
Accounting Standards Advisory Forum meeting

Date	May 2025
Project	Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements
Topic	Approach to developing the examples
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Accounting Standards Advisory Forum, May 2025, Agenda Paper 1B

This paper was discussed at the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB's) May 2025 meeting as Agenda Paper 14B. The agenda papers referred to in this paper are the other agenda papers for the IASB's May 2025 meeting.

Introduction and purpose

1. The purpose of this meeting is to provide the IASB with the staff's preliminary analysis of the feedback on the [Exposure Draft](#) *Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*, published in July 2024.
2. Agenda Paper 14 sets out the structure of the agenda papers for this meeting.
3. This paper provides the staff's preliminary analysis of the feedback on the approach to developing the examples, including the selection of requirements and fact patterns illustrated in the examples and the technical content of the examples.
4. However, this paper does not include:

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- (a) comments on how the examples facilitate connected general purpose financial reporting, which are included in Agenda Paper 14C; and
 - (b) specific comments on each of the illustrative examples (Examples 1–8), which are included in Agenda Papers 14D–14F.
5. We are not asking the IASB to make any decisions at this meeting. However, comments from IASB members on the preliminary analysis included in this paper will help us develop our recommendations for the direction of this project.

Structure of this paper

6. This paper includes:
- (a) a summary of staff’s preliminary recommendations (paragraph 8);
 - (b) background information on the approach to developing the examples (paragraphs 9–17); and
 - (c) a summary of the feedback on this approach and the staff’s preliminary analysis of that feedback (paragraphs 18–54).
7. Appendix A to this paper includes other comments raised by respondents and our preliminary analysis of these comments

Summary of staff’s preliminary recommendations

8. The staff’s preliminary recommendations are that the IASB:
- (a) retain its approach to developing the examples, but make changes to the examples to address specific concerns raised by respondents (see Agenda Papers 14D–14F);
 - (b) retain the project’s objective of covering climate-related and other uncertainties; and
 - (c) develop no additional examples.

Approach to developing the examples

Background

9. The Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft explains the overall considerations in developing the examples. In particular:
- (a) which requirements to illustrate (paragraphs 10–12);
 - (b) what types of uncertainties and fact patterns to illustrate (paragraphs 13–15); and
 - (c) whether the examples should be stand-alone or walk-through (paragraphs 16–17).

Which requirements to illustrate?

10. In developing the Exposure Draft, the IASB noted that the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties are pervasive across financial statements. Therefore, there are many requirements that an entity might apply in reporting these effects that the IASB could illustrate with examples. The IASB decided to focus the examples on requirements:
- (a) that are among the most relevant for reporting the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements; and
 - (b) that are likely to address the concerns that information about the effects of climate-related risks is insufficient or appears to be inconsistent with information provided outside the financial statements.
11. The concerns in paragraph 10(b) relate mostly to the application of disclosure requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, the IASB concluded that the examples would be most helpful if they focused on illustrating the application of these requirements. In particular, the IASB concluded that the examples would help address the identified concerns if they illustrated how an entity:

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- (a) determines whether information about how climate-related and other uncertainties affected its financial position and financial performance is material, including considering connections to information it provides in other general purpose financial reports (Examples 1–2);
 - (b) discloses information about how climate-related assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty affected the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities (Examples 3–7); and
 - (c) disaggregates information about its assets and liabilities based on dissimilar climate-related risk characteristics (Example 8).
12. The IASB noted that, by their nature, examples cannot illustrate:
- (a) the application of all requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards that might be applicable to a fact pattern;
 - (b) all facts and circumstances an entity would consider in making materiality judgements; or
 - (c) all material information an entity is required to disclose in a specified fact pattern.

What types of uncertainties and fact patterns to illustrate?

13. The examples illustrate how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards in specified fact patterns. The application of those requirements could result in an entity disclosing similar information in other fact patterns.
14. Stakeholders were mainly concerned about the reporting of the effects of climate-related uncertainties. The IASB therefore concluded that examples illustrating the application of IFRS Accounting Standards to climate-related uncertainties would be most helpful in responding to these concerns. However, the IASB noted that the principles and requirements illustrated apply equally to other types of uncertainties.

