
Capital Markets Advisory Committee Global Preparers Forum

Date	14 June 2024
Project	Updating IFRS 19
Topic	Overview of IFRS 19 and the forthcoming ‘Catch-up’ Exposure Draft
Contacts	Weichen Zhang (weichen.zhang@ifrs.org) Carlo Pereras (cpereras@ifrs.org) Helen Lloyd (hllloyd@ifrs.org) Michelle Sansom (msansom@ifrs.org)

This paper has been prepared for discussion at a public meeting of the Capital Markets Advisory Committee (CMAC) and the Global Preparers Forum (GPF). This paper does not represent the views of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or any individual IASB member. Any comments in the paper do not purport to set out what would be an acceptable or unacceptable application of IFRS[®] Accounting Standards. The IASB’s technical decisions are made in public and are reported in the IASB *Update*.

Purpose of this session

- Provide CMAC and GPF members with an overview of IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* issued May 2024
- Ask CMAC and GPF members' views on proposed amendments to IFRS 19

Questions for CMAC and GPF members

- What are your views on the proposed amendments to IFRS 19?
- Do you have any other questions?

Overview of IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

IFRS 19—at a glance



The Standard permits eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosure requirements



Applying IFRS 19 can simplify reporting systems and processes and thereby reduce the costs of preparing eligible subsidiaries' financial statements



The Standard is effective from 1 January 2027, early application permitted

Expected benefits of IFRS 19



Simplification of the reporting process reducing costs



Improved knowledge and application of IFRS Accounting Standards



Subsidiary's financial statements focused on their users' information needs



Systemic long-term benefits in the reporting ecosystem

Updating IFRS 19—the 'catch-up' Exposure Draft

Why is the IASB updating IFRS 19 already?



May 2024

IFRS 19 includes all of the new disclosure requirements in new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued after 28 February 2021.

These disclosure requirements will not be reduced until the Standard is amended by the 'Catch-up' Exposure Draft.

July 2024

Proposals to update IFRS 19

A. Proposals to reduce disclosure requirements in IFRS 19

Project/Amendments	Proposal in the Catch-up Exposure Draft
<i>Lack of Exchangeability</i> (Amendments to IAS 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the disclosure objective (paragraphs 221–222 of IFRS 19)
<i>International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules</i> (Amendments to IAS 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the reference to disclosure objective (paragraph 199 of IFRS 19)
<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the disclosure objective (paragraph 167 of IFRS 19) Add the definition of supplier finance arrangements from paragraph 44G of IAS 7
<i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes proposed The amendments to IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> were issued in May 2024 after IFRS 19 was issued, and added the disclosure requirements related to changes in contractual cash flows (paragraphs 20B–20D of IFRS 7)

Proposals to update IFRS 19

A. Proposals to reduce disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 (continued)

Project/Amendments	Proposal in the Catch-up Exposure Draft
<i>Primary Financial Statements (IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements) and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the requirements relating to management-defined performance measures with a reference to those requirements in IFRS 18 (paragraphs 142–159 of IFRS 19) • Remove the disclosure objective from a disclosure requirement relating to non-current liabilities (paragraph 137 of IFRS 19)

Proposals to update IFRS 19

B. Proposals to add disclosure requirements in IFRS 19

Project/Amendments	Proposal in the Catch-up Exposure Draft
<i>Rate-regulated activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reduced disclosure requirements at this stage for the prospective rate-regulated activities Standard The disclosures that would be required if the prospective Standard is issued and the reasons why those requirements are not reduced are described in the Appendix to <u>Agenda Paper 9B Reduced disclosures for rate-regulated entities</u> of the March 2024 IASB meeting

Appendix—additional reading and resources

Who can apply IFRS 19?

Eligible subsidiaries

An eligible subsidiary is an entity:

- that does **not have public accountability**; and
- whose parent prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What is public accountability?



its equity or debt instruments are traded in a public market

or



it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity (for example, banks and insurance companies)

How to apply IFRS 19

IFRS 19 is a disclosure-only standard

It does not include:

- recognition, measurement and presentation requirements
- guidance on applying disclosure requirements

Example of how to apply IFRS 19

Reporting items of inventory	
Recognition, measurement and presentation requirements	Apply the relevant IFRS Accounting Standard; in this instance, an eligible subsidiary applies IAS 2 <i>Inventories</i> .
Disclosure requirements	Do not apply the disclosure requirements in IAS 2. Instead, an eligible subsidiary applies the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19, under the subheading 'IAS 2 <i>Inventories</i> '.

Frequently Asked Questions

Compliance statement

An eligible subsidiary applying IFRS 19 asserts compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards, including the Standard.

Fair presentation

Additional disclosures need to be provided when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS 19 are insufficient to enable users to understand financial position and financial performance of the entity.

Interaction with IFRS 1

First-time application of IFRS 19 does not, in itself, result in an entity meeting the definition of a first-time adopter.

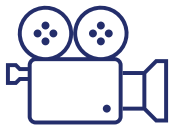
Financial statements

An eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements.

Resources



[IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*](#)
[IFRS 19 Basis for Conclusions](#)
[IFRS 19 Effects Analysis](#)
[IFRS 19 Project Summary and Feedback Statement](#)



[Launch video: Introducing IFRS 19](#)
[Webcast series: IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*](#)

- Overview of the forthcoming IFRS Accounting Standard
- A regulator's perspective – with William Biese from Mexican Financial Reporting Standard Setting Board
- A preparer's perspective – with Michael Stewart from Huawei



[WSS Conference 2023 - Overview of *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability* and Panel Discussion with Standard-Setters](#)

Thank you

A large, abstract geometric pattern on the right side of the slide, consisting of interconnected white and dark blue hexagonal shapes on a dark blue background.

Follow us online

 [ifrs.org](https://www.ifrs.org)

 [@IFRSFoundation](https://twitter.com/IFRSFoundation)

 [IFRS Foundation](https://www.youtube.com/IFRSFoundation)

 [International Accounting
Standards Board](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ifrs-foundation)