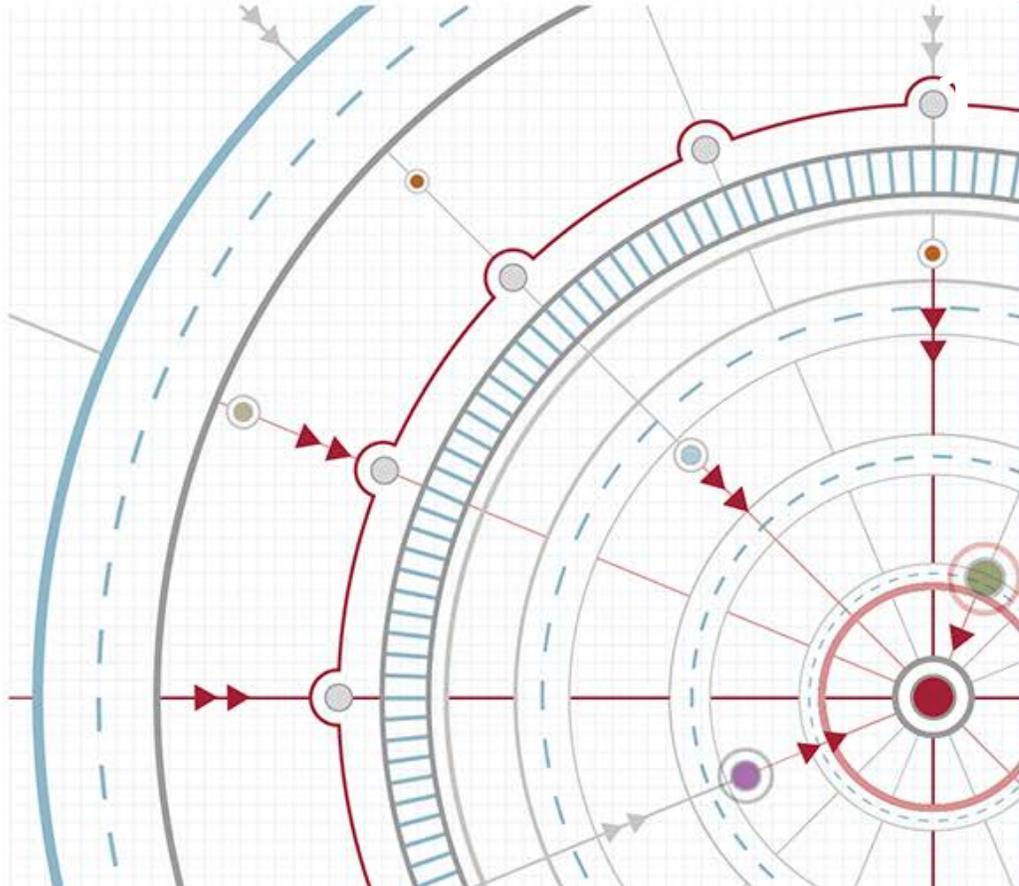


IASB Technical Update

Anne McGeachin IASB Technical Staff
Ann Tarca IASB member

EAA Annual Congress
Paphos 29 May 2019

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board or IFRS Foundation.



Current work plan

1. IFRS Amendments expected 2019
2. Consultation documents
3. Maintenance projects—issued and upcoming Exposure Drafts
4. Work in progress 2019
5. Completed projects

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board or IFRS Foundation.

1. IFRS Amendments expected 2019

The Board expects to issue the following IFRS amendment in 2019:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The Board expects to issue the following Exposure Draft and IFRS amendment in 2019:

IBOR Reform and its Effects on Financial Reporting

2. Consultation documents

The Board expects to issue the following consultation documents:

H2 2019

H1 2020

Primary Financial Statements

Management Commentary

Rate-regulated Activities

Business Combinations under
Common Control

Goodwill and Impairment

2019 Comprehensive Review of the
IFRS for SMEs Standard

3. Maintenance projects—issued and upcoming Exposure Drafts

Exposure Draft out for comment

Onerous Contracts—
Cost of Fulfilling a
Contract
*(comment period due
by 15/04/19)*

Upcoming Exposure Drafts (expected 2019)

Amendments to IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from
a single transaction

Disclosure Initiative—Accounting Policies

Updating a reference to the Conceptual Framework

Annual Improvements (2018-2020)

4. Work in progress 2019

Board considering feedback on Exposure Drafts	Exposure Draft (expected 2020)	Research in progress
Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates	Targeted Standards-level Review of Disclosures	Pension Benefits that Depend on Asset Returns
Accounting Policy Changes		Provisions
Availability of Refund		Extractive activities
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use		Dynamic Risk Management

5. Completed projects

The Board expects to issue the following project summaries in 2019:

Discount rates

Improvements to IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*

Disclosure Initiative—Principles of Disclosure

Better Communication in Financial Reporting

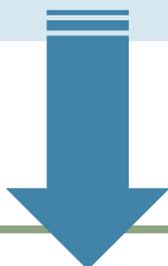
1. Primary Financial Statements
2. Disclosure Initiative
3. Management Commentary
4. IFRS Taxonomy

1. Primary Financial Statements (PFS)—Overall project objective



Objective of the Primary Financial Statements project

Targeted improvements to the primary financial statements with a focus on the statement(s) of financial performance



Primary Financial Statements

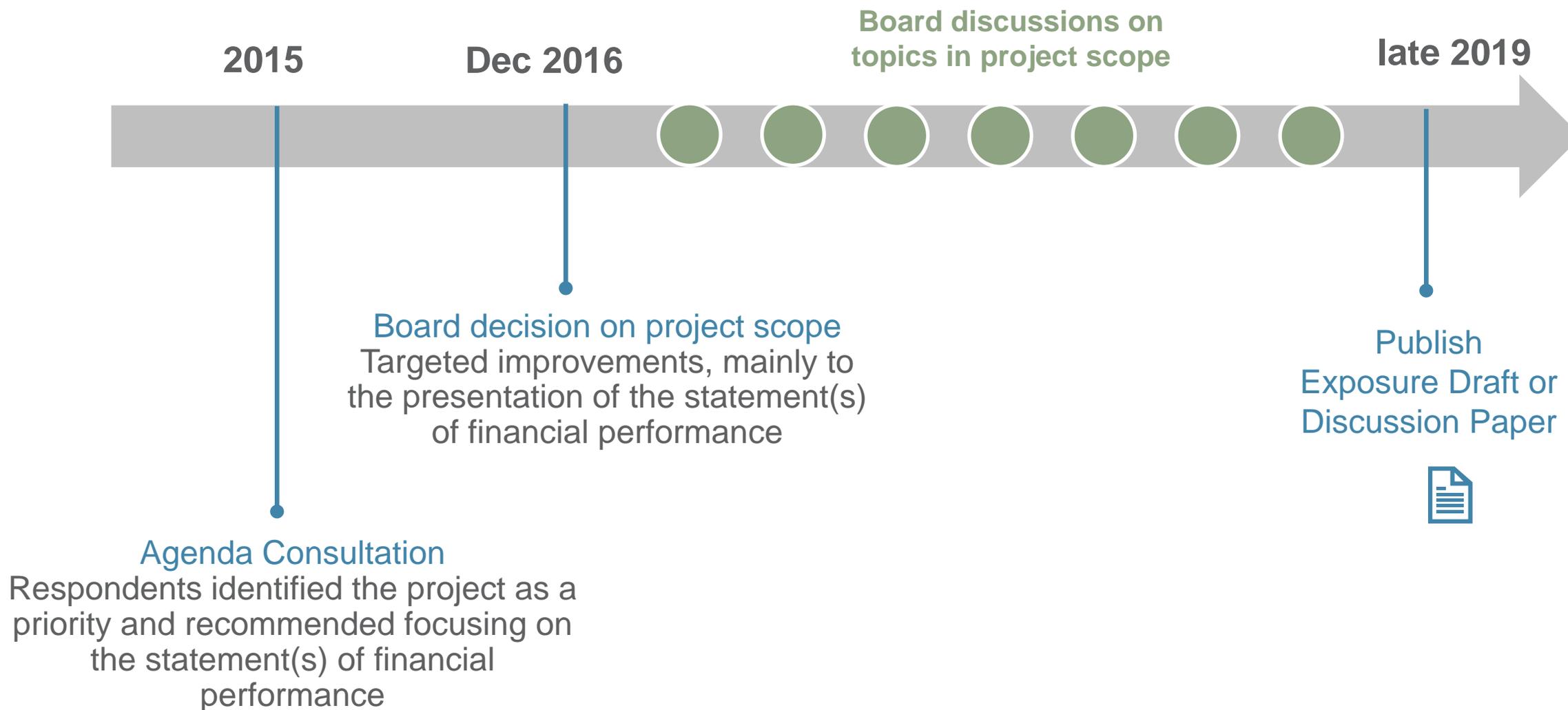
Statement(s) of financial performance

Statement of financial position

Statement of cash flows

Statement of changes in equity

PFS—Project timeline



PFS—Stakeholder feedback and key tentative Board decisions

11



Users

Statements of financial performance are not sufficiently comparable between different companies

Introduce **defined subtotals** in the statement(s) of financial performance



Users

Non-GAAP measures can provide useful information, but transparency needs to be improved

Introduce disclosure of **Management Performance Measures**



Preparers

I need flexibility to tell my company's story

Improve **disaggregation**



Users

There is insufficient disaggregation in financial statements

2. Disclosure Initiative—the disclosure problem

- The Board has identified three main concerns about disclosures in financial statements:
 - not enough relevant information
 - too much irrelevant information
 - ineffective communication