15. Climate-related uncertainties affect many industries, in various ways and to varying extents. Accordingly, the examples set out fact patterns at a sufficiently high level to be applicable to a variety of entities operating in various industries.

Should the examples be stand-alone or walk-through?

16. The IASB considered whether to develop:
- (a) examples with narrow fact patterns illustrating particular requirements in an IFRS Accounting Standard (stand-alone examples); or
 - (b) examples with broad fact patterns illustrating several requirements in a selection of IFRS Accounting Standards (walk-through examples).
17. The IASB concluded that stand-alone examples would be more effective in helping to improve the reporting of the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements. These examples can more precisely target particular matters or requirements that give rise to stakeholder concerns.

Summary of feedback and staff's preliminary analysis

Feedback overview

18. Most respondents generally agreed with the IASB's approach to developing the examples. In particular, these respondents generally agreed:
- (a) that the examples focus on the requirements that are most relevant for reporting the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in financial statements; and
 - (b) with the selection of requirements and fact patterns illustrated in the examples.
19. Most of these respondents either said they generally agreed for the reasons explained in the Basis for Conclusion or do not explain further. Despite their overall agreement:

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- (a) many respondents commented and made suggestions on particular aspects of the approach to developing the examples; and
 - (b) many respondents disagreed with particular aspects of the technical analysis or make specific suggestions on some of the examples. These comments are summarised in Agenda Papers 14D–14F.
20. A few respondents disagreed with the approach to developing the examples.
21. The following paragraphs further explain respondents' comments and provide our preliminary analysis. We grouped comments into the following categories:
- (a) balance between climate-related and other uncertainties (see paragraphs 24–29);
 - (b) need for additional examples or illustrations (see paragraphs 30–38);
 - (c) illustration of overarching requirements (see paragraphs 39–44);
 - (d) disagreement with the approach (see paragraphs 45–49);
 - (e) specificity and practical guidance (see paragraphs 50–52); and
 - (f) stand-alone or walk-through examples (see paragraphs 53–54).
22. The following paragraphs provide further explanations about respondents' feedback, along with our preliminary analysis of that feedback.
23. Appendix A includes other comments raised by respondents and our preliminary analysis of these comments.

Balance between climate-related uncertainties and other uncertainties

Feedback summary

24. Many respondents acknowledged the IASB's decision to generalise the project's objective. However, they said that the current set of examples does not offer the right balance between climate-related uncertainties and other uncertainties, noting that seven of the eight examples focus on climate-related uncertainties.

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25. These respondents said that:
- (a) entities face many other uncertainties beyond climate-related uncertainties, such as geopolitical risks, technological disruption, cybersecurity and other sustainability-related risks (for example, nature-related risks); and
 - (b) the emphasis on climate-related uncertainties could create a perception that there is a lower materiality threshold for disclosing information about climate-related uncertainties or that climate-related uncertainties are more important than other uncertainties. This could lead to entities disclosing immaterial information about climate-related uncertainties while failing to disclose material information about other uncertainties.
26. To address this matter, most of these respondents suggested expanding the examples or developing additional examples to cover other uncertainties. A few respondents suggested reversing the IASB's decision to generalise the project's objective or further clarifying that the examples also apply to other uncertainties.

Staff's preliminary analysis

27. The IASB explained in the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft the reasons for focusing the examples on climate-related uncertainties. As noted in paragraph 14 of this paper, stakeholders were mainly concerned about the reporting of the effects of climate-related uncertainties. The IASB therefore concluded that examples illustrating the application of IFRS Accounting Standards to climate-related uncertainties would be most helpful in responding to these concerns. However, the IASB noted that the principles and requirements illustrated apply equally to other types of uncertainties.
28. Because the principles and requirements apply equally to other types of uncertainties, we think developing additional examples about how the same requirements would apply to other types of uncertainties would not provide significant incremental benefit and would significantly delay the publication of the examples. We analyse whether the IASB should develop examples on other topics and requirements in paragraphs 35–38.

