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EFRAG's Draft Letter to the European Commission Regarding Endorsement of Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

John Berrigan

Director General, Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union

European Commission

1049 Brussels

[dd Month] 2024

Dear Mr John Berrigan

Endorsement of Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

Based on the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of international accounting standards, EFRAG is pleased to provide its opinion on the Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) ('the Amendments'), which were issued by the IASB on 30 May 2024. An Exposure Draft of the Amendments was issued on 21 March 2023. EFRAG provided its comment letter on that Exposure Draft on 5 May 2023.

The objective of the Amendments is to address the concerns of stakeholders raised in the context of the Post-implementation Review of IFRS 9 *Classification and Measurement* ('PIR') and a request to the IFRS Interpretations Committee ('IFRS IC'). The Amendments mainly respond to a request from stakeholders to some aspects of the application guidance for assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and accounting for the settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems.

The Amendments shall be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. If entities apply the Amendments earlier, they shall either apply all the amendments at the same time and disclose that fact; or apply only the amendments to the Application Guidance to Section 4.1 of this Standard (Classification of financial assets) together with related disclosure requirements for that earlier period and disclose that fact. A description is included in Appendix 1 to this letter.

In order to provide our endorsement advice as you have requested, we have first assessed whether the Amendments would meet the technical criteria for endorsement, in other words whether the

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Amendments would provide relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information required to support economic decisions and the assessment of stewardship, lead to prudent accounting and is not contrary to the true and fair view principle. We have then assessed whether the Amendments would be conducive to the European public good. We provide our conclusions below.

Do the Amendments meet the IAS Regulation technical endorsement criteria?

Based on the assessment performed, EFRAG has concluded that the Amendments meet the qualitative characteristics of relevance, reliability, comparability and understandability required to support economic decisions and the assessment of stewardship, and raise no issues regarding prudent accounting. EFRAG has also assessed that the Amendments do not create any distortion in their interaction with other IFRS Standards and that all necessary disclosures are required. Therefore, EFRAG has concluded that the Amendments are not contrary to the true and fair view principle. EFRAG's reasoning is explained in Appendix 2 to this letter.

Are the Amendments conducive to the European public good?

EFRAG has assessed that the Amendments would improve financial reporting and would reach an acceptable cost-benefit trade-off. EFRAG has not identified that the Amendments could have any significant adverse effect on the European economy, including financial stability and economic growth. Accordingly, EFRAG assesses that endorsing the Amendments is conducive to the European public good. EFRAG's reasoning is explained in Appendix 3 to this letter.

Our [draft] advice to the European Commission

As explained above, we have concluded that the Amendments meet the qualitative characteristics of relevance, reliability, comparability and understandability required to support economic decisions and the assessment of stewardship, raise no issues regarding prudent accounting, and that they are not contrary to the true and fair view principle. We have also concluded that the Amendments are conducive to the European public good. Therefore, we recommend the Amendments for endorsement without further delay.

On behalf of EFRAG, I would be happy to discuss our advice with you, other officials of the European Commission or the Accounting Regulatory Committee as you may wish.

Yours sincerely,

Wolf Klinz,
Chair of the EFRAG FRB

Appendix 1: Understanding the changes brought about by the Amendments

Background of the Amendments

- 1 The amendments respond to feedback from the 2022 Post-implementation Review of the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and related requirements in IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* ('PIR') and a request to the IFRS Interpretations Committee ('IFRS IC').
- 2 In particular the Amendments address:
 - (a) settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; and
 - (b) assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked and similar features.
- 3 The disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') were amended and disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs were added.

The issues and how they have been addressed

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 4 This amendment results from an IFRS IC submission in September 2021 questioning the application of IFRS 9 in relation to the recognition of cash received by an entity via electronic transfer as settlement of a financial asset.
- 5 The IFRS IC concluded that an entity, in applying paragraphs 3.2.3(a) and 3.1.1 of IFRS 9, is required:
 - (a) to derecognise a trade receivable on the date on which its contractual rights to the cash flows from the trade receivable expire; and
 - (b) to recognise the cash (or other financial asset) received as settlement of that trade receivable on the same date.
- 6 Respondents to the IFRS IC tentative agenda decision did not disagree with its technical analysis and conclusions. However, they expressed concerns about the disruption of long-standing practices, costs of applying the agenda decision and possible adverse consequences in relation to other fact patterns, in particular the derecognition of trade payables.
- 7 The Amendments permit an entity to elect to derecognise before the settlement date, a financial liability that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system, when certain criteria are met.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets (Section 4.1 of IFRS 9)

- 8 The Amendments address the challenges reported by PIR respondents in assessing the contractual cash flows of financial assets with features linked to the achievement of ESG targets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. PIR respondents considered that amortised cost provides useful information to users of financial statements about the amount, timing

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and uncertainty of future cash flows on some financial assets with ESG-linked features and noted that a solution was expeditiously needed.

