

December 2025

Exposure Draft—Snapshot

IFRS® Accounting Standards

Risk Mitigation Accounting

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

Objectives

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) aims:

- to better represent in the financial statements the effects of a company's activities to mitigate repricing risk; and
- to provide useful information to investors about how a company manages repricing risk and the extent to which this risk is mitigated.

Proposals

The IASB proposes to amend IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*:

- to add a risk mitigation accounting model for companies managing repricing risk on a net basis; and
- to require a company to disclose its strategy for managing repricing risk and the effects of its risk management activities.

The IASB also seeks feedback and insights on the proposed withdrawal of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Next steps

The IASB will consider comments on the *Risk Mitigation Accounting* Exposure Draft to determine the appropriate next steps.

Comment deadline

31 July 2026

Introduction

Many companies manage interest rate risk on a net basis by aggregating exposure to repricing risk across multiple portfolios of financial instruments, instead of managing the risk for each instrument (or group of similar instruments) individually. Repricing risk is a type of interest rate risk that exposes a company to variability in cash flows from, and the fair value of, a company's financial instruments because of differences in the timing of repricing those instruments to benchmark interest rates.

If a company's exposure to repricing risk changes frequently due to changes in its underlying portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities, its risk management activities are likely to require a dynamic and multi-dimensional approach to effectively mitigate the risk. Such an approach is generally called **dynamic risk management**.

Companies have long recognised the challenge of faithfully reflecting these dynamic and complex risk management activities in their financial statements in a way that provides useful information to investors.

The IASB has developed risk mitigation accounting to better reflect how companies manage repricing risk and to recognise the effects of risk management activities in the financial statements.

Compared to the current hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 (and IAS 39), risk mitigation accounting would:

- **better reflect** how a company manages repricing risk when its business activities are dynamic in nature;
- **provide transparency** about a company's activities to manage repricing risk and how these activities affect the nature, timing and amount of future cash flows;
- **ensure greater consistency** between financial instruments eligible for risk mitigation accounting and items for which repricing risk is managed in accordance with a company's risk management strategy; and

- recognise amounts in the financial statements that **represent the extent** to which a company has succeeded in mitigating its exposure to repricing risk and the economic effects of its risk management activities.

The IASB intends for risk mitigation accounting to be optional, similar to hedge accounting. Limited disclosures are required for all companies that manage repricing risk on a net basis, but those companies that choose to apply risk mitigation accounting must make further detailed disclosures.

The IASB is seeking feedback on its proposals for risk mitigation accounting set out in the Exposure Draft. The IASB is also seeking feedback on whether the development of risk mitigation accounting justifies the withdrawal of the remaining hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39.

Contents

		<i>from page</i>
1	Why do we need risk mitigation accounting?	4
2	General considerations	6
2A	Scope of risk mitigation accounting	6
2B	Voluntary application	7
3	Overview of risk mitigation accounting	8
4	Net repricing risk exposure	9
4A	Determining the eligibility of underlying portfolios	9
4B	Determining net repricing risk exposure	13
5	Recognition and measurement	15
5A	Risk mitigation objective	16
5B	Benchmark derivatives	17
5C	Risk mitigation adjustment	18
6	Discontinuation	21
7	Presentation and disclosure	22
8	Effective date and transition	23

1 Why do we need risk mitigation accounting?

What are the accounting challenges?

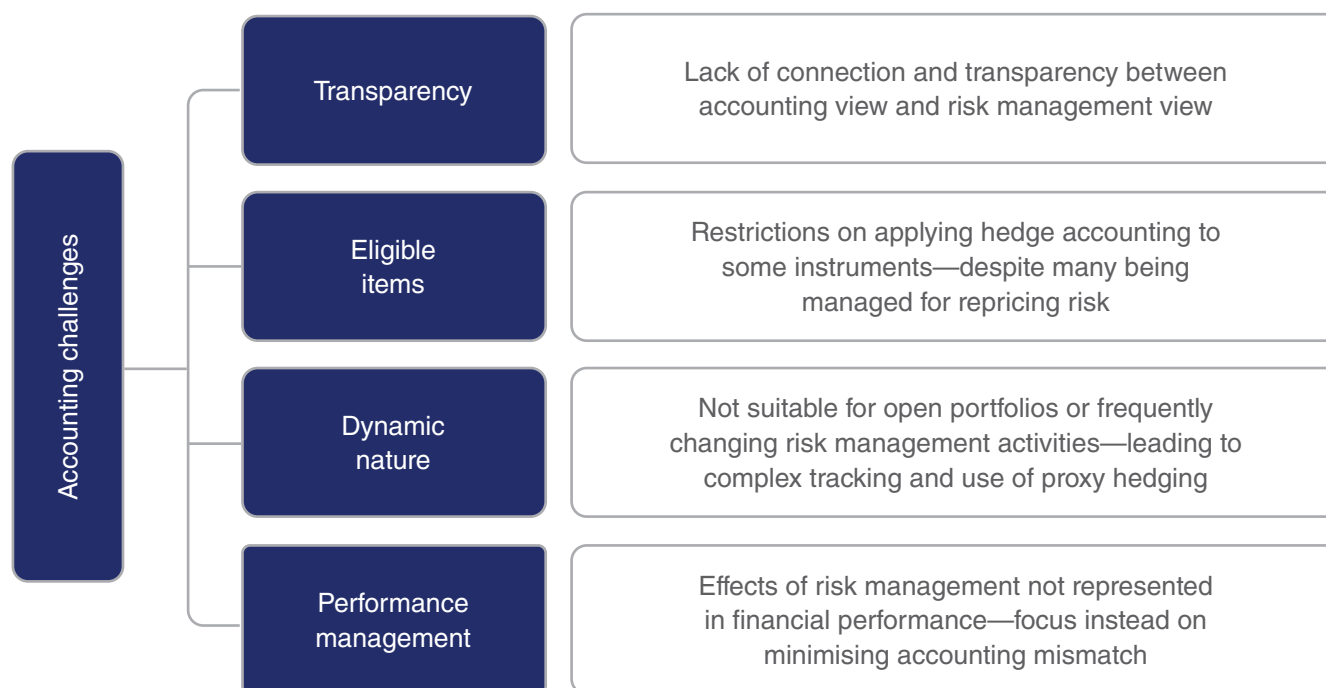
Companies in many jurisdictions often find it difficult to account for their repricing risk management activities using the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 and IAS 39, especially when managing the repricing risk from multiple portfolios of financial instruments on a net basis.

Stakeholder feedback to the IASB indicated that companies experienced challenges primarily in four key areas—**transparency**, **eligible items**, **dynamic nature** and **performance management**.

Investors told the IASB that, because of these challenges in providing information, financial statements tend to contain little information that is directly relevant to their analysis of a company's interest rate risk management strategy and activities.

Consequently, to obtain the information needed for their analysis, investors must rely on other sources, such as regulatory capital disclosures, comments at results announcements, or direct enquiries to senior management.

Figure 1—Accounting challenges



IFRS 9 introduced improved hedge accounting requirements but did not cover portfolio (or 'macro') hedge accounting of open portfolios.

