EY Ireland

Financial Reporting Update

January 2026

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.

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Contents

Foreword

At EY, we strive to simplify complex accounting and reporting requirements for our clients. With that in mind, this publication brings together the significant changes in accounting standards, regulatory requirements, as well as key enablers, to help you respond to the changing landscape.

In this edition, we cover the following recent financial and sustainability reporting updates, guidance, and emerging issues, among other matters:

- IFRS 18 – Additional considerations for banks
- EY International GAAP – 2026 edition
- Disclosures about Uncertainties in Financial Statements
- IAASA Observations on wave 1 CSRD reporting
- ESMA Annual Review of Corporate Reporting
- FRC Thematic reviews on share-based payments and investment company disclosures
- FRC Annual Review of Corporate Governance Reporting.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss how your company is impacted by any of the topics in this publication, please get in touch with your EY contact, who will be supported by the individuals below.

Previous editions of this publication can be accessed on https://www.ey.com/en_ie/frg-newsletter.

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Section 01

IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS)

IFRS 18 — Additional considerations for banks

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. It introduces several new requirements that are expected to impact the presentation and disclosure of most, if not all, entities.

These include:

- The requirement to classify all income and expense into specified categories and provide specified totals and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- Enhanced guidance on the aggregation, location and labelling of items across the primary financial statements and the notes
- Mandatory disclosures about management-defined performance measures (a subset of alternative performance measures).

IFRS 18 also makes consequential amendments to other accounting standards, including IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, IAS 33 Earnings per Share and IAS 34 Interim Financial Statements.

This publication discusses additional considerations for banks reporting under IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. It contains an illustrative statement of profit or loss for a retail and investment banking group under IFRS 18 and addresses frequently asked questions about the application of IFRS 18 which have arisen in the banking sector.

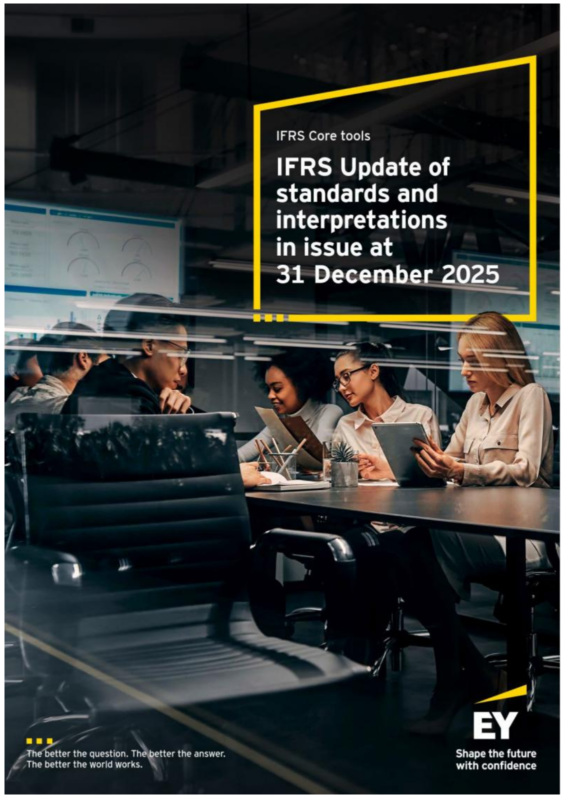
The publication is issued as an appendix to Applying IFRS: A closer look at IFRS 18 (Updated July 2025) and should be read in conjunction with International GAAP® 2026, Chapter 4, which includes the most up to date EY perspectives on IFRS 18 as of September 2025.