Financial instruments with ESG-linked features

9 The Amendments do not provide an exception to the requirements in IFRS 9 for financial instruments with ESG-linked features but clarify how to apply the requirements in the Application Guidance to Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 to all financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features, by amending the requirements relating to:

- (a) the elements of interest that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement; and
- (b) contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

Financial assets with non-recourse features

10 The Amendments clarify a description of a financial asset with non-recourse features and the purpose of the 'look through' assessment.

Contractually linked instruments ('CLIs')

11 The Amendments clarify the description of the characteristics of CLIs, explain that a transaction that uses CLIs must also have non-recourse features and what paragraphs of IFRS 9 should be applied to assess CLIs. The Amendments also clarify in which situations the financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements of IFRS 9, such as some lease receivables, can be included in the underlying pool of financial instruments.

Disclosure requirements in IFRS 7

Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI

12 To respond to concerns of the PIR respondents that prohibition of recycling of equity investments designated at FVOCI could mean that financial statements might not faithfully represent the financial performance of such investments upon disposal and to provide users of financial statements with useful, transparent and more comprehensive information, the Amendments require entities to disclose additional information about the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income and in particular about fair value gains or losses on disposal of such investments.

Contractual terms that could affect the amount of contractual cash flows

13 The Amendments require an entity to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows. The disclosure should be provided by class of financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and by class of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

14 They respond to the users' statement that it is important to their analysis and assessment of an entity's future cash flows to understand the effect of such contractual terms.

What has changed?

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system (Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of IFRS 9)

15 Paragraph B3.1.2A is added to IFRS 9 to clarify the date of initial recognition or derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities with reference to the relevant paragraphs in IFRS 9.

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- 16 Paragraph B3.3.8 is added to IFRS 9 to describe the criteria for derecognising a financial liability before the settlement date.
- 17 Paragraph B3.3.9 is added to IFRS 9 to elaborate on the meaning of the criterion in paragraph B3.3.8 of the insignificant settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system.
- 18 Finally, paragraph B3.3.10 of IFRS 9 is added to explain that election to apply paragraph B3.3.8 of IFRS 9 shall apply to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets (Section 4.1 of IFRS 9)

Financial instruments with ESG-linked features

- 19 Paragraph B4.1.8A of IFRS 9 is added to clarify how an entity is required to assess interest for the purposes of applying paragraph B4.1.7A of IFRS 9 and to clarify the term 'basic lending arrangement'. This paragraph also explains when contractual cash flows are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement.
- 20 Paragraph B4.1.10 of IFRS 9 is amended and paragraph B4.1.10A of IFRS 9 is added to clarify the interrelated principles for assessing the contractual cash flows over the life of a financial asset, in particular that:
- (a) all possible changes in contractual cash flows are considered irrespective of the probability of a contingent event occurring; and
 - (b) if the nature of a contingent event does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs, an entity shall further assess the effect of the contingent feature on the contractual cash flows.
- 21 The examples to paragraphs B4.1.13 and B4.1.14 of IFRS 9 are added to illustrate these principles.

Financial assets with non-recourse features

- 22 Paragraph B4.1.16A of IFRS 9 is added to clarify the meaning of the term 'non-recourse' used in paragraph B4.1.16 of IFRS 9.
- 23 Paragraph B4.1.17 of IFRS 9 is added to clarify the purpose of the 'look through' assessment required by for financial assets with non-recourse features to enable an entity to understand the link between the underlying assets and the contractual cash flows of the financial asset being classified.

Contractually linked instruments ('CLI')

- 24 Paragraph B4.1.20 is amended to clarify the description of the characteristics of CLIs that distinguish them from other transactions. A description of a 'waterfall' structure to explain how concentrations of credit risk are created is also added.
- 25 Paragraph B4.1.20A is added to include a description of transactions that are not CLIs and what paragraphs of IFRS 9 should be applied by the holders of such debt instruments.
- 26 Paragraph B4.1.23 is amended to clarify that financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements of IFRS 9, such as some lease receivables, can be included in the underlying pool of financial instruments for the purpose of paragraph B4.1.23

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of IFRS 9 if those instruments have contractual cash flows equivalent to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ('SPPI'). The examples to illustrate that not all lease receivables meet the condition in paragraph B4.1.23 of IFRS 9 are also provided.