Instead, the IASB initiated the Dynamic Risk Management project to develop a risk mitigation accounting model with requirements that companies can apply proportionately to the sophistication of their business and risk management activities.

What are the benefits?

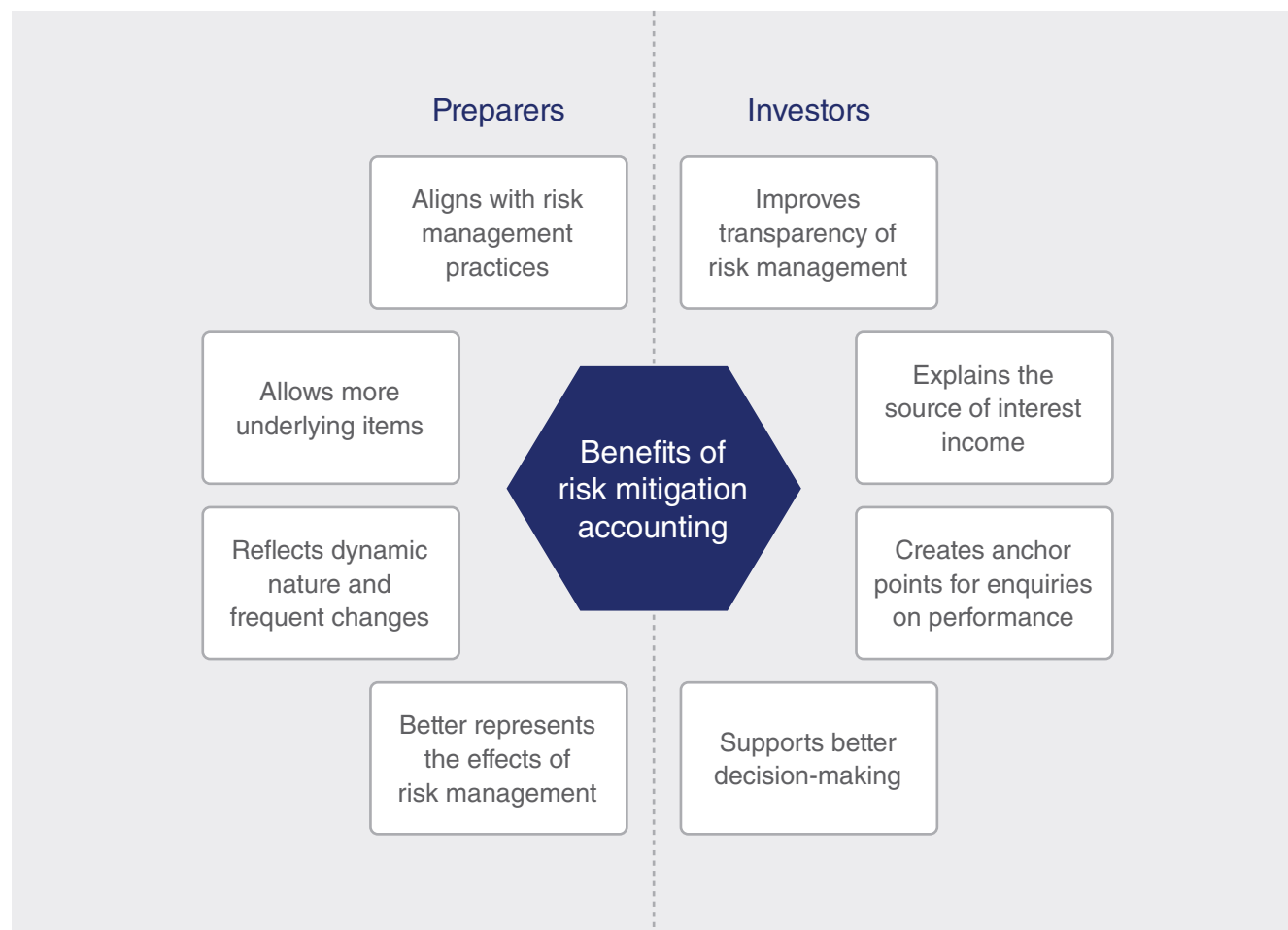
Applying risk mitigation accounting would enable a **company** to **better reflect** in financial statements the effects of how repricing risk is managed—making financial reporting outcomes easier to explain. The company would:

- **achieve closer alignment** between its risk management activities and financial reporting, reducing the need for proxy hedging;
- **include more underlying items** that are managed for repricing risk, such as demand deposits and some portions of pipeline transactions; and
- faithfully **represent the effects of open portfolios** and frequent changes in risk management activities.

Risk mitigation accounting would provide **investors** with **better information for decision-making** by:

- improving **transparency** regarding a company's interest rate risk management strategy and how the company systematically and dynamically responds to a changing interest rate environment;
- enabling **better understanding** of the potential drivers of a company's net interest income variability and the extent to which it is protected against changes in interest rates; and
- providing **anchor points** for understanding other information or formulating further enquiries into a company's interest rate risk management.

Figure 2—Benefits of risk mitigation accounting



2 General considerations

A—Scope of risk mitigation accounting

What is the issue?

Companies have said that when applying the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 and IAS 39, they find it difficult to account for dynamic risk management. They face practical challenges in aligning the accounting requirements with the way they manage repricing risk. These challenges make it difficult to faithfully reflect the effects of risk management activities in the financial statements.

Previous consultations and stakeholder feedback showed that most companies that manage repricing risk on a net basis and that apply the current ‘macro’ hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 are financial institutions. However, other types of companies may also face challenges in applying the hedge accounting requirements.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that the scope of risk mitigation accounting would be determined based on a company’s business activities and risk management activities, instead of the industry in which the company operates.

A company is permitted to apply risk mitigation accounting only if:

- its business activities give rise to **repricing risk**;
- its risk management strategy specifies **risk limits** within which repricing risk is to be mitigated, based on a **mitigated rate**; and
- it mitigates repricing risk arising from underlying portfolios **on a net basis** using **derivatives** in accordance with its risk management strategy.

DEFINITION

For the purpose of this Standard, **repricing risk** is a type of interest rate risk that exposes a company to variability in the cash flows from, and fair value of, financial instruments, arising from differences in:

- the timing of when financial instruments reprice to benchmark interest rates; and
- the amount of financial instruments that reprice in a particular period.

B—Voluntary application

What is the issue?

Many companies manage repricing risk on a net basis. However, companies use a variety of practices to manage repricing risk, leading to differences in the nature and extent of the activities they undertake to achieve their respective risk management strategies. Such differences may also exist within a company; one company may undertake a combination of risk management activities.

The IASB considered whether mandatory application of risk mitigation accounting would ensure consistency in how companies recognise and disclose their repricing risk management activities in their financial statements.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that companies would be permitted, but not required, to apply risk mitigation accounting. This flexibility is similar to that provided under the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9.

The IASB believes that these proposals will enable a company to better align the amounts recognised in its financial statements with the effects of its risk management activities.