29. Furthermore, we do not recommend reversing the IASB's decision to generalise the project's objective so that it covers other uncertainties. However, if the IASB decides to issue the examples, we think it could enhance its explanations about the reasons for its decision to focus the examples on climate-related uncertainties. For example, it could:

- (a) clarify that the examples illustrate the reporting of the effects of uncertainties in financial statements through climate-related fact patterns;
- (b) further emphasise that the principles and requirements illustrated in the examples apply equally to other types of uncertainties; and
- (c) explain that an entity assesses the materiality of information about the effects of climate-related uncertainties in the same way it assesses the materiality of information about the effects of other uncertainties (that is, explain that there is no lower materiality threshold for climate-related uncertainties).

Additional examples or illustrations

Feedback summary

30. In addition to requesting the IASB to develop more examples on other uncertainties (see paragraph 26), many respondents suggested the IASB develop examples covering other topics and fact patterns related to the effects of climate-related uncertainties.

They suggested developing examples illustrating, for example:

- (a) the effects of climate-related physical risks, noting that the current examples focus mostly on climate-related transition risks;
- (b) the effects of climate-related uncertainties on other areas of accounting, such as insurance contracts, fair value measurement and disaggregation of revenue;
- (c) the effects of an entity's transition plan, for example, on the useful economic life and residual value of property, plant and equipment (PP&E);

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- (d) the effects of climate-related uncertainties on specific industries—such as entities operating in the insurance or agriculture industries—or specific countries; and
 - (e) the accounting for climate-related commitments based on the IFRS Interpretations Committee’s [Agenda Decision](#) *Climate-related Commitments* (IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*), published in April 2024.
31. A few respondents also suggested developing variations to the fact patterns in some examples or expanding the examples to cover additional aspects. Agenda Papers 14D–14F includes specific suggestions.
32. Some respondents said that the IASB should develop further examples about the effects of climate-related uncertainties on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities. For example, a few respondents said the IASB could provide guidance on the measurement of value in use when testing non-financial assets for impairment.¹
33. A few respondents suggested developing examples illustrating situations in which climate-related uncertainties have affected an entity’s financial statements in the reporting period (for example, when there has been an impairment loss related to such uncertainties). They said such an example could help avoid a misperception that climate-related uncertainties affect only disclosure in financial statements.
34. Finally, a few respondents suggested the examples include illustrative disclosures (for example, in Example 6). They said that illustrative disclosures would help preparers understand what information they are expected to disclose.

Staff’s preliminary analysis

35. Although we agree that additional examples might be helpful in improving the application of IFRS Accounting Standards, we think the cost of developing additional

¹ See further details on the summary of feedback on Example 3 in Agenda Paper 14E.

examples about other topics or requirements would outweigh the benefits of doing so. The IASB considered examples on topics and fact patterns such as those suggested by respondents in developing the examples proposed in the Exposure Draft. However, as explained in paragraph 10, it concluded that the current selection of examples focusses on illustrating requirements:

- (a) that are among the most relevant for reporting the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements; and
- (b) that are likely to address the concerns that information about the effects of climate-related risks is insufficient or appears to be inconsistent with information provided outside the financial statements.

36. Although many respondents suggested developing additional examples on different topics and fact patterns, there was no single topic or fact pattern about which many respondents said the IASB should develop an example. We think this indicates that the current selection of examples is generally appropriate and achieves the aims described in paragraph 35(a)–(b). Furthermore, developing additional examples that have not been exposed for comments would require significant additional outreach and could delay the finalisation of the illustrative examples.

37. Furthermore, regarding the additional examples suggested by respondents in paragraph 30, we note that:

- (a) when developing the examples, we considered including an example about the disclosure requirements around useful lives of items of PP&E, including changes in useful lives as a result of an entity's transition plan. However, we concluded that the application of these requirements was straight-forward and that an example would not significantly contribute to improving their application.