Disclosure requirements in IFRS 7

Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI

- 27 Paragraph 11A of IFRS 7 was amended and paragraph 11A(f) of IFRS 7 was added to require the disclosure per each class of investment of fair value gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income during the reporting period. Paragraph 11A(f) also requires to disaggregate fair value gains or losses between those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period.

Contractual terms that could affect the amount of contractual cash flows

- 28 Paragraphs 20B-20D of IFRS 7 were added to require disclosure per each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and per class of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:
- (a) a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event;
 - (b) quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows that could result from those contractual terms (for example, the range of possible changes); and
 - (c) the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortised cost of financial liabilities subject to those contractual terms.

When do the Amendments become effective?

- 29 The amendments to IFRS 9 become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
- 30 If an entity elects to apply the Amendments for an earlier period, it shall either:
- (a) apply all of the Amendments at the same time and disclose that fact; or
 - (b) apply only the amendments to the Application Guidance to Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 (Classification of financial assets) together with related disclosure requirements for that earlier period and disclose that fact.
- 31 An entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the Amendments.
- 32 An entity shall apply the amendments to IFRS 7 when it applies the amendments to IFRS 9 in accordance with paragraphs 7.1.12–7.1.13 of IFRS 9.
- 33 If an entity elects to apply only the amendments to the Application Guidance to Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 (Classification of financial assets) for an earlier period in accordance with paragraph 7.1.13(b) of IFRS 9, the entity shall also apply paragraphs 20B, 20C and 20D of this Standard at the same time.

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- 34 In either case, the entity need not provide the disclosures required by the amendments for any period presented before the date of its initial application of the amendments.

Appendix 2: EFRAG's technical assessment on the Amendments against the endorsement criteria

Notes to Constituents:

This appendix sets out the basis for the conclusions reached, and for the recommendation made, by EFRAG on the Amendments. In it, EFRAG assesses how the Amendments satisfy the technical criteria set out in the Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 for the adoption of international accounting standards. It provides a detailed evaluation for the criteria of relevance, reliability, comparability and understandability, so that financial information is appropriate for economic decisions and the assessment of stewardship. It evaluates separately whether the Amendments leads to prudent accounting and finally considers whether the Amendments would not be contrary to the true and fair view principle.

In its comment letters to the IASB, EFRAG points out that such letters are submitted in EFRAG's capacity of contributing to the IASB's due process. They do not necessarily indicate the conclusions that would be reached by EFRAG in its capacity of advising the European Commission on endorsement of the definitive IFRS Standards in the European Union and European Economic Area.

In the latter capacity, EFRAG's role is to make a recommendation about endorsement based on its assessment of the final IFRS Standard or Interpretation against the technical criteria for European endorsement, as currently defined. These are explicit criteria which have been designed specifically for application in the endorsement process, and therefore the conclusions reached on endorsement may be different from those arrived at by EFRAG in developing its comments on proposed IFRS Standards or Interpretations. Another reason for a difference is that EFRAG's thinking may evolve.

- 1 When assessing these criteria the Amendments are analysed through the main areas:
 - (a) settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system;
 - (b) assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features; and
 - (c) disclosure requirements.
- 2 As a result, EFRAG assesses that the Amendments are not contrary to the true and fair view principle.

Does the accounting that results from the application of the Amendments meet the technical criteria for endorsement in the European Union?

- 3 EFRAG has considered whether the Amendments meet the technical requirements of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of international accounting standards, as set out in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 (The IAS Regulation), in other words that the Amendments:
 - (a) are not contrary to the principle set out in Article 4 (3) of Council Directive 2013/34/EU (The Accounting Directive); and