Voluntary application would allow risk mitigation accounting to be applied proportionately to the availability and sophistication of the company's data, processes and systems.

The IASB also proposes that risk mitigation accounting be applied at the level at which the company mitigates the repricing risk arising from underlying portfolios in accordance with its risk management strategy.

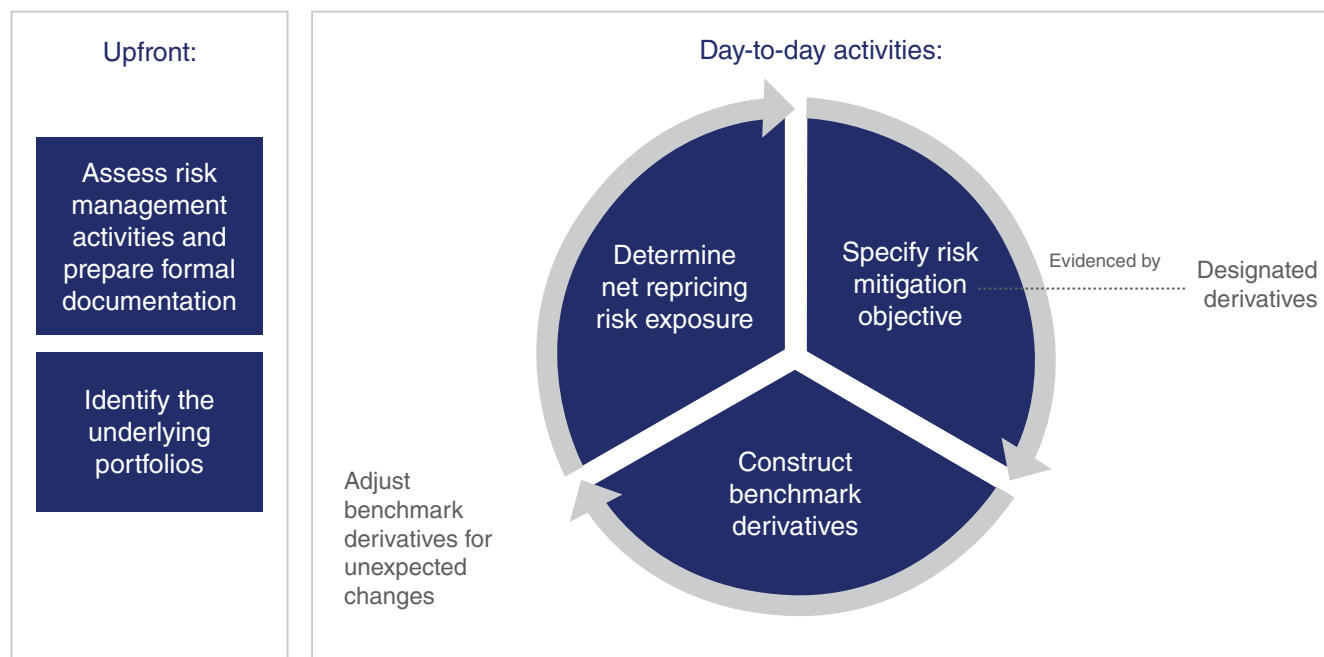
3 Overview of risk mitigation accounting

Applying risk mitigation accounting requires a company:

- to **plan** ('formally document') how it will apply risk mitigation accounting;
- to identify the **underlying portfolios** that expose the company to repricing risk;
- to determine the **net repricing risk exposure** by allocating the underlying portfolios into repricing time bands based on expected repricing dates;
- to mitigate the risk using **designated derivatives**;
- to specify the **risk mitigation objective**;
- to construct **benchmark derivatives** to replicate the timing and amount of repricing risk specified in the risk mitigation objective; and
- to measure and recognise **risk mitigation adjustments** by comparing the fair value changes in the designated derivatives with those in the benchmark derivatives.

The key elements of risk mitigation accounting are closely aligned with companies' repricing risk management practices, as shown in the diagram:

Figure 3—Aligning with repricing risk management practices



Applying risk mitigation accounting, the measurement of the underlying portfolios of financial instruments and the designated derivatives remains unchanged. However, the recognition of fair value changes in the designated derivatives in profit or loss is deferred—through a risk mitigation adjustment—to the same period in which the repricing differences arising from the financial instruments in the underlying portfolios affect profit or loss.

4 Net repricing risk exposure

A—Determining the eligibility of underlying portfolios

What is the issue?

One challenge companies experience when applying hedge accounting to their repricing risk management activities is restrictions on items that are eligible to be designated as hedged items. Hedged items are generally designated individually, but some of a company's repricing risk exposure arises only on a portfolio basis. For example:

- **liabilities that are repayable on demand**, such as some customer deposits, expose many companies to repricing risk because they behave like liabilities with fixed-rate exposures. However, such liabilities do not qualify as hedged items because, when they are assessed as individual instruments, there is no variability in cash flows or fair value attributable to changes in market interest rates.
- **Some future transactions**, for example, a forecast but uncommitted mortgage, do not qualify as hedged items unless a company is able to determine whether the individual transaction is highly probable to occur.

Challenges may also arise because:

- many financial instruments expose a company to **other risks** simultaneously with repricing risk. For example, financial assets and financial liabilities are often denominated in foreign currencies, exposing the company to both foreign exchange and repricing risk.
- a **company's own equity** cannot be designated as hedged items for the purposes of hedge accounting, because from an accounting perspective, equity (as the residual interest in assets after deducting liabilities) is not exposed to variability in interest rates and does not affect profit or loss. However, some companies consider equity to be a source of funding and manage it to stabilise net interest income.

PROXY HEDGES

To recognise the economic effects of their repricing risk management activities, companies often resort to using proxy designations of their hedged items to account in the financial statements for the frequent changes in their repricing risk management activities.

Such proxy hedging often results in a disconnect between a company's risk management activities and the amounts recognised in the financial statements. This misalignment means investors are unable to understand how the company manages its repricing risk.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that financial instruments be eligible for inclusion in the underlying portfolios if they are:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; or
- future transactions that may result in the recognition or derecognition of financial instruments of either of the first two types listed.

The IASB recognises that repricing risk from some financial instruments may be implicit or may arise only if those instruments are assessed on a portfolio basis, instead of individually.