- (b) the IASB is proposing to include an example about the accounting for climate-related commitments in the Exposure Draft *Provisions—Targeted Improvements*.²
 - (c) the written educational material we suggest developing in Agenda Paper 14C (connectivity educational material), would include additional examples that illustrate the application of IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. Although these examples have a different objective—they aim to illustrate how applying the Standards together results in complementary and connected reported information—they include illustrations of disaggregation of revenue and the disclosures an entity makes in different periods as it implements a plan to achieve its climate-related commitments.
38. Finally, we do not recommend adding illustrative disclosures to the examples. As explained in paragraph 15, the examples set out fact patterns at a sufficiently high level to be applicable to a variety of entities operating in various industries. Therefore, we think the examples, by design, do not include sufficient specific details to allow for an illustration of the disclosures an entity would make. We also think that, because climate-related uncertainties affect many industries, in various ways and to varying extents, the nature and the extent of disclosures could vary significantly depending on particular facts and circumstances.

Illustrating overarching requirements

Feedback summary

39. In commenting about the overall approach, a few respondents expressed concerns about the focus on illustrating the application of the overarching disclosure requirements in paragraph 31 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* in Examples 1, 2 and 5. They said the examples seem to over-rely on these requirements

² See Example 15 in the [proposed amendments to Guidance on implementing IAS 37](#) included in the Exposure Draft.

or that the way in which the examples illustrate their application goes beyond the requirements or how they are currently applied in practice. However, a few respondents said that referencing such requirements is useful. For example, the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) said:

... Although enforcement of overarching requirements can pose some challenges compared to specific requirements, reference to such overarching requirements is nonetheless useful because it provides a foundational mechanism for motivating or soliciting material disclosure.

40. Many respondents also commented on illustrating paragraph 31 of IAS 1 in commenting on Examples 1, 2, and 5. We provide further details about these concerns in our summary of feedback on Examples 1–2 in Agenda Paper 14D.
41. A few respondents also suggested the IASB develops a decision tree illustrating the thought process for determining whether to disclose information about the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties. For example, the decision tree could illustrate the order of applying the specific, general and overarching disclosure requirements illustrated in the examples.

Staff's preliminary analysis

42. In our view, the overarching requirements in paragraph 31 of IAS 1 play an important role in ensuring that all information that is material in the context of financial statements is included in the financial statements. In particular, we have emphasised the importance of those requirements in relation to the disclosures of the effects of climate-related matters in the [educational material](#) *Effects of climate-related matters on financial statements*, republished in July 2023 (the 2023 educational material).³ Therefore, we think it is important to illustrate those requirements in the context of this project's objective.

³ See the paragraph at the top of page 2 of the educational material.

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43. Nonetheless, we acknowledge respondents' concerns about the way those requirements were illustrated in the examples proposed in the Exposure Draft, and we suggest ways to address those concerns in Agenda Paper 14D. We think the changes suggested in that agenda paper will help alleviate those concerns.
44. Finally, we agree that a decision tree illustrating the order of applying the specific, general and overarching disclosure requirements illustrated in the examples could be helpful. We will explore whether we could develop such a decision tree and publish it as an educational material alongside the illustrative examples.

Disagreement with the approach

Feedback summary

45. A few respondents, mainly preparers, disagreed with the IASB's approach to developing the examples. In addition to the other concerns discussed in this paper, these respondents said that:
- (a) the examples suggest that financial statements should always include information about climate-related uncertainties or may be interpreted by auditors and regulators as setting minimum standards for disclosures.
 - (b) sustainability reporting frameworks, such as IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, already require disclosures about climate-related uncertainties. The proposed examples could lead to redundant disclosures.
46. Some of the respondents who disagreed suggested the IASB:
- (a) develop examples, like Example 6, that illustrate what entities should consider when deciding what to disclose but do not conclude whether disclosure is required; and
 - (b) develop educational materials that explain how financial statements could complement the information required by sustainability reporting frameworks.

