
International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) Technical Update

European Accounting Association
Annual Congress Rome May 2025

Agenda

IASB update

- Standard-setting projects
- Maintenance projects
- Research projects
- Post-implementation reviews
- Reserve and pipeline projects and Fourth Agenda Consultation

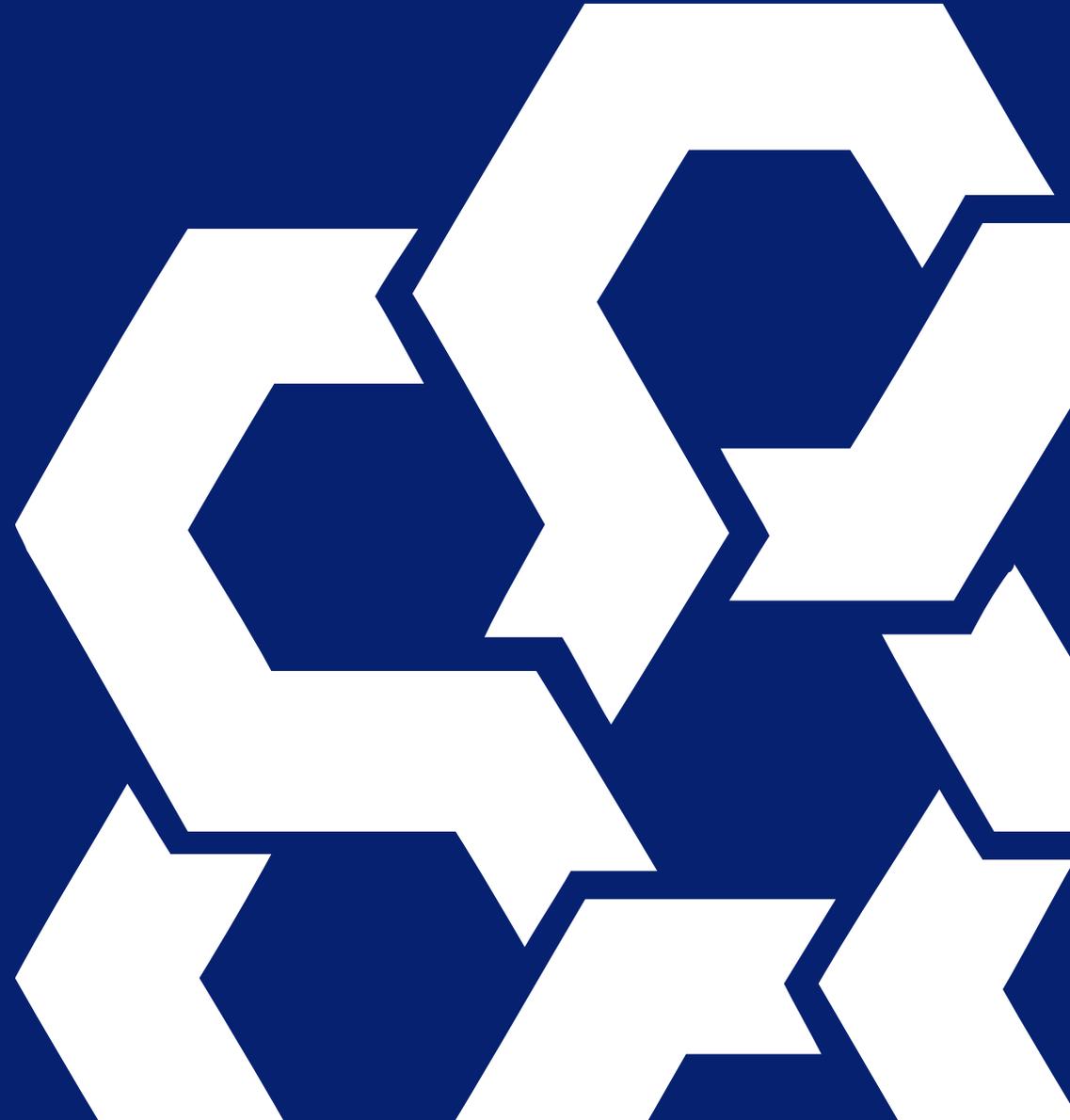
ISSB update

- Overview of workplan
- IFRS S2 amendments
- SASB Standards enhancements
- Research projects – BEES and Human capital
- Strategic relationships

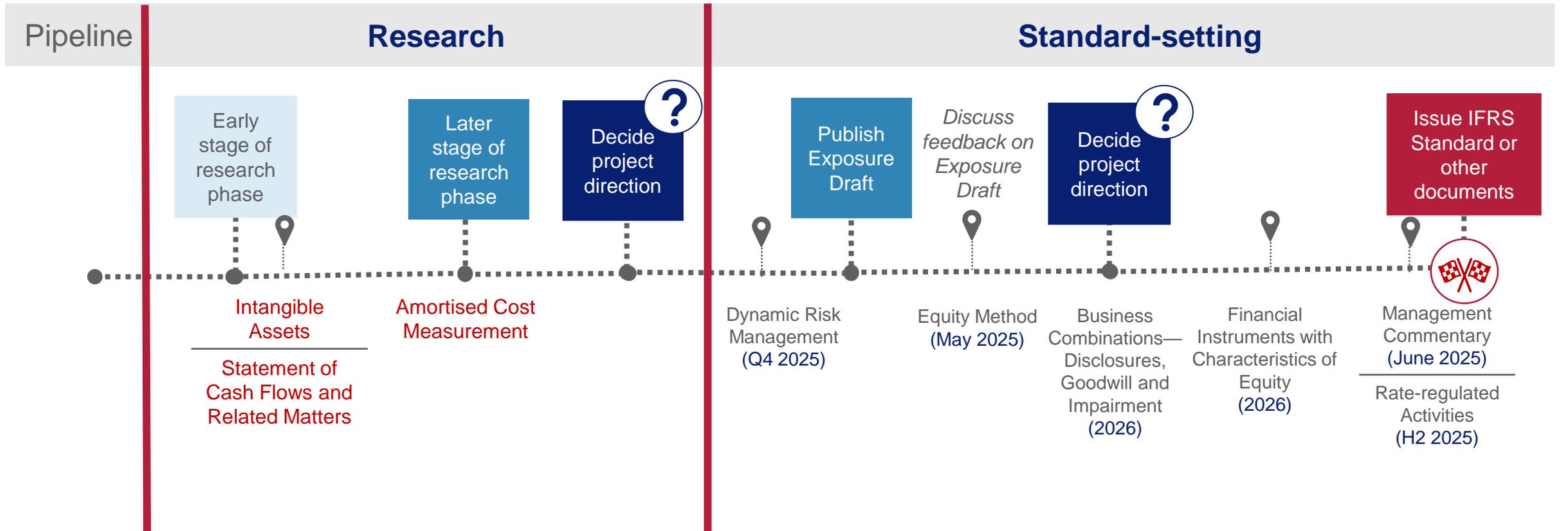
Connections between the IASB and the ISSB

The gap between accounting research and standard-setters

Update on current IASB work plan



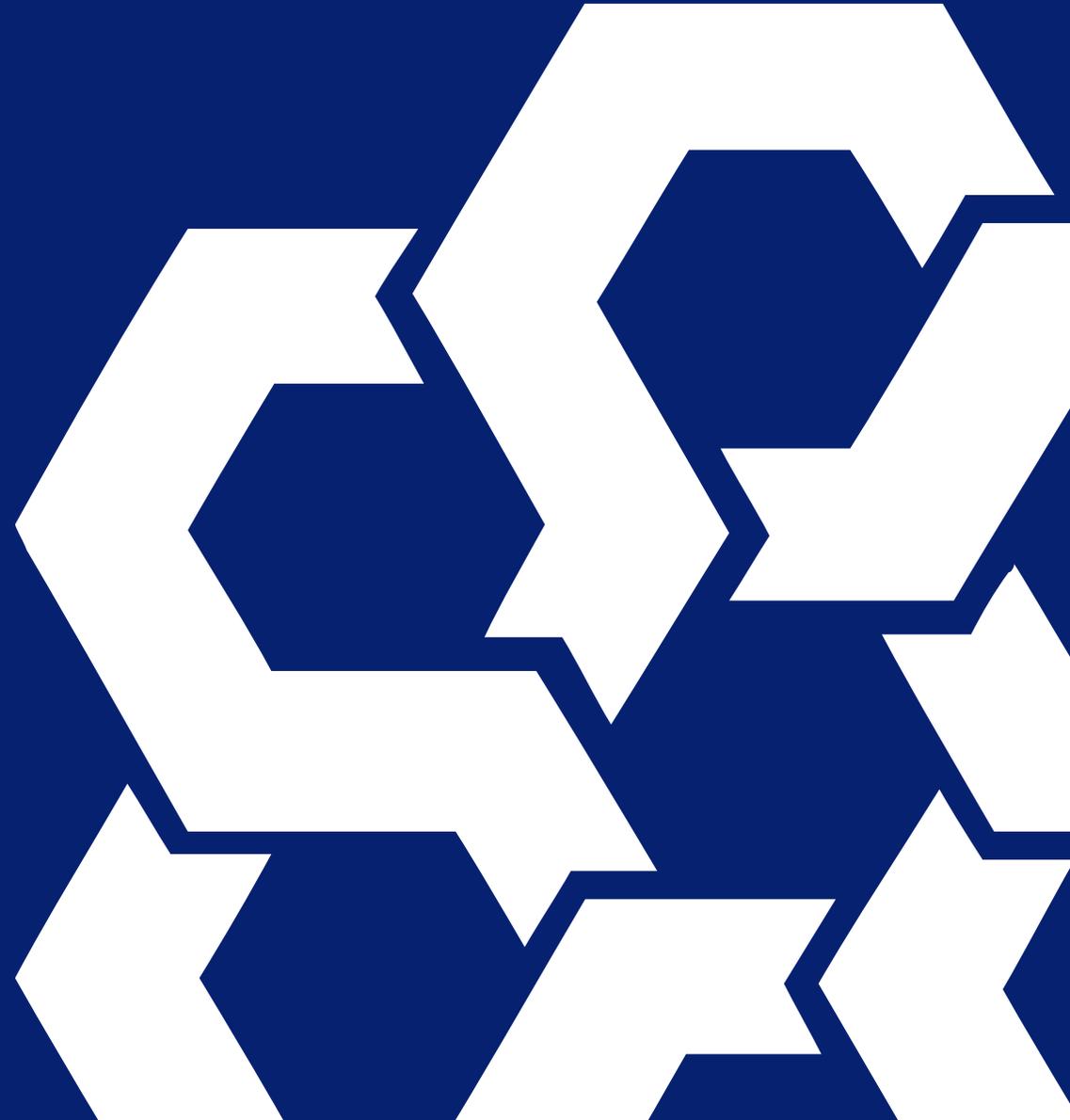
Research and standard-setting projects - status



