed, maintained and evaluated to ensure full and timely disclosure in current reports.”

Therefore, registrants that use non-GAAP measures in earnings releases furnished on Form 8-K — or those that use them in Forms 10-Q and 10-K (outside the financial statements), which would be explicitly covered by Section 302 certifications — should consider the appropriateness of their DCPs in the

context of their non-GAAP information. Registrants should, at a minimum, consider designing DCPs to ensure that procedures are in place regarding:

- *Compliance* — Non-GAAP measures are presented in compliance with SEC rules, regulations, and guidance.
- *Consistency of preparation* — Non-GAAP measures are presented consistently each period, and potential non-GAAP adjustments are evaluated on an appropriate, consistent basis each period.
- *Data quality* — Non-GAAP measures are calculated on the basis of reliable inputs that are subject to appropriate controls.
- *Accuracy of calculation* — Non-GAAP measures are calculated with arithmetic accuracy, and the non-GAAP measures in the disclosure agree with the measures calculated.
- *Transparency of disclosure* — Descriptions of the non-GAAP measures, adjustments, and any other required disclosures are clear and not confusing.
- *Review* — Non-GAAP disclosures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management to confirm the appropriateness and completeness of the non-GAAP measures and related disclosures.
- *Monitoring* — The registrant's monitoring function (e.g., internal audit, disclosure committee, or audit committee) appropriately reviews the DCPs related to non-GAAP disclosures. The audit committee is involved in the oversight of the preparation and use of non-GAAP measures.

A critical aspect of such DCPs is the involvement of the appropriate levels of management and those charged with governance. Depending on the registrant, this may include reviewing the selection and determination of non-GAAP measures with a disclosure committee, the audit committee, or both. Establishing a written policy that (1) clearly describes the nature of allowable adjustments to GAAP measures, (2) defines the non-GAAP measure(s) to be used under the policy, and (3) explains how potential changes in the inputs, calculation, or adjustments will be evaluated and approved may help management identify its DCPs. For example, a policy might describe qualitatively the types of adjustments that are nonrecurring and abnormal and thus within the defined policy. It may also outline specific quantitative thresholds for which income or expense items might be evaluated in the determination of whether they should be included in non-GAAP adjustments. This could help ensure that appropriate non-GAAP measures are used as well as eliminate the need for numerous immaterial reconciliation adjustments that may confuse investors.

Further, policies may also take into account how corrections of any errors identified in previously issued non-GAAP measures and metrics will be evaluated, corrected, and reported to investors. See [Appendix B](#) for sample non-GAAP measure policies and related sample procedures.

5.1.2 Disclosure Committee Considerations

Some companies may find it helpful to use a disclosure committee to assist the CEO, CFO, and audit committee in preparing and overseeing disclosures, including those related to non-GAAP measures. Disclosure committees are typically management committees, although some companies prefer that the disclosure committee function as a subcommittee of the board and audit committee.

Disclosure committees can set parameters for and determine the appropriateness of disclosures related to non-GAAP measures. In particular, the disclosure committee could review draft earnings releases to provide input and oversight by using the seven considerations outlined above. As part of its review, the disclosure committee can provide effective governance and play an integral role in the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and fairness of a company's disclosures.

5.1.3 Sample Approach — Controls Associated With the Disclosure of Non-GAAP Measures

A global manufacturing company uses certain non-GAAP measures in its quarterly earnings releases that are furnished to the SEC on Form 8-K. The manager of external reporting (1) prepares the non-GAAP measures that the entity plans to include in the quarterly earnings release and (2) provides to the controller for review the computed non-GAAP measures and related support (e.g., reconciliation between the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure and the non-GAAP measure) for the calculations.

The controller recomputes each non-GAAP measure and agrees the underlying GAAP measure to the general ledger. The controller then reviews each reconciliation of the GAAP measure to the non-GAAP measure, which includes agreeing the adjustments to the trial balance or other support and considering whether the reconciliation clearly labels and describes the nature of each adjustment. The controller also considers whether each adjustment is appropriate under company policy and is consistent with adjustments made in prior periods, and the controller excludes immaterial adjustments that are not the focus of management. Further, the controller reviews a list of prohibited presentations of non-GAAP financial measures to ensure that the measures are consistent with SEC guidance. The list of prohibited presentations includes the following, which can be evaluated before the draft earnings release is prepared:

- The inclusion of material misstatements or omissions that would make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure misleading.
- The presentation of per-share measures of liquidity.
- The exclusion of charges or liabilities that require, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement in the absence of an ability to settle in another matter, from non-GAAP liquidity measures.
- Adjustments to a non-GAAP performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years.

The controller considers whether the non-GAAP measures contain misleading adjustments, including those that:

- Exclude normal, recurring cash operating expenses necessary for business operation.
- Adjust an item in the current reporting period but do not adjust for a similar item in the prior period.
- Exclude certain nonrecurring charges but do not exclude nonrecurring gains.
- Are based on individually tailored accounting principles, including certain adjusted revenue measures.

The controller considers the income tax effects of the adjustments made to the GAAP measure (mindful that adjusting revenue or income before tax could affect the tax expense or benefits assumed in the calculation of the tax provision and that if the measure is a performance measure, a current and deferred income tax expense commensurate with the non-GAAP measure of profitability should be calculated and included in the disclosure). In addition, the controller verifies that adjustments for income taxes are presented separately and there is disclosure of how the adjustment for income taxes

was determined. Finally, the controller reviews the non-GAAP measures used by the company's peers and considers whether the company's non-GAAP measures are comparable to them. The controller will follow up, if necessary, with the manager of external reporting regarding these review steps and, when any outstanding issues are resolved, will submit the reviewed non-GAAP measures to the director of investor relations. The director of investor relations drafts the earnings release and includes the non-GAAP measures reviewed by the controller.

The draft earnings release is then subject to review by the disclosure committee, which consists of the chief financial officer, the general counsel, the income tax director, and the director of internal audit. The disclosure committee reviews the non-GAAP measures disclosed in the draft earnings release for compliance with Regulation G and other SEC guidance and ensures the following:

- The non-GAAP measure is neither misleading nor prohibited.
- The non-GAAP measure is presented with and reconciled to the most directly comparable GAAP measure and with no greater prominence than the GAAP measure.
- The non-GAAP measure is appropriately defined and described and is clearly labeled as non-GAAP.
- The non-GAAP measure is balanced (i.e., it adjusts not only for nonrecurring expenses but also for nonrecurring gains).
- There is transparent and company-specific disclosure of the substantive reason(s) why management believes that the measure is useful for investors and, if material, the purpose for which management uses the measure.
- The non-GAAP measure is not presented on the face of the GAAP financial statements or in the accompanying notes or on the face of any pro forma financial statements required to be disclosed by Regulation S-X, Article 11.
- The titles or descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures are not the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures.
- The measure is consistently prepared from period to period in accordance with the defined policy and is comparable to that of the company's peers.

If there are any inconsistencies between the above compliance issues and the non-GAAP measures and their disclosure in the draft earnings release, the disclosure committee will follow up with the director of investor relations, the controller, or both and request that conforming changes be made to the draft earnings release. Once any outstanding matters have been resolved, the disclosure committee approves the draft earnings release and forwards it to the audit committee for its review.

The audit committee exercises its oversight with respect to external financial reporting in performing its review of the earnings release, including confirming that the non-GAAP measures are appropriately disclosed in accordance with policy and are consistent with SEC rules, regulations, and guidance.

5.2 Auditor Responsibility for Non-GAAP Measures

Because non-GAAP financial information is not permitted in a registrant's financial statements or in the notes thereto, the external auditor's opinion does not cover it. Therefore, since such information is not subject to audit, the auditor's responsibility with respect to it is limited. In general, when registrants include other information, such as a non-GAAP measure, in a document containing financial statements covered by the auditor's report, professional auditing standards require the auditor to read the other information and consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements. Auditors may also be asked by underwriters to provide "comfort" regarding the

reconciliation between a non-GAAP measure and the closest GAAP measure that was presented in an offering document.

5.3 Use of Non-GAAP Measures to Assess Materiality of Errors

A registrant performs a materiality analysis to determine the impact of identified misstatements on its (1) financial statements and (2) conclusions about ICFR and DCPs. [SAB Topics 1.M](#) (SAB 99) and [1.N](#) (SAB 108) contain the SEC staff's guidance on assessing the materiality of misstatements.

The SEC staff has observed that certain registrants have argued that a quantitatively large error in the GAAP financial statements is immaterial when the error has a quantitatively small impact on non-GAAP metrics. While it may be appropriate for a registrant to look at metrics other than those that are GAAP-based in determining whether the financial statements taken as a whole are materially misstated, the SEC staff will most likely focus primarily on the GAAP metrics. Also, while the SEC staff acknowledged that it is possible for quantitatively small errors to be material and for quantitatively large errors to be immaterial, a quantitatively material GAAP error does not become immaterial simply because of the presentation of non-GAAP measures. Further, there may be circumstances in which an error that is otherwise quantitatively immaterial to the GAAP financial statements — when taken as a whole and depending on the focus that management, investors, and financial statement users have historically placed on non-GAAP information — is qualitatively material in the context of non-GAAP information.

