EY Ireland

Financial reporting update

January 2022

EY

Building a better working world

International GAAP® — The global perspective on IFRS

International GAAP® 2022 is a detailed guide to interpreting and implementing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). By setting IFRS in a relevant business context, it provides insights on how complex practical issues should be resolved in the real world of global financial reporting. It is an important tool for anyone applying, auditing, interpreting, regulating, studying or teaching IFRS.

Written by EY financial reporting professionals from around the world, this detailed guide to reporting under IFRS provides a global perspective on the application of IFRS. It explains complex technical accounting issues clearly by setting IFRS in a practical context with numerous worked examples, illustrations and extracts from the published financial reports of major listed companies from around the world.

New digital platform:

Upholding the EY commitment to carbon neutrality, International GAAP® 2022 will be published digitally on EY Atlas Client Edition, discontinuing the prior printed version. The online publication encompasses all the benefits of the International GAAP® in a user-friendly, easy to browse and search, digital format. Along with International GAAP® 2022, EY Atlas Client Edition also provides access to other IFRS accounting thought leadership from EY teams (e.g., Applying IFRS and IFRS Developments) in one central, easy-to-navigate platform.

Optimized for mobile devices, EY Atlas Client Edition is accessible anytime and anywhere. Combining leading class browse and search functionality, it focuses your efforts in understanding the content rather than looking for it.

New content:

The 2022 edition of International GAAP® has been fully revised to provide expanded guidance by:

- Extending the chapter on the new insurance contracts standard IFRS 17 (Insurance Contracts) to reflect the amendments to IFRS 17 issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) — the chapter also discusses implementation issues and explores other matters arising as insurers prepare for the adoption of the standard.
- Adding a new chapter discussing the IASB's amendments to IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and related standards to address the effects of the Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting and the practical application issues that have emerged as IBOR reform is being implemented.
- Continuing investigations of the many application issues arising as entities apply IFRS 9, IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) and IFRS 16 (Leases) including the narrow scope amendment issued by the IASB regarding rent concessions.
- Illustrating the application of IFRS to the accounting for natural disasters highlighted by the accounting issues related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- Discussing the numerous agenda decisions issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee and the narrow scope amendments proposed by the IASB since the preparation of the 2021 edition.

- Now digital-only
- Available, free of charge, to all users on EY Atlas Client Edition
- Enhanced user-friendly experience
- Important tool supporting the application of IFRS

New user-friendly style:

International GAAP® 2022 utilizes a new style layout that highlights excerpts from relevant standards, extracts from published financial statements included in full-color images and callout boxes clearly highlighting EY views.

Now free to all users on EY Atlas Client Edition:

International GAAP® 2022 will be available to access free of charge via the new free content channel in EY Atlas Client Edition, showcasing the EY purpose of building a better working world. Additionally, International GAAP® will also be included within the premium subscription channel in EY Atlas Client Edition.

From the EY International Finance Reporting Group, this detailed reference guide illustrates hundreds of complex technical accounting topics, and provides numerous worked examples and extracts from the published reports of companies.

This detailed guide provides a truly global perspective on IFRS.

To obtain free access to International GAAP® 2022 on EY Atlas Client Edition, please visit ey.com/eyatlas to get started.

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, emerging accounting issues, regulatory requirements, as well as key enablers, to help you respond to the changing landscape.

In this edition, we discuss recent IFRS updates and emerging accounting issues including, among other matters:

- Climate related accounting considerations
- IBOR reform
- Accounting by holders of crypto assets
- Accounting for special purpose acquisition companies (SPACS)
- International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) amendments, exposure drafts and agenda decisions.

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.

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Section 1: International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Climate related accounting considerations

Accounting for climate change

Although, there is no single explicit standard on climate-related matters under IFRS, climate risk and other climate-related matters may impact several areas of accounting. While the immediate impact to the financial statements may not necessarily be quantitatively significant, there are increasing expectations from stakeholders that entities explain how climate-related matters are considered in preparing their financial statements to the extent they are material from a qualitative perspective. Stakeholders also expect robust disclosures on the most significant assumptions, estimates and judgements made related to climate change.