IASB work plan: overview

Type of project	As of 22.04.2025
Post-implementation reviews 	1
Research projects 	3
Standard-setting projects 	6
Maintenance projects 	4
Application questions (IFRS IC) 	1
Governance projects 	1
Total	16

Standard-setting projects



Amortised Cost Measurement

Objectives

- Clarify the principles underlying the amortised cost measurement requirements in IFRS 9 and add accompanying application guidance to address widespread application issues
- Make specific improvements in information about financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Project Approach

- Targeted improvements** to amortised cost measurement requirements
- Not a fundamental review** of those requirements

Targeted improvements for:



Mechanics of effective interest method



Modification, derecognition, write-off



Interaction with impairment



Next milestone

Deliberate application issues and decide project direction in 2026

Dynamic Risk Management

Objectives

The DRM method:

- Better reflects the effects of dynamic interest rate risk management activities in an entity's financial statements
- Addresses challenges of current accounting models with respect to transparency, eligible items, dynamic nature and performance management

Proposals

The DRM method aims to:

- better reflect the **risk management** perspective
- enables **designation** of an interest rate **risk exposure**
- aligns to the risk management perspective through the **designation** of additional eligible items (ie a stable portion of demand deposits)
- Achieves transparency through new **presentation** and **measurement** requirements



Next milestone

Exposure Draft is expected in Q4 2025

Equity Method

Objectives

- Reduce diversity in practice by answering application questions
- Reorder requirements in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to improve understandability

Proposals

Measurement:

- clarify the cost of the investment
- add requirements for purchases or disposals of an additional interest
- clarify impairment requirements
- delete requirement to restrict gains and losses on transactions with associates or joint ventures

Presentation: add requirements on the order of recognition of the investor's share of P&L and OCI

Disclosures: add requirements to improve information for investors, including reconciliation of carrying amounts of associates and joint ventures



Next milestone

Discuss feedback on the [Exposure Draft](#) in May 2025

Business Combinations—Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment

Objective

Improve information entities provide about their acquisitions at a reasonable cost

Proposals

Proposed changes to IFRS 3:

- Disclose information reviewed by key management personnel about the performance of a strategic business combination
- Disclose quantitative information, in the year of acquisition, about expected synergies
- Exempt an entity from disclosing some information in specific circumstances
- Other improvements to IFRS 3 disclosure requirements

Proposed changes to IAS 36:

- Clarify how an entity allocates goodwill to cash-generating units
- Require an entity to disclose in which reportable segment a cash-generating unit containing goodwill is included
- Simplify and improve calculation of value in use



Next milestone

Redeliberate proposals in the [Exposure Draft](#) and decide project direction in 2026

Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity

Objectives

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

Approach

- Clarify IAS 32 classification principles to address practice issues:
 - fixed-for-fixed condition
 - effects of laws or regulations
 - obligations to purchase own equity instruments
 - contingent settlement provisions
 - shareholder discretion
 - reclassification
- Improve presentation and disclosure
- Provide application guidance and illustrative examples



Next milestone

- Redeliberate proposals in the [Exposure Draft](#)
- Final Amendments are expected in 2026

Management Commentary

Objectives

- Overhaul IFRS Practice Statement 1
- Respond to investor demand for better information in management commentary
- Provide a comprehensive resource for regulators and entities to support improvement and greater global alignment in management commentary
- Provide a stepping-stone towards greater integration in reporting in the future

Approach

- Codify innovations in reporting, including Integrated Reporting concepts, in a set of standard-like requirements
- Support connectivity between an entity's management commentary, its financial statements and sustainability-related financial disclosures
- Targeted refinements to proposals in Exposure Draft
- Collaborate with the ISSB



Next milestone

Revised Practice Statement *Management Commentary* is expected in June 2025

Rate-regulated Activities

Objectives

Provide information about:

- the effects of regulatory income;
- regulatory expense;
- regulatory assets, and
- regulatory liabilities

on entities' financial performance and financial position

Proposals

In some cases, rate regulation creates differences in timing that arise when compensation for goods or services supplied in one period is included in the regulated rate charged in a different period.

The forthcoming Accounting Standard will require the entities:

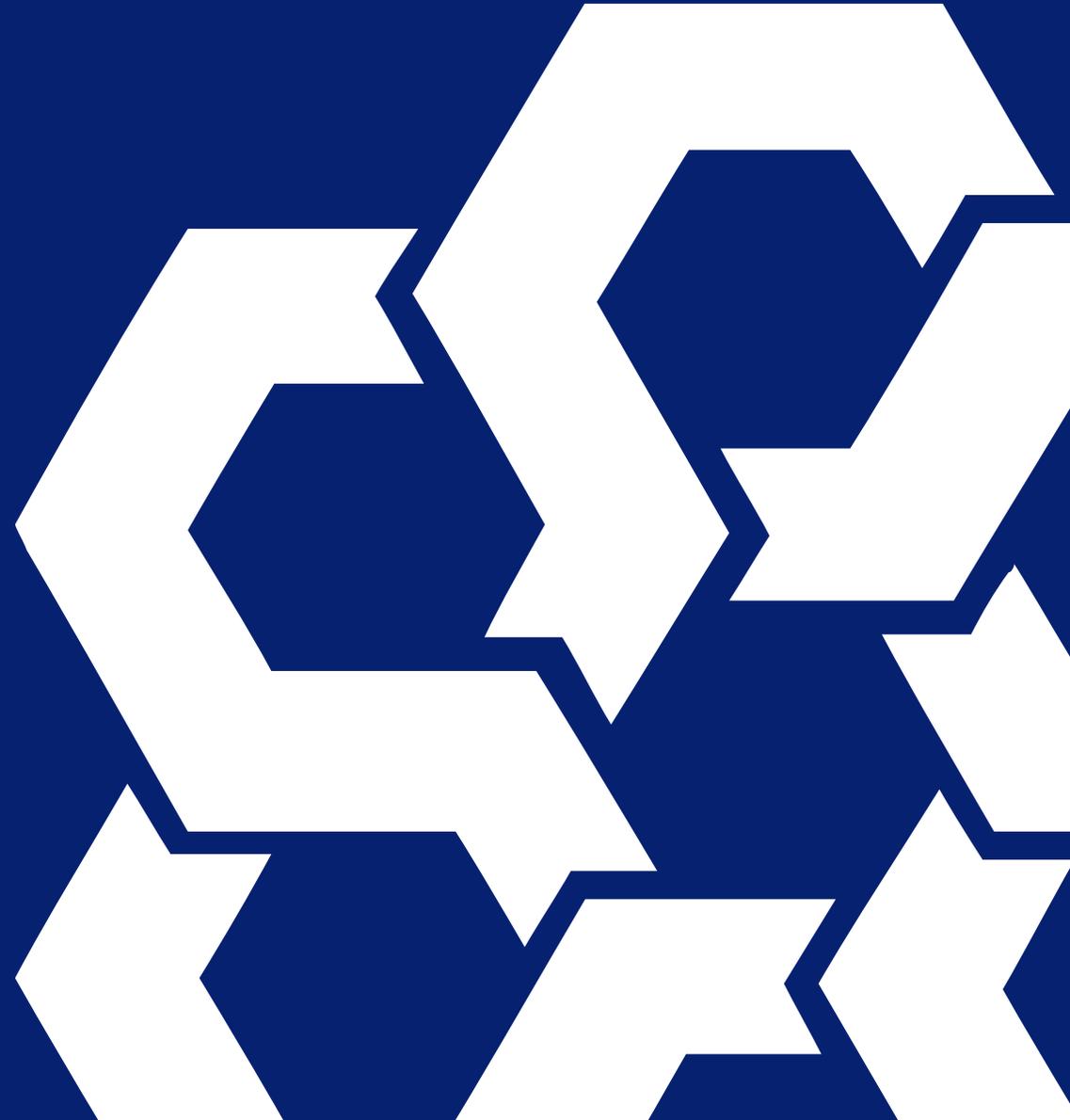
- to reflect compensation for goods or services in the period goods or services are supplied;
- to recognise regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, regulatory income and regulatory expense