IFRS 18 Appendix — Additional considerations for banks

Other IFRS reference material

Standards and interpretations in issue at 31 December 2025

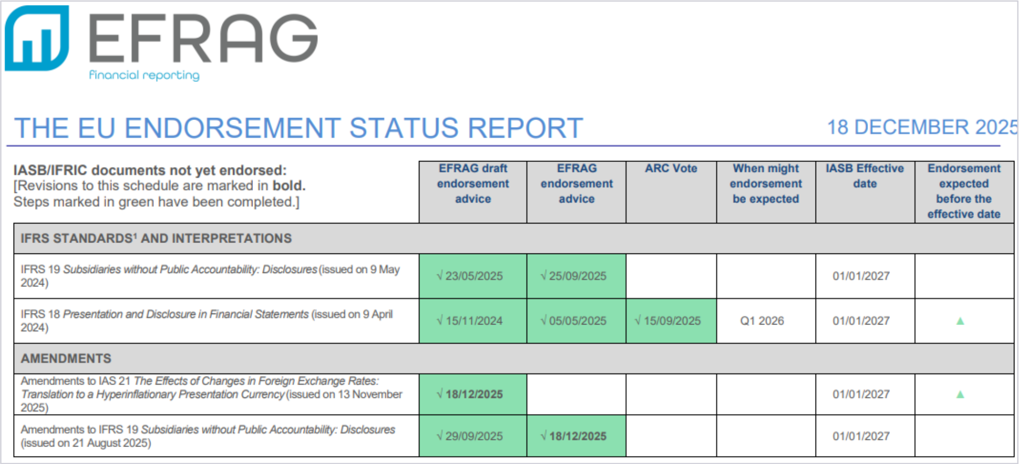
Our 'IFRS Update' publication provides an overview of the upcoming changes in standards and interpretations (pronouncements) issued by the IASB. It also provides an update on selected IASB active projects. The objective of the IFRS Update is to highlight key aspects of these changes and not to provide an in-depth analysis or discussion of the topics. Reference should be made to the text of the pronouncements before taking any decisions or actions.



IFRS Update (December 2025)

EU Endorsement status report

The Report provides an overview of IFRS Standards and IFRS interpretations pending endorsement. It also contains a list of all IFRS, amendments to IFRS and IFRS Interpretations endorsed in the EU, providing for each of them the date when it became effective in the EU, the date the endorsement decision was made and the date when it was published in the Official Journal of the European Union.



EFRAG
Financial reporting

THE EU ENDORSEMENT STATUS REPORT 18 DECEMBER 2025

IASB/IFRIC documents not yet endorsed: [Revisions to this schedule are marked in **bold**. Steps marked in green have been completed.]	EFRAG draft endorsement advice	EFRAG endorsement advice	ARC Vote	When might endorsement be expected	IASB Effective date	Endorsement expected before the effective date
IFRS STANDARDS[1] AND INTERPRETATIONS						
IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on 9 May 2024)	√ 23/05/2025	√ 25/09/2025			01/01/2027	
IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (issued on 9 April 2024)	√ 15/11/2024	√ 05/05/2025	√ 15/09/2025	Q1 2026	01/01/2027	▲
AMENDMENTS						
Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* (issued on 13 November 2025)	√ **18/12/2025**				01/01/2027	▲
Amendments to IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on 21 August 2025)	√ 29/09/2025	√ **18/12/2025**			01/01/2027	