- (b) meet the criteria of understandability, relevance, reliability, and comparability required of the financial information needed for making economic decisions and assessing the stewardship of management.
- 4 Article 4(3) of the Accounting Directive provides that:
- The annual financial statements shall give a true and fair view of the undertaking's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss. Where the application of this Directive would not be sufficient to give a true and fair view of the undertaking's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss, such additional information as is necessary to comply with that requirement shall be given in the notes to the financial statements.*
- 5 The IAS Regulation further clarifies that 'to adopt an international accounting standard for application in the Community, it is necessary firstly that it meets the basic requirement of the aforementioned Council Directives, that is to say that its application results in a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of an enterprise - this principle being considered in the light of the said Council Directives without implying a strict conformity with each and every provision of this Directive' (Recital 9 of the IAS Regulation).
- 6 EFRAG's assessment as to whether the Amendments would not be contrary to the true and fair view principle has been performed against the European legal background summarised above.
- 7 In its assessment, EFRAG has considered the Amendments from the perspectives of both usefulness for decision-making and assessing the stewardship of management. EFRAG has concluded that the information resulting from the application of the Amendments is appropriate both for making decisions and assessing the stewardship of management.
- 8 EFRAG's assessment on whether the Amendments are not contrary to the true and fair view principle set out in Article 4(3) of Council Directive 2013/34/EU is based on the assessment of whether it meets all other technical criteria and whether they lead to prudent accounting. EFRAG's assessment also includes assessing whether the Amendments do not interact negatively with other IFRS Standards and whether all necessary disclosures are required. Detailed assessments are included in this appendix in the following paragraphs:
- (a) relevance: paragraphs 9 to 22;
 - (b) reliability: paragraphs 23 to 31;
 - (c) comparability: paragraphs 32 to 44;
 - (d) understandability: paragraphs 45 to 54;
 - (e) whether overall they lead to prudent accounting: paragraphs 55 to 60; and
 - (f) whether they would not be contrary to the true and fair view principle: paragraphs 61 to 64.

Relevance

- 9 Information is relevant when it influences the economic decisions of users by helping them evaluate past, present or future events or by confirming or correcting their past evaluations. Information is also relevant when it assists in evaluating the stewardship of management.

- 10 EFRAG considered whether the Amendments would result in the provision of relevant information – in other words, information that has predictive value, confirmatory value or both – or whether it would result in the omission of relevant information.

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 11 The Amendments respond to stakeholders' concerns about accounting for financial liabilities settled through electronic payment system and result from IFRS IC submission. They provide an exception from general recognition and derecognition rules for financial assets (paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.2.3 of IFRS 9) and financial liabilities (paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.3.1 of IFRS 9) by permitting an entity to deem financial liability to be discharged before the settlement date if certain criteria are met.
- 12 The Amendments allow an entity to derecognise a financial liability from its statement of the financial position only when it is virtually certain that the payment transaction will be executed. They address operational concerns of the entities using electronic payment systems where the execution of a payment transaction takes several days. Although the Amendments provide an exception from general derecognition rules, they have a narrow scope and only affect entities that use such electronic payment systems. In addition, the exception in paragraph B3.3.8 is not extended to financial assets or to other payment methods and the three criteria in paragraph B3.3.8 further limit its application.
- 13 As a result, EFRAG assesses that the Amendments would not result in the omission of relevant information and, therefore, satisfy the relevance criterion.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and related disclosure requirements

- 14 EFRAG shares the views of stakeholders that amortised cost provides useful and relevant information to users of financial statements about the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows on some financial assets with ESG-linked features.
- 15 The Amendments provide clarifications of what elements of interest are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, in which case contractual cash flows are inconsistent with it and how to assess the contractual cash flows over the life of a financial asset if the nature of a contingent event does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs.
- 16 Applying these clarification will permit entities to classify some of their financial instruments with ESG-linked features at amortised cost which will provide relevant information for these types of instruments to the users of financial statements.
- 17 In addition, the new disclosure required by the Amendments will provide users with qualitative and quantitative information about contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows based on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs. This information is relevant for their analysis and assessment of an entity's future cash flows as it helps to understand the effect of contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows.
- 18 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments together with its disclosure requirements would result in the provision of relevant information and therefore satisfy the relevance criterion.

Disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI

- 19 The feedback from the PIR (in particular from insurance industry) informed that the prohibition of recycling of equity investments designated at FVOCI could mean that financial statements might not faithfully represent the financial performance of such investments upon disposal and that the information about “realised” and “unrealised” gains and losses from such equity investments is relevant and important for the users of the financial statements. This information will help users to understand the financial performance of the equity investments that are disposed of.
- 20 Therefore, the Amendments propose additional disclosure requirements about the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income as well as amounts derecognised during the reporting period.
- 21 In EFRAG's view this disclosure, will enable users to receive more detailed information about the gains and losses on equity instruments designated at FVOCI and reconstruct if needed what they considered to be realised gains and losses. The extent of impact resulting from non-recycling of equity instruments measured at FVOCI in IFRS 9 should be assessed during PIR of IFRS 17.
- 22 Hence, EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments would result in the provision of relevant information and therefore satisfy the relevance criterion.