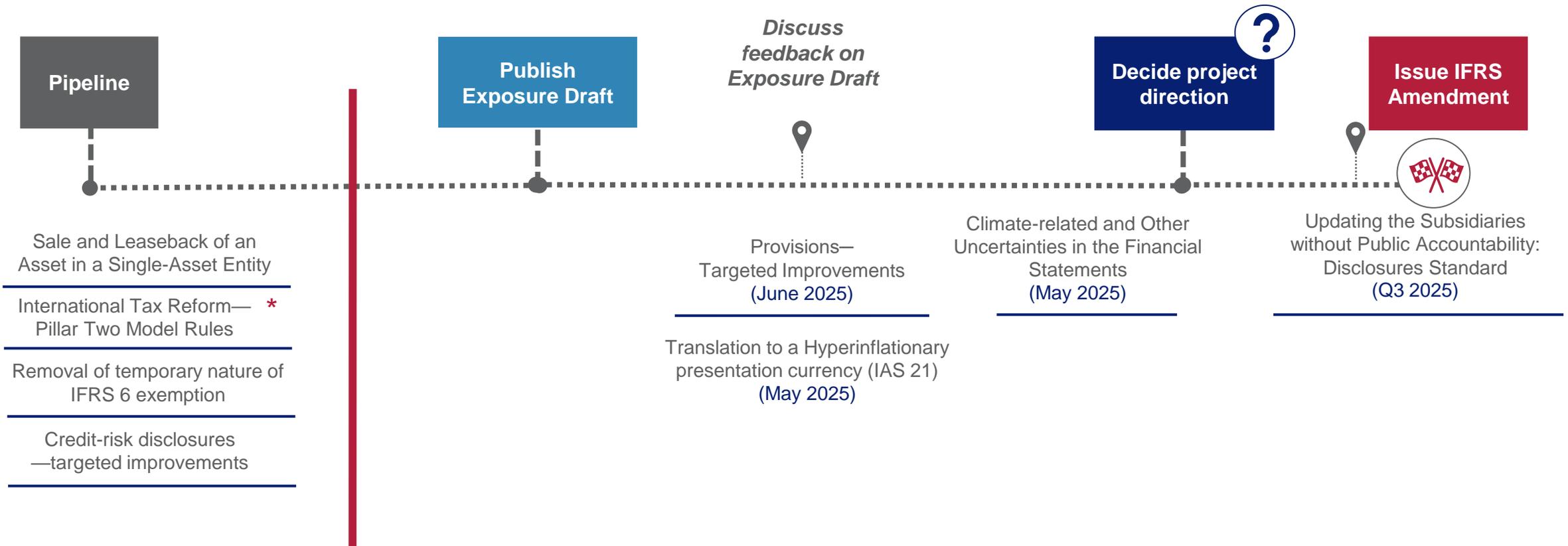
Next milestone

IFRS Accounting Standard *Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities* is expected in H2 2025

Maintenance projects



Maintenance projects - status



* To determine whether to remove or make permanent the temporary exception

Provisions—Targeted Improvements

Objectives

- Clearer requirements on when to recognise a provision, with earlier recognition of some provisions
- More standardised measures of long-term provisions and greater transparency around inputs to the measures

Proposals

Amend IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

- Clarify and amend the recognition criteria, applying the *Conceptual Framework*
- Specify the discount rates to use in measuring a long-term provision, and require disclosure of information about rates used
- Clarify the costs to include in measuring obligations to provide goods or services



Next milestone

Discuss feedback on the [Exposure Draft](#) in June 2025

Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

Objective

Explore targeted actions to improve the reporting of the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements

Areas of focus

- Improve application of IFRS Accounting Standards, including by developing illustrative examples
- Explore targeted amendments to improve disclosures about estimates in the financial statements
- Raise awareness of the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards, including the objective and scope of financial statements
- Work with the ISSB to ensure the work of both Boards is connected



Next milestone

Decide project direction in May 2025

Amendments to IAS 21: Use of a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency by a Non-hyperinflationary Entity

Objective

Improve the usefulness of the financial information reported by entities that present financial statements in a hyperinflationary currency

Proposals

Provide a relevant translation method applicable to entities:

- whose functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary currency, but
- whose financial statements are presented in a currency of a hyperinflationary economy



Next milestone

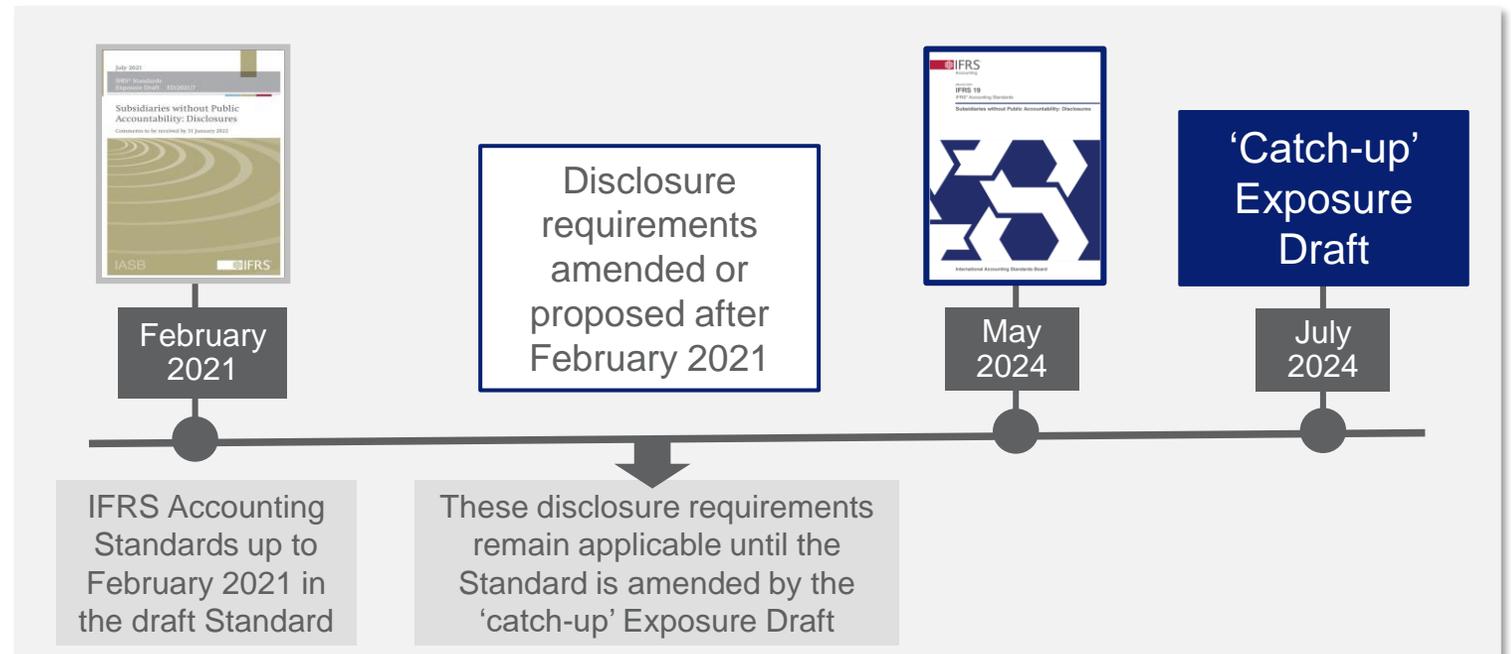
Discuss feedback on the [Exposure Draft](#) in May 2025

Updating IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

Objective

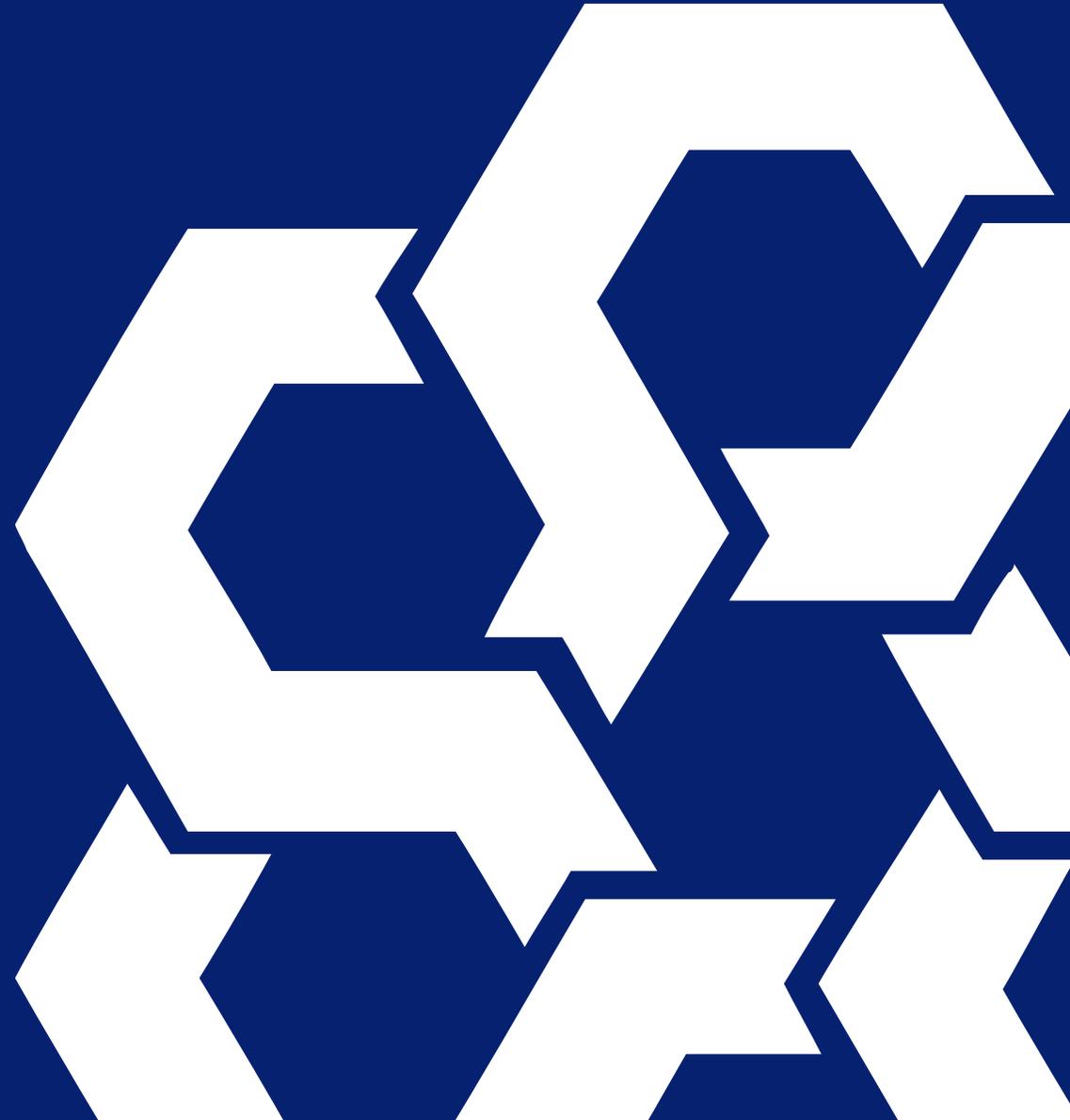
Propose amendments to IFRS 19 and consider reduced versions of disclosure requirements added to IFRS since March 2021:

- *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
- *Supplier Finance Arrangements*
- *Lack of Exchangeability*
- *Primary Financial Statements*
- *Rate Regulated Activities*
- *International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules*

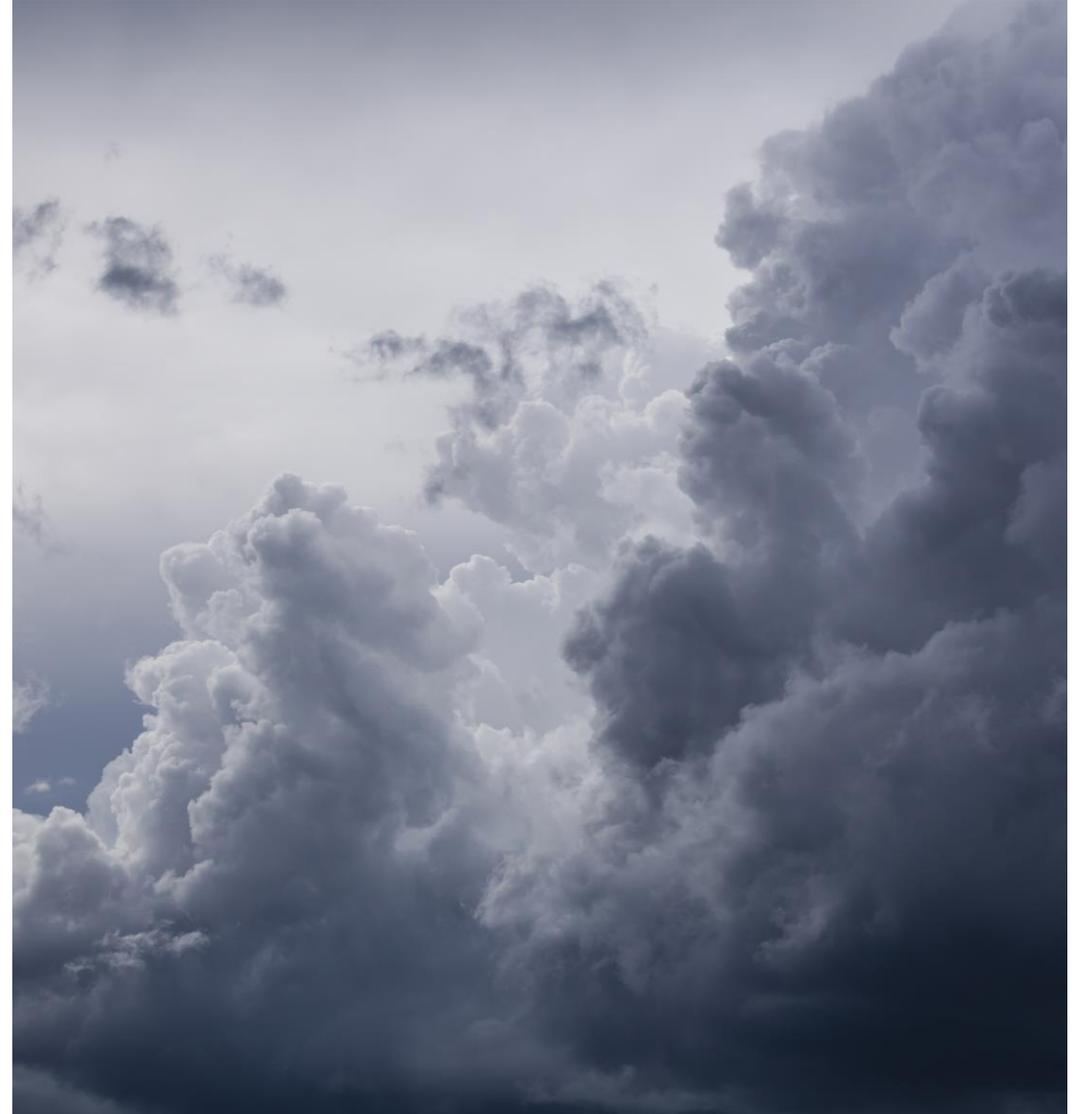


 **Next milestone**
Issue Amendments in Q3 2025

Research projects



Intangible Assets



Intangible Assets

Objectives

- Improve the usefulness of information entities provide about intangible items in their financial statements
- Update IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*, in particular to make it more suitable for newer types of intangible items and new ways of using them

Approach



Starting a comprehensive review in a targeted way



Regular reflection points to assess additional evidence

Initial streams of work



Assess user needs for information about recognised and unrecognised intangible assets and associated expenditure



Explore whether to update the definition of an intangible asset and some aspects of recognition criteria using newer intangible assets as test cases



Next milestone

Explore initial streams and decide project direction in 2026

Outreach activities (1/2)

 **Outreach**

IFRS Foundation bodies

- IFRS Interpretations Committee
- Global Preparers Forum
- Capital Markets Advisory Committee
- Accounting Standards Advisory Forum
- Emerging Economies Group

Preparers

- 16 meetings with preparer groups
- More than 60 preparers spoke
- Covered a range of sectors including media and entertainment, pharmaceuticals, software and retail
- Global reach (Africa, Asia-Oceania, Europe, Latin America and North America)

Users

- Two national standard-setter user advisory groups
- Five groups of users covering Asia-Oceania, Europe, North America and globally
- A group of global valuation specialists

Other stakeholder groups

- International Forum of Accounting Standard Setters
- Auditing standard-setter
- International and European groups of regulators
- Accountancy firms' technical partners

Outreach activities (2/2)



Surveys

31 October – 30 November 2024

Investor survey

- Received 71 responses
- 15 follow-up meetings with respondents to discuss their responses

General survey

- Received 202 responses
- 112 preparers, 33 auditors, 8 regulators, 14 academics, 35 other (including 14 consultants, 7 stakeholders with interest in sustainability reporting or intangibles, 4 accountancy bodies, 3 valuation specialists and 3 standard-setters)



Other activities

Monitoring related projects

- ISSB's research project on Human Capital
- IASB's projects on Management Commentary and Business Combinations – Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment, and horizon-scanning activities on pollutant pricing mechanisms

Other activities

- Monitoring national standard-setters' activities, notably FASB's projects related to intangibles
- Review of IFRS Interpretation Committee Agenda Decisions
- Review of ESMA enforcement decisions

Scope topics

- 1 Accounting for intangible assets held for investment, such as cryptocurrencies and carbon credits**
- 2 Accounting for a broader range of intangibles**
- 3 Accounting for intangible assets covered by other IFRS Accounting Standards**

Subject area topics

- 4** Updating the definition of an intangible asset and associated guidance to make them easier to apply, particularly for newer types of intangible assets
- 5** Investigating whether more intangible assets should be reported on the balance sheet
- 6** Improving comparability of information about acquired and internally generated intangible assets
- 7** Improving measurement of intangible assets
- 8** Improving disclosure about capitalised and expensed intangibles
- 9** Improving consistency of labels for different intangibles

High-level messages from outreach and surveys (1/2)

Problem

- No single overall problem
- Mixed views on whether fundamental changes to IAS 38 are needed
- Main themes:
 - IAS 38 is out of date and requires modernisation
 - financial statements are not providing users with enough information about intangibles
- Other common themes – but mixed views on whether these are problems for the IASB to solve:
 - lack of comparability between entities growing organically and through acquisitions – views on potential solutions also differ
 - the gap between an entity's market capitalisation and the book value of its net assets

Scope of the project and IAS 38

- Strong support for addressing intangible assets held for investment, such as cryptocurrencies and carbon credits – either as part of this project or as a separate project
- Less appetite for expanding the scope of IAS 38 to capture a broader range of intangibles or for reconsidering the scope exclusions