Disclosure Initiative—completed projects

13

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8—Definition of Material

Materiality Practice Statement

Better Communication Case Studies

Amendments to IAS 1 to remove barriers to application of judgment

Amendments to IAS 7 to improve disclosure of changes in liabilities (including non-cash flows) in financing activities

Disclosure Initiative—Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

14

New definition

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity



Some think the threshold 'could influence' is too low and could be applied too broadly

Replaces with 'could reasonably be expected to influence'*

Focused only on information that cannot be omitted (material information)

Includes 'obscuring' to clarify that the effect of including immaterial information should also be considered*

Referred to 'users' but does not specify their characteristics

Uses the wording of the definition in the *Conceptual Framework*

*Consistent with existing requirements in IAS 1
Presentation of Financial Statements

Disclosure Initiative— Materiality Practice Statement

15

IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*



Gathers in one place all the requirements on materiality from IFRS Standards and adds practical guidance and examples

Objective

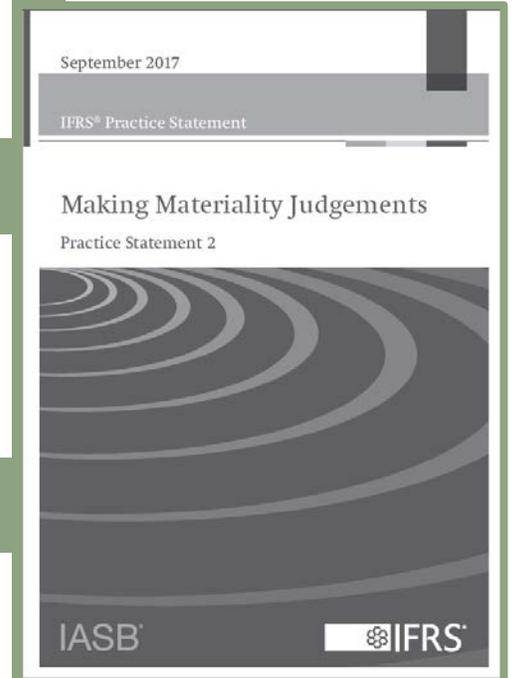


Provides reporting entities with guidance on making materiality judgements when preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards

Form of the guidance



The Practice Statement does not change any existing requirements nor introduce any new requirements; it is a non-mandatory document developed by the Board



Disclosure Initiative— Better Communication case studies

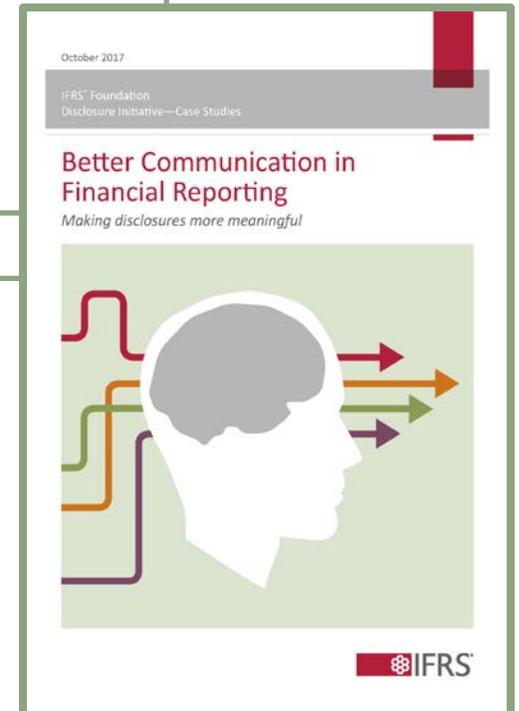
16

Objective

- demonstrate that **better communication is already possible**
- inspire others to improve communication

Content

- focuses on the **seven principles of effective communication** from the Principles of Disclosure Discussion Paper
- shows how companies disclosed information before and after enhancing communication in their financial statements.
- **describes** how companies improved the way they communicate (**the process**)



Disclosure Initiative—active projects

Disclosure Initiative

Research project

Maintenance projects

Principles of Disclosure

Targeted Standards-level Review of Disclosures

Accounting Policy Disclosures

Preparing Project Summary

Objective

- identify disclosure issues

Main outcomes

- added a project on **targeted standards-level review of disclosures**
- added a project to help entities apply materiality judgments to **accounting policy disclosure**
- consider broader implications of technology for financial communication in the Board's Technology Initiative
- consider performance measures topic in the Board's Primary Financial Statements project



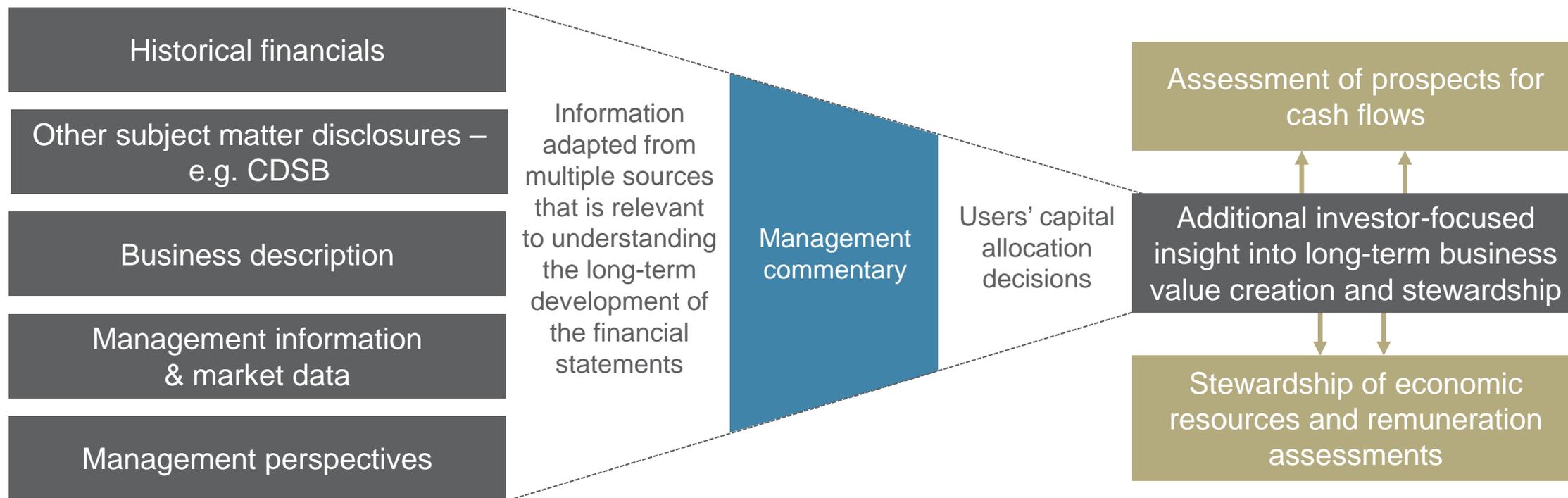
Objective

- help stakeholders improve the usefulness of disclosures for the primary users of financial statements
- develop guidance for the Board to use when developing and drafting disclosure objectives and requirements (as a set of Board decisions)
- **not to change the volume of disclosure requirements**, although this may be a consequence

Next steps

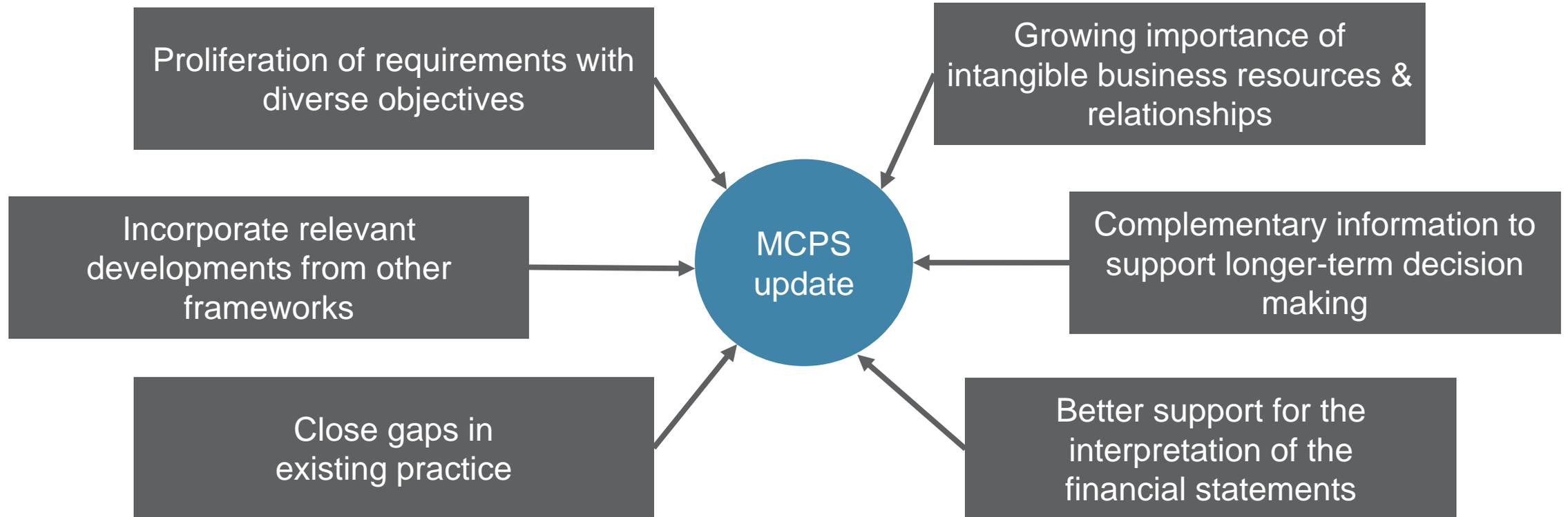
- test the draft guidance for the Board by applying it to **IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*** and **IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement***
- publish an exposure draft of amendments to the disclosure requirements in IAS 19 and IFRS 13, where formal stakeholder feedback on the draft guidance for the Board will be obtained

3. What is management commentary?



The **Management Commentary Practice Statement (MCPS)** provides a broad, non-binding framework for the presentation of management commentary that relates to financial statements prepared applying IFRS Standards. The MCPS focuses on what's relevant to the unique circumstances of the business. It does not prescribe detailed industry or issue-specific disclosures.