Our Applying IFRS – Accounting for climate change publication is intended to support entities in assessing and disclosing the extent to which climate change affects their financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Significant judgement may be required to identify the accounting considerations that are relevant to the entity's specific facts and circumstances.

Accounting for Climate Change

Accounting for trees held to generate carbon offsets for use or sale

In an effort to offset some of their carbon emissions, entities may buy or plant trees that will absorb carbon dioxide (i.e., act as carbon sinks) and thereby generate carbon offsets. Similarly, forestry companies might change their business models to defer, or cease, planned harvests to generate carbon offsets. In light of the current demand, some entities may also sell carbon credits generated by the trees over time.

Entities that directly own such trees will need to determine whether the trees are:

- Biological assets related to agricultural activity to which IAS 41 Agriculture applies
- Bearer plants related to agricultural activity to which IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment applies

Or

- Assets not related to agricultural activity, in which case, it is likely an entity would apply the requirements in IAS 16.

Our IFRS Developments Issue 199 discusses relevant considerations for determining the nature of the asset and outlines the measurement requirements that apply to each type of asset.

Accounting for trees held to generate carbon offsets for use or sale

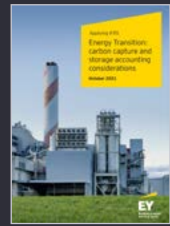
Carbon capture and storage accounting considerations

As energy suppliers and global policy makers embark on and accelerate efforts to shift from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, new business models that will give rise to complex accounting considerations will emerge.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is the process by which carbon is captured at source, compressed, and transported to a storage site, most commonly a depleted oil or natural gas reservoir.

Whilst the number of CCS facilities currently operational is limited, significant growth in the number and scale of CCS facilities is expected if Net Zero targets are to be met. As the number and scale of CCS facilities grow, new accounting considerations and complexities will emerge and rise in significance.

In this issue of our Applying IFRS publication, we explore certain accounting considerations associated with early-stage CCS projects.



Energy Transition: Carbon capture and storage accounting considerations

IBOR reform (Updated December 2021)

The IASB's Phase 1 Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform amendments are effective for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and the Phase 2 amendments for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with early application permitted for both phases.

Our updated Applying IFRS IBOR reform publication include updates for synthetic LIBOR, transitions by clearing houses, the end of Phase 1 and additional disclosures among other accounting considerations in applying the IASB's IBOR reform amendments.

Applying IFRS - IBOR reform (Updated December 2021)

In this Video, our IFRS specialists consider the accounting for IBOR reform through a worked example where they illustrate the following:

- The end of uncertainty and when the phase 1 reliefs end
- How and when the phase 2 reliefs are applied including when the hedging documentation and effective interest rate should be updated
- The phase 1 and phase 2 disclosures.

IFRS Video: Applying IFRS - IBOR reform

Accounting by holders of crypto assets (Updated October 2021)

At the time of writing, more than 12,000 different cryptocurrencies, crypto-coins and crypto-tokens were traded or listed on various crypto-exchanges. The terms and application of these crypto assets vary widely and could change over time. It is important to re-evaluate the accounting as terms and conditions change. We have updated our publication, which considers the accounting by holders of crypto assets, with new illustrations and standard-setting developments. The publication examines classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement of crypto assets held and considerations for appropriate disclosure.

Accounting by holders of crypto assets (Updated October 2021)

Accounting for SPACS (Updated November 2021)

Acquisition by a special purpose acquisition company (SPAC) offers private companies a way to go public without a traditional initial public offering. As the volume of SPAC transactions continues to grow, stakeholders, including regulators, continue to expect high quality financial reporting which appropriately addresses relevant accounting and disclosure matters. We have made important changes to our July 2021 edition, to address evolving issues.

Accounting for SPACS (Updated November 2021)

Other IFRS reference material

A closer look at IFRS 15, the revenue recognition standard (updated October 2021)

Our updated publication contains important changes that address evolving application issues arising from the revenue standard. The updated publication expands our discussion of certain topics and includes recent developments from the IASB and IFRS Interpretations Committee.