Chapter 6 — Press Releases

Form 8-K, Item 2.02, requires registrants to furnish to the SEC a Form 8-K within four business days of any public release or announcement (often a press release) disclosing material nonpublic information regarding a registrant's results of operations or financial condition for an annual or quarterly fiscal period that has ended. In such circumstances, a Form 8-K is required whether or not the press release includes disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure. [Question 106.07](#) in the C&DIs on Exchange Act Form 8-K indicates that a registrant must comply with all the requirements of Item 2.02 when it reports "preliminary" earnings and results of operations for a completed quarterly period. Note that a separate Form 8-K may also be required for nonpublic information that is disclosed orally, telephonically, or by webcast, broadcast, or similar means, unless certain conditions are met.¹

The information a registrant provides under Item 2.02 is considered furnished to the SEC, not filed, and therefore is not subject to the requirements in Exchange Act Section 18 on liability for misleading statements. If a registrant specifically states in Form 8-K that the information is to be considered "filed," or incorporates it by reference into a registration statement, proxy statement, or other report, it will be considered filed and therefore subject to Section 18. The concept of furnishing, rather than filing, information is also common in Regulation FD disclosures made under Form 8-K, Item 7.01.

When a press release that is furnished to the SEC ("furnished press release") includes a non-GAAP liquidity or performance measure, registrants are required to comply with the presentation and disclosure requirements of Regulation G and Regulation S-K, Item 10(e)(1)(i). Although Regulation G and Item 2.02 do not refer to the specific prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii), registrants should consider the concepts in these and other prohibitions when using non-GAAP measures. For example, the title used for a non-GAAP financial measure in a Form 8-K should not be the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures.

Registrants may satisfy the disclosure requirements by including the information directly in the Form 8-K containing the furnished press release or as an exhibit to the Form 8-K. Alternatively, registrants may satisfy the specific disclosure requirements under Items 10(e)(1)(i)(C) and 10(e)(1)(i)(D) related to (1) the usefulness of the non-GAAP measure to investors and (2) management's additional purposes, if any, for using such measures, by including these disclosures in their most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC (or a more recent filing) and by updating the disclosures, as necessary, no later than the date on which the Form 8-K is furnished to the SEC. Note that if a registrant elects to "file" the press release with the SEC, all the provisions in Item 10(e) apply.

¹ See Form 8-K, Item 2.02(b).

Footnote 11 of the Release indicates that regardless of whether the press release is furnished to or filed with the SEC, the prohibition against the presentation of cash flow per-share data and other per-share measures of liquidity applies. The guidance in the footnote prohibits the disclosure of cash flow data on a per-share basis in both materials filed with or furnished to the SEC, including press releases, since such disclosures are prohibited by GAAP and SEC rules. See [Section 4.4](#) for more information about non-GAAP per-share measures.

See [Section 3.1](#) for a summary of the disclosures required by Regulation G; Regulation S-K, Item 10; and Form 8-K, Item 2.02 about non-GAAP information “furnished” or “filed” by a registrant.

Appendix A — Non-GAAP Measures: What to Ask

Management should consider the following questions related to its use of non-GAAP measures:

- Is the measure neither misleading nor prohibited?
- Is the measure presented with the most directly comparable GAAP measure and with no greater prominence than the GAAP measure?
- Is the measure appropriately defined and described, and is it clearly labeled as non-GAAP?
- Does the reconciliation between the GAAP and non-GAAP measure begin with the GAAP measure and clearly label and describe the nature of each adjustment, and is each adjustment appropriate?
- Is there transparent and company-specific disclosure of the substantive reason(s) why management believes that the measure is useful for investors and the purpose for which management uses the measure?
- Does the registrant have a policy regarding appropriate non-GAAP measures and, if so, how is it determined? Is the measure consistently prepared from period to period in accordance with that policy, and is it comparable to that of its peers?
- If the registrant makes changes to its non-GAAP measures, are the changes clearly described, and are the reasons for the changes clear?
- Is the measure balanced (i.e., does it adjust not only for nonrecurring expenses but also for nonrecurring gains)?
- Does the measure appropriately focus on material adjustments and not include immaterial adjustments that would not seem to be a focus of management?
- Do the DCPs address non-GAAP measures?
- Is the audit committee involved in the oversight of the preparation and use of non-GAAP measures?

The CAQ has also issued [Non-GAAP Measures: A Roadmap for Audit Committees](#). The tool is available on the CAQ's Web site.

Appendix B — Sample Non-GAAP Measure Policies and Procedures

Disclaimer: The samples below of non-GAAP policies and procedures were developed on the basis of Deloitte’s observations and knowledge of the applicable requirements of SEC rules and guidance. However, the information a company presents can and is likely to change, and Deloitte is under no obligation to update the samples to reflect such information. All companies should consult with their legal counsel regarding the applicability and implementation of SEC rules and guidance. Accounting policies, processes, and controls are ultimately the responsibility of management.

B.1 Sample Elements of Policies and Procedures Related to Non-GAAP Measures

The sample elements below may be incorporated into a company’s policies and procedures related to non-GAAP measures. The samples are followed by descriptions of certain specific non-GAAP measures and related calculations that a company may use in its development of non-GAAP information.

See [Chapter 5](#) for information about DCPs and related considerations.

Title and information about the policy and procedures	<p><i>[Company to insert relevant Information. For example:]</i></p> <p>Title: [Company ABC’s Non-GAAP Policies and Procedures] Date Issued: Policy Owner(s)/Contact(s): Functions: Applicable Subsidiaries and Geographies:</p>
References to relevant guidance	<p><i>[Company to describe applicable guidance. For example:]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulation G.• SEC Regulation S-K, Item 10(e).• Compliance & Disclosure Interpretations (C&DIs) on the use of non-GAAP financial measures (updated December 13, 2022).• SEC Final Rule Release No. 33-8176, Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures.
Background and scope	<p><i>[Company to explain overall scope of the policy and procedures. For example:]</i></p> <p>This policy covers the use, calculation, and disclosure of Company ABC’s non-GAAP measures in press releases and SEC filings.</p>

(Table continued)

Overall policy regarding non-GAAP measures	<p><i>[Company to develop and include an overall policy regarding the use of non-GAAP measures. For example:]</i></p> <p>In reporting and disclosing any non-GAAP measures, Company ABC's goal is to provide useful and clear supplemental information to investors. In doing so, Company ABC will comply with applicable SEC rules and guidance. This policy has been developed on the basis of Company ABC's understanding and interpretation of the current SEC rules and regulations and will be updated as appropriate when related SEC rules and guidance change or when other changes to the policy are determined to be appropriate by management, subject to the approval of the disclosure committee and audit committee.</p>
Non-GAAP measures used	<p><i>[Company to (1) insert the specific non-GAAP measures that have been approved for use by management, by the disclosure committee, and by the audit committee, as applicable; (2) explain how such measures will be calculated by using specific and detailed descriptions of the components of each adjustment (e.g., restructuring charges will be deducted from net income, in part, in the calculation of adjusted EBITDA); and (3) describe where and how such information will be disclosed. See Section 2.2 for a discussion of the most commonly used non-GAAP measures and other related information. See also the sample descriptions and calculations in the section below.]</i></p>
Reporting and disclosures regarding non-GAAP measures	<p><i>[Company to indicate which disclosure requirements and prohibitions will apply on the basis of the location(s) of the non-GAAP measure disclosures, for example, by using information from Appendix D.]</i></p>
Procedures for calculating and reviewing non-GAAP measures	<p><i>[Company to describe the process for calculating and reviewing non-GAAP measures. For example, see Section 5.1.3.]</i></p>
Disclosure controls and procedures regarding non-GAAP measures	<p><i>[Company to describe the DCPs regarding non-GAAP measures. For example, see Chapter 5.]</i></p>
Procedures for changing this policy	<p><i>[Company to describe the process for adopting any changes to the policy. For example:]</i></p> <p>Any changes to non-GAAP measures used by management, to the calculation of such measures, or to this policy must be recommended by management and approved by the disclosure committee and audit committee.</p>
Definitions	<p><i>[Company to describe any pertinent or helpful definitions. For example:]</i></p> <p>In accordance with SEC Regulation S-K, Item 10(e), a non-GAAP financial measure is defined as "a numerical measure of a registrant's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the issuer; or (ii) Includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented."

B.2 Descriptions of Certain Non-GAAP Measures and Related Calculations

B.2.1 Adjusted EBITDA

Management uses adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure for assessing operating performance in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. It also uses adjusted EBITDA in connection with matters such as the following:

- Operating decisions.
- Strategic planning.
- Annual budgeting.
- Evaluating company and management performance.
- Comparing operating results with historical periods and with industry peer companies.