Reasons for updating the Management Commentary Practice Statement



Management Commentary Practice Statement— Staff’s proposed approach to an update

22

The current Management Commentary Practice Statement:

A principles based non-binding framework for presenting investor-relevant narrative content based on the specific circumstances of the business

This is not expected to change, but the update could support a more rigorous approach to determining which matters to address and the information to provide in the management commentary



Recent developments:

- Innovations from International Integrated Reporting Framework and national narrative reporting frameworks build on MCPS
- Acknowledged gaps in practice, including:
 - inconsistent business model reporting
 - short-term strategic focus
 - continuing challenges in reporting pre-financial indicators
- Growing frustration with investment and management short-termism



Key concepts expected to drive the update:

Value creation puts more emphasis on long term prospects

Business model and strategy provide a focus for building the report

Integration and linkage ensure key issues are followed across the report

Key resources and intangibles further support a long-term focus

Materiality—when to report a matter and the information to provide

It is not envisaged that the update will prescribe detailed industry or subject-matter specific measures

What could a revised Management Commentary Practice Statement cover?

Management commentary

Information relevant to understanding the future development of the financial statements

Business model, risk, strategy and operating environment

Qualitative and quantitative information on:

- the operational position of the business
- the factors affecting its future development

foundation for a performance discussion focused on long-term business success

Current year financial analysis

- Explanation of current year financial performance and position
- Additional / non-GAAP financial analysis

Pre-financial Information

Pre-financial information and explanations that provide insight into:

- business progress
- implications for future financial performance

Covers resources and relationships key to value creation

Forward-looking statements

Explaining statements of forecast and target financial and non-financial expectations (*where made*)

+ Linkage to governance and remuneration disclosures

Insight into the company's **strategy** for creating shareholder value over time, its **progress** in implementing it, and the **potential impact** on future financial performance **not yet captured** by the financial statements

4. The IFRS Taxonomy

The IFRS Taxonomy reflects the presentation and disclosure requirements of IFRS Standards and related common reporting practice in a timely and accurate manner



consists of 'elements' used by preparers to tag the information in IFRS financial statements



makes IFRS disclosures more accessible to users of structured electronic data



facilitates communication between preparers and users

Content improvements

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (common practice elements)

2018 General improvements

research XBRL filings to identify potential improvements

Implementation support

update of supporting materials eg *Using the IFRS Taxonomy—A preparer's guide*

ongoing support for regulators on adopting IFRS Taxonomy, including translations

Improving data quality

cooperation with XBRL International and other stakeholders on improving quality and accessibility of digital information

The impact of new or amended IFRS Standards on the IFRS Taxonomy in the next 12 months is expected to be limited

1. Primary Financial Statements

- Financial statement presentation - comparability; benefits of subtotals and disaggregation; benefits of MPMs (non-GAAP)

2. Disclosure Initiative

- Disclosure objectives and quality of disclosure (completeness, usefulness)
- Materiality (impact of IAS 1 changes and Materiality Practice Statement)

3. Management Commentary

- Links between narrative information and financial information; costs and benefits of narrative reporting; explanations for best practice reporting

4. Taxonomy

- FPI listed with SEC use IFRS taxonomy. Evidence about - Comparability in reporting; use of extensions; benefits for investors from taxonomy

Active research and standard-setting projects

1. Business combinations under common control
2. Dynamic risk management
3. Extractive activities
4. Financial instruments with the characteristics of equity
5. Goodwill and impairment
6. Rate regulated activities

1. Business Combinations under Common Control (BCUCC)

Business Combinations under Common Control (BCUCC) are excluded from the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*



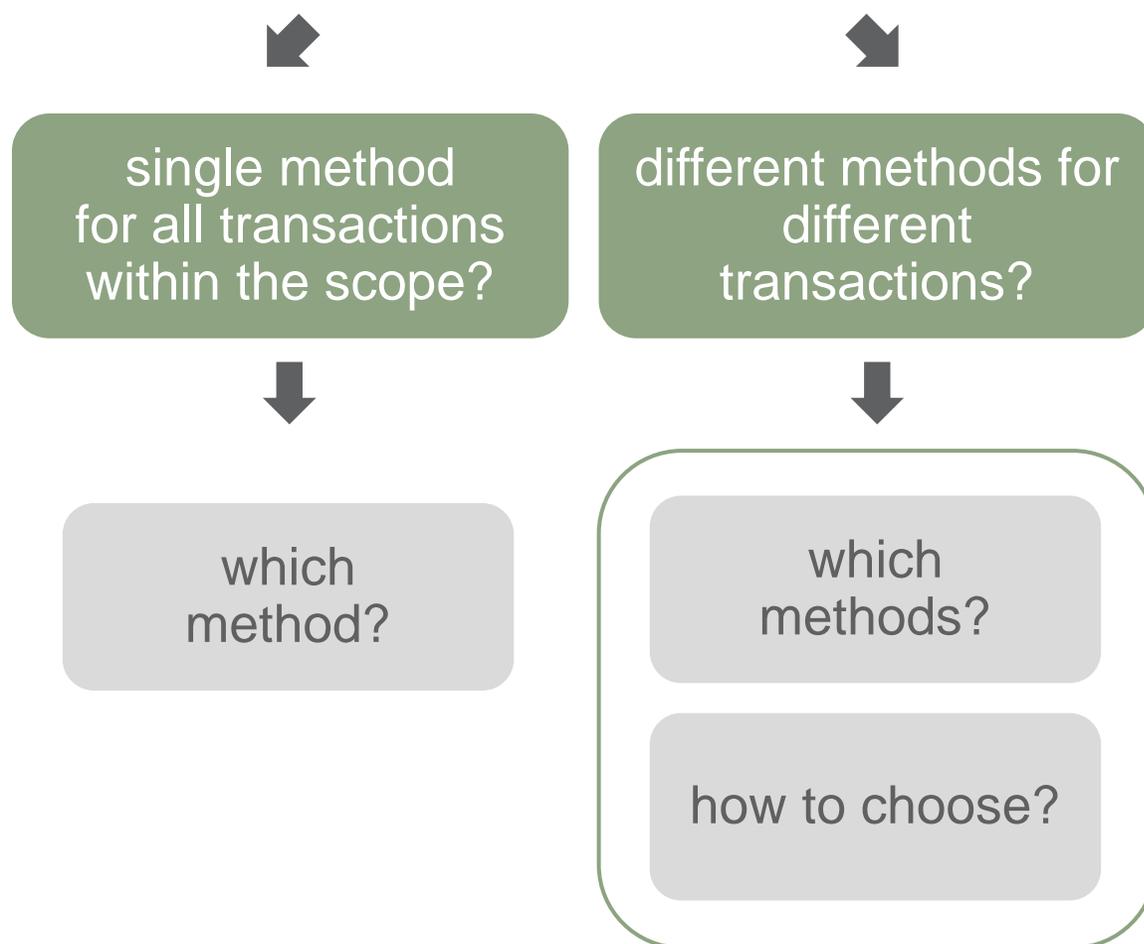
In practice, companies account for BCUCC using:

acquisition method
as set out in IFRS 3

predecessor method
but there is diversity in practice in
how the method is applied

concerns about the diversity in practice raised by various interested parties, notably security regulators

Decision process



Alternatives to explore

- acquisition method, as in IFRS 3?
- predecessor method? If yes, how to apply it?
- other methods?

2. Dynamic Risk Management (DRM)

Objective

- improve information regarding risk management and how risk management activities affect the entity's current and future economic resources

Guiding principles

- transparency
- consideration of capacity constraints
- dynamic nature
- performance measurement

Focused on solutions involving both measurement and disclosure

Approach to developing the Dynamic Risk Management model

Current stage

- develop 'core areas' that will underpin the DRM model ('core model'):
 - asset profile
 - target profile
 - derivatives used for DRM purposes
 - performance assessment

Next steps

- Presentation and disclosure
- seek feedback on the 'core model' before developing 'non-core areas'. These include:
 - financial assets at FVOCI
 - equity as a source of funding

3. Extractive activities

Objective

- The Board is gathering evidence to decide whether to start a project to develop proposals to replace IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*
- IFRS 6 allows diversity in recognition and measurement which can affect primary users' understanding of financial statements

Current stage

- The Board has asked National Standard-setters (NSS) that contributed to a 2010 Extractive Activities Discussion Paper to make the Board aware of developments since 2010
- The staff is also undertaking research on developments since 2010

Next steps

- The Board will:
 - discuss national standard-setters' feedback
 - set the project's scope

4. Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity (FICE)

Challenges

- IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* works well for most financial instruments, but challenges applying it to complex financial instruments.
- limited information available to investors about equity instruments.
- no clear rationale for classification.

Board's response—Discussion Paper 2018

- articulate classification principles—clear rationale
- limit changes to IAS 32
- propose additional information through presentation and disclosure.

