



Introduction

Consultations

Projects with consultations recently closed

Forthcoming IFRS amendments

Other projects

Third Agenda Consultation





IASB work plan

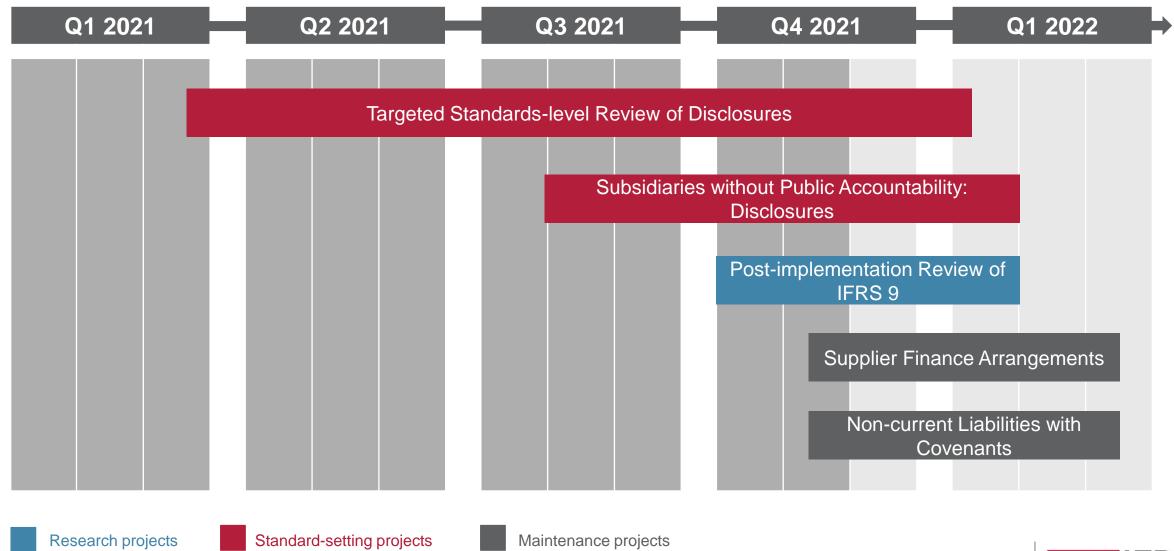
- This document sets IASB's technical projects, highlighting the next milestone
- Such projects include research, standard-setting and maintenance

Third Agenda Consultation

- The consultation closed on 27 September
- This document provides an overview of the feedback







Disclosure Initiative—Targeted Standards-level Review of Disclosures

Agenda ref 5





 Improve the IASB's approach to developing disclosure requirements in a way that enables companies to enhance their judgement and provide more decision-useful information for investors

Main proposals

- New approach for the IASB to use when developing and drafting disclosure requirements in IFRS Standards (proposed Guidance)
- Replace disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and IAS 19 Employee Benefits with a new set of disclosure requirements developed applying the proposed Guidance
- Focus compliance on detailed disclosure objectives rather than prescriptive requirements, thus requiring companies to apply judgement



Disclosure Initiative—Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Agenda ref 5





To permit eligible subsidiaries to apply the disclosure requirements in the draft Standard and the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS Standards

Features of the proposals

- Sets out reduced disclosure requirements for eligible subsidiaries
- 2 A voluntary standard forming part of the IFRS Standards
- Would **reduce costs** for preparers and **maintain usefulness** of the financial statements

Agenda ref 5





Objective

 Assess whether the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 are working as intended

Topics in the Request for Information

- Business model, SPPI, Fair value changes in equity instruments
 - Presentation of own credit gains and losses
- Modifications to contractual cash flows, Effective interest method, Transition to IFRS 9

Financial assets

Financial liabilities

Other topics

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

Objective

Improve the information about liabilities with covenants provided through classification (as current or non-current), presentation and disclosure in financial statements