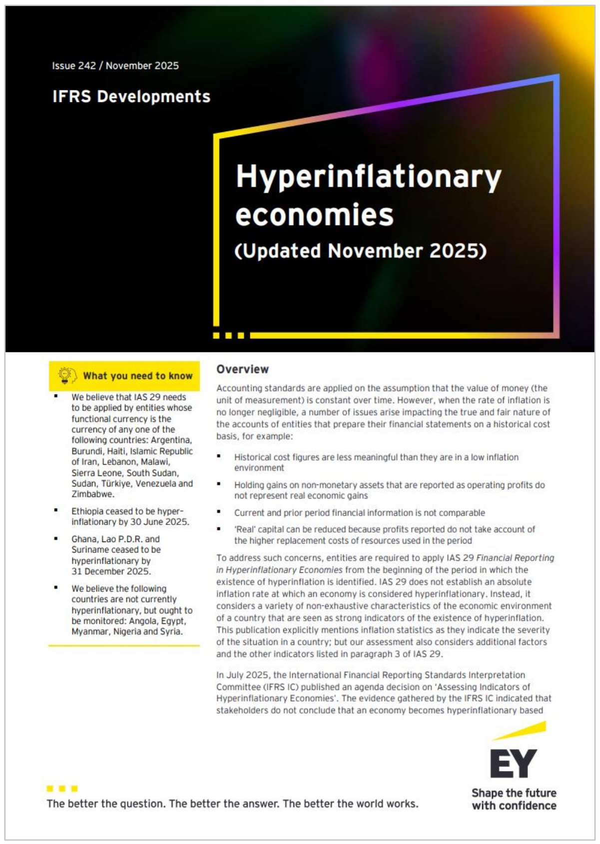
EU Endorsement status

Other IFRS reference material (cont'd)

Hyperinflationary economies updated November 2025

A summary of hyperinflationary countries for IFRS Accounting standards purposes as at 31 December 2025 and countries that should be monitored.

The inflation data is based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2025.


Issue 242 / November 2025

IFRS Developments

Hyperinflationary economies

(Updated November 2025)

What you need to know

- We believe that IAS 29 needs to be applied by entities whose functional currency is the currency of any one of the following countries: Argentina, Burundi, Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Türkiye, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.
- Ethiopia ceased to be hyper-inflationary by 30 June 2025.
- Ghana, Lao P.D.R. and Suriname ceased to be hyperinflationary by 31 December 2025.
- We believe the following countries are not currently hyperinflationary, but ought to be monitored: Angola, Egypt, Myanmar, Nigeria and Syria.

Overview

Accounting standards are applied on the assumption that the value of money (the unit of measurement) is constant over time. However, when the rate of inflation is no longer negligible, a number of issues arise impacting the true and fair nature of the accounts of entities that prepare their financial statements on a historical cost basis, for example:

- Historical cost figures are less meaningful than they are in a low inflation environment
- Holding gains on non-monetary assets that are reported as operating profits do not represent real economic gains
- Current and prior period financial information is not comparable
- 'Real' capital can be reduced because profits reported do not take account of the higher replacement costs of resources used in the period

To address such concerns, entities are required to apply IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* from the beginning of the period in which the existence of hyperinflation is identified. IAS 29 does not establish an absolute inflation rate at which an economy is considered hyperinflationary. Instead, it considers a variety of non-exhaustive characteristics of the economic environment of a country that are seen as strong indicators of the existence of hyperinflation. This publication explicitly mentions inflation statistics as they indicate the severity of the situation in a country; but our assessment also considers additional factors and the other indicators listed in paragraph 3 of IAS 29.

In July 2025, the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) published an agenda decision on 'Assessing Indicators of Hyperinflationary Economies'. The evidence gathered by the IFRS IC indicated that stakeholders do not conclude that an economy becomes hyperinflationary based

EY

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[Hyperinflationary economies updated November 2025]

EY IFRS core tools

EY IFRS illustrative financial statements and disclosure checklists

EY publishes a series of illustrative financial statements to assist reporting entities in the preparation of their own financial statements. The illustrative financial statements are intended to reflect transactions, events and circumstances that we consider to be most common for a broad range of companies across a wide variety of industries. Certain disclosures are included in these financial statements merely for illustrative purposes. Commentaries are also provided to explain the basis for the disclosure or to address alternative disclosures not included in the illustrative financial statements. For a more comprehensive list of disclosure requirements, do refer to EY's Online International GAAP® Disclosure Checklist.

Good Group (International) Limited (December 2025)

Good Group (International) Limited (December 2024) Alternative Format

Good Group IFRS 18 illustrative financial statements (December 2025)

International GAAP® Disclosure Checklist (31 December 2025)

Interim Financial Statements (30 June 2025)

Good Group Climate (International) Limited (December 2025)

Good Bank (International) Limited (December 2025)

Good Mining (International) Limited (December 2021)

Good Real Estate Group (December 2024)

Good Life Insurance (International) Limited

Good General Insurance (International) Limited

Good Petroleum (International) Limited (December 2020)

Other EY IFRS technical resources including practical technical guidance, latest thinking and tools from EY financial reporting professionals are available here.