A closer look at IFRS 15, the revenue recognition standard (October 2021)

Hyperinflationary economies (updated November 2021)

Our IFRS Developments issue 197 provides an updated summary of countries that are hyperinflationary for IFRS purposes as of 31 December 2021 and countries that should be monitored. The inflation data is based on the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook that was published in October 2021.

IFRS Developments 197 - Hyperinflationary economies (updated November 2021)

EU Endorsement status

On 19 November 2021, the European Union (EU) endorsed IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts including Amendments to IFRS 17 issued on 25 June 2020 (IFRS 17) for use in the EU. IFRS 17 is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The IFRS 17 endorsement is now reflected in the latest EFRAG endorsement status report (the Report) as of 28 December 2021. 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.

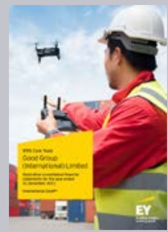
EU Endorsement Status Report (28 December 2021)

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 2021)


Good Group (International) Limited Alternative Format (December 2021)


Good Bank (International) Limited (December 2021)


Good Mining (International) Limited (December 2021)


Good Group - Interim consolidated financial statements (March 2021)


Good Real Estate Group (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.


Good Petroleum (International) Limited (December 2020)


Good Life Insurance (International) Limited (IFRS 17)


Good General Insurance (International) Limited (IFRS 17)

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

International Sustainability Standards Board

On 3 November 2021, at COP 26, the IFRS Foundation Trustees announced the establishment of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

The newly created ISSB will have offices in the Americas, EMEA and Asia. The first draft set of standards it plans to issue will focus on climate and general requirements for sustainability disclosures; these are expected to be released for comment in the first quarter of 2022. IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards will form a comprehensive global baseline, allowing local jurisdictions to supplement additional requirements as they see fit. Refer our IFRS Developments Issue 196 for more details.

IFRS Developments Issue 196 - IFRS Foundation establishes ISSB

Amendment to IFRS 17 to permit a classification overlay for financial assets

On 9 December 2021, the IASB amended IFRS 17-Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) to add a transition option for a “classification overlay” to address possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The IASB decided to introduce this transition option, a classification overlay for financial assets in the comparative period, in response to concerns raised by stakeholders regarding accounting mismatches that could arise between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information when IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are first applied in 2023.

Our Insurance Alert publication provides more detail on the amendment.

Insurance Accounting Alert December 2021

IFRS IC tentative agenda decision: cash received via electronic transfer

On 15 September 2021, the IFRS IC reached a tentative agenda decision on the accounting for cash received via an electronic transfer system. For some entities, this could lead to major changes to their financial statements and reporting processes. The tentative agenda decision (TAD), if finalised, is likely to come into effect during 2022.

The TAD was open for public comment until 25 November 2021. Refer our IFRS Developments Issue 195 for more information on the TAD.

IFRS IC TAD: cash received via electronic transfer

Supplier finance arrangement

On 26 November 2021, the IASB published IFRS Standards Exposure Draft ED/2021/10 Supplier Finance Arrangements (the ED) in which it proposes amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to introduce new disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities and cash flows.

Comments are due by 28 March 2022. Our IFRS Developments Issue 200 provides more detail on the ED.

IFRS Developments Issue 200 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

Classification of non-current liabilities with covenants

On 19 November 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS Standards Exposure Draft ED/2021/9 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants, Proposed Amendments to IAS 1 (the ED) which clarifies how to treat liabilities that are subject to covenants to be complied with, at a date subsequent to the reporting period.

The comment period for the ED ends on 21 March 2022. Our IFRS development 198 discusses the ED in more detail.

IFRS Developments 198 - Classification of non-current liabilities with covenants

IFRS IC Update November 2021

IFRS IC Update is a summary of the decisions reached by the IFRS IC in its public meetings. The Committee met on 30 November-1 December 2021 and discussed the following issues:

- Principal versus Agent: Software Resellers (IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers)
- Economic Benefits from Use of a Windfarm (IFRS 16 Leases)
- Negative Low Emission Vehicle Credits (IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets).

