



WILL THE LATEST FASB REGULATIONS FUEL EXPANSION OF THE CLOUD?

In 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued, *Leases (Topic 842)*, requiring most leases of real estate and equipment to be reported on the balance sheet. This is a significant shift from the current lease accounting rules that allow for most leases to avoid balance sheet recognition. Prior to Topic 842, operating real estate and equipment leases were not required to be reported on the balance sheet. Rather, such leases were effectively a form of “off balance sheet” financing and only disclosed in the footnotes of the financial statements.

The current lease accounting treatment has been criticized for failing to provide a full picture of a corporate’s financial obligations related to leasing activities. The lack of transparency and comparability led to the revisions of lease accounting rules and ultimately led to Topic 842.

Topic 842 will require all lease obligations in excess of 12 months to be reported on the balance sheet in the form of a lease liability and a right of use (“ROU”) asset. The lease liability will be valued at the present value of lease payments discounted at the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate or the rate implicit in the lease. The ROU asset will be equaled to the value lease liability adjusted for prepaid rent, initial direct costs or lease incentives.

Effective for reporting periods after 2018, the impact of the Topic 842 will be significant as there will be greater transparency into leasing activities. The balance sheets of certain organizations may also experience a significant increase in size, which may alter certain metrics for measuring financial performance:

- **Decrease in Liquidity.** The lease liability will have a current liability portion, while the ROU asset will not. This will negatively impact certain liquidity ratios such as the current and quick ratios as well as working capital.
- **Decrease in Return on Assets.** The addition of ROU Assets will increase total assets and as a result decrease return on assets for an equivalent level of net income.

CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES

According to Gartner, Inc., worldwide public cloud will grow 18 percent in 2017 to total \$246.8 billion, up from \$209.2 billion in 2016. This high rate of growth is expected to continue through next year.

The growth is led by the migration of enterprises from owned and operated data centers to the Cloud. Corporate C-Suite leadership has reached the conclusion that owning and operating supporting IT infrastructure required an excessive amount of the company’s financial resources, as well as results in higher operating expenses.

With many of the underlying software programs based on Cloud platforms (ie; Salesforce, Apple, social media), enterprises are accessing some via the Cloud directly, through aggregators or a hybrid solution. The expansion of Cloud providers is commoditizing data centers resulting in lower price points.

As a result, we are seeing retail colocation and smaller wholesale colocation rates trending lower to compete with Cloud services.

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FASB LEASES TOPIC 842 IMPACT ON THE CLOUD

As enterprise leadership look at different IT solutions, capitalizing the underlying data center lease and equipment will be a major consideration.

In our opinion, a Cloud service contract, if structured properly, will be considered a service agreement because there will be no identifiable asset that the cloud user controls and directs the use. As a result, the cloud user would not be required to capitalize any components of the contractual payments and avoid balance sheet recognition of IT infrastructure costs associated with capturing and managing data.

Once the new FASB requirements are implemented, we believe enterprises will bypass wholesale/retail colocation in favor of a properly structured Cloud solution.

CLOSING COMMENTS

As enterprise leadership considers IT solutions, it is important to note that the IT landscape has evolved from physical bricks and mortar white space to geographically agnostic services. The new FASB reporting requirements will allow enterprises to implement IT solutions as a service, therefore minimizing balance sheet exposure. Although the new regulations won't go into effect until reporting periods after 2018, we strongly recommend evaluating the financial statement impact of cloud computing strategies with certified accounting professionals to ensure compliance.

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