Approach

- Specify that covenants with which an entity must comply after the reporting period do not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.
- Add presentation and disclosure requirements for non-current liabilities subject to covenants
- Clarify situations in which an entity does not have a right to defer settlement

Consultation document

Exposure Draft

Supplier Finance Arrangements

Objective

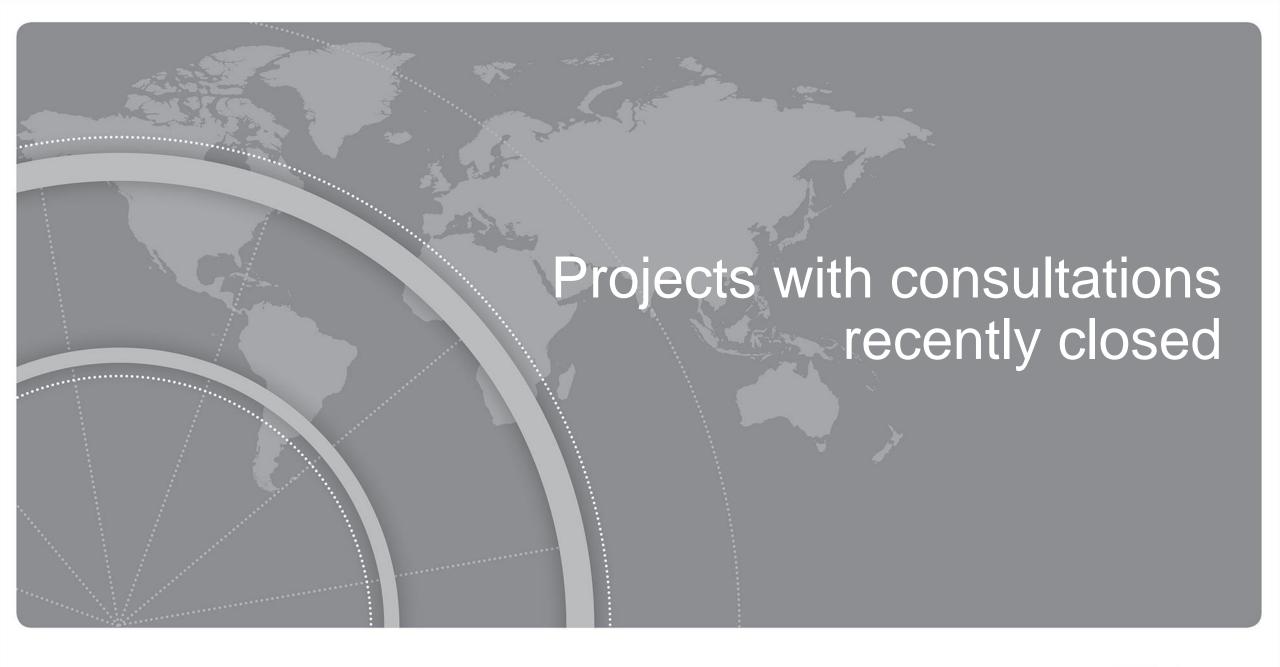
Provide information that would help investors determine the effects of supplier finance arrangements on a company's liabilities and cash flows

Approach

- Explain the type of arrangements to be included within the scope of the proposed amendments
- Add qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements to meet overall and specific disclosure objectives
- Add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the existing liquidity risk disclosure requirements in IFRS 7

Consultation document

Exposure Draft

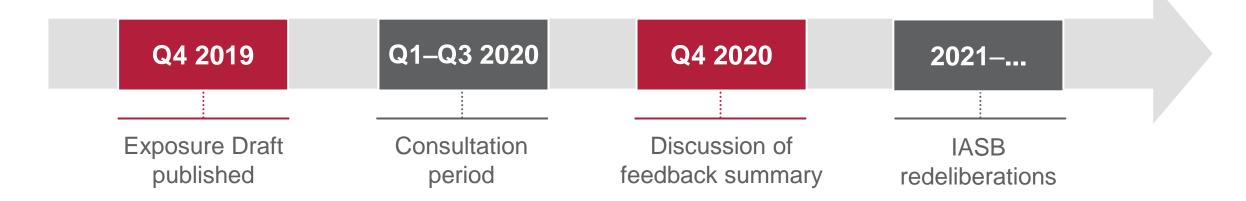




IASB discussing ...