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

IFRS IC Update November 2021

Section 2: Regulator expectations and related guidance

ESMA and IAASA

2021 Financial Statements Enforcement Priorities

On 29 October 2021, The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), issued its annual Public Statement on European Common Enforcement Priorities (Public Statement).

The Public Statement contains priorities linked to financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, priorities relating to non-financial statements and other considerations related to Alternative Performance Measures (APMs).

The key enforcement priorities for financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS are:

- Careful assessment and transparency in accounting for longer-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the recovery phase
- Consistency between the information disclosed within the IFRS financial statements and the non-financial information concerning climate-related matters, consideration of climate risks, disclosure of any significant judgements and estimation of uncertainty regarding climate risks while clearly assessing materiality
- Enhanced transparency regarding the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL), particularly in relation to management overlays, significant changes in credit risk, forward-looking information, changes in loss allowances, credit risk exposures and collateral, and the effect of climate-related risk on ECL measurement.

The recommendations concerning non-financial information refer to:

- Impacts of COVID-19 on sustainability-related goals and non-financial key performance indicators, as well as information on any structural changes
- Climate-related policies and their outcomes.

In addition, issuers are reminded to make the necessary preparations to fulfil the disclosure requirements foreseen by Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, which came into force as of 1 January 2022.

Regarding APMs, the Public Statement highlights that issuers are expected to exercise caution when adjusting, labelling and/or creating new APMs to depict the impacts of COVID-19.

The Statement also underlines that starting from the financial year 2021 and pursuant to Article 4 of the Transparency Directive, all financial reports should be prepared in compliance with the European Single Electronic Format.

The above areas will be considered by national enforcers, including The Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), when monitoring and examining the 2021 annual financial reports of listed companies.

ESMA's Public Statement supplements IAASA's Observations paper which was published in September 2021.

Refer ESMA's Public Statement for more information.

ESMA Public Statement

Study on Expected Credit Loss Disclosures of Banks

On 15 December 2021, ESMA published a study, on the application of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (impairment requirements) regarding banks' expected credit losses (ECL). IAASA participated in the research for the study and Irish banks were included in the sample of 44 banks.

The study gives an overview of the level of banks' compliance with the existing ECL-related requirements of IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, with the primary focus on relevance and comparability of disclosures. The study highlights opportunities and provide recommendations for improvement in the level of compliance, comparability and transparency in the application of the relevant IFRS requirements.

Preparers of financial reports, auditors and Audit Committees are expected to consider the findings of the study when preparing and auditing financial statements.

ESMA's recommendations relate to the following areas:

- General aspects of the ECL-disclosures
- Assessment of significant increase in credit risk
- Forward-looking information
- Explanation of changes in loss allowances
- Transparency of disclosures on credit risk exposures
- ECL sensitivity disclosures.

Refer ESMA's report for more information.

ESMA Report

Financial reporting Council (FRC)

Structured digital reporting

Under the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, certain companies are required to start producing their 2021 annual financial reports in a structured electronic format.

On 12 October 2021, The FRC's Lab (Lab) published a report that supports companies in their move towards high-quality digital reporting. The Lab review of fifty early structured reports found that many reports fell short of the quality that will be expected for companies' official filings. The Lab report sets out key considerations and tips for companies covering:

- How to set up the structured reporting process
- How to enhance the usability of structured reports
- Common tagging issues to avoid.

Refer the FRC's report for more details.

Structured reporting: an early implementation

On 15 November, the FCA and the FRC jointly wrote a letter to Chief Executive Officers of issuers in scope of the structured digital requirements to remind them of their obligations. The letter sets out expectations on quality and identifies actions the FRC and FCA may take in the event of their expectations not being met.

Refer the FRC letter for more detail.

FRC Letter

FRC areas of supervisory focus for 2022/23

On 3 December 2021, the FRC announced its areas of supervisory focus for 2022/23, including priority sectors, for corporate reporting reviews.