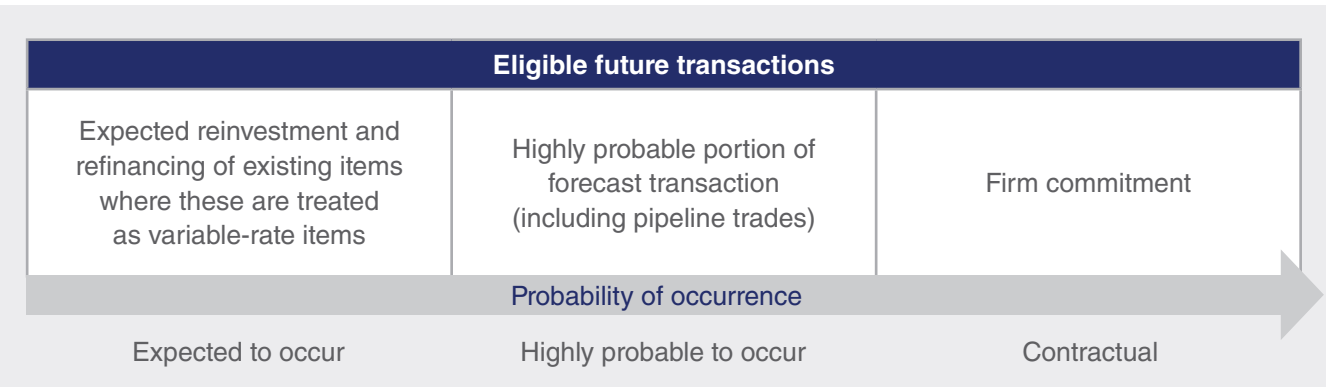
A company determines the net repricing risk exposure based on its expectations about the timing and amount of cash flows from its underlying portfolios. These expectations are not determined for individual instruments. Therefore, financial instruments that might not be individually eligible as hedged items—such as customer deposits and other financial liabilities repayable on demand—can still be included as part of underlying portfolios.

Future transactions

The IASB acknowledges that, because of the dynamic nature of repricing risk management activities, companies expect some future transactions to give rise to repricing risk and often include such transactions in deciding their risk management activities.

Therefore, the IASB proposes that future transactions be eligible to be included in underlying portfolios on a portfolio basis, considering their characteristics and the probability of occurrence:

Figure 4—Eligible future transactions



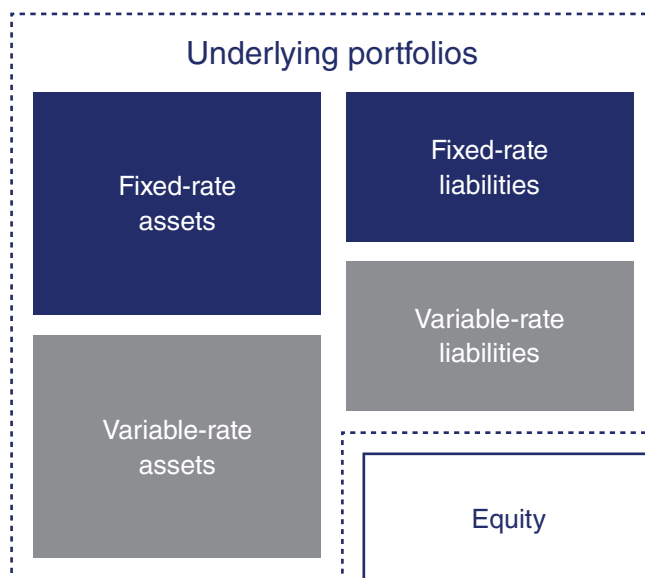
Own equity

Some companies do not include all their financial assets that expose them to repricing risk in underlying portfolios. For example, in accordance with its risk management strategy, a company might consider that cash balances (such as central bank deposits) and highly liquid variable-rate financial assets expose the company to repricing risk only to the extent that these financial assets are funded by equity.

To determine its exposure to repricing risk arising from these variable-rate financial assets, a company might use internal modelling methodologies (such as replicating portfolios) as a proxy for this exposure—an approach sometimes called ‘equity modelling’. If a company uses such methodologies for risk management purposes, it must also determine the net repricing risk exposure from the relevant underlying portfolios in the same way.

The IASB expects that most companies will be able to faithfully reflect the effects of hedging their own equity without the need to designate equity instruments directly in risk mitigation accounting. The proposed requirements also ensure that risk mitigation accounting is applied only if hedging their own equity mitigates—rather than introduces—repricing risk.

Figure 5—The effect of own equity on repricing risk



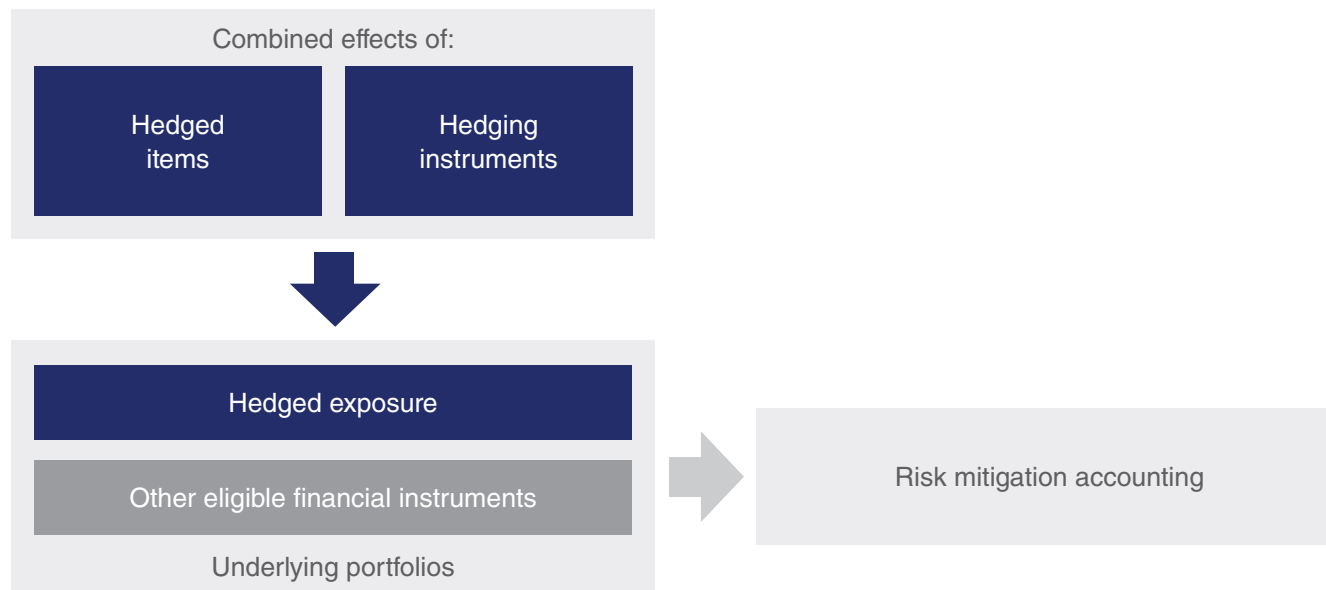
Equity can be used as a **proxy** to determine the exposure to repricing risk arising from variable-rate financial assets not funded by liabilities.

Hedged exposures

The IASB proposes that if financial instruments in the underlying portfolios expose a company to other risks apart from repricing risk, a hedged exposure that affects the company's repricing risk would be eligible for inclusion in the underlying portfolios. Hedged exposure refers to the combined effect of hedged items and hedging instruments designated in a hedging relationship.

For example, if a company's financial assets or financial liabilities are also exposed to foreign exchange risk, the company could first designate a hedging relationship to hedge the foreign exchange risk, applying general hedge accounting. The company could then include the effects of this hedged exposure in the underlying portfolios for the purpose of applying risk mitigation accounting.