	Next steps
Primary Financial Statements	IFRS Standard
Second Review of the IFRS for SMEs Standard	Exposure Draft
Goodwill and Impairment	Decide Project Direction
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	Decide Project Direction
Post-implementation Review of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12	Feedback Statement
Rate-regulated Activities	Feedback Discussion
Business Combinations under Common Control	Feedback Discussion
Lack of Exchangeability	Feedback Discussion
Management Commentary	Feedback Discussion

Primary Financial Statements





Objective

- Improve communication in financial statements
- Focus on information included in the statement of profit or loss

Main proposals

- 1 Require additional **defined subtotals** in statement of profit or loss
- 2 Strengthen requirements for disaggregating information
- Require disclosures about management performance measures

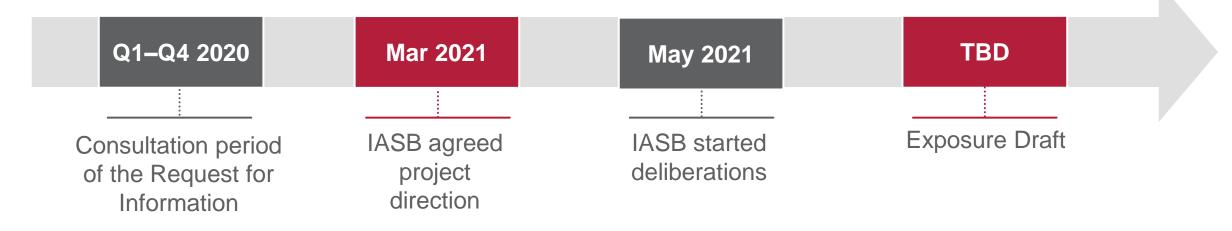
Primary Financial Statements in 2021



- Operating profit or loss subtotal and operating category
- Requirement to identify MPMs
- Statement of cash flows
- ✓ Disaggregation principles and roles of primary financial statements and the notes
- ✓ Profit before financing and income tax and financing category
- ✓ Scope of MPMs

- Financing category, derivatives and hedging instruments and FX differences
- Other aspects of definition of MPM
- Application of aggregation and disaggregation in primary financial statements and the notes

- Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and specified impairments (OPDAI)
- Initial discussion on associates & JVs
- Initial discussion on analysis of operating expenses
- Definition of MPMs
- Initial discussion of unusual income and expenses





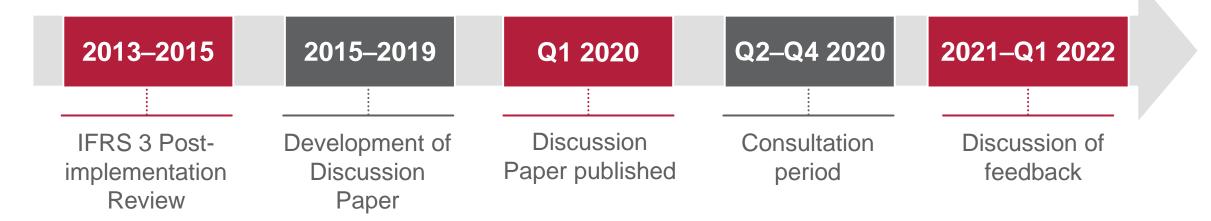
Objective

 Update the IFRS for SMEs Standard for new requirements in IFRS Standards that are in the scope of the review