FICE—the Board’s preferred approach to classification outlined in the Discussion Paper

A financial instrument issued by an entity is a financial liability if the answer is yes to one or both of the following questions

Can the issuer be required to pay cash or to hand over another financial asset before liquidation?

Timing feature

Has the issuer promised a return to the instrument’s holder regardless of the issuer’s own performance or share price?

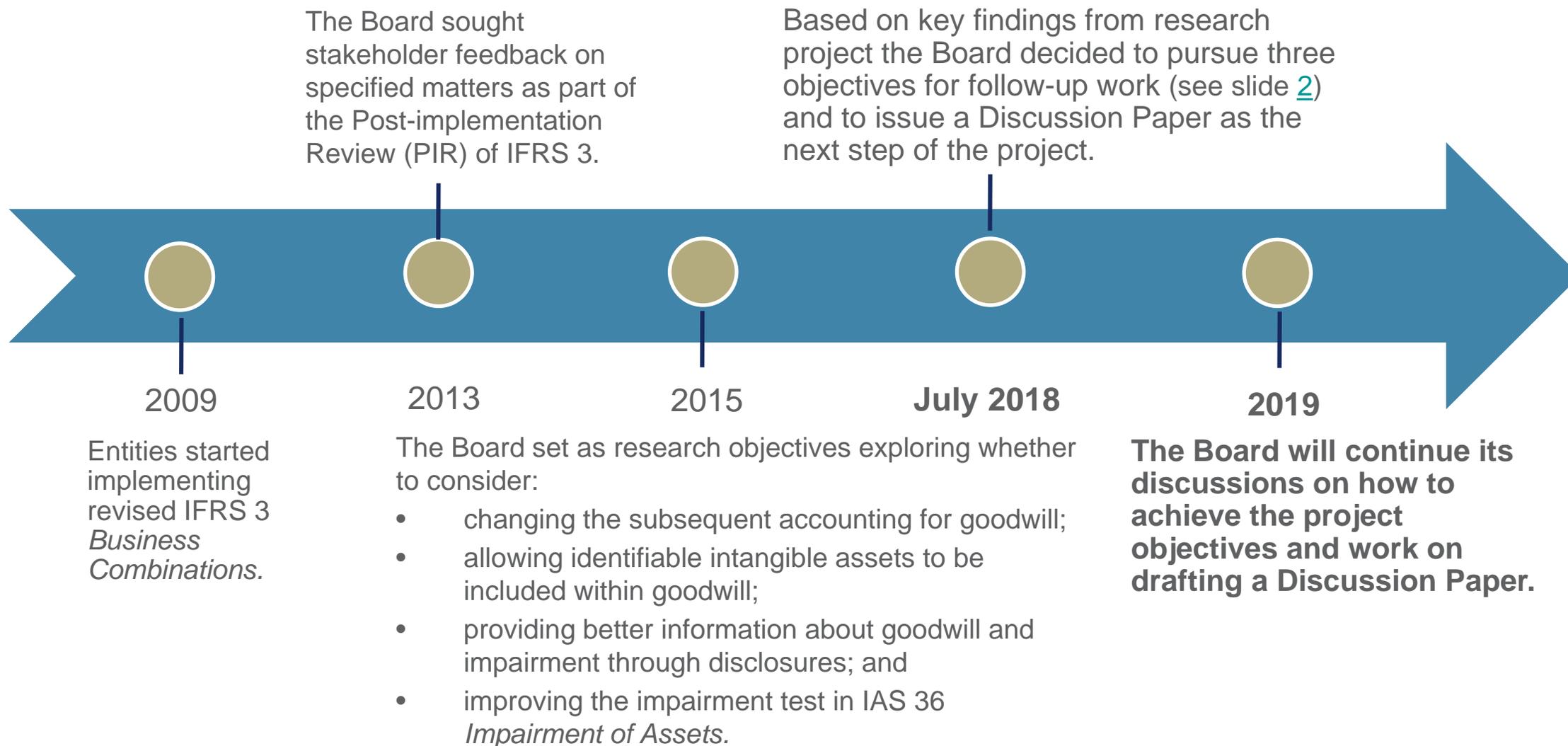
Amount feature

Otherwise, it is an **equity instrument**

FICE—the Board’s preferred approach to classification in the Discussion paper (continued)

<p>Amount feature</p> <p>Timing feature</p>	<p>contains obligation for <u>an amount independent</u> of the entity’s available economic resources</p>	<p>contains <u>no</u> obligation for an amount independent of the entity’s available economic resources</p>
<p>transfer of economic resources required at a specified time other than at liquidation</p>	<p>Liability</p>	<p>Liability</p>
<p>transfer of economic resources required <u>only at liquidation</u></p>	<p>Liability</p>	<p>Equity</p>

5. Goodwill and Impairment—Project timeline



Goodwill and Impairment—Objectives for the project

- ✓ The Board has tentatively decided to pursue three objectives to address the interrelated problems identified in the research. The objectives are:

Objective A	Identifying disclosures to enable investors to assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• management’s rationale for the business combination; and• whether the post-acquisition performance of the business combination meets expectations set at the acquisition date
Objective B	Simplifying the accounting for goodwill by exploring whether to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• permit an indicator-only approach to determine when an impairment test is required; and/or• reintroduce amortisation of goodwill
Objective C	Improving the calculation of value in use by exploring whether to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• remove the prohibition on the inclusion in cash flow projections of future enhancements to the asset; and• permit the use of post-tax inputs in the calculation of value in use

Goodwill and Impairment— Objective A - Work in progress: Disclosures

- ✓ Staff's ideas to improve disclosures for business combinations are as follows:

Improving existing disclosure objectives of IFRS 3 to meet research objective A

Making targeted improvements to existing disclosure requirements of IFRS 3

Developing additional disclosure requirements on subsequent performance of business combinations

Performing limited review of IFRS 3 disclosures in the light of the disclosure objectives

Goodwill and Impairment—

Objective B - Work in progress: Indicator-only approach

- ✓ Exploring possible relief from mandatory annual quantitative impairment test
 - requiring impairment testing of goodwill only when there are indicators of possible impairment (indicator-only approach)

Basis of the indicator-only approach

- assesses whether the carrying amount of the unit is recoverable;
- shielding limits the effectiveness of the impairment test;
- focus of the test if the unit does not include goodwill is the same but required if indicator present; and
- frequency of quantitative impairment test should not depend on whether the unit contains goodwill – mandatory annual test does not make test significantly more robust

Pros

- is consistent with impairment testing for other assets, other than indefinite life intangibles;
- reduces the cost and complexity of current test without any significant information loss; and
- reduces disclosure burden (eg disclosing inputs to the quantitative test each year)

Cons

- increases concerns about timely recognition of impairments of goodwill;
- Further increases management (and auditors’) judgement in impairment testing; and
- risks loss of good governance mechanism and useful disclosures

Goodwill and Impairment—

Objective B - Work in progress: Amortisation of goodwill

40

✓ Rationale for reconsidering amortisation of goodwill

Not possible to make impairment test effective enough to solve “too little too late” issue

Improved information about post-acquisition performance to be provided through better disclosures

Amortisation of goodwill

Some still concerned by increasing amounts of goodwill

Amortisation could be a pragmatic way to reduce the acquired goodwill balance

✓ Amortisation with impairment model vs Impairment-only model

- Stakeholder views during the post implementation review were polarised
- No significant new arguments or evidence to support the reintroduction of amortisation identified during the research project
- Amortisation being reconsidered on cost-benefit grounds
- Decision is whether to change IFRS 3
- Staff think there needs to be a strong argument to reintroduce amortisation

Goodwill and Impairment—Objective C - Work in progress: Improving calculation of value in use

41

- ✓ Pursuing targeted changes to the value in use calculation by removing the requirement of IAS 36:

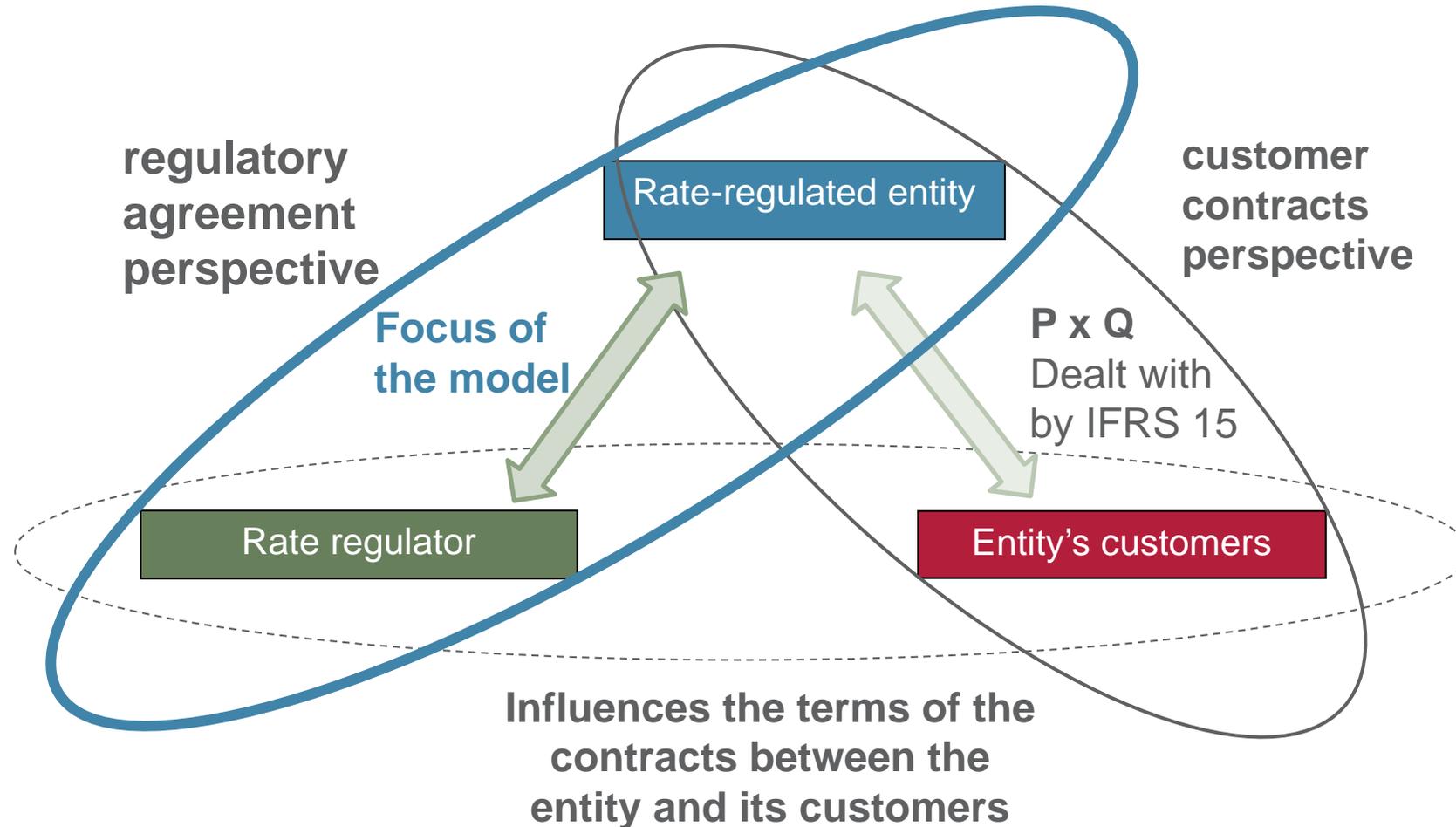
- To exclude from the calculation of value in use those cash flows arising from a future restructuring or from a future enhancement

- To use pre-tax inputs in calculating value in use

- ❖ Relatively straightforward improvements.
- ❖ Reduce the costs and complexity of the impairment test in IAS 36.
- ❖ Need to address concerns over ensuring cash flows from future restructuring or enhancement reasonable

6. Rate-regulated Activities—the regulatory agreement

- In **defined rate regulation**, the rate regulator intervenes to affect both the **amount** and the **timing** of the price (P) billed to customers.



Rate-regulated Activities—the model being developed

Challenge

- how should companies recognise assets and liabilities arising from the effects (timing and amount) of **defined rate regulation**?

Project scope

Regulatory framework that:

- is **binding** for both company and regulator; and
- establishes a **rate-setting mechanism** for goods or services that creates assets and liabilities due to **timing differences** arising when the regulated rate in **one period** includes amounts relating to required activities carried out by the entity in a **different period**

Supplementary model

- would not amend existing IFRS Standards

Ongoing Board discussions

Output

Discussion Paper or Exposure Draft in H2 2019

1. Business combinations under common control
 - Which accounting methods are used? Factors associated with use? Benefits for investors?
2. Dynamic risk management (macro hedging)
 - IFRS 7 How have investors benefited from additional disclosures about hedging?
3. Extractive activities
 - Extent of diversity in policy choice. Impact for investors. Is standard setting required?
 - One approach for all development expenses (irrespective of industry)
 - Role of additional information – which information in financial statements vs elsewhere?

4. Financial instruments with characteristics of equity
 - Consistency between views in comment letters and academic evidence
 - Relationship of DP proposals and revised Conceptual Framework
5. Goodwill and impairment
 - Any new evidence?
 - Effectiveness of impairment tests; usefulness of goodwill amortisation
 - Reasons for non-compliance; factors promoting high quality disclosure (causality)
6. Rate regulated activity
 - Extent of diversity in practice; impact of diversity for investors

Research pipeline and post-implementation reviews

Current work	Projects due to commence 2019-2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SMEs that are subsidiaries (work commenced March 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equity Method• Pollutant Pricing Mechanisms• High Inflation: Scope of IAS 29• Variable and Contingent Consideration

Research pipeline—current work

48

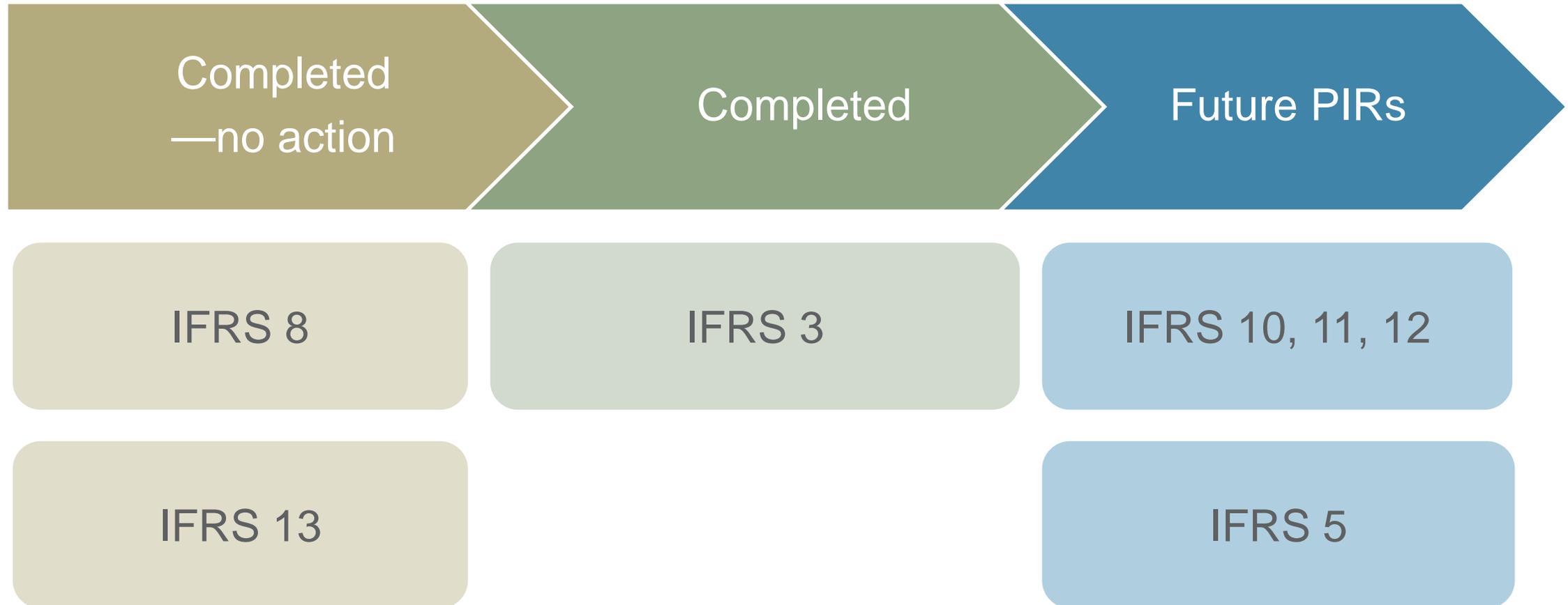
Project	Comments
SMEs that are subsidiaries	Assess whether it is feasible to permit subsidiaries that are SMEs to use the recognition and measurement of IFRS Standards with the disclosure requirements from <i>IFRS for SMEs</i> .

Research pipeline—remaining projects to start in the future

49

Project	Comments
Equity Method	A number of queries over time. Topic to be investigated as part of PIR of IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>
Pollutant Pricing Mechanisms	Assess whether the Board should develop a proposal to address any diversity that may exist in accounting for pollutant pricing mechanisms.
High Inflation: Scope of IAS 29	Assess whether it is feasible to extend the scope of IAS 29 to cover economies subject to high, rather than hyper, inflation. No other work is planned on IAS 29.
Variable and Contingent Consideration	Cross-cutting issue raised in agenda consultation and in earlier deliberations of other topics. This work may also lead to follow on work on risk-sharing and collaborative arrangements.

Post-implementation reviews



Supporting Implementation

Objective in supporting the Standards

We...

help stakeholders obtain a common understanding of the requirements - ie what they are aiming for



In order to...

support consistent application of IFRS Standards



Because it...

protects IFRS Standards as a single set of global Standards for the benefit of users