In addition, adjusted EBITDA helps investors understand operational factors associated with a company's financial performance because it excludes the following from consideration: interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and infrequent or unusual losses or gains (i.e., nonrecurring and incremental restructuring charges that are not expected to be routinely incurred year over year because of the company's historical strategy and operating experience as well as goodwill impairment).

Management calculates adjusted EBITDA by subtracting the following from net income (GAAP):

- Interest income (all).
- Interest expense (all).
- Tax expense (all).
- Depreciation (all).
- Amortization (all).
- Infrequent or unusual losses and gains (e.g., nonrecurring restructuring charges, goodwill impairment).

B.2.2 Adjusted Earnings per Share

Management uses adjusted earnings per share as a critical measure of operating performance in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. The only items considered in the adjusted earnings-per-share calculation are those that management believes (1) may affect trends in underlying performance from year to year and (2) are not considered normal recurring cash operating expenses.

Adjusted earnings per share is used for forecasting and operational and strategic decision making, evaluating current company and management performance, calculating executive and employee cash bonuses, and calculating financial covenants. Management believes that excluding certain items (as listed below) from the calculation increases comparability of the metric from period to period, which makes it useful for management, the audit committee, and investors.

To calculate adjusted earnings per share, management adjusts from diluted earnings per share (GAAP) the per-share impact, net of the tax effect of adjustments, of the following:

- Goodwill impairment.
- Nonrecurring restructuring charges.
- Other infrequent or unusual losses and gains.

B.2.3 Free Cash Flow

Management uses free cash flow as a critical measure in the evaluation of liquidity in conjunction with related GAAP amounts. It also uses the measure when considering available cash, including for decision-making purposes related to dividends and discretionary investments. Further, it helps management, the audit committee, and investors evaluate a company's ability to generate liquidity from operating activities.

Free cash flow is calculated by subtracting capital expenditures from cash provided by operating activities (GAAP).

Appendix C — SEC Comments on Non-GAAP Measures

C.1 Overview

Since the SEC staff's issuance of new and updated C&DIs on non-GAAP measures in December 2022, such measures have continued to rank among the leading topics of focus in SEC comments despite overall improvements in registrants' disclosures during this period. The staff's comments have addressed matters such as:

- The prominence of non-GAAP measures.
- Measures that could potentially mislead investors (e.g., those based on individually tailored accounting principles or those that exclude normal, recurring cash operating expenses).
- Reconciliation requirements.
- Clear labeling.
- Enhancement of the disclosure related to the purpose and use of such measures.

C.2 Additional Information

For more information about trends in SEC comments related to non-GAAP financial measures as well as extracts of SEC comments related to these measures, see [Section 3.4](#) of Deloitte's Roadmap *SEC Comment Letter Considerations, Including Industry Insights*.

Appendix D — Summary of Disclosure Requirements and Prohibitions

The table below summarizes the disclosure requirements and prohibitions under Regulation G; Regulation S-K, Item 10(e); and for furnished press releases, that apply to domestic¹ registrants.

Disclosure Requirements/Prohibitions	All Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Regulation G ^{2,3})	+	SEC Filings (Regulation S-K, Item 10(e) ^{4,5})	Press Releases Furnished to the SEC (Form 8-K, Item 2.02 ⁶)
Presentation requirements:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure 	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, with equal or greater prominence, of the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure 	X		X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement disclosing the reasons why management believes the non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information to investors 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent material, a statement disclosing the additional purposes for which management uses the non-GAAP financial measure 			X	X

¹ For guidance applicable to FPIs, see Regulation G; Regulation S-K, Item 10(e); [Section 106](#) of the C&DIs; and [Section 8140](#) of the FRM.

² Regulation G applies whenever a registrant, or person acting on its behalf, publicly discloses or releases material information that includes a non-GAAP financial measure. Such information may be furnished to or filed with the SEC or publicly disclosed or released in another manner.

³ In certain situations, Regulation G and Item 10(e) do not apply. For example, they do not apply to non-GAAP measures related to projections or forecasts provided to a financial adviser as part of a proposed business combination or measures required to be disclosed by a governmental authority. See [Section 2.3](#) for a discussion of measures that do not meet the definition of a non-GAAP measure under the Rules.

⁴ Item 10(e) applies to all SEC filings that include non-GAAP financial measures.

⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶ Form 8-K, Item 2.02, requires registrants to furnish to the SEC all releases or announcements disclosing material nonpublic financial information about completed annual or quarterly fiscal periods, regardless of whether the release or announcement includes disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure. Item 2.02 also specifies that the requirements in Item 10(e)(1)(i) apply to such disclosures. If a registrant elects to file the release or announcement with the SEC, all the requirements in Item 10(e) apply.

(Table continued)

Disclosure Requirements/Prohibitions	All Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Regulation G)	+	SEC Filings (Regulation S-K, Item 10(e))	Press Releases Furnished to the SEC (Form 8-K, Item 2.02)
Prohibitions on certain presentations of non-GAAP financial measures: ⁷				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material misstatements or omissions that would make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure misleading⁸ 	X		X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting per-share measures of liquidity⁹ 			X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding charges or liabilities that require, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement in the absence of an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP liquidity measures (other than EBIT and EBITDA) 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusting a non-GAAP performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as nonrecurring, infrequent, or unusual when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years (prohibition is based on the description of the charge or gain that is being adjusted) 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the GAAP financial statements or in the accompanying notes 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting non-GAAP financial measures on the face of any pro forma financial statements required to be disclosed by Regulation S-X, Article 11 			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using titles or descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures that are the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures 			X	

⁷ Although Form 8-K, Item 2.02, and Regulation G do not refer to the prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii), registrants should consider the concepts in these and other prohibitions when using non-GAAP measures.

⁸ See Regulation G, Rule 100(b), and [Section 100](#) of the C&DIs.

⁹ Footnote 11 of the Release notes that certain non-GAAP per-share measures are prohibited under GAAP and SEC rules.

Appendix E — Regulation G

The text of [SEC Regulation G](#) is reproduced below.

Part 244 — Regulation G

244.100 — General rules regarding disclosure of non-GAAP financial measures.

- (a) Whenever a registrant, or person acting on its behalf, publicly discloses material information that includes a non-GAAP financial measure, the registrant must accompany that non-GAAP financial measure with:
 - (1) A presentation of the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP); and
 - (2) A reconciliation (by schedule or other clearly understandable method), which shall be quantitative for historical non-GAAP measures presented, and quantitative, to the extent available without unreasonable efforts, for forward-looking information, of the differences between the non-GAAP financial measure disclosed or released with the most comparable financial measure or measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- (b) A registrant, or a person acting on its behalf, shall not make public a non-GAAP financial measure that, taken together with the information accompanying that measure and any other accompanying discussion of that measure, contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure, in light of the circumstances under which it is presented, not misleading.
- (c) This section shall not apply to a disclosure of a non-GAAP financial measure that is made by or on behalf of a registrant that is a foreign private issuer if the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) The securities of the registrant are listed or quoted on a securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system outside the United States;
 - (2) The non-GAAP financial measure is not derived from or based on a measure calculated and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States; and
 - (3) The disclosure is made by or on behalf of the registrant outside the United States, or is included in a written communication that is released by or on behalf of the registrant outside the United States.
- (d) This section shall not apply to a non-GAAP financial measure included in disclosure relating to a proposed business combination, the entity resulting therefrom or an entity that is a party thereto, if the disclosure is contained in a communication that is subject to § 230.425 of this chapter, § 240.14a-12 or § 240.14d-2(b)(2) of this chapter or § 229.1015 of this chapter.

Part 244 — Regulation G (continued)**Notes to § 244.100:**

1. If a non-GAAP financial measure is made public orally, telephonically, by Web cast, by broadcast, or by similar means, the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) of this section will be satisfied if:
 - (i) The required information in those paragraphs is provided on the registrant's Web site at the time the non-GAAP financial measure is made public; and
 - (ii) The location of the web site is made public in the same presentation in which the non-GAAP financial measure is made public.
2. The provisions of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply notwithstanding the existence of one or more of the following circumstances:
 - (i) A written communication is released in the United States as well as outside the United States, so long as the communication is released in the United States contemporaneously with or after the release outside the United States and is not otherwise targeted at persons located in the United States;
 - (ii) Foreign journalists, U.S. journalists or other third parties have access to the information;
 - (iii) The information appears on one or more web sites maintained by the registrant, so long as the web sites, taken together, are not available exclusively to, or targeted at, persons located in the United States; or
 - (iv) Following the disclosure or release of the information outside the United States, the information is included in a submission by the registrant to the Commission made under cover of a Form 6-K.

244.101 — Definitions.

This section defines certain terms as used in Regulation G (§§ 244.100 through 244.102).