Figure 6—Hedged exposures



B—Determining net repricing risk exposure

What is the issue?

Companies often manage repricing risk on a net basis, by aggregating the exposure to repricing risk from financial instruments in underlying portfolios. The resulting net exposure to repricing risk is neither a direct nor a proportional representation of individual financial instruments in the underlying portfolios.

To apply hedge accounting under the existing requirements, companies are often required to identify combinations of individual financial instruments that best represent the company's net exposure and that are eligible hedge items (a practice called proxy hedging). The individual financial instruments thus identified must be tracked for the duration of the hedging relationship because when they are subsequently repaid and derecognised, the related hedging relationship is discontinued. This tracking process can be operationally complex and burdensome for companies.

However, from a risk management perspective, the financial instruments are deemed interchangeable, with new instruments added to the underlying portfolios as existing instruments are derecognised and removed.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that companies allocate financial instruments in the underlying portfolios to repricing time bands based on the expected repricing dates over the period during which repricing risk is mitigated.

The resulting net exposure for each time band is called the 'net repricing risk exposure', and is calculated based on the company's chosen mitigated rate—the benchmark interest rate based on which the company manages repricing risk and for which risk limits are specified in accordance with the company's risk management strategy.

Figure 7—Determining net repricing risk exposure



Frequency of determining the net repricing risk exposure

The IASB proposes that a company would determine the net repricing risk exposure frequently enough to ensure that it faithfully represents the company's exposure to repricing risk.

A company uses reasonable and supportable information to reflect changes in the underlying portfolios promptly in the net repricing risk exposure. Therefore, determining the net repricing risk exposure also depends on the availability of reasonable and supportable information about changes to the underlying portfolios and the resulting effect on the company's exposure to repricing risk.

Expectations and uncertainty

To aggregate the repricing risk arising from the underlying portfolios based on expected repricing dates, a company considers relevant characteristics of the financial instruments—for example, early settlement options, or models about historic customer behaviours. To determine the net repricing risk exposure, a company might also need to consider factors such as credit risk, liquidity risk and legal requirements.

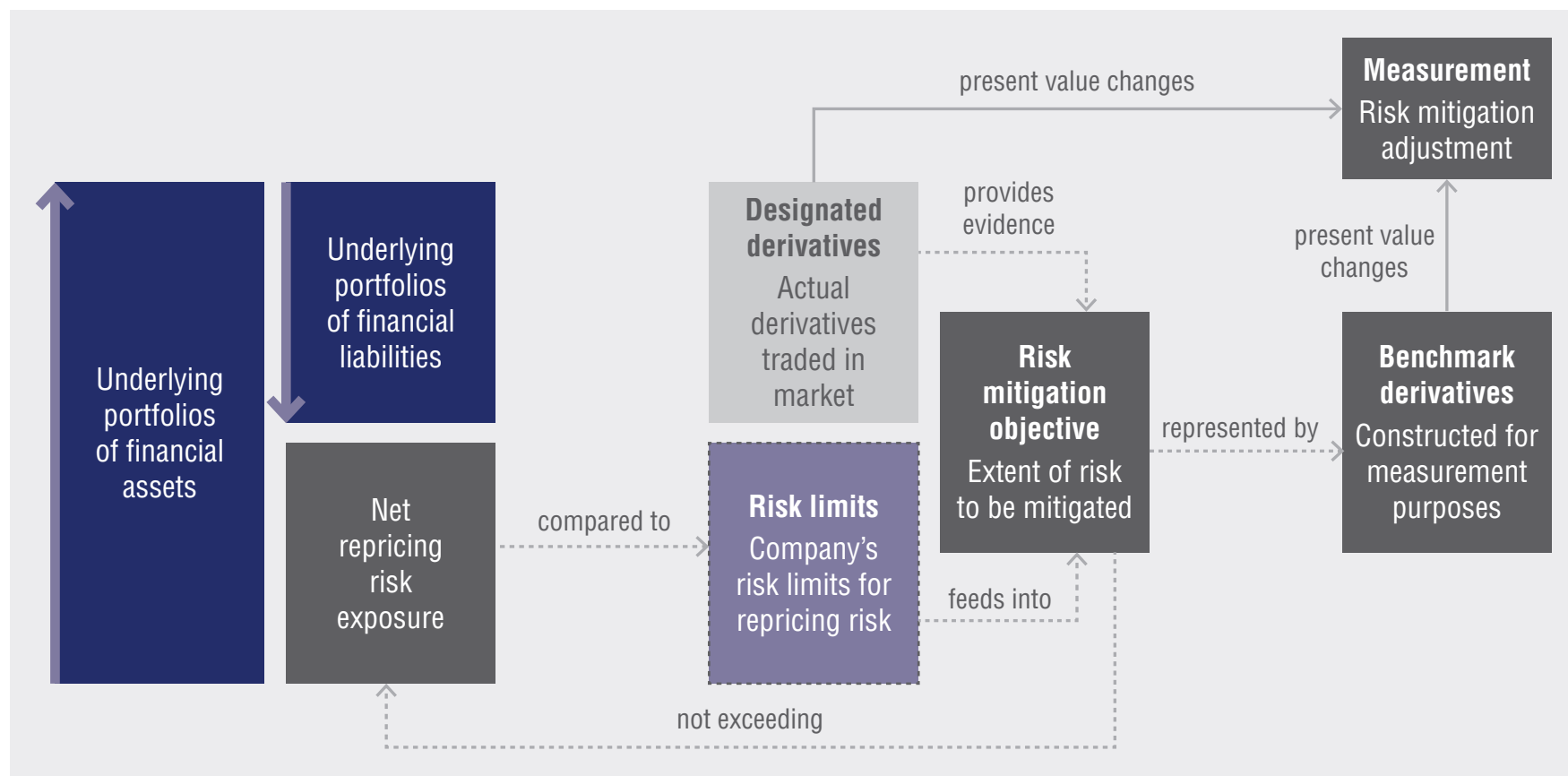
The complexity of the methodologies and processes required to determine the net repricing risk exposure might vary between underlying portfolios. For some underlying portfolios, a company might be able to estimate the amount of repricing risk with little analysis or computation. For other underlying portfolios, more complex analysis and computation may be necessary to determine the amount of repricing risk in each repricing time band.

A company can use more than one measure (for example, a cash-flow-based or fair-value-based measure) to quantify the net repricing risk exposure and can use different measures for different repricing time bands.

5 Recognition and measurement

Overview

Figure 8—Overview



A—Risk mitigation objective

What is the issue?

The amount of repricing risk a company aims to mitigate can vary from one period to the next because of changes to the underlying portfolios and shifting economic conditions. This variation means there will also be frequent changes to the derivatives the company uses to achieve its intended objective.