High-level messages from outreach and surveys (2/2)

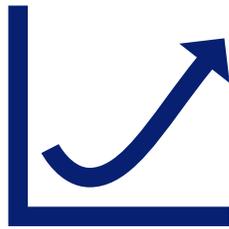
Priority topics

- Mixed views on topics to prioritise
 - most topics received reasonable support
- Overall, the strongest support for addressing:
 - application issues (such as cloud computing, agile software development and data resources)
 - presentation and disclosure topics (such as more disaggregated information about expenses and better information about unrecognised intangible assets)
- Users of financial statements expressed:
 - the most support for the same two groups of topics, with disclosure as the highest priority
 - mixed views on improving comparability between acquired and internally generated intangibles
 - little support for more recognition

Approach

- Overriding message – desire for timely improvements
- Feedback indicates preference for a prioritised approach (whether phased or early evaluation) compared to the all-in-one approach

Project objectives



To improve the usefulness of information entities provide about intangible items in their financial statements

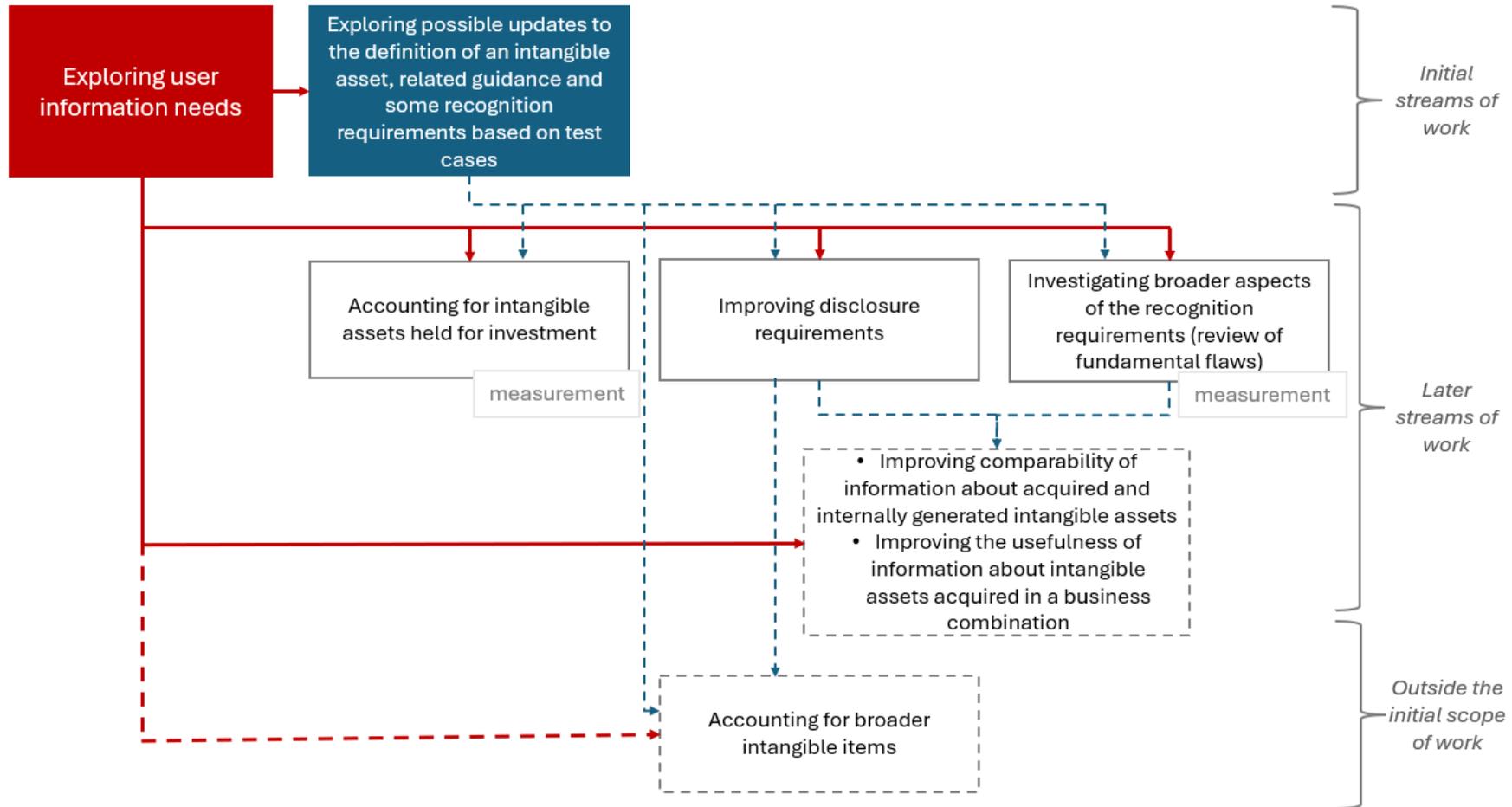


To update IAS 38, in particular to make it more suitable for newer types of intangible items and new ways of using them

Other problems – not appropriate for project objectives

- **Gap between market value and book value**
 - Financial reports are not designed to show entity value
 - Focus on better information to understand the gap
- **Lack of comparability of intangible assets**
 - Mixed views on whether differences in economics justify different accounting treatments
 - Concerns about feasibility of solutions
- **Lack of recognition of internally generated intangible assets**
 - Potential impact on financing and regulatory requirements, however:
 - Challenges in identifying, valuing, and auditing internally generated intangible assets
- **IAS 38 as a residual standard**
 - Low demand for this topic
- **Difference between IFRS and US GAAP**
 - Low demand for this topic
 - Could be considered when exploring specific topics in the project

Recommended prioritisation of topics



Initial streams: Exploring user information needs

Feedback

- Users view financial statements as the most important source of information about intangible items
- Users adjust information in the financial statements in different ways for different reasons
- Users' differing views on what information is useful might depend on sectors and different types of intangible items they are considering

Initial stream of work

- Perform an assessment of user needs for information about recognised and unrecognised intangible assets and expenditure associated with them in the financial statements
 - Cross-cutting workstream
 - To help the IASB understand user needs and whether changes in definition, recognition, measurement or disclosure requirements (or a combination of them) would be needed to provide more useful information about intangible items in the financial statements

Initial streams: Exploring possible definition updates

Feedback

- Strong support from stakeholders, especially preparers
- Directly supports the objective of updating IAS 38
- Could be a good entrance point into the project:
 - explores fundamental aspects of IAS 38
 - could help start the project in a manageable way
 - could help inform other aspects of the project

Initial stream of work

- Explore whether to update the definition of an intangible asset, associated guidance and some aspects of the recognition criteria by:
 - initially using, as test cases, application issues related to newer types of intangible assets and new ways of using them
 - then considering the effects of any potential amendments on the broader population of intangible assets.
- Examples of application issues identified by stakeholders are cloud computing, data resources and agile software development

Intangible Assets project – key messages

Focus on providing useful information and helping address accounting challenges of operating in digital economy

The IASB remains open-minded and hence initial objectives remain broad – they can be narrowed down as the project progresses

Sufficient demand to explore most topics, so the IASB could discount only a few (the market value/book value gap and goodwill)

Balanced and realistic approach

A balance between a comprehensive review and timely improvements

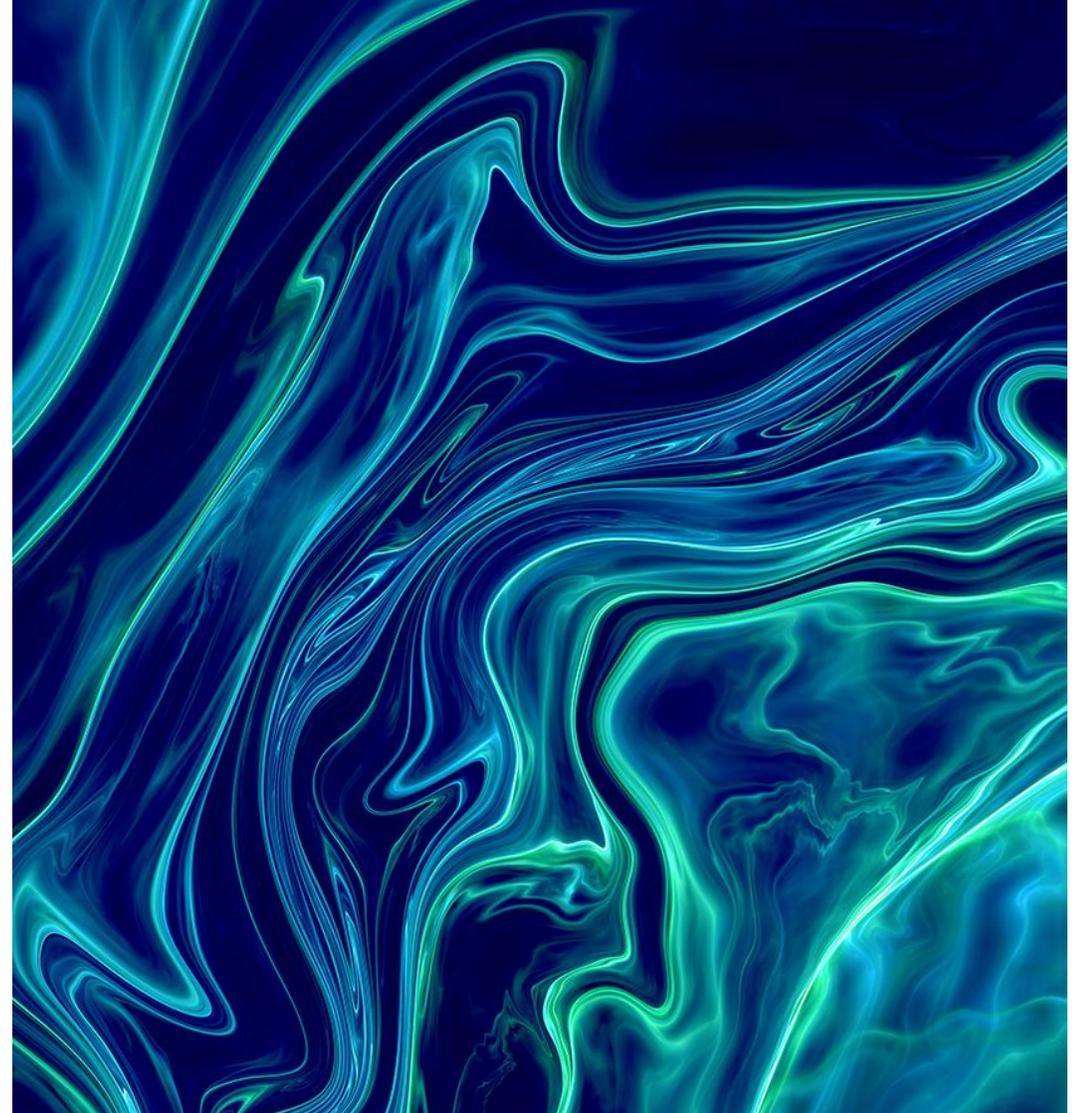
Anchors for the IASB's work are the *Conceptual Framework* and providing information to meet the objective of financial statements