- (a)
 - (1) **Non-GAAP financial measure.** A non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a registrant's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that:
 - (i) Excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of income, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the issuer; or
 - (ii) Includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented.
 - (2) A non-GAAP financial measure does not include operating and other financial measures and ratios or statistical measures calculated using exclusively one or both of:
 - (i) Financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP; and
 - (ii) Operating measures or other measures that are not non-GAAP financial measures.
 - (3) A non-GAAP financial measure does not include financial measures required to be disclosed by GAAP, Commission rules, or a system of regulation of a government or governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant.

Part 244 — Regulation G (continued)

- (b) **GAAP.** GAAP refers to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, except that:
- (1) In the case of foreign private issuers whose primary financial statements are prepared in accordance with non-U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, GAAP refers to the principles under which those primary financial statements are prepared; and
 - (2) In the case of foreign private issuers that include a non-GAAP financial measure derived from a measure calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, GAAP refers to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for purposes of the application of the requirements of Regulation G to the disclosure of that measure.
- (c) **Registrant.** A registrant subject to this regulation is one that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l), or is required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o(d)), excluding any investment company registered under Section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-8).
- (d) **United States.** United States means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

244.102 — No effect on antifraud liability.

Neither the requirements of this Regulation G (17 CFR 244.100 through 244.102) nor a person's compliance or non-compliance with the requirements of this Regulation shall in itself affect any person's liability under Section 10(b) (15 U.S.C. 78j(b)) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or § 240.10b-5 of this chapter.

Appendix F — Regulation S-K, Item 10(e)

The text of [SEC Regulation S-K, Item 10\(e\)](#), is reproduced below.

Regulation S-K, Item 10(e)

(e) **Use of non-GAAP financial measures in Commission filings.**

(1) Whenever one or more non-GAAP financial measures are included in a filing with the Commission:

(i) The registrant must include the following in the filing:

- (A) A presentation, with equal or greater prominence, of the most directly comparable financial measure or measures calculated and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP);
- (B) A reconciliation (by schedule or other clearly understandable method), which shall be quantitative for historical non-GAAP measures presented, and quantitative, to the extent available without unreasonable efforts, for forward-looking information, of the differences between the non-GAAP financial measure disclosed or released with the most directly comparable financial measure or measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP identified in paragraph (e)(1)(i)(A) of this section;
- (C) A statement disclosing the reasons why the registrant's management believes that presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information to investors regarding the registrant's financial condition and results of operations; and
- (D) To the extent material, a statement disclosing the additional purposes, if any, for which the registrant's management uses the non-GAAP financial measure that are not disclosed pursuant to paragraph (e)(1)(i)(C) of this section; and

(ii) A registrant must not:

- (A) Exclude charges or liabilities that required, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement absent an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP liquidity measures, other than the measures earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA);
- (B) Adjust a non-GAAP performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years;
- (C) Present non-GAAP financial measures on the face of the registrant's financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP or in the accompanying notes;
- (D) Present non-GAAP financial measures on the face of any *pro forma* financial information required to be disclosed by Article 11 of Regulation S-X (17 CFR 210.11-01 through 210.11-03); or
- (E) Use titles or descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures that are the same as, or confusingly similar to, titles or descriptions used for GAAP financial measures; and

(iii) If the filing is not an annual report on Form 10-K or Form 20-F (17 CFR 249.220f), a registrant need not include the information required by paragraphs (e)(1)(i)(C) and (e)(1)(i)(D) of this section if that information was included in its most recent annual report on Form 10-K or Form 20-F or a more recent filing, provided that the required information is updated to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1)(i)(C) and (e)(1)(i)(D) of this section at the time of the registrant's current filing.

Regulation S-K, Item 10(e) (continued)

- (2) For purposes of this paragraph (e), a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a registrant's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that:
- (i) Excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the issuer; or
 - (ii) Includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented.
- (3) For purposes of this paragraph (e), GAAP refers to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, except that:
- (i) In the case of foreign private issuers whose primary financial statements are prepared in accordance with non-U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, GAAP refers to the principles under which those primary financial statements are prepared; and
 - (ii) In the case of foreign private issuers that include a non-GAAP financial measure derived from or based on a measure calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, GAAP refers to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for purposes of the application of the requirements of this paragraph (e) to the disclosure of that measure.
- (4) For purposes of this paragraph (e), non-GAAP financial measures exclude:
- (i) Operating and other statistical measures; and
 - (ii) Ratios or statistical measures calculated using exclusively one or both of:
 - (A) Financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP; and
 - (B) Operating measures or other measures that are not non-GAAP financial measures.
- (5) For purposes of this paragraph (e), non-GAAP financial measures exclude financial measures required to be disclosed by GAAP, Commission rules, or a system of regulation of a government or governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant. However, the financial measure should be presented outside of the financial statements unless the financial measure is required or expressly permitted by the standard-setter that is responsible for establishing the GAAP used in such financial statements.
- (6) The requirements of paragraph (e) of this section shall not apply to a non-GAAP financial measure included in disclosure relating to a proposed business combination, the entity resulting therefrom or an entity that is a party thereto, if the disclosure is contained in a communication that is subject to § 230.425 of this chapter, § 240.14a-12 or § 240.14d-2(b)(2) of this chapter or § 229.1015 of this chapter.
- (7) The requirements of paragraph (e) of this section shall not apply to investment companies registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-8).

Note to paragraph (e):

A non-GAAP financial measure that would otherwise be prohibited by paragraph (e)(1)(ii) of this section is permitted in a filing of a foreign private issuer if:

1. The non-GAAP financial measure relates to the GAAP used in the registrant's primary financial statements included in its filing with the Commission;
2. The non-GAAP financial measure is required or expressly permitted by the standard-setter that is responsible for establishing the GAAP used in such financial statements; and
3. The non-GAAP financial measure is included in the annual report prepared by the registrant for use in the jurisdiction in which it is domiciled, incorporated or organized or for distribution to its security holders.

Appendix G — Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations — Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The C&DIs below are reproduced from the SEC's [Web site](#) as updated on December 13, 2022.

Section 100. General

Question 100.01

Question: Can certain adjustments, although not explicitly prohibited, result in a non-GAAP measure that is misleading?

Answer: Yes. Certain adjustments may violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G because they cause the presentation of the non-GAAP measure to be misleading. Whether or not an adjustment results in a misleading non-GAAP measure depends on a company's individual facts and circumstances.

Presenting a non-GAAP performance measure that excludes normal, recurring, cash operating expenses necessary to operate a registrant's business is one example of a measure that could be misleading.

When evaluating what is a normal, operating expense, the staff considers the nature and effect of the non-GAAP adjustment and how it relates to the company's operations, revenue generating activities, business strategy, industry and regulatory environment.

The staff would view an operating expense that occurs repeatedly or occasionally, including at irregular intervals, as recurring. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.02

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if it is presented inconsistently between periods?

Answer: Yes. For example, a non-GAAP measure that adjusts a particular charge or gain in the current period and for which other, similar charges or gains were not also adjusted in prior periods could violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G unless the change between periods is disclosed and the reasons for it explained. In addition, depending on the significance of the change, it may be necessary to recast prior measures to conform to the current presentation and place the disclosure in the appropriate context. [May 17, 2016]

Question 100.03

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if the measure excludes charges, but does not exclude any gains?

Answer: Yes. For example, a non-GAAP measure that is adjusted only for non-recurring charges when there were non-recurring gains that occurred during the same period could violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G. [May 17, 2016]

Section 100. General (continued)**Question 100.04**

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G if the recognition and measurement principles used to calculate the measure are inconsistent with GAAP?

Answer: Yes. By definition, a non-GAAP measure excludes or includes amounts from the most directly comparable GAAP measure. However, non-GAAP adjustments that have the effect of changing the recognition and measurement principles required to be applied in accordance with GAAP would be considered individually tailored and may cause the presentation of a non-GAAP measure to be misleading. Examples the staff may consider to be misleading include, but are not limited to:

- changing the pattern of recognition, such as including an adjustment in a non-GAAP performance measure to accelerate revenue recognized ratably over time in accordance with GAAP as though revenue was earned when customers were billed;
- presenting a non-GAAP measure of revenue that deducts transaction costs as if the company acted as an agent in the transaction, when gross presentation as a principal is required by GAAP, or the inverse, presenting a measure of revenue on a gross basis when net presentation is required by GAAP; and
- changing the basis of accounting for revenue or expenses in a non-GAAP performance measure from an accrual basis in accordance with GAAP to a cash basis. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.05

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading if it, and/or any adjustment made to the GAAP measure, is not appropriately labeled and clearly described?