Staff's preliminary analysis

47. In our view, the examples:
- (a) do not suggest financial statements should always include information about the effects of climate-related uncertainties. The examples set out fact patterns in which the application of requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards would result in an entity disclosing information about climate-related uncertainties if the entity has concluded that such information is material. We think the examples will help entities develop a common understanding about how these requirements apply in the context of climate-related and other uncertainties, but entities are nevertheless required to make their own materiality judgements based on their own circumstances. If the IASB decides to issue the examples, we think it could explain in the Basis for Conclusion the purpose of the examples to help alleviate concerns about the examples setting minimum standards for disclosures.
 - (b) illustrate the disclosure of information that is material in the context of the objective of financial statements. That information will be complemented by, and might sometimes overlap with, information required to be disclosed in sustainability disclosures. We think the connectivity educational material will further explain the information required to be disclosed in different general purpose financial reports and help alleviate these concerns.
48. We also think the examples would be more effective if they include a conclusion that disclosure is required in the fact patterns they illustrate. Example 6 includes such a conclusion, but instead of specifying the information the entity in the example would disclose, the example includes examples of information about the effects of climate-related risks that might be material and that an entity might disclose applying the requirements in IFRS 7.
49. Therefore, we continue to support the approach to developing the examples proposed in the Exposure Draft. We think the connectivity educational material, the IASB's

explanations about the purpose of the examples, and the changes to the examples proposed in Agenda Paper 14D–14F will help respond to respondents’ concerns.

Specificity and practical guidance

Feedback summary

50. A few respondents also made general comments about the IASB’s approach, saying:
- (a) the examples appear to be overly simplified and lack specificity. Respondents said the examples could be enhanced to better reflect the complexities and practical challenges entities face—for example, one accountant supported the examples but said they are somewhat theoretical and generic compared to examples in other IFRS Accounting Standards. However, a few other respondents stated that examples should be sufficiently high-level to apply to various entities operating in various industries.
 - (b) some examples appear to simply repeat the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards (for example, Example 6). Respondents suggested providing further guidance about how to apply the illustrated requirements or expanding the conclusions in each example.

Staff’s preliminary analysis

51. As explained in paragraph 15, the IASB aimed to develop fact patterns at a sufficiently high level to be applicable to a variety of entities operating in various industries. Although we agree that more specific fact patterns and detailed illustrations could be helpful in illustrating the application of the requirements, we continue to think that increasing the specificity of some examples would risk reducing their perceived applicability. Therefore, we do not recommend changing the fact patterns of the examples to make them more specific.
52. Although we acknowledge the practical challenges entities might face, we think the main purpose of the examples is to illustrate *what information* the Standards require

an entity to disclose about the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in financial statements, as well as the *circumstances in which* these disclosures are required.

Stand-alone or walk-through examples

Feedback summary

53. Almost all respondents agreed—or did not disagree—with the IASB’s decision to develop stand-alone examples. However, a few respondents said the IASB should also develop walk-through examples or adapt some existing examples to illustrate broader scenarios. For example, one standard-setter said that, although stand-alone examples are useful in addressing specific concerns, their narrow fact patterns provide limited context when considering the wider effects of climate-related and other uncertainties. One accountant suggested developing walk-through examples and publishing them as educational materials in addition to the illustrative examples.

Staff’s preliminary analysis

54. We continue to think that stand-alone examples would be more effective in helping to improve the reporting of the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, for the reasons explained in paragraph 17. Although we agree that there would be benefits of developing walk-through examples, we think developing these examples would require significant additional work and provide limited additional benefits beyond the illustrations provided in the examples proposed in the Exposure Draft, the 2023 educational material and the connectivity educational material.

Question for the IASB

Question for IASB members

Do you have any comments on the staff's preliminary analysis included in this paper?

Appendix A—Other comments

A1. The table below includes other comments raised by respondents and our preliminary analysis of these comments:

Comment	Staff preliminary analysis
<p><i>1. Adding caveats to the examples</i></p> <p>A few respondents expressed concerns that stakeholders could misunderstand the examples as providing comprehensive guidance on reporting the effects of climate-related uncertainties. In particular, they were concerned with the examples being understood as illustrating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all the ways in which climate-related uncertainties could affect financial statements; (b) all the applicable requirements and the effects of the uncertainty in the described fact pattern (for example, that there are no effects on other assets and liabilities); and (c) all the relevant facts and circumstances an entity would consider in reaching the conclusion. 	<p><i>No changes proposed to the examples</i></p> <p>We do not recommend adding caveats to the examples. The caveats suggested by respondents apply to any illustrative example in guidance accompanying IFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, including caveats in some examples, but not in others, could imply that these caveats apply only to some examples.</p> <p>The first paragraph of each example explains the specific requirements that the examples aim to illustrate. We think this helps explain that the example does not illustrate all requirements that might be applicable in the fact pattern. Including this introductory paragraph is consistent with some existing illustrative examples.</p> <p>The IASB also explained these caveats in the Basis for Conclusions to the Exposure Draft (see paragraph 12). If the IASB decides to finalise the</p>