Approach

- Apply alignment approach to decide how to update the IFRS for SMEs Standard
- The alignment approach uses the principles of relevance to SMEs, simplicity and faithful representation, including the assessment of costs and benefits, to identify possible amendments

Goodwill and Impairment



Preliminary views



Improve information companies provide about their acquisitions

- Disclose management's objectives for acquisitions and subsequently disclose the performance against those objectives
 - Some targeted improvements to existing standards
- Retain impairment-only model for goodwill
 - Simplify impairment test
- Present amount of total equity excluding goodwill

 Present amount of total equity excluding goodwill

 Output

 Description of integral in the print of the pr
 - Do not change recognition of intangibles separately from goodwill

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback





Objective

 Improve the measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions particularly those with variable payments

Proposed amendment to IFRS 16 Leases

- Specify the method used in initially measuring the right-of-use asset and liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction
- Specify subsequent measurement requirements for the lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction

Post-implementation Review of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12

Agenda ref 5



Topics in the Request for Information



 Assess whether IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 are working as intended

- Control assessment, investment entities, specific accounting requirements
 - Collaborative arrangements, classifying joint arrangements, requirements for joint operations
- Whether the disclosures provided applying IFRS 12 meet the Standard's objective

Consolidated reports

Joint arrangements

Disclosures

Rate-regulated Activities



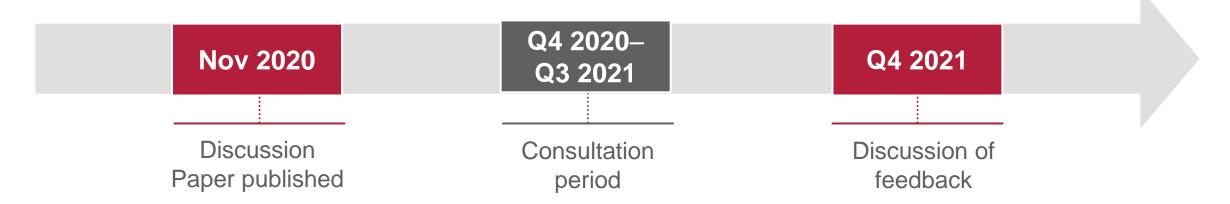


Objective

 Provide information about the effects of regulatory income, regulatory expense, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities on companies' financial performance and financial position

Main proposals

- Require recognition of regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, regulatory income and regulatory expense
- 2 Reflect **compensation** for goods or services supplied as part of a company's reported financial performance for the period in which it supplies those goods or services
- Measure regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities using a cash-flow-based measurement technique





- Fill a 'gap' in IFRS Standards
- Give investors the information they need without imposing unnecessary costs on companies

Preliminary views

- Specify which method should be applied in which circumstances to reduce diversity in practice and improve transparency in reporting
- Use the **acquisition method** set out in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*
- 2 for combinations that affect investors outside the group, including all combinations by companies whose shares are publicly traded
- Use a **book-value method** to be specified in IFRS Standards in all other cases such as group restructurings involving wholly-owned subsidiaries

Lack of Exchangeability





 Improve usefulness of information provided by requiring a consistent approach to determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the exchange rate to use when it is not

Proposed Amendments to IAS 21

- Specify when exchangeability between two currencies is lacking and how to make that assessment
- Estimate the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking
- Disclose how the lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows

Management Commentary





Overhaul IFRS Practice
Statement 1 to provide a
comprehensive framework
for preparing management
commentary—building on
recent developments in
narrative reporting

Features of the proposals

- Focus on information needs of investors and creditors
- 2 Disclosure objectives + supporting guidance
- Would bring together in one report **financial**, **sustainability** and **other** information about matters fundamental to entity's long-term prospects





Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9— Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) Agenda ref 5

Identified problem

Possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the prior periods presented on initial application of IFRS 17