The challenge

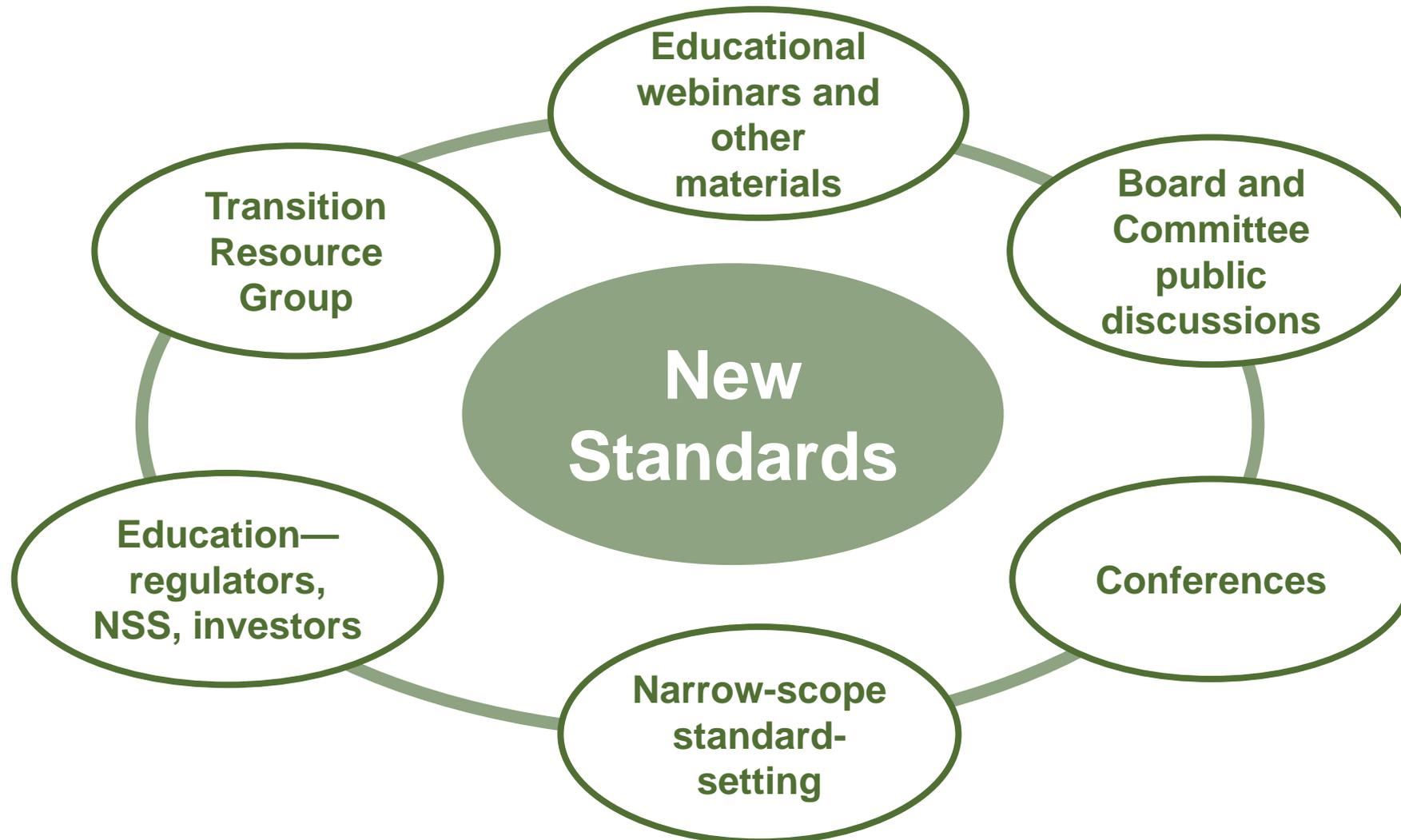
- In supporting implementation and application of the Standards, the challenge for a standard-setter is to balance:

Helpful

Not undermine principle-based nature of IFRS Standards

Responsive

Not disrupt practice (preparers, auditors, regulators)



IASB support for IFRS 17 implementation



Webinars



Articles and other materials



Conferences



Transition Resource Group (TRG)



Education for

- investors
- regulators
- standard-setters
- preparers



IASB discussions

- deferral of effective date to 2022*
- targeted amendments to ease implementation*



Informal technical discussions with

- regulators
- standard-setters
- audit firms
- preparers

* proposed deferral of effective date to 2022 and proposed targeted amendments will be subject to public consultation in 2019



Public forum for discussion of submitted questions

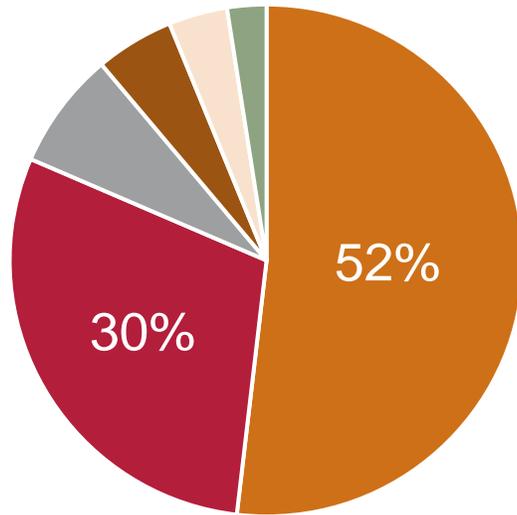
Helps companies to implement IFRS 17

Helps the Board to identify if more support is needed

Webcasts, papers and summaries available on web site

IFRS 17— Overview of submissions received on IFRS 17

57



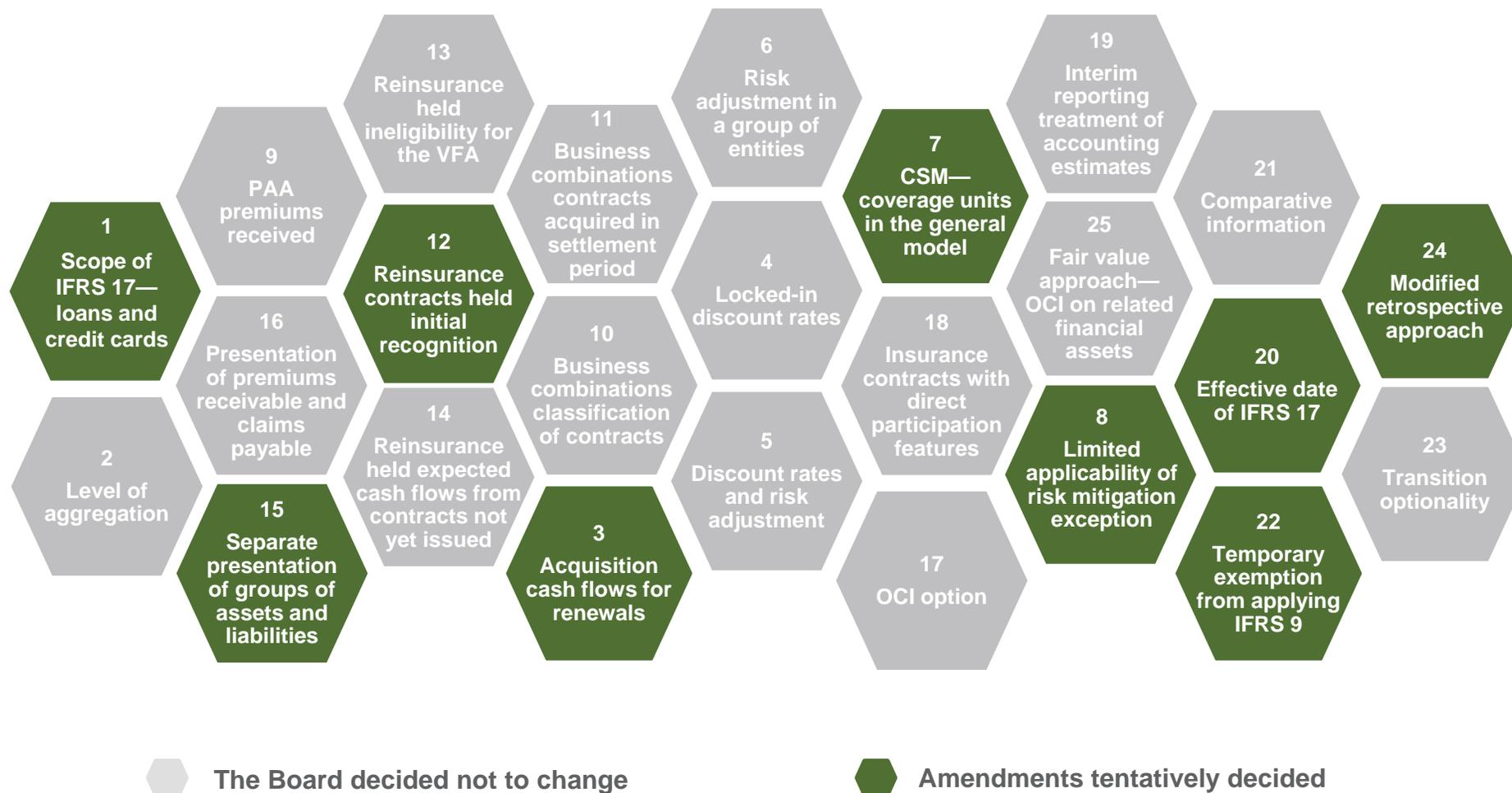
- 42 - Topic addressed in specific TRG papers
- 24 - Answered applying only the words in IFRS 17
- 6 - Did not meet the submission criteria
- 4 - Implementation challenges only
- 3 - Identified annual improvements or editorial corrections
- 2 - Resulted in educational materials

