

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON EFRAG'S ASSESSMENTS ON IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

Comments should be sent to commentletters@efrag.org by 30 June 2015

EFRAG has been asked by the European Commission to provide it with advice and supporting material on IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ('IFRS 9' or 'the Standard'). In order to do that, EFRAG has been carrying out an assessment of IFRS 9 against the technical criteria for endorsement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and has also been assessing impact of IFRS 9 on the European public good.

A summary of IFRS 9 is set out in Appendix 1 to the draft endorsement advice letter.

Before finalising its assessments, EFRAG would welcome your views on the issues set out below and any other matters that you wish to raise. Please note that all responses received will be placed on the public record, unless the respondent requests confidentiality. In the interest of transparency EFRAG will wish to discuss the responses it receives in a public meeting, so we would prefer to be able to publish all the responses received.

EFRAG initial assessments summarised in this questionnaire will be amended to reflect EFRAG's decisions in Appendices 2 and 3 of the draft endorsement advice.

Your details

1 Please provide the following details about yourself:

- (a) Your name or, if you are responding on behalf of an organisation or company, its name:

ICAEW

- (b) Are you a:
 Preparer User Other (please specify)

Professional accountancy body

- (c) Please provide a short description of your activity:

ICAEW is a world-leading professional accountancy body. We operate under a Royal Charter, working in the public interest. ICAEW's regulation of its members, in particular its responsibilities in respect of auditors, is overseen by the UK Financial Reporting Council. We provide leadership and practical support to over 144,000 member chartered accountants in more than 160 countries, working with governments, regulators and industry in order to ensure that the highest standards are maintained.

- (d) Country where you are located:

United Kingdom

- (e) Contact details including e-mail address:

Chartered Accountants’ Hall, Moorgate Place, London, EC2R 6EA,UK
Email: rfac@icew.com
Telephone: +44 (0)20 7920 8100

EFRAG’s initial assessment with respect to the technical criteria for endorsement

- 2 EFRAG’s initial assessment of IFRS 9 is that it meets the technical criteria for endorsement. In other words, it is not contrary to the principle of true and fair view and it meets meet the criteria of understandability, relevance, reliability and comparability and leads to prudent accounting. EFRAG’s reasoning is set out in Appendix 2, paragraphs 2 to 197 of the draft endorsement advice.

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

We agree. However, we have explained below why we support a request to the IASB to consider the position of insurers and the case for introducing some form of deferral or other solution to address the problems highlighted by the sector regarding the application of IFRS 9 ahead of a new insurance standard.

- 3 EFRAG’s initial assessment of IFRS 9 is that it leads to prudent accounting. EFRAG’s reasoning is set out in Appendix 2 paragraphs 185 to 191 of the draft endorsement advice.

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable

- (b) Are there any issues relating to prudence that are not mentioned in Appendix 2 that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

Not applicable

- (c) Are there any other issues that are not mentioned in Appendix 2 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its

technical evaluation of IFRS 9? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

Not applicable

The European public good

- 4 In its assessment of the impact of IFRS 9 on the European public good, EFRAG has considered a number of issues that are addressed in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice.

IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39

- 5 EFRAG’s initial assessment of IFRS 9, and particularly with respect to the impairment and hedging requirements, is that it is an improvement over IAS 39 and will lead to higher quality financial reporting. The assessment is reflected in paragraphs 3 to 52 of Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice.

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable

- (b) Are there any issues relating to IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39 that are not mentioned in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9 when comparing to IAS 39? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

Not applicable

The lack of convergence with US GAAP

- 6 EFRAG’s initial assessment is that IFRS 9 will lead to higher quality financial reporting when compared to current US GAAP and proposed changes to impairment requirements. The assessment is reflected in paragraphs 53 to 74 of Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice.

IFRS 9 – Invitation to Comment on EFRAG’s Assessments

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

- (b) Are there any issues related to the impact of the lack of convergence that are not mentioned in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9 when comparing with US GAAP? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

Impact on investor and issuer behaviour

- 7 EFRAG’s analysis in this area is based on our understanding of both changes in IFRS 9 and current practices of financial institutions and is not a full impact assessment. In its analysis EFRAG has tried to identify potential negative effects only, to contribute to identifying whether there would be any impediment to IFRS 9 being conducive to the European public good. The assessment is reflected in paragraphs 75 to 99 of Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice.