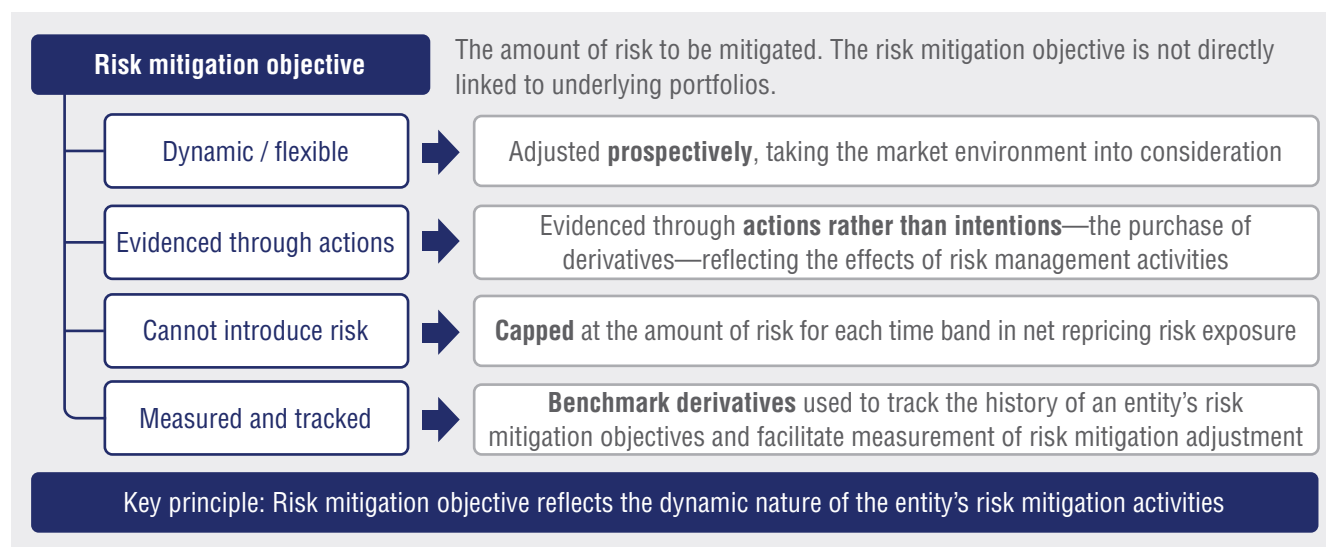
One challenge companies face when applying hedge accounting in such circumstances is the difficulty of specifying a single amount or constant proportion of repricing risk to hedge over the duration of a hedging relationship—while also capturing the effects of frequent changes.

When the risk management objective changes, the hedging relationship must be discontinued and a new one designated—subject to the operational complexities arising from such changes.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that the risk mitigation objective be expressed as an absolute, not a relative, amount of repricing risk. The risk mitigation objective must be consistent with the amount of repricing risk a company mitigates using designated derivatives. The risk mitigation objective is therefore specified using the measure a company uses to determine the net repricing risk exposure.

Figure 9—Risk mitigation objective



A company can specify a new risk mitigation objective as frequently as needed to ensure alignment with its risk management activities. Specifying a new risk mitigation objective does not require the company to discontinue risk mitigation accounting. The risk mitigation objective is specified for a period until an entity specifies a new risk mitigation objective—for example, when it undertakes further activities to mitigate repricing risk or when there is a change in the net repricing risk exposure.

B—Benchmark derivatives

What is the issue?

The timing and amount of repricing risk represented by the risk mitigation objective cannot be measured directly. This is because the risk mitigation objective is neither a proportional representation of the underlying portfolios nor a representation of specific financial instruments in the underlying portfolios.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that a company replicate the repricing risk specified in the risk mitigation objective through benchmark derivatives. Benchmark derivatives are theoretical derivatives that are constructed to replicate the timing and amount of repricing risk as specified in the risk mitigation objective.

A company constructs benchmark derivatives to have an initial fair value of zero based on the mitigated rate. Although the risk mitigation objective must be consistent with the amount of repricing risk the company intends to mitigate using designated derivatives, the benchmark derivatives cannot simply replicate all the terms of the designated derivatives.

Effects of unexpected changes

Risk mitigation accounting is based on a company's expectations about its exposure to repricing risk. However, those expectations may need to be revised if there are unexpected changes to the financial instruments in the underlying portfolios due to changes in the economic environment or market conditions.

If such unexpected changes reduce the net repricing risk exposure to an amount below the risk mitigation objective, the company is required to adjust the benchmark derivative to capture the effects of the changes.

A company is permitted to use an approach of its choice to estimate the effect of unexpected changes on the benchmark derivatives. The chosen approach must be based on reasonable and supportable information including, but not limited to, the characteristics of the underlying portfolios affected, the interest rate structure of the items and the timing of the unexpected changes.

C—Risk mitigation adjustment

What is the issue?

As noted on page 8, applying risk mitigation accounting does not affect the recognition and measurement of the financial instruments in the underlying portfolios, or the measurement of designated derivatives.

The IASB therefore considered how to eliminate the accounting mismatch in profit or loss arising from the measurement differences between the designated derivatives and the financial instruments in the underlying portfolios.

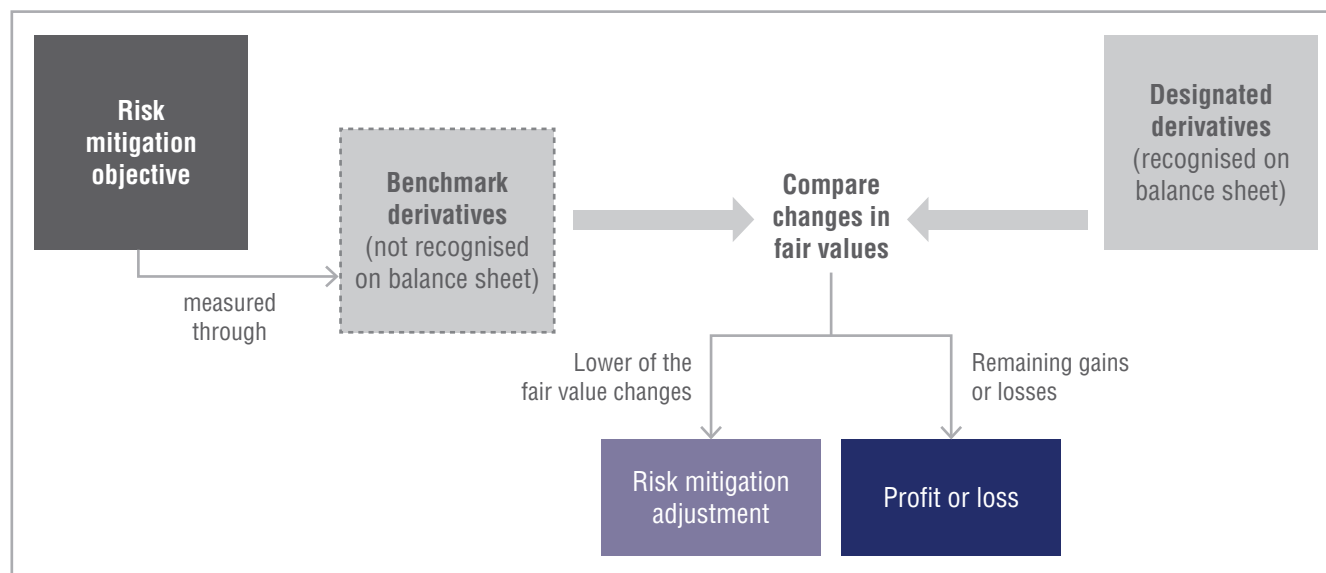
The risk mitigation adjustment is neither an asset nor a liability as defined in the *Conceptual Framework*. However, the IASB decided that the only way to achieve faithful representation of the effects of risk mitigation was to present the adjustment as part of either assets or liabilities depending on the balance at the reporting date.