International GAAP®: Free access

EY's International GAAP® 2026 is available online free of charge to clients and non-clients via the free content channel on EY Atlas Client Edition. A downloadable version for offline use can also be accessed on our EY IFRS Technical resources site.

About International GAAP® 2026

International GAAP® 2026, written by EY financial reporting professionals from around the world, is our detailed guide to interpreting and implementing International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRS sustainability disclosure standards. It sets International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRS sustainability disclosure standards in a relevant business context, provides insights on how complex practical issues could be resolved, and explains complex technical accounting and sustainability issues clearly. This detailed guide includes numerous worked examples, excerpts from the relevant standard, extracts from the published financial reports of major listed companies from around the world and call-out boxes clearly highlighting EY's views.

About EY Atlas Client Edition

EY Atlas, used by thousands of EY employees daily, is a trusted online research platform for accounting, sustainability and auditing information. Along with International GAAP® 2026, EY Atlas Client Edition also provides free access to other thought leadership from EY teams relating to IFRS accounting and sustainability reporting (e.g., Applying IFRS and IFRS Developments and IFRS Sustainability Developments) in one central, easy-to-navigate platform.

Optimized for mobile devices, EY Atlas Client Edition is accessible anytime and anywhere delivering the International GAAP® 2026 publication in a user-friendly, easy to browse and search, digital format.

User-friendly style

International GAAP® 2026 utilises a style layout that highlights excerpts from relevant standards, extracts from published financial statements and call-out boxes clearly highlighting EY views.

Free to all users on EY Atlas Client Edition

International GAAP® 2026 is available to access free of charge via the free content channel in EY Atlas Client Edition. Additionally, International GAAP® 2026 is also included within the premium subscription channel in EY Atlas Client Edition.

Free PDF Version for offline use

To ensure an offline copy of our detailed guide is accessible to readers across the globe, EY also produces a downloadable PDF version of International GAAP® 2026 for offline use.

To obtain free access to International GAAP® 2026 on EY Atlas Client Edition, please visit ey.com/eyatlas to get started. A downloadable PDF version is available here.

- Available, free of charge, to all users on EY Atlas Client Edition
- Numerous worked examples
- Extracts from the published financial reports of major listed companies
- Call-out boxes clearly highlighting EY's views
- Available in downloadable PDF format in a single file with embedded bookmarks to aid navigation

IASB and IFRS IC exposure drafts, amendments, agenda decisions and other guidance

New Risk Mitigation Accounting model

On 3 December 2025, the IASB published an exposure draft (ED) titled [Risk Mitigation Accounting Proposed amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7] proposing a new accounting model to better reflect how financial institutions manage interest rate risk throughout their portfolios.

The model aims to provide greater transparency into how interest rate risk management affects financial performance and future cash flows in a dynamic environment. The proposed model aims to better reflect dynamic repricing risk management in financial statements, addressing the limitations of existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and* IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* for open portfolios and dynamic risk management strategies.

The comment period for the ED is longer than usual, with comments due by 31 July 2026. The IASB has also encouraged entities to perform fieldwork to test the proposed model during the comment period, with results accepted until 30 November 2026.

For further details, refer to our IFRS Developments publication.

Risk Mitigation Accounting

Disclosures about Uncertainties in Financial Statements

On 28 November 2025, the IASB issued illustrative examples to help companies apply IFRS Accounting Standards when reporting the effects of uncertainties in their financial statements.

The illustrative examples use climate-related scenarios related to impairment testing, credit risk, decommissioning and site restoration provisions. They address topics such as materiality judgements, significant judgements and estimates, and aggregation and disaggregation. The final examples differ from the near-final draft that was issued in July 2025 only in minor editorial details.

The examples do not add to or change existing requirements and, therefore, do not have an effective date or transition requirements. Entities should consider the guidance provided in the examples and apply them to their own circumstances.

Our IFRS Developments publication summarises the examples.