The FRC's will supplement its routine reviews of corporate reporting with six thematic reviews. These reviews will identify scope for improvement, as well as examples of better practice, in areas of key stakeholder interest.

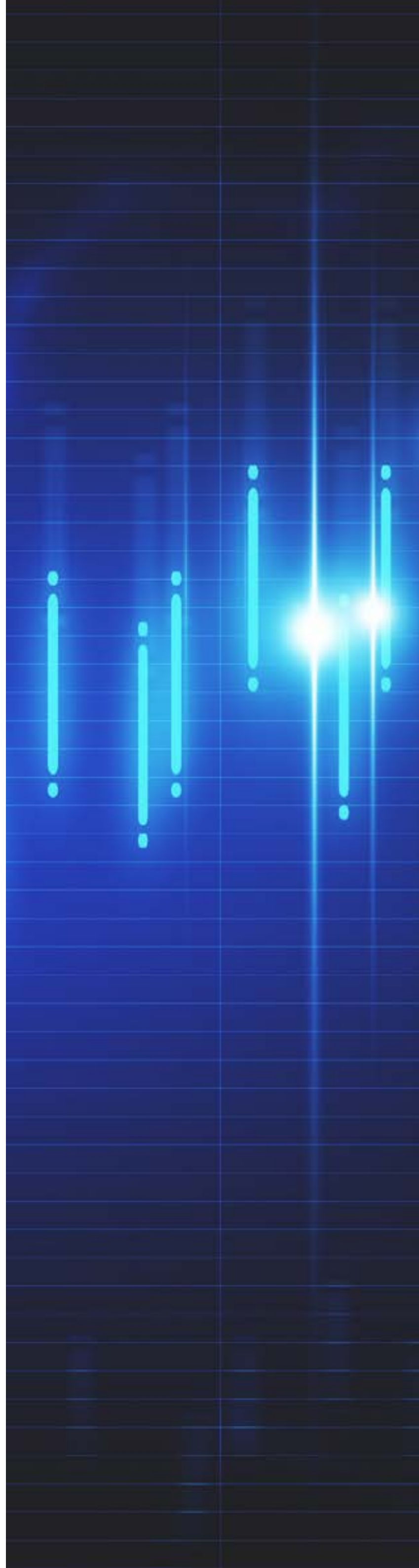
In selecting corporate reports for review, the FRC will prioritise sectors that are under pressure including (i) Travel, (ii) Hospitality and (iii) Leisure and Retail.

The FRC will conduct the following six thematic reviews in 2022:

- Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Climate-related Reporting in Financial Statements: In collaboration with the FCA, the FRC will perform a thematic review of TCFD disclosures provided by premium listed companies in response to the new Listing Rule, and of the extent to which the financial statements reflect the impact of climate change
- **Business Combinations (IFRS 3):** The FRC will undertake a general thematic review of accounting issues under IFRS 3 and identify examples of better practice
- **Earnings per Share (IAS 33):** The FRC will focus on those areas where it has previously identified errors
- **Deferred Tax (IAS 12):** a particular focus on disclosures around deferred tax assets and whether the evidence supporting the recognition of deferred tax assets for losses is sufficiently robust
- **Discount Rates:** The FRC's review will provide an overview of the requirements of IFRS in respect of discount rates and highlight some of the difficulties companies encounter in determining appropriate discount rates to apply in the measurement of assets and liabilities
- **Judgements and Estimates:** The FRC will specifically look at disclosures around sensitivities and ranges of outcomes and disclosures involving judgements and assumptions made in estimating mineral reserves.

Refer to the FRC announcement for further information.

FRC Announcement



Annual Review of Corporate Reporting

On 27 October 2021, The FRC published its Annual Review of Corporate Reporting, which outlines the FRC's 'top ten' areas where improvements to reporting are required. These include reporting on judgements and estimates, revenue and cash flow statements.

In addition, the FRC also published its year-end bulletin of key corporate reporting matters for companies which sets out the FRC's areas of focus for the coming year.