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

- (b) Are there any issues related to the impact of IFRS 9 on investor and issuer behaviour that are not mentioned in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

Inter-relationship of IFRS 9 with the future insurance contracts standard

- 8 EFRAG has initially concluded that the mismatch in timing of the future insurance contracts standard and IFRS 9 will create disruptions in the financial reporting of insurance activities which may not be beneficial to investors and other primary users (see Appendix 3, paragraphs 100 to 110 of the draft endorsement advice). Hence EFRAG proposes to advise the European Commission to ask the IASB to defer the effective date of IFRS 9 for insurers and align it with the effective date of the future insurance contracts standard.
- 9 In reaching this preliminary position, EFRAG has relied on quantitative assessments prepared by the European insurance industry and released shortly before EFRAG concluded on its tentative advice to the European Commission. EFRAG intends to deepen its understanding of the effect on the reporting by insurance businesses by implementing IFRS 9 in advance of the forthcoming IFRS 4. EFRAG invites all quantitative evidence that can supplement the impact assessment received from the European insurance industry, including evidence gathered by those who oppose the deferral.
- (a) Do you agree with this assessment and the subsequent advice to the European Commission?
- Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG's endorsement advice.

Although our answer is yes, we have provided below some further elucidation in view of our answer to question 9(b).

The IASB should decide whether a deferral for insurers is appropriate

Ideally we would like to see the standard endorsed as currently issued by the IASB ie, with the same effective date for all reporting entities. However, we would support deferral for insurers of the effective date (or some other international solution to the significant problems that would be faced by some at least in the sector), provided that the IASB is satisfied after examining all the available evidence that doing so is the most appropriate course of action in the circumstances and can be achieved in an effective and timely manner.

It should be noted that we and other commentators do not have access to some of the evidence on this issue that has been made available to EFRAG and, we assume, to the IASB, presumably because it is commercially sensitive. In particular we have seen no evidence from users of insurance company financial statements. Given the fragmented nature of insurance accounting across the EU and rest of the world, we think that the IASB should seek evidence from those users to establish whether one more intermediate step towards a final insurance standard (ie, implementation of IFRS 9) creates a significant problem from their perspective.

In such circumstances it is important in our view that the IASB be allowed to judge the merits of the case and determine the outcome.

We do not support an open-ended deferral

We would not recommend simply deferring the effective date until such time as the insurance project is brought to a conclusion. Completion of the insurance project is in our view the most pressing task facing the IASB. An

open-ended deferral of the effective date of IFRS 9 could result in a loss of momentum in the reform of IFRS 4 and may create further uncertainty and risk for the sector and for the European economy generally.

If the IASB accepts that it should address this problem, the effective date of the standard for those with significant insurance activities might be deferred for say three years or until the date on which the new insurance standard is available for adoption, whichever comes first. This should provide some inducement for all parties to press for conclusion of the insurance standard as quickly as possible.

A number of challenges will need to be overcome

A deferral for insurance entities may sound like a fairly straightforward solution. There are, however, likely to be a number of challenges that would need to be overcome. For example, an operable definition of the scope of any such deferral may prove elusive. We are aware of suggestions that such a deferral should be made available to businesses that meet the regulatory definition of an insurance entity or to those entities that have significant insurance activities. This is something that the IASB will no doubt wish to consider carefully in close consultation with constituents.

There are also concerns about how a deferral would be applied by the few conglomerates that include insurance businesses.

Any deferral should be optional

One way of reducing the impact of these issues would be for any deferral to be made optional, enabling insurance entities and conglomerates that wish to adopt IFRS 9 in full to do so. We would strongly support this approach, while recognising that allowing entities such a choice may lead to diversity in practice and may further confuse some users of the financial statements.

- (b) Do you think that EFRAG should recommend the EC to grant to insurance businesses a deferred mandatory date of application for the endorsed IFRS 9 if the IASB were not to defer the effective date of IFRS 9?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG's endorsement advice.

We do not support a European carve-out

We reiterate the importance of finding an international solution to this problem. ICAEW has argued consistently that formal carve-outs of IFRS should only be made by jurisdictions where local legal or cultural differences make them absolutely necessary. We do not believe that this is the case in this instance. If the IASB finds on the evidence that it is not appropriate to defer the standard for those with significant insurance activities, we believe the EU should accept that decision.