Disclosures about Uncertainties in Financial Statements

IASB and IFRS IC exposure drafts, amendments, agenda decisions and other guidance (cont'd)

IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) Update

IFRS IC Update is a summary of the decisions reached by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) in its public meetings. The IFRS IC met on 25–26 November 2025 and discussed the following issues among others:

- Classification of Gains and Losses on a Derivative Managing a Foreign Currency Exposure (IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)
- Fair Presentation and Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)
- Scope of the Requirement to Disclose Expenses by Nature (IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)
- Assessment of a Specified Main Business Activity for the purposes of the Separate Financial Statements of a Parent (IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)
- Presentation of Taxes or Other Charges that are Not Income Taxes within the Scope of IAS 12 Income Taxes (IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)

Refer to the IFRS IC Update for more information on the issues discussed and conclusions reached.


IFRIC Update November 2025

IFRIC Update November 2025

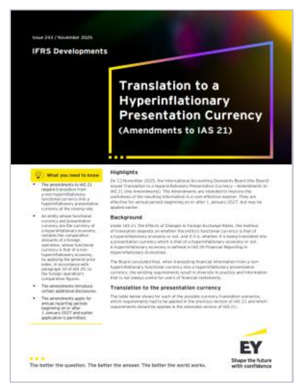
Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

On 13 November 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, to provide guidance on translating financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency.

Under the amendments, translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency must be done at the closing rate. In addition, an entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are both currencies of a hyperinflationary economy is required to restate the comparative amounts of a foreign operation with a non-hyperinflationary economy functional currency by applying the general price index in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies to the foreign operation's comparative figures.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

Our IFRS Developments publication provides more information on the amendments.


IFRS Developments

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

(Amendments to IAS 21)

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

Section 02

Regulator pronouncements and guidance

IAASA

Observations on Wave 1 CSRD reporting

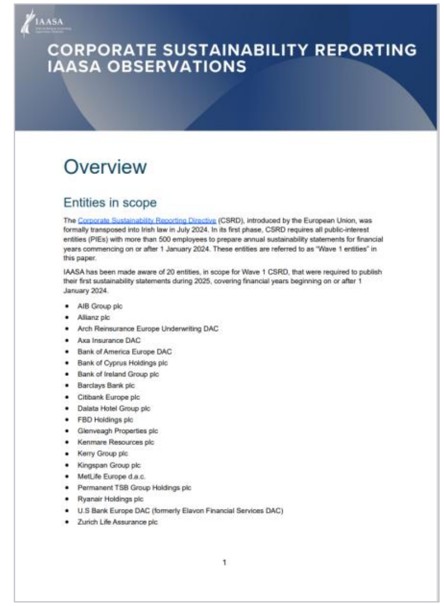
On 15 December 2025, the Irish Auditing and Accounting Authority (IAASA) published a paper 'Observations on Wave 1 CSRD reporting' summarising findings from its supervisory work on the first year of CSRD Wave 1 reporting in Ireland.

The paper covers IAASA's corporate reporting examinations, assurance quality inspections, and challenges faced by entities and audit firms in adapting to evolving sustainability reporting requirements. It also sets out key messages for 2026, including IAASA's supervisory approach amid regulatory change.

IAASA had no significant concerns regarding the compliance of sustainability statements with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) or their connectivity with the financial statements.

Looking ahead, IAASA anticipates evolving ESRS requirements under the Omnibus proposal and emerging best practices in 2026. IAASA expects entities to address readability, comparability, and proportionality in sustainability reporting, while audit firms will continue focusing on double materiality assessments (DMA) related judgments. IAASA will maintain a pragmatic supervisory approach amid regulatory uncertainty.

Refer to IAASA's Paper for more information.



IAASA

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING
IAASA OBSERVATIONS

Overview

Entities in scope

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), introduced by the European Union, was formally transposed into Irish law in July 2024. In its first phase, CSRD requires all public-interest entities (PIEs) with more than 500 employees to prepare annual sustainability statements for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2024. These entities are referred to as "Wave 1 entities" in this paper.