81 submissions as at **September 2018**

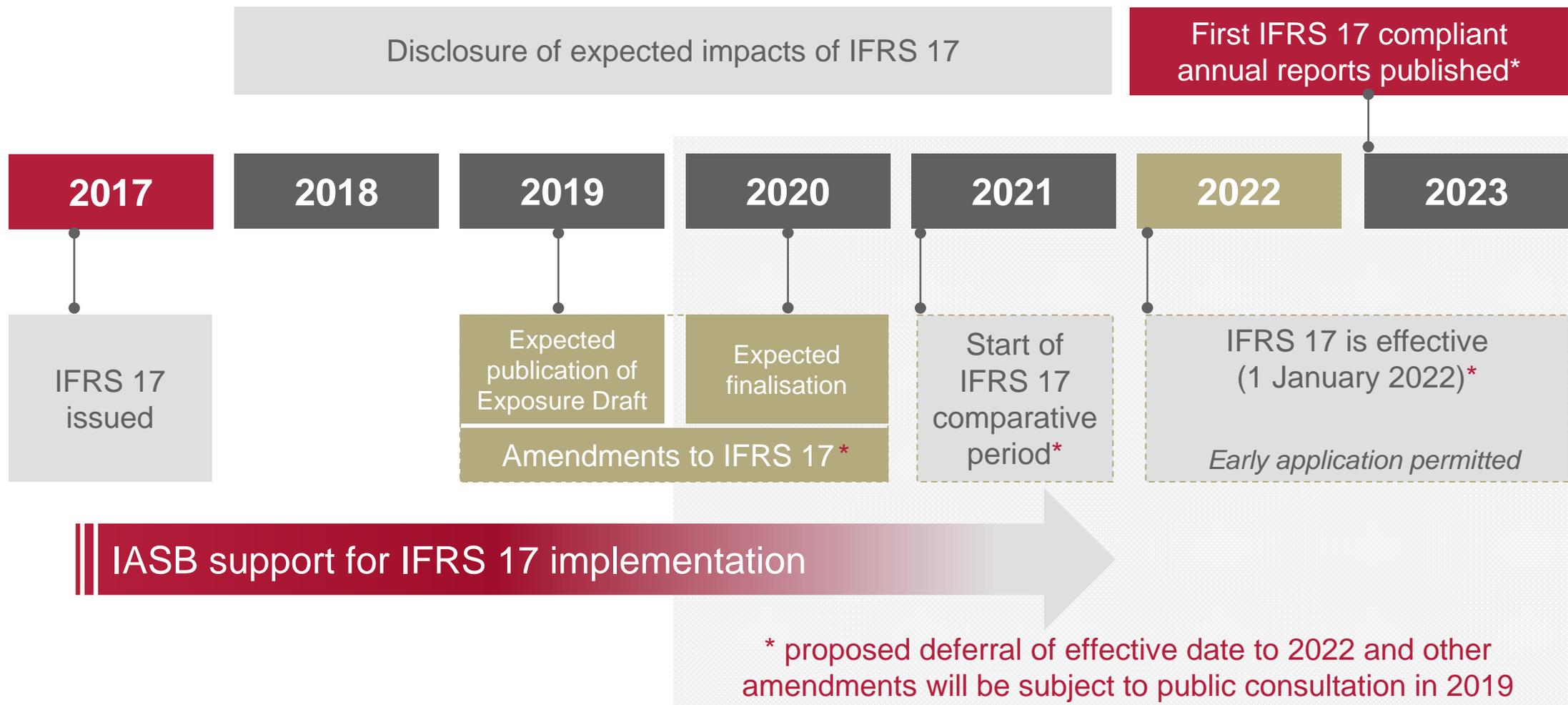
22 additional submissions received in **October 2018**

Concerns and implementation challenges

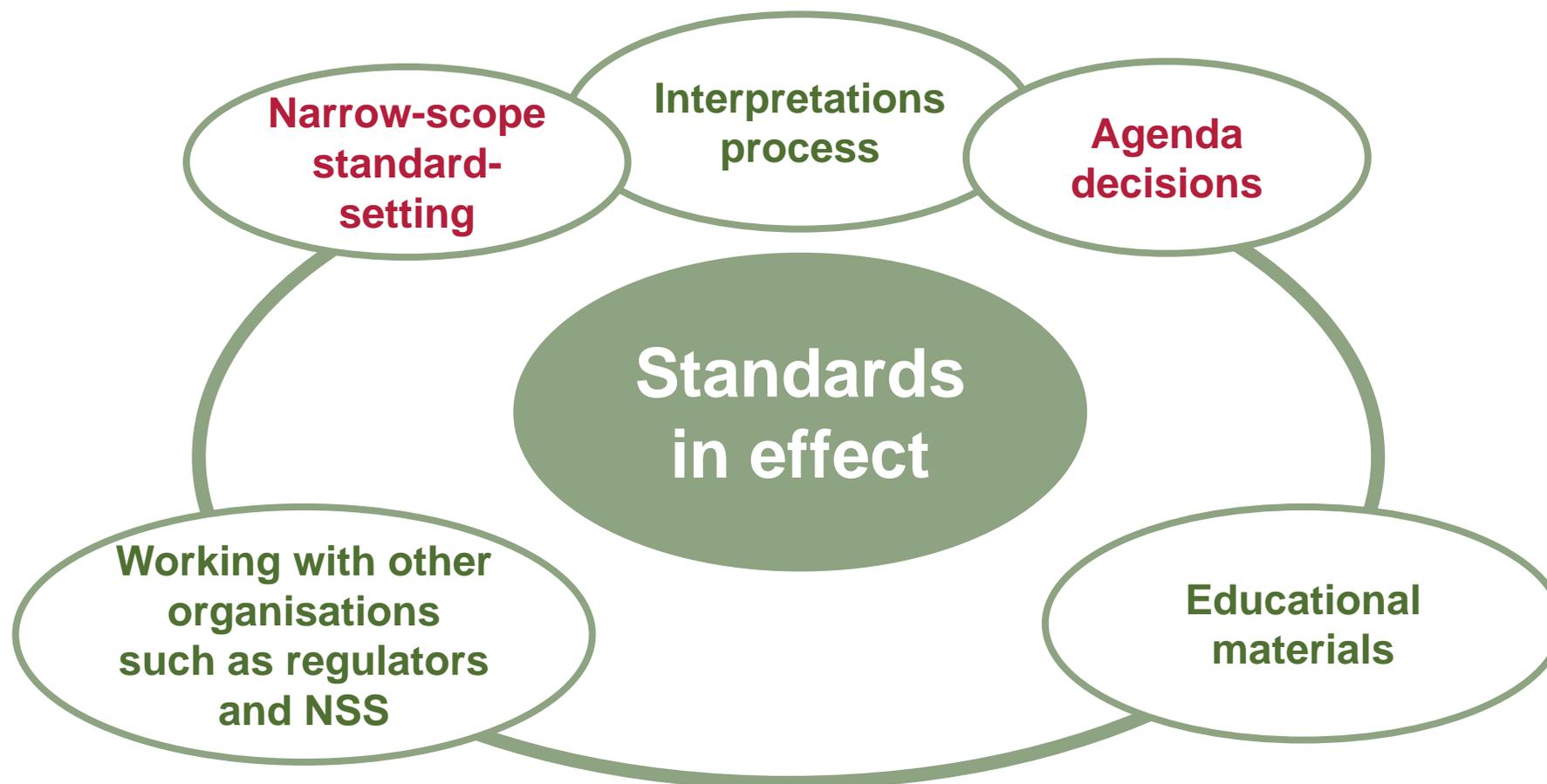
- The Board has discussed 25 topics and has decided to propose some amendments to IFRS 17 to respond to the concerns and implementation challenges raised



IFRS 17 timeline



- The Board is expected to:
 - complete its discussions on potential amendments to IFRS 17 to help implementation of the Standard at the end of the first quarter 2019
 - publish the Exposure Draft on the proposed amendments at the end of June 2019
- Ongoing activities to support IFRS 17 implementation
 - TRG meeting scheduled on 4 April 2019





6 Committee meetings held in 2018.

Maintenance projects

Identified problem

- The potential discontinuation of interest rate benchmarks (ie IBOR reform) could have a significant and widespread impact across financial markets as they are embedded in a variety of financial instruments

Approach

- Assess the nature and extent of the issues affecting financial reporting before IBOR reform is enacted
- A later phase will address issues arising when IBOR reform is enacted

Board's decisions

- Address concerns related to the uncertainties arising from IBOR reform by providing relief on the application of the following hedge accounting qualifying criteria required by IFRS 9 and IAS 39:
 - ‘highly probable’
 - ‘prospective assessment’ and
 - ‘separately identifiable risk components’
- That relief does not affect the actual economics of the transactions which should continue to be reflected in financial reporting

Next steps

- The Board issued an Exposure Draft in May 2019, with a comment deadline of 17 June 2019

The *IFRS for SMEs* Standard

Previous reviews

- *IFRS for SMEs Standard* first published July 2009
- amendments issued in May 2015 based on first comprehensive review
 - few significant issues were identified
 - a limited number of targeted improvements made