Reliability

- 23 EFRAG also considered the reliability of the information that will be provided by applying the Amendments. Information has the quality of reliability when it is free from material error and bias and can be depended upon by users to represent faithfully what it either purports to represent, or could reasonably be expected to represent, and is complete within the bounds of materiality and cost.
- 24 There are a number of aspects to the notion of reliability: freedom from material error and bias, faithful representation, and completeness.

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 25 The exception in paragraph B3.3.8 can only be applied when the entity has no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction and to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and if the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant. Therefore, the statement of financial position will faithfully represent the related financial liability and cash balances.
- 26 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments would result in the provision of reliable information and therefore satisfy the reliability criterion.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and related disclosure requirements

- 27 The Amendments require an entity to further assess the effect of the contingent feature on the contractual cash flows if the nature of a contingent event does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs.
- 28 The Amendments further require that if, and only if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash

flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature, the financial instruments can be considered having cash flows that are SPPI and can, therefore, be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI.

- 29 The Amendments also clarify in paragraph B4.1.8A that if the contractual cash flows are indexed to a variable that is not a basic lending risk or cost (for example, the value of equity instruments or the price of a commodity) or if they represent a share of the debtor's revenue or profit, even if such contractual terms are common in the market in which the entity operates, they are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement.
- 30 EFRAG, therefore assesses that after meeting the above requirements, the resulting measurement of financial instruments at amortised cost or FVOCI provides reliable information about these financial instruments.
- 31 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments result in reliable information.

Comparability

- 32 The notion of comparability requires that like items and events are accounted for in a consistent way through time and by different entities, and that unlike items and events should be accounted for differently.
- 33 EFRAG has considered whether the Amendments result in transactions that are:
- (a) economically similar being accounted for differently; or
 - (b) transactions that are economically different being accounted for as if they are similar.

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 34 The Amendments introduce an exception from general recognition and derecognition rules for financial assets and financial liabilities by permitting derecognition of a financial liability before the settlement date if certain criteria are met. The Amendments also clarify on which date an entity is required to recognise or derecognise financial assets or financial liabilities unless paragraph 3.1.2 of IFRS 9 applies.
- 35 Although an exception from a general rule usually has a negative impact on comparability, in this particular case it is introduced to allow consistent accounting for financial liabilities by the entities using different electronic systems, so one could consider that these transactions are economically similar.
- 36 EFRAG also notes that paragraph 48 of IAS 7 requires disclosure of significant cash balances held by an entity that are not available for use by the group to help users of financial statements to understand the status of cash balances at that date and compare it between different entities.
- 37 EFRAG assesses that the clarification about 'settlement date' in paragraph 3.1.2A together with the narrow scope of the exception improves consistent application of derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 and addresses operational concerns of the stakeholders.
- 38 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the requirements in the Amendments will not have negative impact on comparability of information. Limitations to comparability that have been identified are balanced against the reduction of costs and operational concerns.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and related disclosure requirements

- 39 The Amendments permit to measure some of the financial instruments with ESG-linked features at amortised cost or FVOCI if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows before and after a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
- 40 The application of the Amendments allows consistent and comparable measurement of the financial instruments having contractual cash flows consistent with the basic lending arrangement and similar economic substance.
- 41 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the requirements in the Amendments will result in comparable information.

Financial assets with non-recourse features and CLI

- 42 The clarifications the Amendments provide for financial assets with non-recourse features and CLIs address the stakeholders concerns about diverse interpretations of some of the requirements. For example, applying the requirements for contractually linked instruments instead of the requirements for financial assets with non-recourse features (or vice versa) could result in different accounting outcomes.
- 43 The Amendments clarify the description of CLIs, when they have non-recourse features and how such financial instruments need to be assessed.
- 44 In EFRAG view these clarifications help to ensure consistent accounting, reduce diversity in practice and hence improve comparability. Therefore, EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments satisfy the comparability criterion.

Understandability

- 45 The notion of understandability requires that the financial information provided should be readily understandable by users with a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activity and accounting, and the willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence.
- 46 Although there are a number of aspects related to the notion of 'understandability', EFRAG believes that most of the aspects are covered by the discussion above about relevance, reliability and comparability.
- 47 As a result, EFRAG believes that the main additional issue it needs to consider, in assessing whether the information resulting from the application of the Amendments is understandable, is whether that information will be unduly complex.