IAASA has been made aware of 20 entities, in scope for Wave 1 CSRD, that were required to publish their first sustainability statements during 2025, covering financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

- AIB Group plc
- Allianz plc
- Arch Reinsurance Europe Underwriting DAC
- Axa Insurance DAC
- Bank of America Europe DAC
- Bank of Cyprus Holdings plc
- Bank of Ireland Group plc
- Barclays Bank plc
- Citibank Europe plc
- Dalata Hotel Group plc
- FBD Holdings plc
- Glenveagh Properties plc
- Kenmare Resources plc
- Kerry Group plc
- Kingspan Group plc
- MetLife Europe d.a.c.
- Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc
- Ryanair Holdings plc
- U.S Bank Europe DAC (formerly Elavon Financial Services DAC)
- Zurich Life Assurance plc

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IAASA Observation on wave 1 CSRD reporting

ESMA

Annual Review of Corporate Reporting

On 14 October 2025, The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), published its annual statement outlining the European Common Enforcement Priorities (ECEP) for the 2025 annual financial reports of listed issuers.

ESMA asks issuers to focus on the following areas in their 2025 annual financial reports:

- IFRS financial statements
  - Geopolitical risks and uncertainties – Issuers must provide entity-specific disclosures on the impact of geopolitical events (e.g., Ukraine war, Middle East tensions, trade frictions) on financial performance and position. Areas of focus include: Asset impairments and inventory write-downs, reassessment of going concern assumptions and liquidity risks, impact on deferred tax assets, revenue recognition (including contract modifications), and provisions for onerous contracts among others.
  - Segment reporting – ESMA calls for clear identification and aggregation of operating segments, disclosure of judgments applied in aggregation criteria, consistency between segment information in financial statements and management reports, complete disclosure of revenues, expenses, geographical areas, and major customers, considering geopolitical and climate-related factors.
- Sustainability statements
  - Materiality considerations in reporting under ESRS – ESMA expects issuers to provide entity-specific materiality assessment disclosures, map material impacts, risks and opportunities to ESRS topics, ensure clarity and transparency, and avoid boilerplate or non-material information that obscures key sustainability matters.
  - Scope and structure of the sustainability statements – Ensure alignment with financial statement consolidation scope, transparency on scope limitations and target adjustments, improve readability and usability, use cross-referencing, hyperlinks, and ESRS codes for clarity, demonstrate connectivity between sustainability and financial disclosures.
- ESEF digital reporting
  - Common ESEF filing errors found in the Statement of Cash Flows – ESMA will focus on correctness of mark ups, completeness and consistence of mark ups, structural presentation and calculation correctness, extension taxonomy elements and anchoring, signs, scales and numerical representation.

ESMA also published a fact-finding exercise on the 2024 corporate sustainability reporting practices by European issuers under ESRS Set 1. It examines disclosures on the double materiality assessment process and its outcomes, providing insights on enforcement priorities and future regulatory improvements.

Refer to ESMA's Statement for more detail.


14 October 2025
ESMA32-2064178921-9254

STATEMENT

European common enforcement priorities for 2025 corporate reporting

OBJECTIVE

The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) issues its annual Public Statement setting out the European common enforcement priorities (ECEP) for the 2025 annual financial reports[1] of issuers admitted to trading on European Economic Area (EEA) regulated markets.

ESMA, together with national enforcers in the EEA (enforcers), will pay particular attention to these areas when examining the application of the relevant reporting requirements. In addition, enforcers will continue to focus on other entity-specific issues. Based on the examinations performed, enforcers will take enforcement actions whenever material misstatements are identified and ESMA will subsequently report on their findings. In addition to these European priorities, enforcers may also set national priorities.

ESMA underlines the responsibility of management and supervisory bodies of issuers as well as the importance of the oversight role of audit committees to:

- ensure the overall internal consistency of the annual financial report,
- implement and supervise internal controls, and
- ultimately contribute to high-quality annual financial reports.

ESMA urges issuers, auditors and supervisory bodies to consider the topics and detailed recommendations included in this Public Statement when preparing, auditing and supervising the 2025 annual financial reports. These recommendations should be taken into account in light of their materiality and relevance for the issuer's operations and annual financial report.

