

# Equity Instruments - Research on Measurement

## 1. Why is EFRAG consulting?

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As part of its [Action Plan on Sustainable Finance](#), the European Commission ("EC") announced it would ask EFRAG to explore potential alternative accounting treatments to ("FV") measurement for long-term investment portfolios of equity and equity-type instruments.

In June 2018, EFRAG received a request for advice from the EC in relation to the accounting requirements for investments in equity instruments.

The request for advice is part of the EC's initiatives to orient capital flows towards investment in sustainable activities.

The request for advice asks EFRAG to consider alternative accounting treatments to measurement at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) for equity instruments.

According to the request for advice, such possible alternative accounting treatments should serve the following objectives:

- properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are much needed for achieving the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#) and the goals of the [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#);
- preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.

## 2. The questionnaire

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EFRAG has developed this questionnaire in order to gather views from constituents on alternative accounting treatments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* requirements for equity and equity-type instruments held in a long-term investment business model. Such alternative treatments should serve the objectives mentioned above. Respondents are encouraged to read the EFRAG Secretariat background paper available [here](#).

The EFRAG Secretariat background paper provides background information on the request for advice. It explains how the consultation relates to the EC's initiatives on sustainable growth, illustrates the accounting requirements in IFRS 9 and explores some possible alternative measurement approaches.

The possible alternatives in the background paper are to be considered as examples; respondents may suggest other measurement approaches that they consider appropriate.

Additionally, the background paper provides indications of how the concepts of 'long-term investment business model' and "equity-type instrument" may be considered in the context of the questionnaire.

In addition to submitting replies to the questionnaire, constituents can provide their input on the topic and ask questions about the survey by writing to:

Fredre Ferreira ([fredre.ferreira@efrag.org](mailto:fredre.ferreira@efrag.org)), or Isabel Batista ([isabel.batista@efrag.org](mailto:isabel.batista@efrag.org)).

Respondents are encouraged to respond to all questions but are not required to do so. EFRAG will still consider their answers.

EFRAG will disclose the responses, unless a respondent asks for confidentiality.

Please complete this survey by 5 July 2019

## 3. General information about the respondent

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**1. Name of the individual/ organisation**

Helaba Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen

**2. Country of operation**

Germany

**3. Job title**

**4. E-mail address**

christoph.weber@helaba.de

**5. Are you currently engaging in a long-term investment business model?**

Yes

**6. How do you define long-term investment business model?**

For accounting reasons this should be defined by the Standard setter.

**7. Are you currently engaging in investment of sustainable activities?**

Yes

**8. How do you define sustainable activities?**

This should not be a distinguishing feature for accounting. In Project finance some projects are most likely sustainable, others are not.

**4. Question 1**

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**9. IFRS 9 allows an entity to account equity instruments either at FVPL or, if applicable, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) without impairment and without reclassification ("recycling") to P&L upon disposal of valuation gains or losses previously recognized through OCI ("IFRS 9 requirements" for equity instruments).**

**When defining an accounting treatment alternative to IFRS 9 requirements for equity instruments held in a long-term investment business model, which characteristics would you require to identify a *long-term investment business model*?**

The expected holding period

If you have indicated "Other" please provide details

**5. Question 2**

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**10. In your view, is an alternative accounting treatment to IFRS 9 requirements needed to properly portray the performance and risks of equity instruments held in a long-term investment business model?**

Yes

**6. Question 3**

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**11. Explain the reasons for your reply to question 2, including the key operational challenges in developing a different accounting treatment to IFRS 9 requirements**

For illiquid equity Investments (unlisted) where measurement is not reliable. I support the re-integration of the at cost exemption which has been abolished in IFRS 9. I am Aware of operational challenges and the risk of misuse, but in some cases I believe that the measurement at cost is necessary or preferable.

**7. Question 4**

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12. With reference to equity instruments held in a long-term investment business model, if you support measurement at FV through other comprehensive income with reclassification to P&L upon disposal of the valuation gains or losses previously recognized through OIC (so called “recycling”), which impairment model would you suggest and how it would work in practice?

Below AC in P/L, above AC in OCI. This is a simple, clear and objective assessment.

## 8. Question 5

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13. Should the different accounting treatment be restricted to equity instruments held in a long-term investment business model?

For more detail, please refer to paragraphs 4.3 to 4.29 of the Background paper.

Yes

14. Please explain your answer

In a short term view the fair value measurement is less relevant because a) fair value changes are not of great magnitude and b) fair value changes are close to realisation.