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 48 EFRAG assesses that the criteria introduced by targeted amendments to general recognition and derecognition principles of IFRS 9 are not overly complex and should not have negative impact on understandability of the resulting information.

- 49 In EFRAG's view, the Amendments do not introduce any new complexity that may impair understandability. Therefore, EFRAG's overall assessment is that the Amendments satisfy the understandability criterion in all material respects.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and related disclosure requirements

- 50 The Amendments allow some financial instruments with ESG-linked and similar features to meet SPPI requirements and hence being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. The stakeholders reported that amortised cost provides useful information to users of financial statements about the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of these financial instruments.
- 51 These financial instruments will be presented in the financial statements in the same category as other financial instruments, having SPPI cash flows, but without contractual terms containing such contingent features. To allow users of financial statements to understand the impact of these contractual terms on the contractual cash flows, the Amendments require disclosure of (a) a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event; (b) quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows that could result from those contractual terms (for example, the range of possible changes); and (c) the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortised cost of financial liabilities subject to those contractual terms.
- 52 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the above requirements in the Amendments will result in information that is understandable.

Disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI

- 53 The additional disclosure required in the Amendments will provide users of financial statements with the information about fair value gains and losses on equity investments designated at FVOCI disposed of during the period. The combination of the requirements in paragraph 11A(f) of IFRS 7 and in particular, the requirement to disclose the cumulative fair value gain or loss on disposal - would enable entities to provide users of financial statements with information about what is generally considered to be 'realised' gains or losses. This information is deemed to be required by users of financial statements to better understand and assess financial performance of the equity investments.
- 54 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the disclosure requirements in the Amendments will result in information that is understandable.

Prudence

- 55 For the purpose of this endorsement advice, prudence is defined as caution in conditions of uncertainty. In some circumstances, prudence requires asymmetry in recognition such that assets or income are not overstated and liabilities or expenses are not understated.

Settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system

- 56 The Amendments introduce a narrow-scope exception from general derecognition principles, which only applies to financial liabilities to be settled through the electronic payment systems with insignificant settlement risk. It does not apply to financial assets or to other payment methods and the three criteria in paragraph B3.3.8 further limit its application.

- 57 Based on all of the above, EFRAG has concluded that the application of the Amendments will lead to prudent accounting.

Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and related disclosure requirements

- 58 The Amendments will result in more financial instruments being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. These instruments will contain contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows based on occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to the changes in basic lending risks and costs.
- 59 To inform users about the effect of such contractual terms on the changes in the contractual cash flows, the Amendments require a set of qualitative and quantitative disclosures.
- 60 EFRAG is of view that the combination of classification and disclosure requirements in the Amendments will not adversely affect prudent accounting.

True and Fair View Principle

- 61 A Standard will not impede information from meeting the true and fair view principle when, on a stand-alone basis and in conjunction with other IFRS Standards, it:
- (g) does not lead to unavoidable distortions or significant omissions in the representation of that entity's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss; and
 - (h) includes all disclosures that are necessary to provide a complete and reliable depiction of an entity's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss.
- 62 EFRAG has assessed that the Amendments do not create any negative interactions with other IFRS Standards. Accordingly, EFRAG has assessed that the Amendments do not lead to unavoidable distortions or significant omissions and therefore do not impede financial statements from providing a true and fair view.
- 63 EFRAG has concluded that the appropriate disclosures that are necessary to provide a complete and reliable depiction of an entity's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss are required.
- 64 As a result, EFRAG concludes that the application of the Amendments would not lead to information that would be contrary to the true and fair view principle.

[Draft] Conclusion

- 65 Accordingly, for the reasons set out above, EFRAG's assessment is that the Amendments meet the technical requirements for EU endorsement as set out in the IAS Regulation.

Appendix 3: Assessing whether the Amendments are conducive to the European public good

Introduction

- 1 EFRAG considered whether it would be conducive to the European public good to endorse the Amendments. In addition to its assessment included in Appendix 2, EFRAG has considered a number of issues in order to identify any potential negative effects for the European economy on the application of the Amendments. In doing this, EFRAG considered:
 - (a) whether the Amendments improve financial reporting. This requires a comparison of the Amendments with the existing requirements and how they fit into IFRS Standards as a whole;
 - (b) the costs and benefits associated with the Amendments; and
 - (c) whether the Amendments could have an adverse effect to the European economy, including financial stability and economic growth.
- 2 These assessments allow EFRAG to draw a conclusion as to whether the Amendments are likely to be conducive to the European public good. If the assessment concludes there is a net benefit, the Amendments will be conducive to the objectives of the IAS Regulation.