CONTENTS

The following topics are addressed in the 2025 ECEP for IFRS financial statements, sustainability statements and annual financial reports submitted in the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF):

Priorities related to IFRS financial statements Section 1	Priorities related to sustainability statements Section 2	Priority related to ESEF reporting Section 3
Geopolitical risks and uncertainties	Materiality considerations in reporting under ESRS	Common errors found in the *Statement of Cash Flows*
Segment reporting	Scope and structure of the sustainability statement	

This Statement also provides, in section 4, some general remarks on specific topics. ESMA considers these topics, which include **connectivity between financial and sustainability reporting,** to be of importance for users and issuers. Although these general remarks are not enforcement priorities for 2025, issuers should consider them because they refer to (i) reminders of prior recommendations to improve corporate reporting practices, (ii) areas which may be relevant for specific sectors or lines of activity, or (iii) upcoming reporting requirements.

[1] As defined by Article 4 of Directive 2004/109/EC (Transparency Directive or TD), which includes sustainability statements and ESEF requirements.

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European common enforcement priorities for 2025 corporate reporting

FRC

Practical insights to help smaller listed companies improve corporate reporting quality

On 19 November 2025, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) published practical insights aimed at helping smaller listed companies enhance the quality of their corporate reporting and optimise the use of their resources.

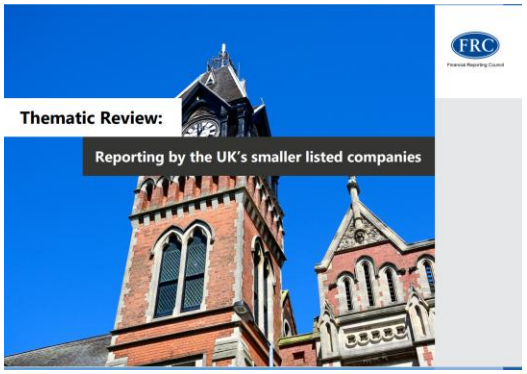
The report ‘Thematic review: Reporting by the UK's smaller listed companies’, examines annual reports from 20 companies listed outside the FTSE 350, across both the Main Market and the Alternative Investment Market (AIM). It focuses on four key areas where investors pay close attention and where the FRC has historically identified scope for improvement:

- Revenue recognition – ensuring clear, company-specific accounting policies
- Cash flow statements – encouraging accurate classification and consistency with other disclosures
- Impairment of non-financial assets – improving the disclosure of assumptions and sensitivities
- Financial instruments – tailoring policies and risk disclosures to the company.

The thematic review aims to help companies improve their reporting quality in these areas by providing better understanding of requirements and good practice. It provides detail on the common triggers for FRC enquiries and includes hypothetical, illustrative examples based on real casework, contrasting good quality reporting with less informative disclosures.

While the thematic review is primarily designed to support smaller listed companies, auditors are encouraged to use the report to understand the FRC's review approach and focus areas. Audit committees and investors will also benefit from the review’s findings to inform their engagement with companies, thereby promoting better quality disclosures.

Refer to the FRC’s Report for more detail.



[Reporting by the UK’s smaller listed companies]

FRC (cont'd)

Thematic reviews on share-based payments and investment company disclosures

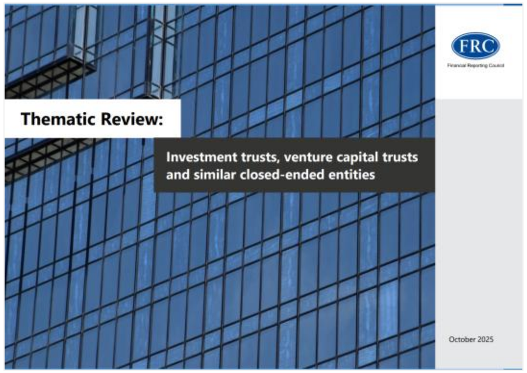
On 21 October 2025, the FRC issued two thematic reviews designed to enhance the quality of, and provide insights into, UK company reporting. The thematic reviews offer valuable insights into two areas of corporate reporting — share-based payments and investment company disclosures. Both reviews highlight the need for clarity and consistency, particularly where significant judgement and complex valuation models are involved. From equity-settled awards to fair value measurements of unquoted investments, the reviews identify common pitfalls and showcase examples of good practice, helping companies enhance their disclosures and strengthen investor confidence in UK financial reporting.

