IFRS® Interpretations Committee meeting

Date: November 2022
Project: Potential annual improvements—IFRS 7—reference update
Topic: Initial consideration
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Introduction

1. We have been informed about a potential lack of clarity in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that arises because it refers to another paragraph in IFRS 7 that no longer exists.

2. This paper:
   (a) provides the Interpretations Committee (Committee) with a summary of the matter;
   (b) presents our research and analysis; and
   (c) asks the Committee whether it agrees with our preliminary views to include a proposed amendment to paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 in the next Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards Cycle (annual improvements).

Structure of this paper

3. This paper includes:
   (a) background information (paragraphs 4–7);
   (b) staff analysis and preliminary views (paragraphs 8–15);
   (c) question for the Committee; and
   (d) Appendix A—recommended proposed amendment to paragraph B38 of IFRS 7.

Background information

4. Paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 includes a reference to paragraph 27A of IFRS 7 which no longer exists; the paragraph states (emphasis added):

   Paragraph 42G(a) requires an entity to disclose the gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has
continuing involvement. The entity shall disclose if a gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset (ie the interest in the asset derecognised and the interest retained by the entity) were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole. In that situation, the entity shall disclose whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data, as described in paragraph 27A.

5. Prior to their deletion, paragraphs 27–27B of IFRS 7 set out disclosure requirements relating to fair value. In particular, paragraph 27A of IFRS 7 described a fair value hierarchy and how an entity would classify fair value measurements within each level of the hierarchy:

To make the disclosures required by paragraph 27B an entity shall classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.
6. In May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. As part of that issuance, the IASB made consequential amendments\(^1\) to several IFRS Accounting Standards, including deleting paragraphs 27–27B of IFRS 7. However, paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 was not updated to reflect this deletion. Consequently, it now includes a reference to a paragraph that no longer exists.

**Question raised**

7. The question raised is whether paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 should be updated to remove or replace the reference to paragraph 27A of IFRS 7, which no longer exists.

**Staff analysis and preliminary views**

8. We agree there is a need to update paragraph B38 of IFRS 7. We think the current reference to paragraph 27A results from an oversight when IFRS 13 was issued; the reference to paragraph 27A would normally have been updated through a consequential amendment.


10. Paragraph 72 of IFRS 13 states:

   To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, this IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels (see paragraphs 76–90) the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

11. Paragraph 73 of IFRS 13 states:

   In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those cases, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the entire measurement requires

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\(^1\) Paragraph 6.31 of the IFRS Foundation’s *Due Process Handbook* states that ‘*when a new IFRS Standard, or amendment to a Standard, is issued, it is also accompanied by amendments to other Standards that are a consequence of the new requirements—these are called “consequential amendments”.*’
judgement, taking into account factors specific to the asset or liability. Adjustments to arrive at measurements based on fair value, such as costs to sell when measuring fair value less costs to sell, shall not be taken into account when determining the level of the fair value hierarchy within which a fair value measurement is categorised.

12. In our view, this matter can be efficiently resolved by replacing the reference in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 to paragraph 27A with a reference to paragraphs 72–73 of IFRS 13.

**Does this matter meet the annual improvements criteria?**

13. Paragraphs 6.10–6.13 of the Due Process Handbook include the criteria for annual improvements. To meet these criteria, the proposed solution would need to be limited to:

(a) clarifying the wording in an Accounting Standard, which involves either replacing unclear wording in existing Accounting Standards or providing requirements where an absence of requirements is causing concern; or

(b) correcting relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between existing requirements.

14. In our view, our proposed solution to amend paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 (see Appendix A to this paper) meets these criteria. As we explained earlier, replacing the reference to paragraph 27A of IFRS 7 with a reference to paragraphs 72–73 of IFRS 13 would efficiently resolve the matter. Such an amendment would maintain consistency with the principles and requirements in IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 and would not propose a new (or change an existing) principle or requirement.

**Summary of staff preliminary views**

15. Based on our analysis in paragraphs 8–14, our preliminary views are to:

(a) propose that the IASB amend paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 to replace the reference to paragraph 27A of IFRS 7 with a reference to paragraphs 72–73 of IFRS 13 (see Appendix A to this paper); and

(b) include this proposed amendment in the next annual improvements cycle.

**Question for the Committee**

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<th>Question for the Committee</th>
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<td>Do Committee members agree with our preliminary views as summarised in paragraph 15 of this paper? If ‘no’, do you have any other suggestions?</td>
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Appendix A—recommended proposed amendment to paragraph B38 of IFRS 7

A1. Our proposed amendment to paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 would replace the reference to paragraph 27A of IFRS 7 with a reference to paragraphs 72–73 of IFRS 13. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

B38 Paragraph 42G(a) requires an entity to disclose the gain or loss on derecognition relating to financial assets in which the entity has continuing involvement. The entity shall disclose if a gain or loss on derecognition arose because the fair values of the components of the previously recognised asset (ie the interest in the asset derecognised and the interest retained by the entity) were different from the fair value of the previously recognised asset as a whole. In that situation, the entity shall disclose whether the fair value measurements included significant inputs that were not based on observable market data, as described in paragraph 27A paragraphs 72–73 of IFRS 13.