EFRAG's evaluation of whether the Amendments are likely to improve the quality of financial reporting

- 3 EFRAG notes that the Amendments are designed to:
 - (a) Provide a narrow-scope solution for derecognition of a financial liability settled in cash using an electronic payment system before the settlement date which had been previously raised via a request to the IFRS IC.
 - (b) Provide a speedy solution to resolve difficulties in applying the guidance on assessing whether a financial asset's contractual cash flows are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding for financial assets with ESG-linked or similar features, which were raised by respondents (including EFRAG) during the PIR of classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. To address the stakeholders' request about the need of urgent solution, the IASB allows early application of the amendments to the Application Guidance to Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 (Classification of financial assets) and related disclosures without early adopting other parts of the Amendments.
 - (c) Provide users with additional information about contingent events, their nature and possible effects on contractual cash flows (e.g., the nature and effect of changes based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs by introducing additional disclosure requirements. This will address one of the concerns of the PIR whereby users of financial statements indicated that they need to better understand the effect of contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.
 - (d) Provide solutions to other issues on the SPPI assessment raised by PIR participants, i.e. assessment of financial assets with non-recourse features and CLIs.

- 4 Provide users of financial statements with useful, transparent, and more comprehensive information about the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income and in particular about fair value gains or losses on disposal of equity investments. Currently, IFRS 9 prohibits an entity from reclassifying the amounts accumulated in OCI to profit or loss if the entity disposes of an equity investment that was designated as FVOCI. Participants to the PIR had indicated that this prohibition meant that the financial statements may not faithfully represent the performance of such investments upon disposal. The extent of impact resulting from non-recycling of equity instruments measured at FVOCI in IFRS 9 should be assessed during PIR of IFRS 17.
- 5 EFRAG has therefore concluded that the Amendments are likely to improve the quality of financial reporting. In addition, EFRAG indicates that the proposed amendments provide a speedy solution to some of the issues, notably the SPPI assessment of financial instruments with ESG-linked and similar features, where such a solution was expeditiously required by PIR respondents and other constituents, also permitting their early adoption.

EFRAG's initial analysis of the costs and benefits of the Amendments

- 6 EFRAG has considered that a less extensive cost-benefit analysis of the effects of Amendments is proportionate and needed than would be the case for Standards or Interpretations that have a wider scope. Furthermore, the urgency of some of the amendments, especially those related to the SPPI assessment of financial instruments with ESG-linked or similar features, limits the extent to which any formal effect analysis can be carried out.

Cost for preparers

- 7 EFRAG has carried out an assessment of the cost implications for preparers resulting from the Amendments.
- 8 EFRAG does not expect that implementation of the amendments related to the SPPI assessment, i.e. those concerning financial assets with ESG-linked and similar features, financial assets with non-recourse features and CLIs, will result in significant costs for the preparers. Conducting SPPI assessment is familiar to the preparers of the financial statements since IFRS 9 came into effect. In addition, the Amendments do not require to perform a quantitative analysis of the different elements of interest to determine whether contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, stating instead that, in many cases, qualitative assessment may be sufficient. This will allow preparers to avoid significant additional implementation and ongoing costs. EFRAG notes that increased use of amortised cost for financial instruments with varying contractual cash flows will increase the application of paragraph B5.4.6 of IFRS 9 when the expectation relating to contractual cash flows is changing. However, whilst some modifications of the existing internal processes for the preparers may be necessary, including updating internal accounting documentation, accounting systems and staff training, it is unlikely that those changes would result in significant costs for the preparers.
- 9 On the contrary, EFRAG considers that the disclosure requirements intended to provide more information about contingent events and their nature and possible effects on

contractual cash flows may be more burdensome for some preparers, especially for those who hold significant and growing portfolios of financial assets with ESG-linked or similar features. EFRAG observes, however, that the final version of the Amendments contains several improvements which will reduce these costs, namely:

- (a) The scope of the disclosure requirements is described by referring to contractual terms that change the amount of contractual cash flows based on a contingent event that does not directly relate to a change in basic lending risks or cost, which effectively narrows the scope of financial instruments to which disclosure requirements may apply.
 - (b) More flexibility is given in the manner of how quantitative disclosures should be provided. In particular, instead of requiring that the range of possible adjustments to contractual cash flows is disclosed, in the final Amendments this range is referred to as an example of how this disclosure can be provided while different ways of disclosing the required information are allowed if the entity considers that doing so would result in better information being disclosed.
- 10 Non-financial entities are also expected to bear certain costs due to these disclosure requirements as they can have financial liabilities with the mentioned features. However, such costs are unlikely to be significant, because most of these entities would only issue a limited number of such instruments.
- 11 EFRAG expects that costs resulting from implementation of the disclosure requirements on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI will be mostly limited to necessary one-off updates of reporting systems and are, therefore, unlikely to be significant.
- 12 EFRAG expects that for some entities, the amendments related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system may be burdensome from the operational perspective and may give rise to significant costs due to the necessity of updating multiple accounting and reporting systems, also significantly changing some internal cash reports. EFRAG also understands that there are concerns regarding feasibility of the effective date of 1 January 2026 for this part of the amendments, similar to those expressed by an IASB member in a dissenting opinion to the Amendments. However, in EFRAG's view, it can be mitigated by the fact that an entity can use the top-level adjustments to reflect the application of the Amendments while the accounting systems are being updated.
- 13 Overall, EFRAG's assessment is that the Amendments will likely result in limited and mostly one-off costs for preparers, except (a) disclosure requirements for financial instruments with ESG-linked and similar features; and (b) settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system due to the effective date of 1 January 2026 which, according to some opinions, does not leave sufficient time for implementation of the requirements.

Costs for users

- 14 EFRAG has carried out an assessment of the cost implications for users resulting from the Amendments.
- 15 Except for initial one-off costs of understanding the impacts of the Amendments on the entities and training of employees, users are unlikely to incur significant implementation costs resulting from the Amendments.

Benefits for preparers and users

- 16 EFRAG has carried out an assessment of the benefits for users and preparers resulting from the Amendments.
- 17 Overall, EFRAG's assessment is that users are likely to benefit from the Amendments:
- (a) New requirements concerning SPPI assessment will provide a solution to the concerns regarding financial instruments with ESG-linked and similar features, as well as financial assets with non-recourse features and CLIs, raised during the PIR. This will result in providing more relevant and reliable information about the financial instruments in question. Also, by clarifying and elaborating the existing requirements, the Amendments will reduce diversity of existing accounting practice thus improving consistency and comparability of the financial information over these instruments.
 - (b) New disclosures will provide additional useful information about contingent events and their nature and possible effects on contractual cash flows, notably for financial instruments with ESG-linked and similar features, and about the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income and in particular about fair value gains or losses on disposal of equity investments. Therefore, users will be able to enhance their analysis.
 - (c) Amendments related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system will result in more consistent application of derecognition requirements of IFRS 9 and, accordingly, in improved comparability of the financial statements.
- 18 EFRAG's assessment is that preparers are also likely to benefit from the Amendments:
- (a) Amendments related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system will improve the consistent application of the derecognition requirements of IFRS 9 and address operational concerns.
 - (b) Amendments related to SPPI assessment of financial assets with ESG-linked and similar features will allow more financial assets to be measured at amortised cost which, in many cases, represents the preferred accounting treatment both for the preparers and for the users. In addition, these amendments, as well as the amendments related to SPPI assessment of financial assets with non-recourse features and CLIs, further clarify requirements of IFRS 9, thus simplifying, in many cases, their application by preparers.

Conclusion on the costs and benefits of the Amendments

- 19 EFRAG's overall assessment is that the benefits of the Amendments to users and preparers are likely to outweigh costs associated with their implementation, notably operational burden caused by new disclosure requirements on financial instruments with ESG-linked and

similar features and operational complexities of implementing amendments related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system within the given time frame.

[Draft] Conclusion

- 20 EFRAG believes that the Amendments will generally bring improved financial reporting when compared to the existing requirements of IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. As such, their endorsement is conducive to the European public good in that improved financial reporting improves transparency and assists in the assessment of management stewardship.
- 21 EFRAG has not identified that the Amendments could have any significant adverse effect to the European economy, including financial stability and economic growth.
- 22 Furthermore, EFRAG has not identified any other factors that would mean endorsement is not conducive to the public good.
- 23 EFRAG has concluded that the benefits of the endorsement of the Amendments outweigh the costs involved. Furthermore, in the course of its assessment as summarised above, EFRAG has not identified any adverse effect of the Amendments to the European economy and has therefore concluded that, overall, endorsing them is conducive to the European public good.