Refer the FRC Reports for more details.

Annual review of corporate Reporting

Key matters for 2021/22 reports

TCFD reporting including disclosures of scenario analysis

UK premium listed companies will need to report against the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations on a comply or explain basis in their annual reports for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

On 28 October 2021, The Financial Reporting Lab (the Lab) published a report in advance of these requirements to help companies prepare for mandatory TCFD reporting. The report includes practical advice and examples that better address aspects of TCFD reporting from those companies already adopting the framework on a voluntary basis. Alongside the report, the Lab also published a snapshot of the status of current reporting against the TCFD framework in the UK.

In addition to the Lab's reports, the FRC also published research by the Alliance Manchester Business School which investigates climate-related scenario analysis in more detail. The research highlights the various approaches companies have adopted, instances of good practice, typical challenges faced, and the common steps taken to conduct the analysis.

Refer to the FRC report for more details.

TCFD Report

FRC review of IAS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’

On 14 October 2021, The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) published the findings of its thematic review of IAS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’ disclosures and related information. The FRC’s review considered how a sample of 20 companies’ annual reports had met relevant reporting requirements, identified examples of good practice, and outlined its expectations for future disclosures.

The review found scope for improvements in several areas, including:

- Explaining how the amounts of expected outflows have been estimated, identifying the key assumptions applied and describing the associated uncertainties
- Disclosing the phasing of outflows companies expect to see as they utilise their provisions; and describing the underlying costs for which companies make provisions.

The FRC encourages companies to disclose entity-specific accounting policies and to provide more quantitative information about contingent liabilities.

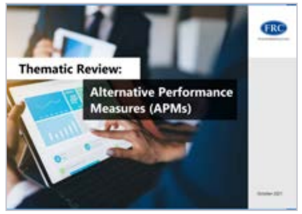
Refer the FRC report for more details.

Thematic Review: IAS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’

FRC review of Alternative Performance Measures

A thematic review by the FRC into the use of Alternative Performance Measures (APMs), by UK-listed companies, found that, while companies generally provided good quality APM disclosures, their context needs to be better explained, particularly as profit based APMs tended to be more favourable than their GAAP results. Companies should clearly define their APMs and explain why they are needed and should not give APMs greater focus than their GAAP equivalents. The FRC encourages companies to consider the number of APMs that they present as relevant GAAP information can be obscured by high usage of alternative measures.

Refer the FRC report for more details.



Thematic Review: Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

Section 3: Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Irish GAAP)

FRC consultation on annual review of FRS 101

On 7 December, the FRC issued FRED 79 FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework – 2021/22 cycle, which proposes no amendments to FRS 101 as a result of its latest annual review. Comments on FRED 79 are requested by 1 March 2022. Refer FRC's FRED 79 for more information.

FRED 79 FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework – 2021/22 cycle

FRC staff factsheet: Climate-related matters

On 12 November, The FRC published a new FRC staff factsheet, Climate-related matters, part of a series that accompanies FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The first part of the factsheet outlines the ways in which climate-related matters may impact a set of financial statements prepared under FRS 102 including:

- How the general requirements of FRS 102 should be applied in the context of climate-related matters – in particular, in the context of the risks, uncertainties, judgements and estimations that need to be considered when preparing financial statements
- How climate-related matters could impact the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements
- How climate-related matters could impact the disclosures in the financial statements and what additional disclosures may be required.

The second part of the factsheet summarises current and proposed legal and regulatory requirements applicable to companies in the UK in relation to climate and associated matters.

Refer the FRC's Fact Sheet for more information.

FRS 102 Factsheet 8 - Climate-related matters

Contact us

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EY | Building a better working world

EY exists to build a better working world, helping to create long-term value for clients, people and society and build trust in the capital markets.

Enabled by data and technology, diverse EY teams in over 150 countries provide trust through assurance and help clients grow, transform and operate.

Working across assurance, consulting, law, strategy, tax and transactions, EY teams ask better questions to find new answers for the complex issues facing our world today.

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