Answer: Yes. Non-GAAP measures are not always consistent across, or comparable with, non-GAAP measures disclosed by other companies. Without an appropriate label and clear description, a non-GAAP measure and/or any adjustment made to arrive at that measure could be misleading to investors. The following examples would violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G:

- Failure to identify and describe a measure as non-GAAP.
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure with a label that does not reflect the nature of the non-GAAP measure, such as:
 - a contribution margin that is calculated as GAAP revenue less certain expenses, labeled “net revenue”;
 - non-GAAP measure labeled the same as a GAAP line item or subtotal even though it is calculated differently than the similarly labeled GAAP measure, such as “Gross Profit” or “Sales”; and
 - a non-GAAP measure labeled “pro forma” that is not calculated in a manner consistent with the pro forma requirements in Article 11 of Regulation S-X. [December 13, 2022]

Question 100.06

Question: Can a non-GAAP measure be misleading, and violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G, even if it is accompanied by disclosure about the nature and effect of each adjustment made to the most directly comparable GAAP measure?

Answer: Yes. It is the staff’s view that a non-GAAP measure could mislead investors to such a degree that even extensive, detailed disclosure about the nature and effect of each adjustment would not prevent the non-GAAP measure from being materially misleading. [December 13, 2022]

Section 101. Business Combination Transactions

Question 101.01

Question: Are financial measures included in forecasts provided to a financial advisor and used in connection with a business combination transaction non-GAAP financial measures?

Answer: No, if the conditions described below are met.

Item 10(e)(5) of Regulation S-K and Rule 101(a)(3) of Regulation G provide that a non-GAAP financial measure does not include financial measures required to be disclosed by GAAP, Commission rules, or a system of regulation of a government or governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant. Accordingly, financial measures provided to a financial advisor would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures, and therefore not subject to Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and Regulation G, if and to the extent:

- the financial measures are included in forecasts provided to the financial advisor for the purpose of rendering an opinion that is materially related to the business combination transaction; and
- the forecasts are being disclosed in order to comply with Item 1015 of Regulation M-A or requirements under state or foreign law, including case law, regarding disclosure of the financial advisor's analyses or substantive work. [Oct. 17, 2017]

Question 101.02

Question: Can the registrant rely on the Answer to Question 101.01 if the same forecasts provided to its financial advisor are also provided to its board of directors or board committee?

Answer: Yes. [April 4, 2018]

Question 101.03

Question: A registrant provides forecasts to bidders in a business combination transaction. To avoid anti-fraud concerns under the federal securities laws or ensure that the other disclosures in the document are not misleading, it determines that such forecasts should be disclosed. Are the financial measures contained in forecasts disclosed for this purpose considered non-GAAP financial measures?

Answer: If a registrant determines that forecasts exchanged between the parties in a business combination transaction are material and that disclosure of such forecasts is required to comply with the anti-fraud and other liability provisions of the federal securities laws, the financial measures included in such forecasts would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures and therefore not subject to Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and Regulation G. [April 4, 2018]

Question 101.04

Question: Does the exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in communications relating to a business combination transaction extend to the same non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in registration statements, proxy statements and tender offer statements?

Answer: No. There is an exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for non-GAAP financial measures disclosed in communications subject to Securities Act Rule 425 and Exchange Act Rules 14a-12 and 14d-2(b)(2); it is also intended to apply to communications subject to Exchange Act Rule 14d-9(a)(2). This exemption does not extend beyond such communications. Consequently, if the same non-GAAP financial measure that was included in a communication filed under one of those rules is also disclosed in a Securities Act registration statement, proxy statement, or tender offer statement, this exemption from Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K would not be available for that non-GAAP financial measure. [Oct. 17, 2017]

Question 101.05

Question: If reconciliation of a non-GAAP financial measure is required and the most directly comparable measure is a "pro forma" measure prepared and presented in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X, may companies use that measure for reconciliation purposes, in lieu of a GAAP financial measure?

Answer: Yes. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 102. Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K**Question 102.01**

Question: What measure was contemplated by “funds from operations” in footnote 50 to Exchange Act Release No. 47226, Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures, which indicates that companies may use “funds from operations per share” in earnings releases and materials that are filed or furnished to the Commission, subject to the requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: The reference to “funds from operations” in footnote 50, or “FFO,” refers to the measure defined as of January 1, 2000, by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT). NAREIT has revised and clarified the definition since 2000. The staff accepts NAREIT’s definition of FFO in effect as of May 17, 2016 as a performance measure and does not object to its presentation on a per share basis. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.02

Question: May a registrant present FFO on a basis other than as defined by NAREIT as of May 17, 2016?

Answer: Yes, provided that any adjustments made to FFO comply with Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K and the measure does not violate Rule 100(b) of Regulation G. Any adjustments made to FFO must comply with the requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K for a performance measure or a liquidity measure, depending on the nature of the adjustments, some of which may trigger the prohibition on presenting this measure on a per share basis. See Section 100 and Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.03

Question: Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K prohibits adjusting a non-GAAP financial performance measure to eliminate or smooth items identified as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual when the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably likely to recur within two years or there was a similar charge or gain within the prior two years. Is this prohibition based on the description of the charge or gain, or is it based on the nature of the charge or gain?

Answer: The prohibition is based on the description of the charge or gain that is being adjusted. It would not be appropriate to state that a charge or gain is non-recurring, infrequent or unusual unless it meets the specified criteria. The fact that a registrant cannot describe a charge or gain as non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, however, does not mean that the registrant cannot adjust for that charge or gain. Registrants can make adjustments they believe are appropriate, subject to Regulation G and the other requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. See Question 100.01. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.04

Question: Is the registrant required to use the non-GAAP measure in managing its business or for other purposes in order to be able to disclose it?

Answer: No. Item 10(e)(1)(i)(D) of Regulation S-K states only that, “[t]o the extent material,” there should be a statement disclosing the additional purposes, “if any,” for which the registrant’s management uses the non-GAAP financial measure. There is no prohibition against disclosing a non-GAAP financial measure that is not used by management in managing its business. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 102. Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K (continued)**Question 102.05**

Question: While Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K does not prohibit the use of per share non-GAAP financial measures, the adopting release for Item 10(e), Exchange Act Release No. 47226, states that “per share measures that are prohibited specifically under GAAP or Commission rules continue to be prohibited in materials filed with or furnished to the Commission.” In light of Commission guidance, specifically Accounting Series Release No. 142, *Reporting Cash Flow and Other Related Data*, and Accounting Standards Codification 230, are non-GAAP earnings per share numbers prohibited in documents filed or furnished with the Commission?

Answer: No. Item 10(e) recognizes that certain non-GAAP per share performance measures may be meaningful from an operating standpoint. Non-GAAP per share performance measures should be reconciled to GAAP earnings per share. On the other hand, non-GAAP liquidity measures that measure cash generated must not be presented on a per share basis in documents filed or furnished with the Commission, consistent with Accounting Series Release No. 142. Whether per share data is prohibited depends on whether the non-GAAP measure can be used as a liquidity measure, even if management presents it solely as a performance measure. When analyzing these questions, the staff will focus on the substance of the non-GAAP measure and not management’s characterization of the measure. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.06

Question: Is Item 10(e)(1)(i) of Regulation S-K, which requires the prominent presentation of, and reconciliation to, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure or measures, intended to change the staff’s practice of requiring the prominent presentation of amounts for the three major categories of the statement of cash flows when a non-GAAP liquidity measure is presented?

Answer: No. The requirements in Item 10(e)(1)(i) are consistent with the staff’s practice. The three major categories of the statement of cash flows should be presented when a non-GAAP liquidity measure is presented. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 102.07

Question: Some companies present a measure of “free cash flow,” which is typically calculated as cash flows from operating activities as presented in the statement of cash flows under GAAP, less capital expenditures. Does Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K prohibit this measure in documents filed with the Commission?

Answer: No. The deduction of capital expenditures from the GAAP financial measure of cash flows from operating activities would not violate the prohibitions in Item 10(e)(1)(ii). However, companies should be aware that this measure does not have a uniform definition and its title does not describe how it is calculated. Accordingly, a clear description of how this measure is calculated, as well as the necessary reconciliation, should accompany the measure where it is used. Companies should also avoid inappropriate or potentially misleading inferences about its usefulness. For example, “free cash flow” should not be used in a manner that inappropriately implies that the measure represents the residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures, since many companies have mandatory debt service requirements or other non-discretionary expenditures that are not deducted from the measure. Also, free cash flow is a liquidity measure that must not be presented on a per share basis. See Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.08

Question: Does Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K apply to filed free writing prospectuses?

Answer: Regulation S-K applies to registration statements filed under the Securities Act, as well as registration statements, periodic and current reports and other documents filed under the Exchange Act. A free writing prospectus is not filed as part of the issuer’s registration statement, unless the issuer files it on Form 8-K or otherwise includes it or incorporates it by reference into the registration statement. Therefore, Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K does not apply to a filed free writing prospectus unless the free writing prospectus is included in or incorporated by reference into the issuer’s registration statement or included in an Exchange Act filing. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 102. Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K (continued)**Question 102.09**

Question: Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K prohibits “excluding charges or liabilities that required, or will require, cash settlement, or would have required cash settlement absent an ability to settle in another manner, from non-GAAP liquidity measures, other than the measures earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).” A company’s credit agreement contains a material covenant regarding the non-GAAP financial measure “Adjusted EBITDA.” If disclosed in a filing, the non-GAAP financial measure “Adjusted EBITDA” would violate Item 10(e), as it excludes charges that are required to be cash settled. May a company nonetheless disclose this non-GAAP financial measure?