## 9. Question 6

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15. As per IFRS 9, equity-type of instruments, such as units of investment funds, do not meet the definition of equity instrument of IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, therefore are not eligible for the option to measure them at fair value through comprehensive income (“FVOCI”). At the same time, they are not eligible for measurement at amortised cost (as they have contractual cash flows that are not Solely Payments of Principal and Interest, “SPPI” instruments). As such, IFRS 9 requires to account for them at FVPL; no FVOCI option is granted (“IFRS 9 requirements for equity-type instruments”).

Should the different accounting treatment referred to in the previous questions be extended to instruments that are “equity-type”?

For more detail please refer to paragraph 4.30 to 4.39 of the Background paper.

Yes

16. Please explain your answer

From an Investment perspective there is no material differentiation

## 10. Question 7

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17. If so, which characteristics would you require to define the “equity-type” instruments?

Units of funds and other instruments that meet the 'puttable exception' in IAS 32

18. If you have indicated “Other” please provide details

## 11. Question 8

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19. With reference to equity and equity-type instruments held in a long term investment business model, please rate how relevant a different accounting treatment is to the objective of reducing or preventing detrimental effects on investment in sustainable activities in Europe.

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## 12. Question 9

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20. Are there other characteristics that would justify an accounting treatment different than IFRS 9 requirements for equity instruments and equity-type instruments held in a long-term investment business model? Please provide examples.

### 13. (untitled)

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The following pages include 7 illustrative examples of long term investment. For each scenario, you are invited to answer the questions on the page which follows.

Please consider that for Scenario A, B, C and D IFRS 9 requires to either measure the investment at FVTPL or to elect the option for measurement at FV through other comprehensive income, without reclassification to P&L, upon disposal, of the valuation gains or losses previously recognized through OCI, and without impairment.

### 14. Illustrative example A - Wind farm with predetermined useful life

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21. For scenario A - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.

No

If yes, please explain why.

22. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?

1. The definite useful life of the investee's operation

23. Which accounting treatments do you support?

Existing requirements are appropriate

In case you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have selected "Other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.

### 15. Illustrative example B - Unlisted single equity instrument

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24. For scenario B - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.

Yes

If yes, please explain why.

unlisted, start-up not properly valuable by DCF-method because expected cashflows are highly uncertain. If this situation changes in the future, the cost exemption would not be valid anymore.

25. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?

1. The fact that the shares are unlisted

**26. Which accounting treatments do you support?**

Historical cost

If you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have indicated "other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.

**16. Illustrative Example C - Open portfolio of equity instruments held with a view to service a long-term insurance liability**

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27. For scenario C - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.

No

If yes, please explain why.

**28. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?**

1. The link to a long-term obligation (insurance contracts)

**29. Which accounting treatments do you support?**

Existing requirements are appropriate

If you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have indicated "other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.

**17. Illustrative Example D - Open portfolio of equity instruments held with a view to service a long-term liability**

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30. For scenario D - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.

No

If yes, please explain why.

**31. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?**

1. The link to a long-term obligation

**32. Which accounting treatments do you support?**

Existing requirements are appropriate

If you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have indicated "other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.

**18. Illustrative example E - Long-term investment held indirectly through a unit fund - listed**

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**33. For scenario E - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.**

No

**If yes, please explain why.**

**34. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?**

1. The listed feature of the fund

**35. Which accounting treatments do you support?**

Existing requirements are appropriate

**If you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have indicated "other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.**

## **19. Illustrative example F - Long-term investment held indirectly through a unit fund – non listed**

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**36. For scenario F - In your view, is a different accounting treatment needed in order to meet the following two objectives? (i) properly portray the performance and risks of long-term investment business models, in particular for those equity and equity-type investments that are needed for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and (ii) preferably enhance investors' insight in the long-term performance of investments, as opposed to recognising point-in-time market-based value changes in reported profit or loss during the duration of the equity investment.**

No

**If yes, please explain why.**

**37. Which element in the scenario is more relevant for your reply?**

1. The investor's ability to redeem or sell

**38. Which accounting treatments do you support?**

Existing requirements are appropriate

**If you would support an Accounting treatment other than the examples explored in the EFRAG Secretariat Background paper and/or you have indicated "other", please illustrate the accounting treatment you would support and why.**

## **20. Thank You!**

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Thank you for taking our survey. Your response is very important to us.