The breadth, complexity and interdependence of issues call for flexibility of approach

Build on extensive groundwork and continue engaging with stakeholders

Go deeper to understand user needs and stakeholder views in different sectors and for different types of intangible items

Statement of Cash Flows and Related Matters



Statement of Cash Flows and Related Matters

Objective

Review the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* in response to feedback on the Third Agenda Consultation

Possible project approaches



Comprehensive review of IAS 7



Targeted improvements

Potential topics to explore

- Classifying cash flows into categories
- Disaggregation of cash flow information
- Definition of cash and cash equivalents
- Use of the direct method
- The statement of cash flows for financial institutions
- Additional information about the non-cash effects of some transactions



Next milestone

Decide project direction in May 2025

1. Classification

Key research findings

- Most users and preparers classify cash flows differently from IAS 7 for their analyses, usually based around a version of free cash flow, but still find the IAS 7 classification useful
- Most users use specific line items to form their own views of operating and free cash flows
- Some seek alignment to categories in IFRS 18
- Many preparers, firms and regulators find definitions of categories challenging to apply for some transactions and identify frequent errors
- Review of financial statements shows diversity in classification is often not visible

Possible detailed topics

- **Definitions of categories and subtotals (including alignment with IFRS 18)**
- **Consistent application of categories**



Interconnections

- **Classification and disaggregation** affect the relationship between **free cash flow** and the SCF
- The **definition of cash equivalents** affects the structure of the SCF and the line items presented

2. Disaggregation

Key research findings

- Many users say more disaggregation would be useful for specific items (e.g. growth versus maintenance capex, segmental cash flows, effects of business combinations, working capital)
- However, some preparers identify challenges with disaggregating some items (e.g. growth versus maintenance highly judgemental, group cash flows difficult to allocate to segments, non-cash element of working capital a challenge)
- There is interaction with existing guidance, other standards and ongoing projects
- A few preparers seek more guidance on aggregating cash flow information

Possible detailed topics

- **Specific information users seek that is often not disaggregated**



Interconnections

- Some users seek **disaggregated** information about **non-cash** changes to some assets and liabilities reflected in items presented in the SCF (e.g. non-cash changes to working capital)

3. Cash and cash equivalents definition

Key research findings

- Many preparers, firms and regulators find the definition of cash equivalents challenging to apply and seek more application guidance
- Some preparers (especially in specific jurisdictions) seek more alignment of cash equivalents with investments used internally for cash management
- However, most users prefer a definition closer to cash and do not raise issues with cash equivalents
- Some stakeholders question whether the statement should reconcile to cash or something else (e.g. net debt)

Possible detailed topics

- **Definition of cash equivalents/objective of the statement of cash flows**
- **Consistent application**



Interconnections

- The **definition of cash equivalents** affects the structure of the SCF and the line items presented
- The **definition of cash equivalents** affects the scope of **non-cash** transactions

4. Non-cash effects of some transactions

Key research findings

- Many users said information about non-cash transactions was important for understanding movements in working capital and operating cash flows but can be difficult to locate (e.g. effects of leases, acquisitions and factoring)
- Preparers said there are some limitations on the availability of some information about the non-cash effects of some transactions (e.g. difficult to identify non-cash changes in some working capital items)
- Some said more guidance on agency relationships would be helpful

Possible detailed topics

- **Information about non-cash changes to assets and liabilities**
- **Improved accessibility of disclosures about non-cash transactions**



Interconnections

- The **definition of cash equivalents** affects **non-cash** transactions scope
- A few said sufficient information about **non-cash** changes, for example **disaggregation** of working capital would provide **direct method** information

5. Method of reporting operating cash flows

Key research findings

- Many users and preparers said they use the indirect method, and many preparers expressed concerns over the cost or complexity of change
- Some users said information using the direct method is useful, particularly for some items because it provides more accurate information about earnings quality they otherwise must deduce and is more transparent
- Most preparers that use the direct method also disclose information using the indirect method
- IFRS 18 principles of useful structured summary raise a question over the choice of method

Possible detailed topics

- **Specific direct method information that might provide sufficient benefits**
- **Guidance on deciding method**



Interconnections

- A few said sufficient information about **non-cash** changes, for example **disaggregation** of working capital would provide **direct method** information

6. Information about common cash flow measures

Key research findings

- Most users construct a FCF measure, sometimes users' adjustments consist of non-cash transactions (e.g. share based payments)
- Many preparers also manage cash internally using a similar FCF measure view
- Both users and preparers said having a standardised subtotal that could act as a starting point to reconcile FCF would help provide transparent information about FCF and allow users to make their own calculations
- Some said it would be useful to have disclosure requirements similar to MPMs in IFRS 18 for cash flow measures

Possible detailed topics

- **Requirements similar to MPMs for cash flow measures**
- **Possible additional subtotals in the statement of cash flows**



Interconnections

- **Classification and disaggregation** affect the relationship between **free cash flow** and the SCF
- FCF adjustments sometimes include **non-cash** transactions

7. Statement of cash flows for financial institutions

Key research findings

- Most said the statement of cash flows has limited usefulness and useful information is mostly related to financing activities
- Some said the statement of cash flows has no usefulness for financial institutions and suggested the IASB consider exempting such entities from preparing the statement
- A few suggested replacing the statement of cash flows with an alternative
- A few suggested supplementary disclosures that might enhance the usefulness of the statement of cash flows for financial institutions

Possible detailed topics

- **Potential for changes to classification, disaggregation or disclosure to improve usefulness for financial institutions**
- **Potential to scope out some entities**



Interconnections

- Broad connection to all topics as any improvements to the statement of cash flows for other entities might improve the usefulness for financial institutions

Key factors to consider in deciding project plan

Stakeholder priorities

Considering how to best meet user information needs while considering the needs of the other stakeholders

Potential complexity of solutions

Understanding the potential for complexity will help assess which approaches might be more efficient, for example:

- approaches to one topic might affect the approach on another topic and there might be approaches that resolve connected problems;
- change management for some possible approaches might be more challenging; or
- some approaches might involve greater technical challenges

Initial assessment using factors (1/2)

Topic	Detailed topics identified in findings	Investor priority	Preparer & others priority	Potential complexity
Classification	Definitions of categories and subtotals		✓	High
	Consistent application of categories		✓	Low
Disaggregation	Specific information users seek that is often not disaggregated	✓		Moderate
Cash equivalents	Definition of cash equivalents/objective of the statement of cash flows		✓	High
	Consistent application of definition		✓	Low
Non-cash	Non-cash transactions economically similar to cash transactions	✓		High
	Improved accessibility of currently disclosed non-cash information	✓		Low