The Share-based Payment thematic review examines how companies have applied IFRS 2 — Share-based Payment, to value share-based transactions, such as those used in employee compensation packages. The review highlighted varying quality in share-based payment disclosures. While many companies provided clear and concise policies and disclosures, some showed inconsistencies such as unexplained cash outflows despite describing awards as equity-settled.

The investment companies thematic review provides insights into the reporting by investment trusts, venture capital trusts and other closed-ended investment entities. While these entities' financial statements are generally straightforward, the FRC have identified recurring issues, particularly disclosures around Level 3 fair value measurements. The thematic review sets out key recommendations and areas for improvement, including improved disclosures around the quantification of significant unobservable inputs and assumptions, and related sensitivities, for Level 3 valuations.

Refer to the FRC's Reports for more detail.

IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment'



Investment trusts, venture capital trusts and similar closed-ended entities

FRC (cont'd)

Annual Review of Corporate Governance Reporting

On 13 November 2025, the FRC published its Annual Review of Corporate Governance Reporting, analysing reporting trends and practices among 100 UK-listed companies against the 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code. Going forward the FRC will review Annual reports against the updated 2024 Code which came into effect in January 2025.

A key finding is that companies reporting departures from Code provisions are increasingly providing clear, meaningful and context-specific explanations for their approach. The analysis revealed that 25 companies disclosed a departure from at least one Code provision, with the most common relating to audit committee composition, chair independence and tenure. Many organisations demonstrated good practice by providing comprehensive explanations that outlined their rationale and described alternative governance arrangements in place.

The review also highlights examples of good practice, with companies continuing to provide high-level commentary supported by clear signposting to relevant sections of their annual reports. This approach enables companies to communicate their governance practices effectively without adding unnecessary length to their disclosures.

Additionally, the review examined preparations for implementing the new Provision 29 on risk management and internal controls under the 2024 code, which comes into force for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026. More than half of the companies in the sample mentioned the new provision, with many detailing their preparation activities.

Refer to the FRC's Report for more detail.

FRC Annual Review of Corporate governance reporting

Section 03

Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP)

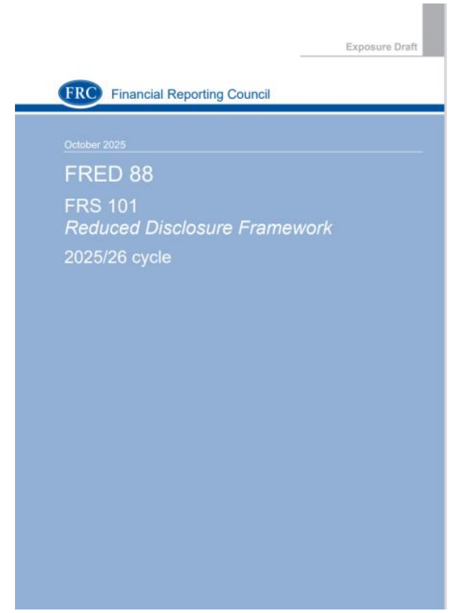
Annual review of FRS 101

On 1 October 2025, the FRC issued ‘Financial Reporting Exposure Draft (FRED) 88’, which proposes no changes to FRS 101 ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’, as a result of the FRC’s 2025/26 review cycle.

As part of its annual review of FRS 101 ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’, the FRC has reviewed amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards to assess whether any exemptions or consequential amendments are required as result of changes to IFRS Accounting Standards. While two relevant amendments have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) during this review cycle, the FRC has concluded that existing exemptions in FRS 101 ‘Reduced Disclosure Framework’ remain appropriate to address these changes.

FRED 88 is open for comment until 16 January 2026.

Refer the FRC’s FRED 88 for more information.



[FRED 88]

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All in to shape the future with confidence.

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