Answer: Yes. The prohibition in Item 10(e) notwithstanding, because MD&A requires disclosure of material items affecting liquidity, if management believes that the credit agreement is a material agreement, that the covenant is a material term of the credit agreement and that information about the covenant is material to an investor’s understanding of the company’s financial condition and/or liquidity, then the company may be required to disclose the measure as calculated by the debt covenant as part of its MD&A. In disclosing the non-GAAP financial measure in this situation, a company should consider also disclosing the following:

- the material terms of the credit agreement including the covenant;
- the amount or limit required for compliance with the covenant; and
- the actual or reasonably likely effects of compliance or non-compliance with the covenant on the company’s financial condition and liquidity. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 102.10

Question 102.10(a): Item 10(e)(1)(i)(A) of Regulation S-K requires that when a registrant presents a non-GAAP measure it must present the most directly comparable GAAP measure with equal or greater prominence. This requirement applies to non-GAAP measures presented in documents filed with the Commission and also earnings releases furnished under Item 2.02 of Form 8-K. Are there examples of disclosures that would cause a non-GAAP measure to be more prominent?

Answer: Yes. This requirement applies to the presentation of, and any related discussion and analysis of, a non-GAAP measure. Whether a non-GAAP measure is more prominent than the comparable GAAP measure generally depends on the facts and circumstances in which the disclosure is made. The staff would consider the following to be examples of non-GAAP measures that are more prominent than the comparable GAAP measures:

- Presenting an income statement of non-GAAP measures. See Question 102.10(c).
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure before the most directly comparable GAAP measure or omitting the comparable GAAP measure altogether, including in an earnings release headline or caption that includes a non-GAAP measure.
- Presenting a ratio where a non-GAAP financial measure is the numerator and/or denominator without also presenting the ratio calculated using the most directly comparable GAAP measure(s) with equal or greater prominence.
- Presenting a non-GAAP measure using a style of presentation (e.g., bold, larger font, etc.) that emphasizes the non-GAAP measure over the comparable GAAP measure.
- Describing a non-GAAP measure as, for example, “record performance” or “exceptional” without at least an equally prominent descriptive characterization of the comparable GAAP measure.
- Presenting charts, tables or graphs of a non-GAAP financial measures without presenting charts, tables or graphs of the comparable GAAP measures with equal or greater prominence, or omitting the comparable GAAP measures altogether.
- Providing discussion and analysis of a non-GAAP measure without a similar discussion and analysis of the comparable GAAP measure in a location with equal or greater prominence. [December 13, 2022]

Section 102. Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K (continued)

Question 102.10(b): Are there examples of disclosures that would cause the non-GAAP reconciliation required by Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K to give undue prominence to a non-GAAP measure?

Answer: Yes. The staff would consider the following examples of disclosure of non-GAAP measures as more prominent than the comparable GAAP measures:

- Starting the reconciliation with a non-GAAP measure.
- Presenting a non-GAAP income statement when reconciling non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures. See Question 102.10(c).
- When presenting a forward-looking non-GAAP measure, a registrant may exclude the quantitative reconciliation if it is relying on the exception provided by Item 10(e)(1)(i)(B) of Regulation S-K. A measure would be considered more prominent than the comparable GAAP measure if it is presented without disclosing reliance upon the exception, identifying the information that is unavailable, and its probable significance in a location of equal or greater prominence. [December 13, 2022]

Question 102.10(c): The staff considers the presentation of a non-GAAP income statement, alone or as part of the required non-GAAP reconciliation, as giving undue prominence to non-GAAP measures. What is considered to be a non-GAAP income statement?

Answer: The staff considers a non-GAAP income statement to be one that is comprised of non-GAAP measures and includes all or most of the line items and subtotals found in a GAAP income statement. [December 13, 2022]

Question 102.11

Question: How should income tax effects related to adjustments to arrive at a non-GAAP measure be calculated and presented?

Answer: A registrant should provide income tax effects on its non-GAAP measures depending on the nature of the measures. If a measure is a liquidity measure that includes income taxes, it might be acceptable to adjust GAAP taxes to show taxes paid in cash. If a measure is a performance measure, the registrant should include current and deferred income tax expense commensurate with the non-GAAP measure of profitability. In addition, adjustments to arrive at a non-GAAP measure should not be presented “net of tax.” Rather, income taxes should be shown as a separate adjustment and clearly explained. [May 17, 2016]

Question 102.12

Question: A registrant discloses a financial measure or information that is not in accordance with GAAP or calculated exclusively from amounts presented in accordance with GAAP. In some circumstances, this financial information may have been prepared in accordance with guidance published by a government, governmental authority or self-regulatory organization that is applicable to the registrant, although the information is not required disclosure by the government, governmental authority or self-regulatory organization. Is this information considered to be a “non-GAAP financial measure” for purposes of Regulation G and Item 10 of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Unless this information is *required* to be disclosed by a system of regulation that is applicable to the registrant, it is considered to be a “non-GAAP financial measure” under Regulation G and Item 10 of Regulation S-K. Registrants that disclose such information must provide the disclosures required by Regulation G or Item 10 of Regulation S-K, if applicable, including the quantitative reconciliation from the non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. This reconciliation should be in sufficient detail to allow a reader to understand the nature of the reconciling items. [Apr. 24, 2009]

Section 103. EBIT and EBITDA**Question 103.01**

Question: Exchange Act Release No. 47226 describes EBIT as “earnings before interest and taxes” and EBITDA as “earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.” What GAAP measure is intended by the term “earnings”? May measures other than those described in the release be characterized as “EBIT” or “EBITDA”? Does the exception for EBIT and EBITDA from the prohibition in Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K apply to these other measures?

Answer: “Earnings” means net income as presented in the statement of operations under GAAP. Measures that are calculated differently than those described as EBIT and EBITDA in Exchange Act Release No. 47226 should not be characterized as “EBIT” or “EBITDA” and their titles should be distinguished from “EBIT” or “EBITDA,” such as “Adjusted EBITDA.” These measures are not exempt from the prohibition in Item 10(e)(1)(ii)(A) of Regulation S-K, with the exception of measures addressed in Question 102.09. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 103.02

Question: If EBIT or EBITDA is presented as a performance measure, to which GAAP financial measure should it be reconciled?

Answer: If a company presents EBIT or EBITDA as a performance measure, such measures should be reconciled to net income as presented in the statement of operations under GAAP. Operating income would not be considered the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure because EBIT and EBITDA make adjustments for items that are not included in operating income. In addition, these measures must not be presented on a per share basis. See Question 102.05. [May 17, 2016]

Section 104. Segment Information**Question 104.01**

Question: Is segment information that is presented in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280, pursuant to which a company may determine segment profitability on a basis that differs from the amounts in the consolidated financial statements determined in accordance with GAAP, considered to be a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: No. Non-GAAP financial measures do not include financial measures that are required to be disclosed by GAAP. Exchange Act Release No. 47226 lists “measures of profit or loss and total assets for each segment required to be disclosed in accordance with GAAP” as examples of such measures. The measure of segment profit or loss and segment total assets under Accounting Standards Codification 280 is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

The list of examples in Exchange Act Release No. 47226 is not exclusive. As an additional example, because Accounting Standards Codification 280 requires or expressly permits the footnotes to the company’s consolidated financial statements to include specific additional financial information for each segment, that information also would be excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 104.02

Question: Does Item 10(e)(1)(ii) of Regulation S-K prohibit the discussion in MD&A of segment information determined in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280?

Answer: No. Where a company includes in its MD&A a discussion of segment profitability determined consistent with Accounting Standards Codification 280, which also requires that a footnote to the company’s consolidated financial statements provide a reconciliation, the company also should include in the segment discussion in the MD&A a complete discussion of the reconciling items that apply to the particular segment being discussed. In this regard, see Financial Reporting Codification Section 501.06.a, footnote 28. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 104. Segment Information (continued)**Question 104.03**

Question: Is a measure of segment profit/loss or liquidity that is not in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280 a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Segment measures that are adjusted to include amounts excluded from, or to exclude amounts included in, the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance do not comply with Accounting Standards Codification 280. Such measures are, therefore, non-GAAP financial measures and subject to all of the provisions of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 104.04

Question: In the footnote that reconciles the segment measures to the consolidated financial statements, a company may total the profit or loss for the individual segments as part of the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation. Would the presentation of the total segment profit or loss measure in any context other than the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnote be the presentation of a non-GAAP financial measure?