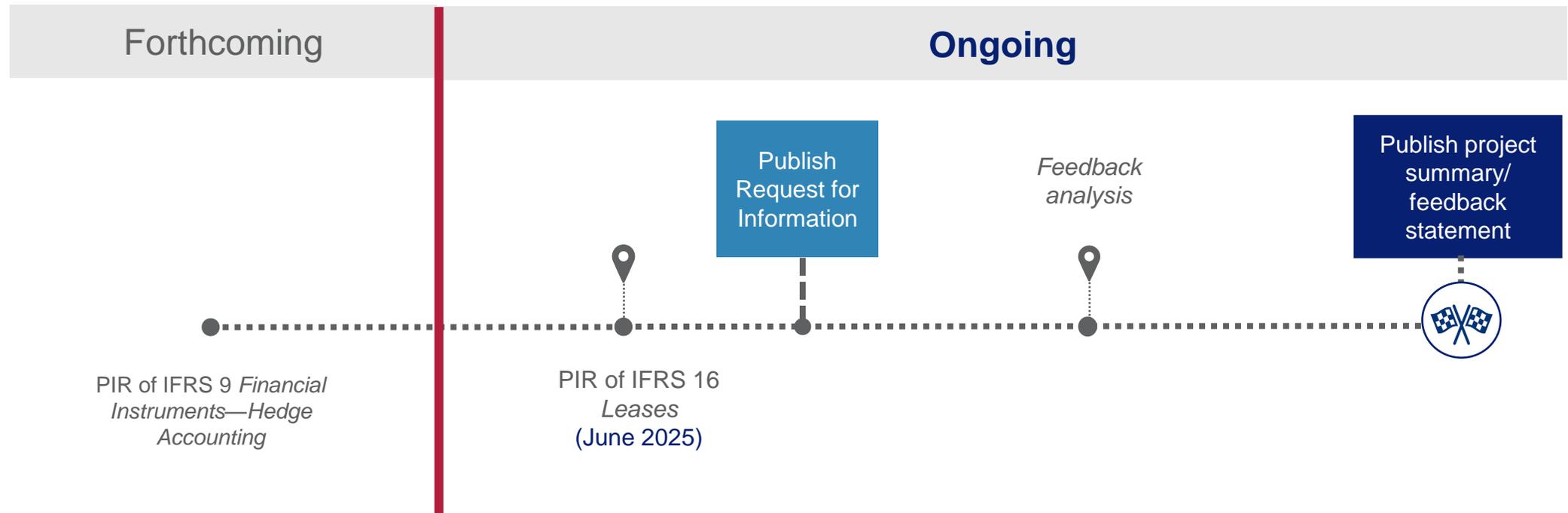
Initial assessment using factors (2/2)

Topic	Detailed topics identified in findings	Investor priority	Preparer & others priority	Potential complexity
Presentation method	Specific direct method information that might provide sufficient benefits			Moderate
	Guidance on deciding method			Low
Common cash flow measures	Requirements similar to MPMs for cash flow measures	✓	✓	Low
	Possible additional subtotals in the statement of cash flows	✓	✓	Moderate
Financial Institutions	Potential for changes to classification, disaggregation or disclosure to improve usefulness for financial institutions			Moderate
	Potential for scope out for some entities			High

Post-implementation reviews



Post-implementation review projects



Objectives of a Post-implementation Review

① Assess whether Accounting Standard has improved financial reporting (without disproportionate cost)

- Is the Accounting Standard working as intended?
- Are there any significant unexpected effects?
- Are the requirements capable of being applied consistently?

② Identify any lessons to improve the standard-setting process

- For example, are there any learnings for when Board develops disclosure or transition requirements?



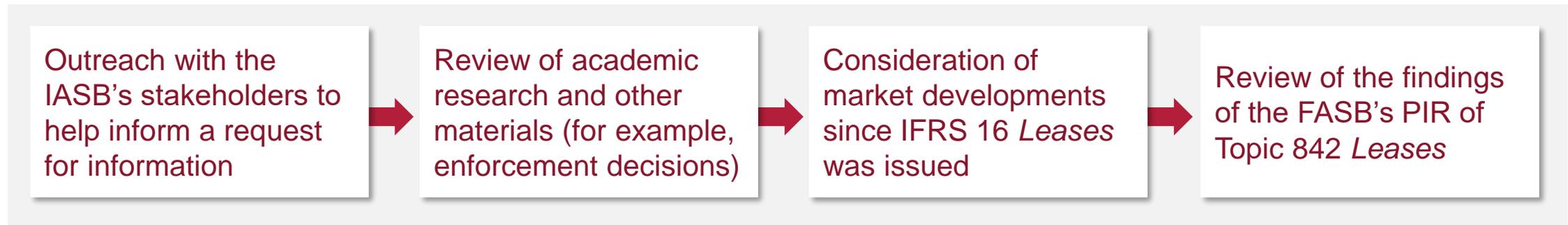
Not a redeliberation of the Accounting Standard—consider new information from its use

PIR of IFRS 16—*Leases*

Objective

Assess whether the effects of applying IFRS 16 on users of financial statements, preparers, auditors and regulators are as intended when the Standard was issued

Project plan



Next milestone

Request for information in June 2025

Post-implementation review of IFRS 16 *Leases*

Academic literature review at the start of the PIR

Academic literature review update after the RFI comment period ends

IASB webinar on 9 February 2024

Access materials here: [How can academics inform post-implementation reviews of IFRS 16?](#)

The purpose of this webinar was to stimulate academic research to support the Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 16

Post-implementation review of IFRS 9 *Hedge Accounting*

Status of the PIR

Start date to be discussed at a future meeting

IASB webinar on 30 January 2023

Access materials here: [IFRS - Webinar on the application and impact of the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9](#)

The purpose of this webinar was to stimulate academic research to support the Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 9 – Hedge Accounting

Reserve and pipeline projects and Fourth Agenda Consultation



Examples of IASB pipeline projects and reserve list projects

Pipeline projects

Research project pipeline: IASB has now started all projects committed to under its Third Agenda Consultation.

Maintenance project pipeline example:
Credit risk disclosures—Targeted Improvements

Reserve list

Operating Segments*

Pollutant Pricing Mechanisms**

* If additional capacity becomes available

** Having analysed the results of its horizon-scanning activities, the IASB decided not to add a project on PPMs to its work plan now and defer this decision to the next agenda consultation

Fourth Agenda Consultation

Objective

Consult on:

- strategic direction and balance of the IASB's work plan;
- criteria for assessing projects that may be added to the IASB's work plan; and
- priority financial reporting matters.

Request for Information

- Will seek input to enable the IASB to prioritise projects on its work plan, including any connectivity-related work with the ISSB
- Will cover the period beginning 2027