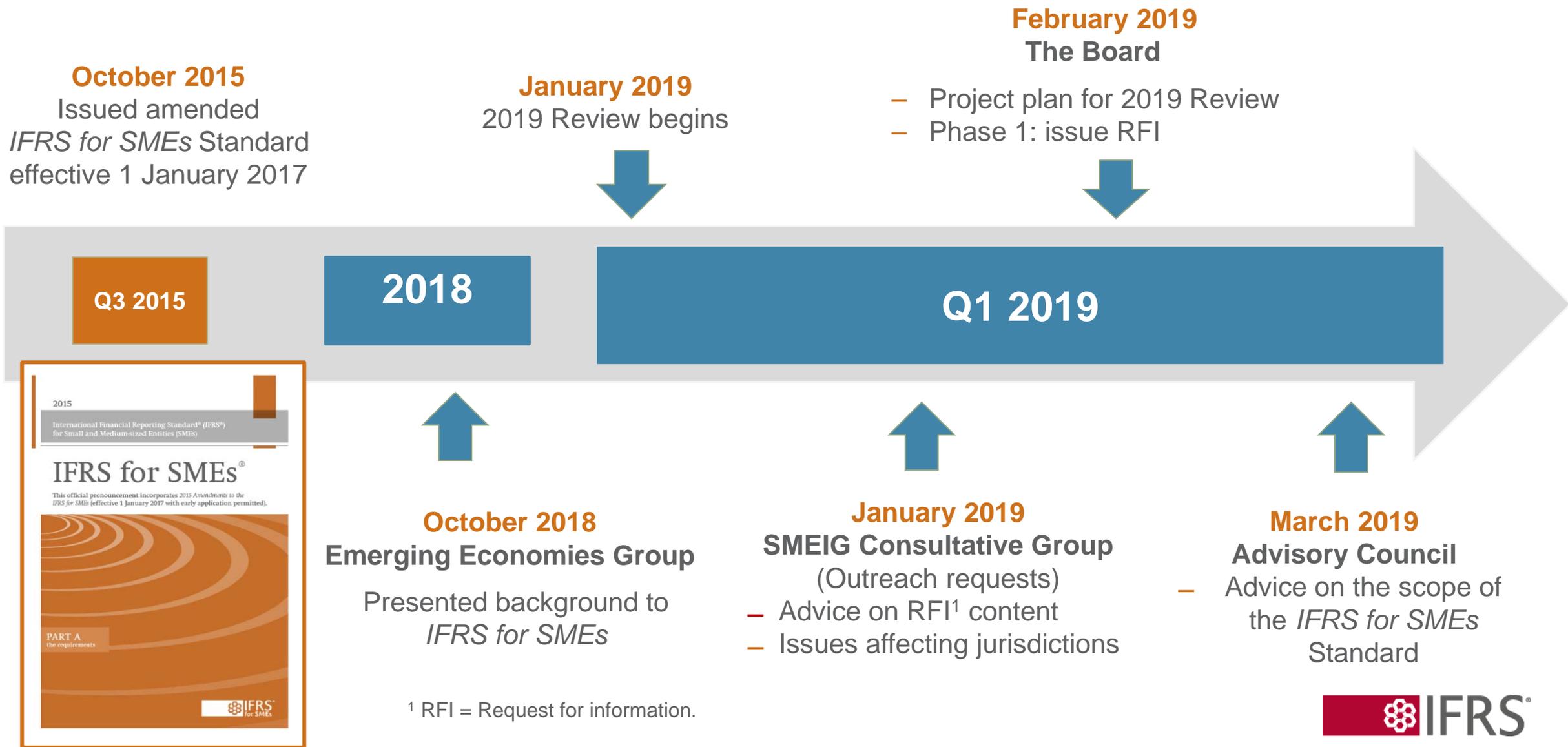
Current stage

- The Board has commenced the next review of the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard (2019 Review)
- The Board is developing a Request for Information focused on obtaining views on whether and, if so, how to update the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard

Next steps

- The Board expects to issue the a Request for Information in H2 2019

IFRS for SMEs 2019 Review—Status



Implementation Support

- Implementation questions can be submitted at any time:
 - referred to SME Implementation Group (SMEIG) if likely to meet criteria in paragraph 15 of SMEIG Terms of Reference and Operating Procedures; or
 - considered when updating education materials.
- The questions are used to develop non-mandatory guidance to support the implementation of the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard.

Supporting *IFRS for SMEs* Standard—modules

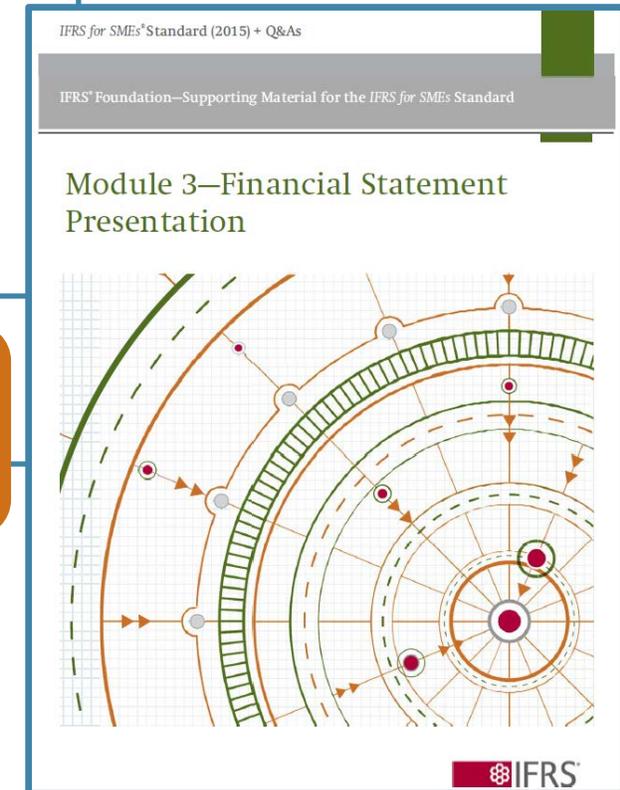
70

Purpose

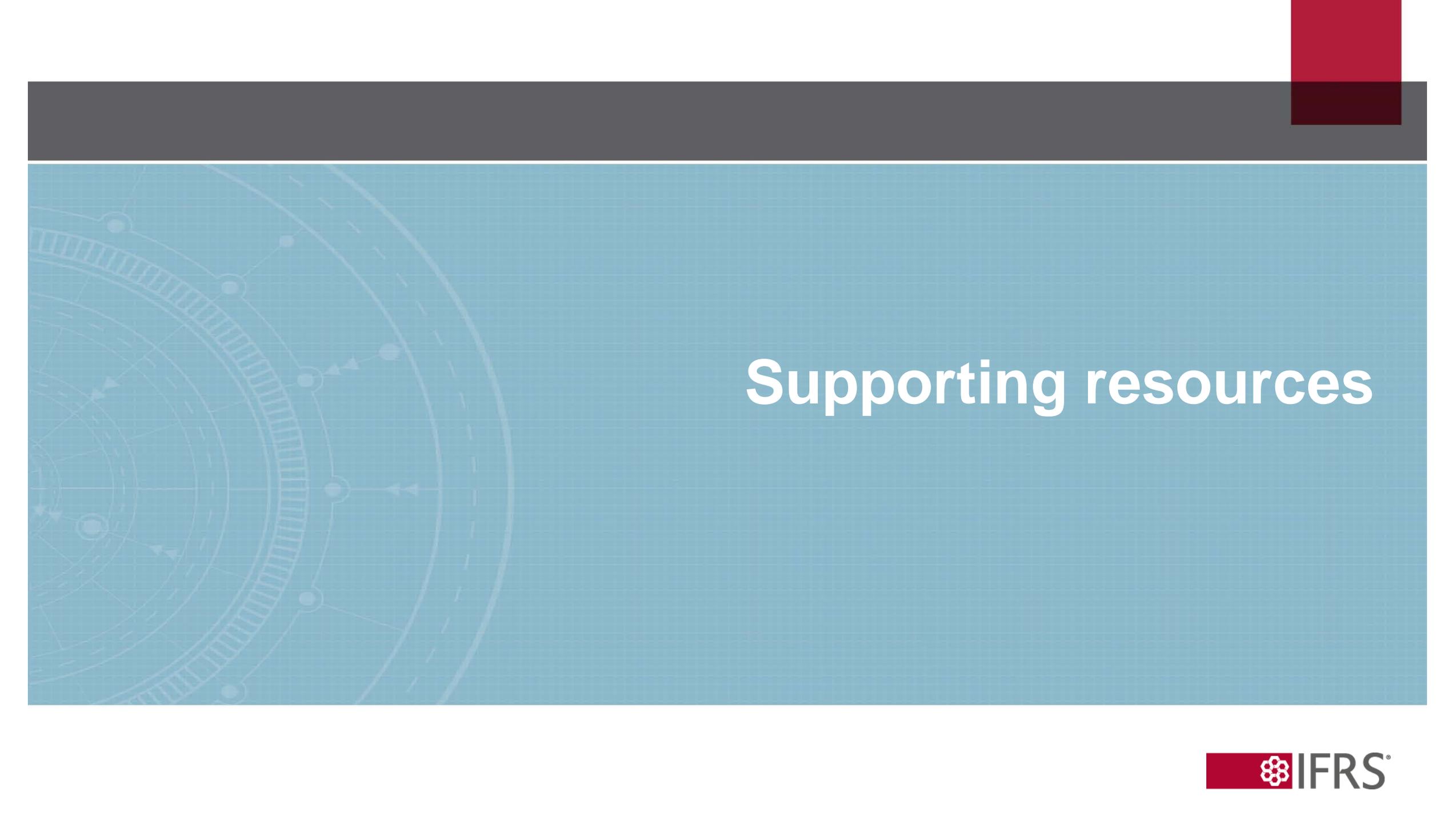
- designed to support anyone learning about, applying, or reading financial statements prepared using the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard

A module for each section of the Standard includes:

- the section's requirements;
- significant estimates and other judgements;
- comparison with full IFRS Standards; and
- comprehensive examples and activities.



- Extent of use, expanding scope
 - Benefits of current scope
- Costs and benefits of use
 - Benefits for preparers
 - Benefits for investors and others
- Underlying principles: simplification vs convergence with IFRS Standards
- Obstacles to adoption



Supporting resources



New website
www.ifrs.org



Video



Leaflet
Supporting IFRS
Standards

Supporting materials sorted by Standard

IFRS Standards

IFRIC
Interpretations

News and events



For example, for IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*



Webinars



Articles



Transition
Resource
Group



Agenda
decisions



IFRS Standards Required 1 January 2019 (Blue Book)

The Annotated IFRS® Standards Required 2019 (Blue)

Join the IFRS Foundation team



a mission
that matters



working with global
accounting experts



access to network of
influential people



small organisation
with a big impact



unique development
opportunities



intellectually
stimulating



international
environment

visit go.ifrs.org/careers

Get involved

Find out more: www.ifrs.org

Follow us:  @IFRSFoundation

 IFRS Foundation
International Accounting Standards Board

 IFRS Foundation

 IFRS Foundation

Join our team: go.ifrs.org/careers