The amendment



- Provides a classification overlay
- Relates only to comparative information presented on initial application of IFRS 17
- Enables companies to present comparative information about particular financial assets in a manner consistent with how IFRS 9 is expected to be applied



Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023





Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity enda ref 5

Purpose

- Improve the information that companies provide in their financial statements about financial instruments that they have issued
- Address challenges with applying IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

Approach

- Explore clarifying IAS 32 classification principles (rather than rewriting IAS 32) to address practice issues (eg classification of financial instruments settled in the issuer's own equity instruments)
- Provide classification guidance and illustrative examples
- Improve presentation and disclosure

Next milestone

Exposure Draft

Dynamic Risk Management

Objective

Develop an accounting model that will better reflect a company's dynamic risk management process in the financial statements. The process involves understanding and managing the amount, timing and uncertainty caused by interest rate risks

Core model

Derivatives



Asset profile



Target profile

- When derivatives are successful in aligning the asset profile with the target profile, changes in fair value of such derivatives are deferred in OCI and reclassified to the statement of profit or loss over time
- Assuming perfect alignment, the results reported in the statement of profit or loss should reflect the company's target profile

Next steps

Redeliberation of key issues identified in the outreach

Provisions—Targeted Improvements to IAS 37

Objective

• Develop proposals for three targeted amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Targeted amendments

- Align requirements for identifying liabilities with Conceptual Framework
- Clarify which costs to include in measure of a provision
- Specify whether discount rates used should reflect entity's own credit risk

Next steps

Staff will prepare a project plan for consideration by the IASB

Equity Method

Objective

Assess whether application questions with the equity method as set out in IAS 28
 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures can be addressed in consolidated and individual financial statements by identifying and explaining the principles of IAS 28

Project plan

- Identify application questions in the equity method and decide which of these problems to address
- Address application questions by identifying and explaining the principles that underlie IAS 28

Next steps

Review list of application questions and decide project direction

Extractive Activities

Objective

Provide more useful information about exploration and evaluation expenditure and activities
accounted for applying IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources by
improving the transparency and comparability of this information

Project scope

- Explore developing requirements or guidance to improve the disclosure objectives and requirements about a company's exploration and evaluation expenditure and activities
- Explore removing the temporary status of IFRS 6

Next steps

Consider research to be performed





Third Agenda Consultation



Objective of the agenda consultation

To seek views on

- the strategic direction and balance of the IASB's activities
- the criteria for assessing the priority of financial reporting issues that could be added to the work plan
- new financial reporting issues that could be given priority in the IASB's work plan

Third Agenda Consultation—feedback overview (1/3) da ref 5



- The Board's strategic direction is about right; consider some minor changes to rebalance the level of focus
- Set aside capacity for interactions with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and to respond to emerging issues
- Partnering with national standard-setters could help increase the Board's capacity in some areas

Activity	Current level of focus	Feedback
Research and standard-setting projects	40%-45%	Decrease or leave unchanged
Maintenance and consistent application of IFRS Standards	15%–20%	Increase or leave unchanged
The IFRS for SMEs Standard	5%	Leave unchanged
Digital financial reporting	5%	Increase
Understandability and accessibility	5%	Increase
Stakeholder engagement	20%–25%	Leave unchanged

Third Agenda Consultation—feedback overview (2/3)hda ref 5



- Stakeholders generally agreed with the IASB's proposed **criteria** for assessing the priority of financial reporting issues
- Stakeholders would like to understand how the criteria have been applied
- Consider including all proposed criteria in the Due Process Handbook



- The IASB should not add too many new projects to the work plan as will need capacity to deal with emerging issues and interaction with the ISSB
- Some projects are related and could be worked on at the same time—for example, intangible assets and cryptocurrencies
- The IASB should work on climate-related risks and pollutant pricing mechanisms together with the ISSB

Third Agenda Consultation—feedback overview (3/3) hda ref 5

Some of the most commonly suggested projects (in alphabetical order)











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