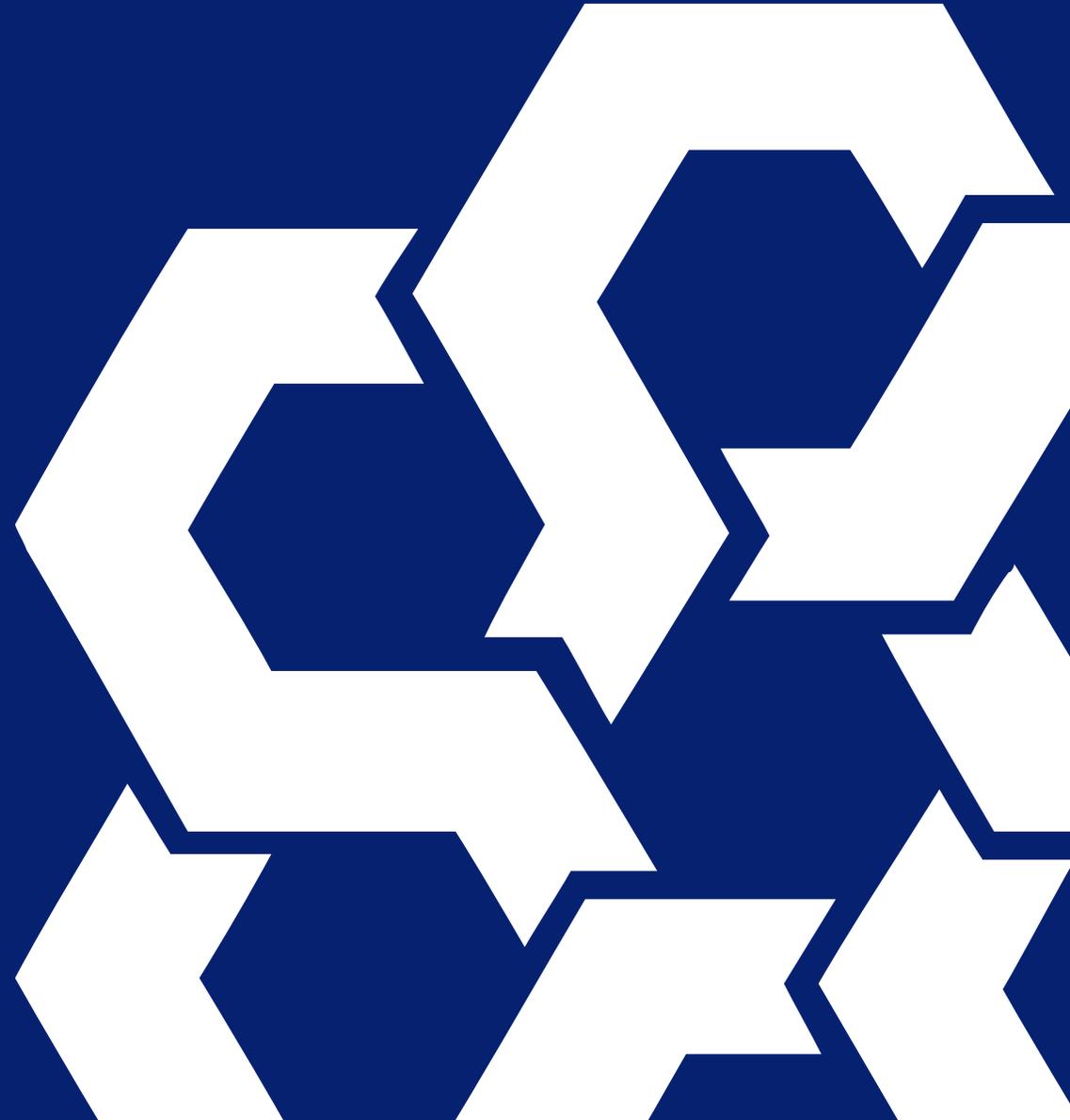


Next milestone

Request for Information in Q4 2025

Connections between the ISSB and the IASB

The gap between academic research and standard-setters

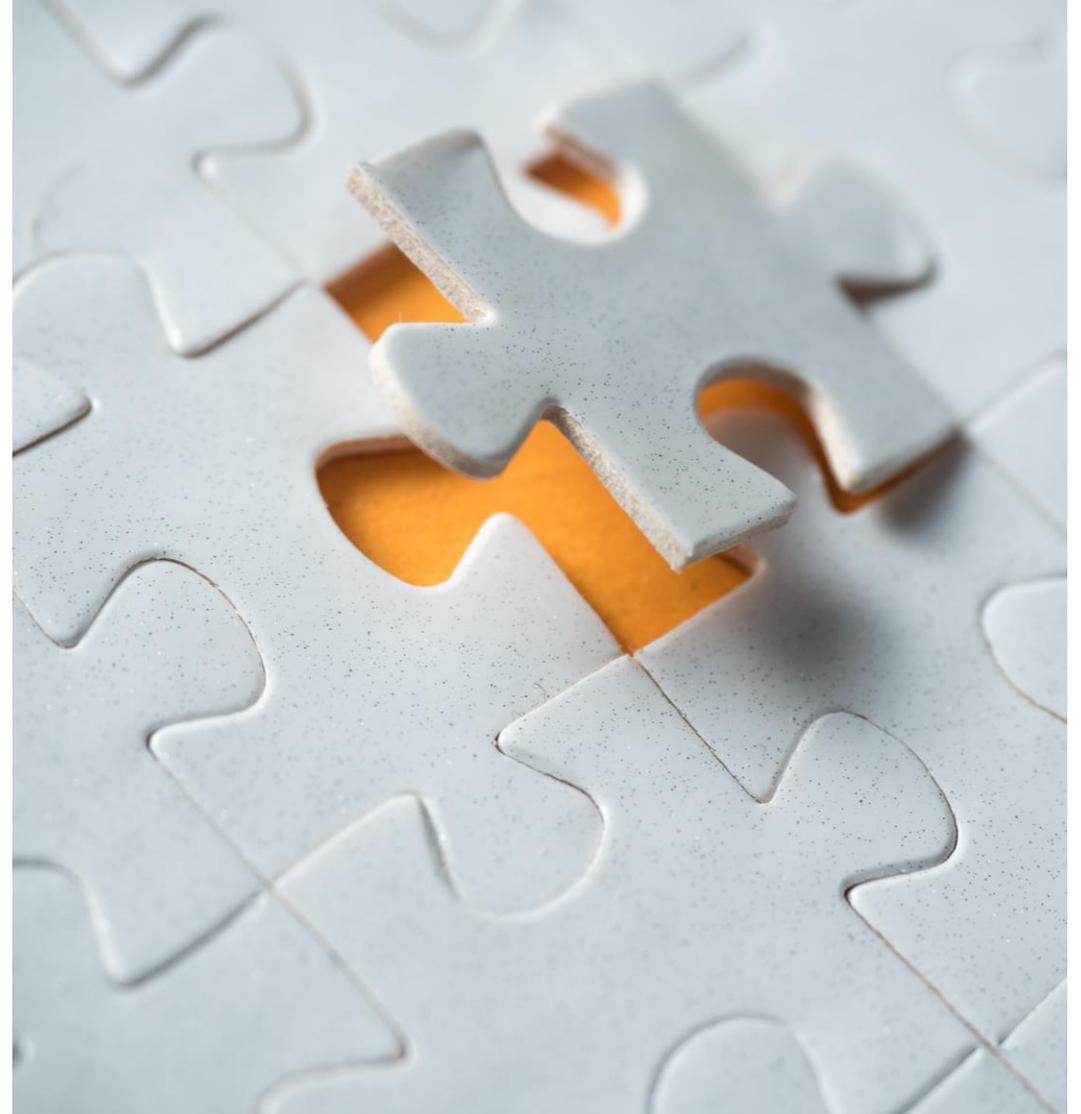


The gap between academic research and standard-setters

Main reasons for the gap (Clor-Proell et al. (2025))

- historical factors
- funding, grants, and incentive structures
- communication

Steps academia can take to narrow this gap



The gap between academic research and standard-setters

What has the IASB done to narrow this gap?

- academic liaison strategy
- annual research forum
- IAAER-KPMG research programme
- workshops with EAA and EFRAG
- increased use of academic evidence
- academic input on demand



Current and future research on Intangible Assets

Virtual research workshop | 30 January 2024
Recording now available

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 EFRAG
Financial reporting

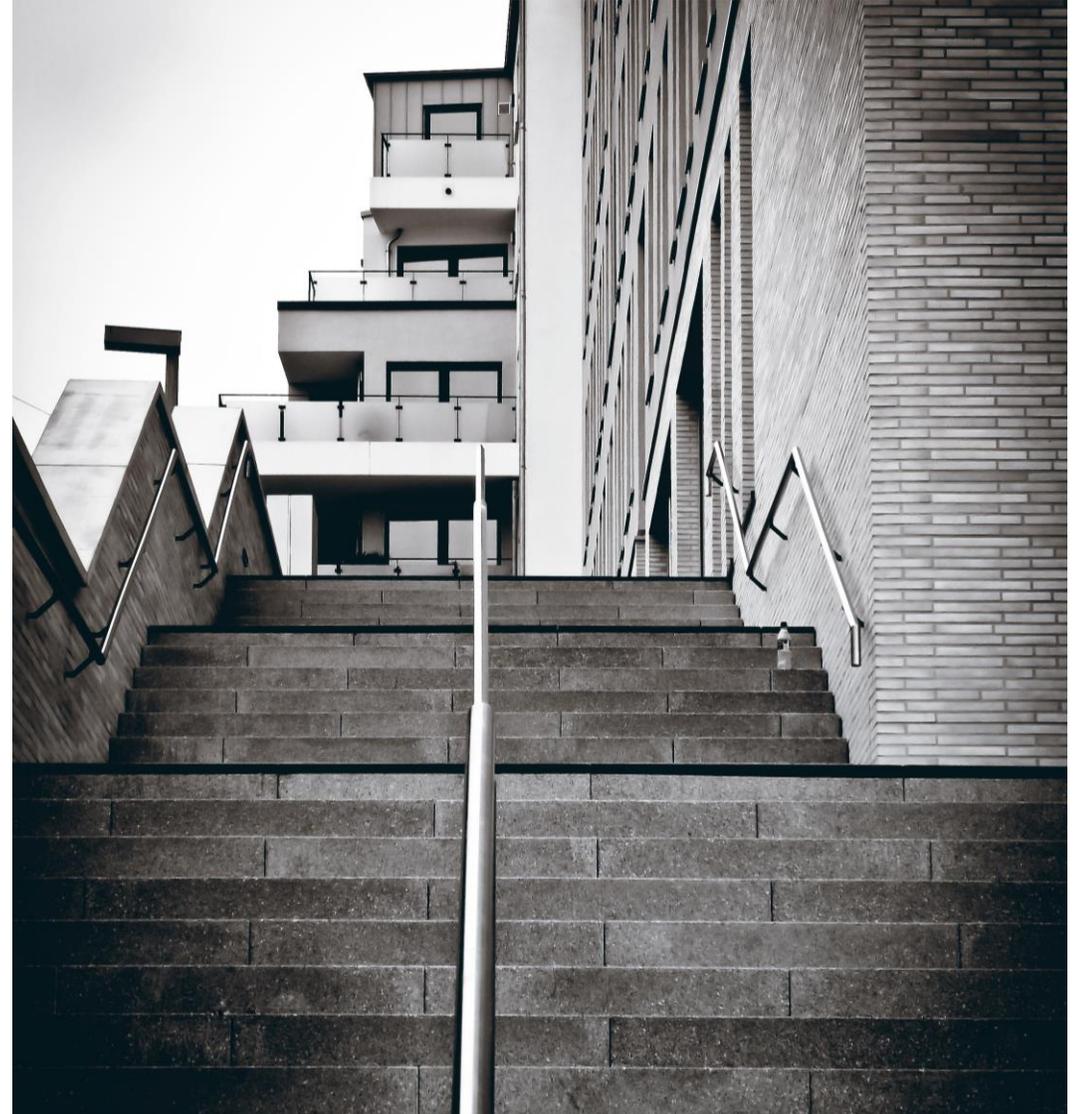
Steps to close the gap

Academics:

- Stay informed about IASB/ISSB priorities
- Engage with IASB/ISSB events and forums
- Submit research papers and proposals

The IASB/ISSB:

- Provides feedback and guidance
- Engages with researchers
- Organises education initiatives



Helpful materials

Resources available on our website

Supporting materials sorted by Standard

Website
www.ifrs.org



IFRS
Accounting
Standards

IFRS IC
Interpretations

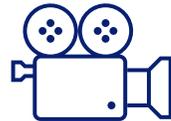
Cross-cutting
materials

News and
events



For example, for IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*:

Videos



Webinars



Articles

Leaflet



Supporting IFRS
Accounting
Standards



Transition
Resource
Group



Agenda decisions

IFRS Accounting Standards and their annotated equivalents



IFRS Accounting Standards

The IFRS[®] Accounting Standards Required 2024

The IFRS[®] Accounting Standards Issued 2024
(Available March 2024 onwards)

IFRS Accounting Standards + extensive cross-references + annotations

The Annotated IFRS[®] Standards Required 2024

The Annotated IFRS[®] Standards Issued 2024
(Available March 2024 onwards)

Annotated IFRS Accounting Standards also available in Spanish

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