Comment	Staff preliminary analysis
<p>These respondents suggested adding caveats or reminders to the examples to avoid such misunderstandings. For example, they suggested including in each example a statement that the example does not illustrate the application of all requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards that might be applicable to the fact pattern and that it focuses only on a specific aspect of these requirements. One respondent noted that the footnote on Example 3 includes a similar disclaimer and suggests adopting a consistent approach across the examples.</p>	<p>examples, it could retain this explanation in the Basis for Conclusions on the examples.</p> <p>Finally, we think the footnote in Example 3 includes an explanation that is specific to that example, rather than a general caveat. We recommend retaining that footnote.</p>
<p><i>2. Referring to paragraphs 17(c) and 112(c) of IAS 1</i></p> <p>A few respondents noted that paragraphs 17(c) and 112(c) of IAS 1 include similar requirements to those in paragraph 31 of IAS 1.⁴ They suggested considering whether the examples should also refer to those requirements.</p>	<p><i>No changes proposed to the examples</i></p> <p>We think it is unnecessary to refer to paragraph 17(c) and 112(c) of IAS 1. We note that:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 17(c) includes a requirement that is similar to that in paragraph 31 of IAS 1, but in the context of what is required to achieve a fair presentation; and</p>

⁴ Paragraph 17(c) of IAS 1 states that fair presentation also requires an entity 'to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance' and paragraph 112(c) of IAS 1 states that the notes shall 'provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.'

Comment	Staff preliminary analysis
	<p>(b) paragraph 112(c) states that the notes shall provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of them.</p> <p>The requirements in paragraph 31 of IAS 1 are set in the context of providing material information in financial statements. For example, the first two sentences of that paragraph explain that an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS Accounting Standard if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.⁵ Given that Examples 1 and 2 illustrate how an entity makes materiality judgements, we think paragraph 31 includes the most relevant requirement for that purpose.</p>
<p><i>3. Cross-references between examples and Standards</i></p> <p>Some respondents suggested including cross-references between examples and the applicable requirements in other Standards. In particular, respondents suggested noting the need to consider the requirements in</p>	<p><i>No changes proposed to the examples</i></p> <p>We do not recommend noting the need to consider the requirements in paragraphs 31 and 125 of IAS 1 in some examples. As noted above, the first paragraph in each example specifies the requirements that are being illustrated in that example. We think adding a reference to the general and</p>

⁵ The requirements in paragraph 31 of IAS 1 were split into two paragraphs in IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (paragraphs 19 and 20 of that Standard).

Comment	Staff preliminary analysis
<p>paragraphs 31 and 125 of IAS 1 in some examples (for example, Examples 6 and 7).</p>	<p>overarching requirements in paragraphs 31 and 125 of IAS 1 in some examples might imply that an entity shall consider these requirements only in those examples.</p>
<p><i>4. Continuous updates to the Examples</i></p> <p>Some respondents suggested continually updating the examples and adding new ones as reporting practices evolve and new reporting challenges emerge.</p>	<p><i>No additional actions recommended as part of this project</i></p> <p>We do not recommend the IASB undertake any additional activities as part of this project beyond our recommendations in the papers for this meeting. Nonetheless, the IASB regularly engages with stakeholders and it might decide to take further actions in future if needed.</p>
<p><i>5. Basis for Conclusions content</i></p> <p>A few respondents also suggested including the content of the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft either directly in the examples or in the Basis for Conclusions on the related IFRS Accounting Standards when finalising the examples.</p>	<p><i>We agree with the suggestion</i></p> <p>If the IASB decides to issue the examples, it will amend the Basis for Conclusions on the applicable IFRS Accounting Standards to explain its considerations in developing the examples. These explanations will include many of the considerations explained in the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft. Because those explanations are about the IASB's considerations in developing the examples, we think they should be included in Basis for Conclusion rather than directly in the examples.</p>