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that a company recognise a portion of gains or losses on designated derivatives as the risk mitigation adjustment in the statement of financial position. This portion is calculated as the lower of the cumulative gains or losses on the designated derivatives and the cumulative change in the fair value of the benchmark derivatives.

The amount accumulated as the risk mitigation adjustment shall be subsequently recognised in profit or loss in the same period during which the repricing differences arising from the financial instruments in the underlying portfolios affect profit or loss. Because the benchmark derivatives represent the repricing risk mitigated, the accrual profiles of the benchmark derivatives could be used as a proxy.

Figure 10—Recognition and measurement of risk mitigation adjustment



Indication of risk mitigation adjustment excess

Sometimes a company might be unable to adjust the benchmark derivatives for the effect of unexpected changes that occurred during the reporting period. These unexpected changes and their effects could lead to uncertainty about the company's ability to realise the risk mitigation adjustment in full based on the net repricing risk exposure at the reporting date.

Therefore, the IASB proposes to require a company to assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the amount accumulated as the risk mitigation adjustment might not be realised in full over the mitigated time horizon. This situation would arise if there were unexpected changes in the net repricing risk exposure during the reporting period which have not been fully reflected in the adjustments to the benchmark derivatives.

Measurement and recognition of risk mitigation adjustment excess

If such an indication exists, the company is required to determine whether the risk mitigation adjustment exceeds the present value of the net repricing risk exposure as at the reporting date.

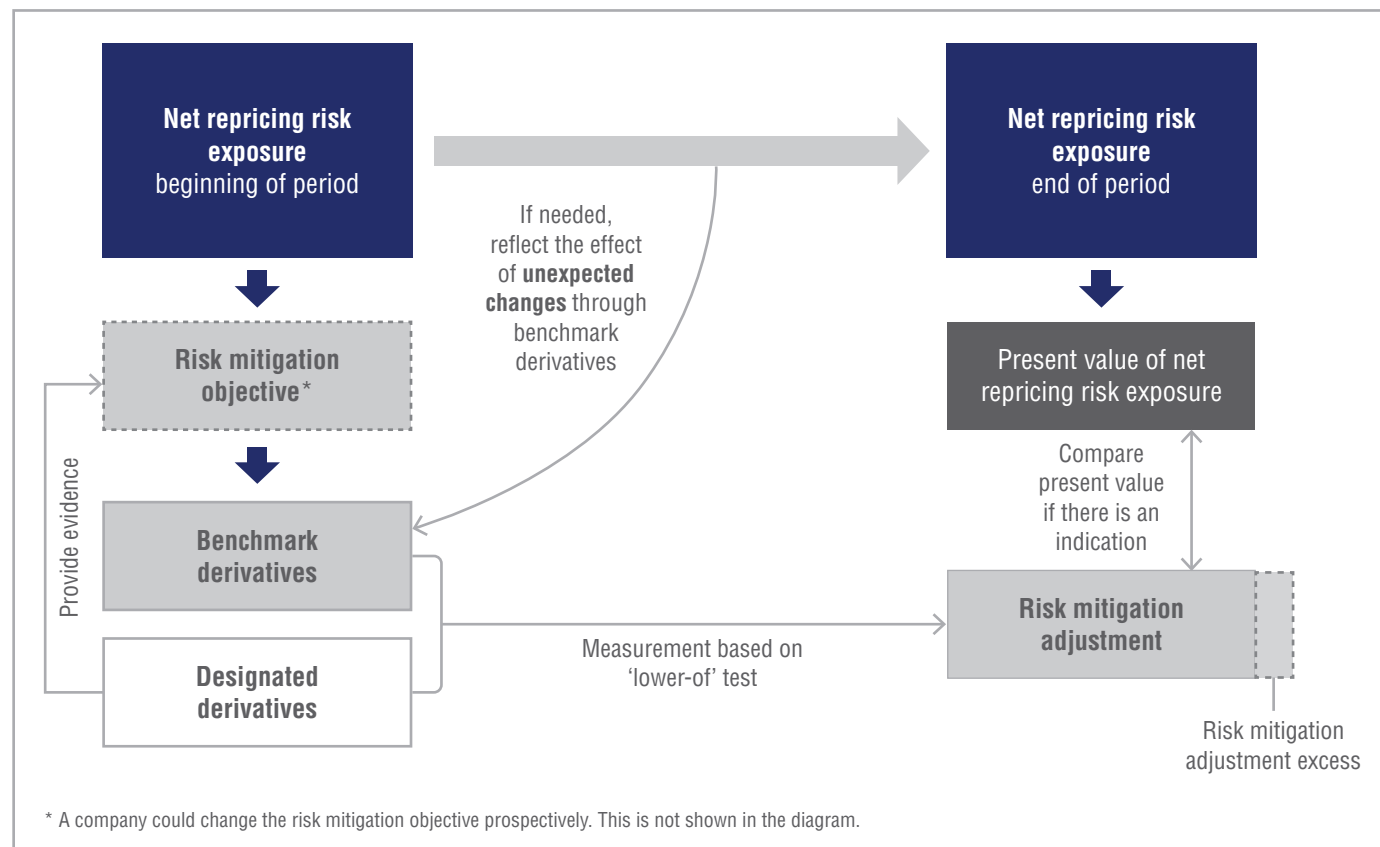
The present value of the net repricing risk exposure represents the maximum amount at which the risk mitigation adjustment could have been recognised if a company had fully mitigated the net repricing risk exposure as at the reporting date. This present value is calculated using the mitigated rate as the discount rate.

Any excess of the risk mitigation adjustment is recognised in profit or loss immediately by reducing the amount of the risk mitigation adjustment. The excess amount recognised in profit or loss cannot be reversed in future periods.

REASONABLENESS ASSESSMENT

Assessing whether there is a risk mitigation adjustment excess is intended to be a reasonableness assessment to ensure the accumulated risk mitigation adjustment remains representative of the effects of the repricing risk arising from the underlying portfolios at the reporting date.

Figure 11—Unexpected changes and risk mitigation adjustment excess



6 Discontinuation

What is the issue?

The IASB recognised that if a company changes its risk management strategy, continuing to apply risk mitigation accounting without reflecting that change might not achieve the intended benefits or provide useful information to users of financial statements.