An EU-level solution will not help all European insurers

We note in any case that taking action at an EU-level only may not always provide an effective solution for those European insurers with non-EU subsidiaries. It would also be problematic for European insurers listed in the US, who would be required to prepare and report numbers based on IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Any EU-level deferral should be optional and of limited duration

If, against our strong recommendation, the EU took unilateral action, any deferral should, again, be limited in duration and applied on an optional basis, for the reasons noted above.

- (c) Are there any issues related to the inter-relationship of IFRS 9 with the future insurance contracts standard that are not mentioned in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9 when assessing the inter-relationship between IFRS 9 and the future insurance contracts standard? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

Not applicable

European carve-out

- 10 EFRAG has initially concluded that the endorsement of IFRS 9 would not affect the ability of entities to rely on the European carve-out (see Appendix 3, paragraphs 111 to 117 of the draft endorsement advice).

- (a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable

- (b) Are there any issues related to the European carve-out that are not mentioned in Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice that you believe EFRAG should take into account in its technical evaluation of IFRS 9 when assessing the EU carve out? If there are, what are those issues and why do you believe they are relevant to the evaluation?

Not applicable

Costs and benefits of IFRS 9

- 11 EFRAG is assessing the costs that are likely to arise for preparers and for users on implementation of IFRS 9 in the EU, both in year one and in subsequent years. Some initial work has been carried out, and the responses to this Invitation to Comment will be used to complete the assessment.

12 The results of the initial assessment of costs are set out in paragraphs 120 to 155 of Appendix 3 of the draft endorsement advice. To summarise, EFRAG’s initial assessment is that overall, IFRS 9 is likely to result in significant costs for preparers related to implementation of and ongoing costs of complying with the standard. However, IFRS 9 is not likely to result in significant costs for users after the transition. At transition costs will be incurred in understanding the new financial reporting.

(a) Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not and (if possible) explain broadly what you believe the costs involved will be.

Not applicable

(b) In addition, EFRAG is assessing the benefits that are likely to be derived from the application of IFRS 9. The results of the initial assessment of benefits are set out in paragraphs 156 to 170 of Appendix 3. To summarise, EFRAG’s initial assessment is that overall, users and preparers are both likely to benefit from IFRS 9, as the information resulting from it will be relevant and transparent and therefore will enhance the analysis of users.

Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not agree with this assessment, please provide your arguments and indicate how this should affect EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable

13 EFRAG’s initial assessment is that the benefits to be derived from implementing IFRS 9 in the EU as described in paragraph 12 (b) above are likely to outweigh the costs involved as described in paragraph 12 (a) above.

Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not agree with this assessment, please provide your arguments and indicate how this should affect EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable

Overall assessment with respect to the European public good

- 14 EFRAG has initially concluded that endorsement of IFRS 9 would be conducive to the European public good (see Appendix 3, paragraphs 174 to 176 of the draft endorsement advice).

Do you agree with the assessment of these factors?

Yes No

If you do not agree, please explain your reasons.

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

Other issues for consideration

Request to provide quantitative data on a confidential basis

- 15 EFRAG continues its search for quantitative data in the fields of impairment and the inter-relationship between IFRS 9 and the future insurance contracts standard. EFRAG calls upon constituents who have quantitative data available in these fields, to provide it to EFRAG on a confidential basis during the consultation period of the draft endorsement advice. Data provided will be used in finalising the endorsement advice but will not be made public.

The collection of these data is subject to EFRAG’s [field-work policy](#) which is available on the EFRAG website.

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

Should endorsement be halted until quantitative data are available?

- 16 Based on the results of our questionnaire follow up to the field-tests, it can take up to 2017 to have quantitative impacts of the implementation of IFRS 9 available. It has been argued by some that the quantitative impacts of IFRS 9 should be known before endorsement of the standard is decided upon. EFRAG does not agree with this view and believes that the improvements brought to financial reporting by IFRS 9 should not be withheld from European companies for a period that long.

Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

Should early application of IFRS 9 be prohibited?

- 17 It has been argued by some that early application of IFRS 9 should not be allowed for specific regulated industries. EFRAG does not agree with this and is of the opinion that entities should be able to apply IFRS 9 early (see Appendix 2, paragraphs 192 to 195 of the draft endorsement advice).

Do you agree with this assessment?

Yes No

If you do not, please explain why you do not agree and what you believe the implications of this should be for EFRAG’s endorsement advice.

Not applicable