Answer: Yes. The presentation of the total segment profit or loss measure in any context other than the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnote would be the presentation of a non-GAAP financial measure because it has no authoritative meaning outside of the Accounting Standards Codification 280 required reconciliation in the footnotes to the company's consolidated financial statements. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 104.05

Question: Company X presents a table illustrating a breakdown of revenues by certain products, but does not sum this to the revenue amount presented on Company X's financial statements. Is the information in the table considered a non-GAAP financial measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: No, assuming the product revenue amounts are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The presentation would be considered a non-GAAP financial measure, however, if the revenue amounts are adjusted in any manner. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 104.06

Question: Company X has operations in various foreign countries where the local currency is used to prepare the financial statements which are translated into the reporting currency under the applicable accounting standards. In preparing its MD&A, Company X will explain the reasons for changes in various financial statement captions. A portion of these changes will be attributable to changes in exchange rates between periods used for translation. Company X wants to isolate the effect of exchange rate differences and will present financial information in a constant currency — e.g., assume a constant exchange rate between periods for translation. Would such a presentation be considered a non-GAAP measure under Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Company X may comply with the reconciliation requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) by presenting the historical amounts and the amounts in constant currency and describing the process for calculating the constant currency amounts and the basis of presentation. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 105. Item 2.02 of Form 8-K**Question 105.01**

Question: Item 2.02 of Form 8-K contains a conditional exemption from its requirement to furnish a Form 8-K where earnings information is presented orally, telephonically, by webcast, by broadcast or by similar means. Among other conditions, the company must provide on its web site any financial and other statistical information contained in the presentation, together with any information that would be required by Regulation G. Would an audio file of the initial webcast satisfy this condition to the exemption?

Answer: Yes, provided that: (1) the audio file contains all material financial and other statistical information included in the presentation that was not previously disclosed, and (2) investors can access it and replay it through the company's web site. Alternatively, slides or a similar presentation posted on the web site at the time of the presentation containing the required, previously undisclosed, material financial and other statistical information would satisfy the condition. In each case, the company must provide all previously undisclosed material financial and other statistical information, including information provided in connection with any questions and answers. Regulation FD also may impose disclosure requirements in these circumstances. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 105.02

Question: Item 2.02 of Form 8-K contains a conditional exemption from its requirement to furnish a Form 8-K where earnings information is presented orally, telephonically, by webcast, by broadcast or by similar means. Among other conditions, the company must provide on its web site any material financial and other statistical information not previously disclosed and contained in the presentation, together with any information that would be required by Regulation G. When must all of this information appear on the company's web site?

Answer: The required information must appear on the company's web site at the time the oral presentation is made. In the case of information that is not provided in a presentation itself but, rather, is disclosed unexpectedly in connection with the question and answer session that was part of that oral presentation, the information must be posted on the company's web site promptly after it is disclosed. Any requirements of Regulation FD also must be satisfied. A webcast of the oral presentation would be sufficient to meet this requirement. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 105.03

Question: Does a company's failure to furnish to the Commission the Form 8-K required by Item 2.02 in a timely manner affect the company's eligibility to use Form S-3?

Answer: No. Form S-3 requires the company to have filed in "a timely manner all reports required to be filed in twelve calendar months and any portion of a month immediately preceding the filing of the registration statement." Because an Item 2.02 Form 8-K is furnished to the Commission, rather than filed with the Commission, failure to furnish such a Form 8-K in a timely manner would not affect a company's eligibility to use Form S-3. While not affecting a company's Form S-3 eligibility, failure to comply with Item 2.02 of Form 8-K would, of course, be a violation of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 105.04 [withdrawn]

Section 105. Item 2.02 of Form 8-K (continued)**Question 105.05**

Question: Company X files its quarterly earnings release as an exhibit to its Form 10-Q on Wednesday morning, prior to holding its earnings conference call Wednesday afternoon. Assuming that all of the other conditions of Item 2.02(b) are met, may the company rely on the exemption for its conference call even if it does not also furnish the earnings release in an Item 2.02 Form 8-K?

Answer: Yes. Company X's filing of the earnings release as an exhibit to its Form 10-Q, rather than in an Item 2.02 Form 8-K, before the conference call takes place, would not preclude reliance on the exemption for the conference call. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 105.06

Question: Company A issues a press release announcing its results of operations for a just-completed fiscal quarter, including its expected adjusted earnings (a non-GAAP financial measure) for the fiscal period. Would this press release be subject to Item 2.02 of Form 8-K?

Answer: Yes, because it contains material, non-public information regarding its results of operations for a completed fiscal period. The adjusted earnings range presented would be subject to the requirements of Item 2.02 applicable to non-GAAP financial measures. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 105.07

Question: A company issues its earnings release after the close of the market and holds a properly noticed conference call to discuss its earnings two hours later. That conference call contains material, previously undisclosed, information of the type described under Item 2.02 of Form 8-K. Because of this timing, the company is unable to furnish its earnings release on a Form 8-K before its conference call. Accordingly, the company cannot rely on the exemption from the requirement to furnish the information in the conference call on a Form 8-K. What must the company file with regard to its conference call?

Answer: The company must furnish the material, previously non-public, financial and other statistical information required to be furnished on Item 2.02 of Form 8-K as an exhibit to a Form 8-K and satisfy the other requirements of Item 2.02 of Form 8-K. A transcript of the portion of the conference call or slides or a similar presentation including such information will satisfy this requirement. In each case, all material, previously undisclosed, financial and other statistical information, including that provided in connection with any questions and answers, must be provided. [Jan. 15, 2010]

Section 106. Foreign Private Issuers**Question 106.01**

Question: The Note to Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K permits a foreign private issuer to include in its filings a non-GAAP financial measure that otherwise would be prohibited by Item 10(e)(1)(ii) if, among other things, the non-GAAP financial measure is required or expressly permitted by the standard setter that is responsible for establishing the GAAP used in the company's primary financial statements included in its filing with the Commission. What does "expressly permitted" mean?

Answer: A measure is "expressly permitted" if the particular measure is clearly and specifically identified as an acceptable measure by the standard setter that is responsible for establishing the GAAP used in the company's primary financial statements included in its filing with the Commission.

The concept of "expressly permitted" can be also be demonstrated with explicit acceptance of a presentation by the primary securities regulator in the foreign private issuer's home country jurisdiction or market. Explicit acceptance by the regulator would include (1) published views of the regulator or members of the regulator's staff or (2) a letter from the regulator or its staff to the foreign private issuer indicating the acceptance of the presentation — which would be provided to the Commission's staff upon request. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 106. Foreign Private Issuers (continued)**Question 106.02**

Question: A foreign private issuer furnishes a press release on Form 6-K that includes a section with non-GAAP financial measures. Can a foreign private issuer incorporate by reference into a Securities Act registration statement only those portions of the furnished press release that do not include the non-GAAP financial measures?

Answer: Yes. Reports on Form 6-K are not incorporated by reference automatically into Securities Act registration statements. In order to incorporate a Form 6-K into a Securities Act registration statement, a foreign private issuer must specifically provide for such incorporation by reference in the registration statement and in any subsequently submitted Form 6-K. See Item 6(c) of Form F-3. Where a foreign private issuer wishes to incorporate by reference a portion or portions of the press release provided on a Form 6-K, the foreign private issuer should either: (1) specify in the Form 6-K those portions of the press release to be incorporated by reference, or (2) furnish two Form 6-K reports, one that contains the full press release and another that contains the portions that would be incorporated by reference (and specifies that the second Form 6-K is so incorporated). Using a separate report on Form 6-K containing the portions that would be incorporated by reference may provide more clarity for investors in most circumstances. A company must also consider whether its disclosure is rendered misleading if it incorporates only a portion (or portions) of a press release. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 106.03

Question: A foreign private issuer publishes a non-GAAP financial measure that does not comply with Regulation G, in reliance on Rule 100(c), and then furnishes the information in a report on Form 6-K. Must the foreign private issuer comply with Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K with respect to that information if the company chooses to incorporate that Form 6-K report into a filed Securities Act registration statement (other than an MJDS registration statement)?

Answer: Yes, the company must comply with all of the provisions of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Question 106.04

Question: If a Canadian company includes a non-GAAP financial measure in an annual report on Form 40-F, does the company need to comply with Regulation G or Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K with respect to that information if the company files a non-MJDS Securities Act registration statement that incorporates by reference the Form 40-F?

Answer: No. Information included in a Form 40-F is not subject to Regulation G or Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 107. Voluntary Filers

Question 107.01

Question: Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act suspends automatically its application to any company that would be subject to the filing requirements of that section where, if other conditions are met, on the first day of the company's fiscal year it has fewer than 300 holders of record of the class of securities that created the Section 15(d) obligation. This suspension, which relates to the fiscal year in which the fewer than 300 record holders determination is made on the first day thereof, is automatic and does not require any filing with the Commission. The Commission adopted Rule 15d-6 under the Exchange Act to require the filing of a Form 15 as a notice of the suspension of a company's reporting obligation under Section 15(d). Such a filing, however, is not a condition to the suspension. A number of companies whose Section 15(d) reporting obligation is suspended automatically by the statute choose not to file the notice required by Rule 15d-6 and continue to file Exchange Act reports as though they continue to be required. Must a company whose reporting obligation is suspended automatically by Section 15(d) but continues to file periodic reports as though it were required to file periodic reports comply with Regulation G and the requirements of Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K?