However, the IASB acknowledged that a company might change its risk management activities without needing to discontinue risk mitigation accounting. The decision to discontinue risk mitigation accounting might significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Risk mitigation accounting is a continuous process. Some changes might be more representative of the dynamic nature of a company's business activities than representative of changes in how the company manages repricing risk.

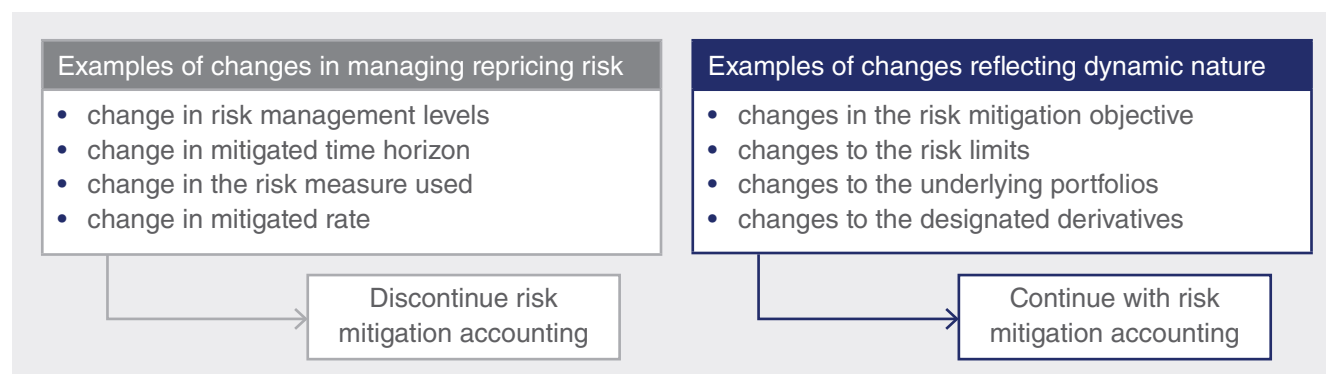
What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that if a company chooses to apply risk mitigation accounting, it shall not discontinue applying it unless the company changes its risk management strategy.

A change in risk management strategy refers to a change in how the company manages repricing risk. Such a change typically results from identifiable internal or external factors and is demonstrable to the company's internal and external stakeholders. Changes in how a company manages repricing risk are not expected to occur frequently.

Changes in a company's risk management activities that reflect the dynamic nature of its exposure to repricing risk do not lead to discontinuing risk mitigation accounting.

Figure 12—Discontinuation



If, following the discontinuation of risk mitigation accounting, repricing risk from the underlying portfolios is no longer expected to affect profit or loss in future periods, the company recognises the risk mitigation adjustment in profit or loss immediately. If the repricing risk will still affect profit or loss in future periods, the adjustment is amortised.

7 Presentation and disclosure

What is the IASB proposing for presentation?

A company would be required to present separately from other line items:

- *in the statement of financial position*—the risk mitigation adjustment, recognised either as part of the company's assets (if the adjustment has a debit balance) or as part of the company's liabilities (if the adjustment has a credit balance); and
- *in the statement of comprehensive income*—the amount of the risk mitigation adjustment recognised in profit or loss during the reporting period.

What is the IASB proposing for disclosure?

The IASB proposes that a company disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand:

- how the company manages repricing risk according to its risk management strategy;
- how the company's risk management activities could affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its cash flows; and
- how applying risk mitigation accounting has affected the company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

In addition, the IASB also proposes a qualitative disclosure requirement for companies that are eligible to apply, but choose not to apply, risk mitigation accounting. This disclosure is intended to help investors understand how the company manages its exposure to repricing risk.

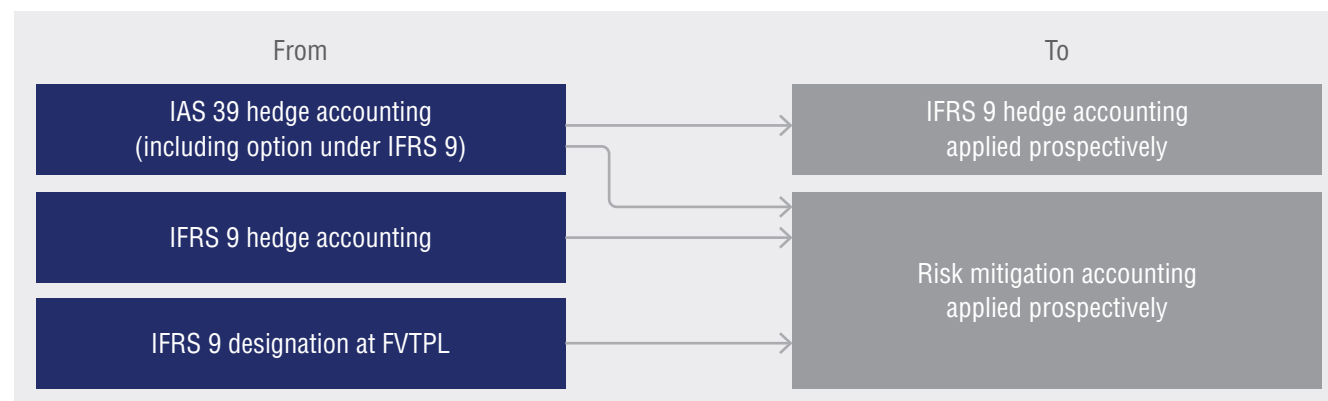
8 Effective date and transition

What is the IASB proposing?

The IASB proposes that risk mitigation accounting be applied prospectively from the beginning of an annual reporting period starting on or after the date the requirements are issued.

To facilitate applying risk mitigation accounting, a company is permitted to discontinue IFRS 9 hedging relationships or revoke the fair value option designation at the transition date, to allow the inclusion of the underlying portfolios for risk mitigation accounting.

Figure 13—Proposed transition requirements



This schematic represents only the changes were companies to adopt risk mitigation accounting. The fair value option and hedge accounting under IFRS 9 will continue to be available after the introduction of risk mitigation accounting.

EFFECT OF HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Applying risk mitigation accounting does not directly affect the accumulated hedge accounting reserves or adjustments. These reserves and adjustments continue to be recognised or amortised in accordance with the requirements for discontinued hedges.

REVOKE FAIR VALUE DESIGNATION

If a company revokes its designation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) to apply risk mitigation accounting, the fair value of the financial instruments at the date of revocation would be deemed as the gross carrying amount and used as the basis for calculating the instruments' effective interest rate.

Information for respondents

The deadline for comments on the Exposure Draft is 31 July 2026

You can submit comments on our [Open for comment](#) page.

Stay informed

To stay up to date with the latest developments on this project and to sign up for email alerts, please visit our [project page](#).

Exposure Draft package

The Exposure Draft package includes:

- the IASB's detailed proposals, in the form of draft amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards;
- the Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft, which summarises how the IASB developed its proposals;
- proposed non-mandatory illustrative examples and implementation guidance;
- an Invitation to Comment, including questions for respondents; and
- a request for fieldwork to assess the potential effects of the proposed risk mitigation accounting model.

This document

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