Answer: Yes. Regulation S-K relates to filings with the Commission. Accordingly, a company that is making filings as described in this question must comply with Regulation S-K or Form 20-F, as applicable, in its filings.

As to other public communications, any company "that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or is required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" must comply with Regulation G. The application of this standard to those companies that no longer are "required" to report under Section 15(d) but choose to continue to report presents a difficult dilemma, as those companies technically are not subject to Regulation G but their continued filing is intended to and does give the appearance that they are a public company whose disclosure is subject to the Commission's regulations. It is reasonable that this appearance would cause shareholders and other market participants to expect and rely on a company's required compliance with the requirements of the federal securities laws applicable to companies reporting under Section 15(d). Accordingly, while Regulation G technically does not apply to a company such as the one described in this question, the failure of such a company to comply with all requirements (including Regulation G) applicable to a Section 15(d)-reporting company can raise significant issues regarding that company's compliance with the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. [Jan. 11, 2010]

Section 108. Compensation Discussion and Analysis/Proxy Statement

Question 108.01

Question: Instruction 5 to Item 402(b) provides that "[d]isclosure of target levels that are non-GAAP financial measures will not be subject to Regulation G and Item 10(e); however, disclosure must be provided as to how the number is calculated from the registrant's audited financial statements." Does this instruction extend to non-GAAP financial information that does not relate to the disclosure of target levels, but is nevertheless included in Compensation Discussion & Analysis ("CD&A") or other parts of the proxy statement - for example, to explain the relationship between pay and performance?

Answer: No. Instruction 5 to Item 402(b) is limited to CD&A disclosure of target levels that are non-GAAP financial measures. If non-GAAP financial measures are presented in CD&A or in any other part of the proxy statement for any other purpose, such as to explain the relationship between pay and performance or to justify certain levels or amounts of pay, then those non-GAAP financial measures are subject to the requirements of Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K.

In these pay-related circumstances only, the staff will not object if a registrant includes the required GAAP reconciliation and other information in an annex to the proxy statement, provided the registrant includes a prominent cross-reference to such annex. Or, if the non-GAAP financial measures are the same as those included in the Form 10-K that is incorporating by reference the proxy statement's Item 402 disclosure as part of its Part III information, the staff will not object if the registrant complies with Regulation G and Item 10(e) by providing a prominent cross-reference to the pages in the Form 10-K containing the required GAAP reconciliation and other information. [July 8, 2011]

Appendix H — Titles of Standards and Other Literature

SEC Literature

ASR

No. 142 (FRR Section 202), *Reporting Cash Flow and Other Related Data*

CF Disclosure Guidance

Topic No. 9, “Coronavirus (COVID-19)”

Topic No. 9A, “Coronavirus (COVID-19) — Disclosure Considerations Regarding Operations, Liquidity, and Capital Resources”

Final Rules and Releases

No. 33-8039, *Cautionary Advice Regarding the Use of “Pro Forma” Financial Information in Earnings Releases*

No. 33-8124, *Certification of Disclosure in Companies’ Quarterly and Annual Reports*

No. 33-8176, *Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures*

FRM

Topic 8, “Non-GAAP Measures of Financial Performance, Liquidity, and Net Worth”

Interpretive Release

No. 33-10751, *Commission Guidance on Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

Regulation FD

Item 100, “General Rule Regarding Selective Disclosure”

Regulation G

Item 100, “General Rules Regarding Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures”

Item 101, “Definitions”

Regulation M-A

Item 1015, “Reports, Opinions, Appraisals and Negotiations”

Regulation S-K

Item 10, "General"

Item 10(e), "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures in Commission Filings"

Item 303, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"

Item 402, "Executive Compensation"

Regulation S-T

Rule 101, "Mandated Electronic Submissions and Exceptions"

Regulation S-X

Article 5, "Commercial and Industrial Companies"

Rule 5-03, "Statements of Comprehensive Income"

Article 11, "Pro Forma Financial Information"

SAB Topics

No. 1.M, "Financial Statements; Materiality" (SAB 99)

No. 1.N, "Financial Statements; Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108)

No. 5.P, "Miscellaneous Accounting; Restructuring Charges"

No. 11.B, "Miscellaneous Disclosure; Depreciation and Depletion Excluded From Cost of Sales"

Securities Act of 1933

Rule 425, "Filing of Certain Prospectuses and Communications Under § 230.135 in Connection With Business Combination Transactions"

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Item 10b, "Manipulative and Deceptive Devices and Contrivances"

Rule 14a-12, "Solicitation Before Furnishing a Proxy Statement"

Rule 14d-2, "Commencement of a Tender Offer"

Rule 14d-9, "Recommendation or Solicitation by the Subject Company and Others"

Rule 15d-6, "Suspension of Duty to File Reports"

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Release

No. 47226, *Conditions for Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures*

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Sections

Section 12, "Registration Requirements for Securities"

Section 18, "Liability for Misleading Statements"

FASB Literature

ASC Topics

ASC 230, *Statement of Cash Flows*

ASC 260, *Earnings per Share*

ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*

ASC 805, *Business Combinations*

ASC 842, *Leases*

ASUs

ASU 2016-09, *Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*

ASU 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280) — Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*

IFRS Literature

IFRS 16, *Leases*

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

Superseded Literature

FASB Statement

No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*

IFRS Literature

IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Appendix I — Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AICPA	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
ASC	FASB Accounting Standards Codification
ASR	SEC Accounting Series Release
ASU	FASB Accounting Standards Update
C&DI	SEC Compliance and Disclosure Interpretation
CAQ	Center for Audit Quality
CD&A	Compensation Discussion and Analysis
CECL	current expected credit loss
CEO	chief executive officer
CF	[SEC Division of] Corporation Finance
CFO	chief financial officer
CODM	chief operating decision maker
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
DCPs	disclosure controls and procedures
EBIT	earnings before interest and taxes
EBITDA	earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization
EBITDAR	earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and rent
EBITDAX	earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and exploration
EDGAR	SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system
EPS	earnings per share

Abbreviation	Description
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FAQs	frequently asked questions
FFO	funds from operations
FIFO	first in, first out
FPI	foreign private issuer
FRM	SEC Division of Corporation Finance's Financial Reporting Manual
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles
ICFR	internal control over financial reporting
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IPO	initial public offering
IPR&D	in-process research and development
KPI	key performance indicator
LIFO	last in, first out
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MDPM	management-defined performance measure
MJDS	Canadian Multijurisdictional Disclosure System
NAREIT	National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCAOB	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Abbreviation	Description
ROIC	return on invested capital
SAB	SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SPAC	special-purpose acquisition company
S&P	Standard and Poor's

Appendix J — Roadmap Updates for 2024

The table below summarizes the substantive changes made in the 2024 edition of this Roadmap.

Section	Title	Description
2.5.2	After Adoption of ASU 2023-07	Added section to provide non-GAAP considerations related to segment disclosures after the adoption of ASU 2023-07. Moved discussion of considerations before the ASU's adoption to new Section 2.5.1 .
3.1.2	Presentation of Non-GAAP Measures in a "Glossy" Annual Report	Added section to expand discussion of glossy annual reports, which was moved from Section 3.1.
4.3.1	Normal, Recurring Cash Operating Expenses	Added discussion of inventory losses and situations in which related adjustments could be misleading.
4.3.3	Individually Tailored Accounting Principles	Added discussion of deferred tax valuation allowances and circumstances in which adjustments could be seen as individually tailored accounting.
4.8	Non-GAAP Measures on the Face of Financial Statements and Notes	Added discussion of the inclusion of additional non-GAAP performance measures within the segment footnote.
4.14	Credit Agreement Covenants	Added discussion of non-GAAP disclosures required by Regulation S-X, Item 10(e), related to non-GAAP measures associated with debt covenants.

Deloitte.

This publication contains general information only and Deloitte is not, by means of this publication, rendering accounting, business, financial, investment, legal, tax, or other professional advice or services. This publication is not a substitute for such professional advice or services, nor should it be used as a basis for any decision or action that may affect your business. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your business, you should consult a qualified professional advisor. Deloitte shall not be responsible for any loss sustained by any person who relies on this publication.

The services described herein are illustrative in nature and are intended to demonstrate our experience and capabilities in these areas; however, due to independence restrictions that may apply to audit clients (including affiliates) of Deloitte & Touche LLP, we may be unable to provide certain services based on individual facts and circumstances.

The *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*[®] material is copyrighted by the Financial Accounting Foundation, 401 Merritt 7, PO Box 5116, Norwalk, CT 06856-5116, and is reproduced with permission.