EY Ireland

Financial Reporting Update

July 2026

Shape the future with confidence

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

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 reporting updates, guidance, and emerging issues, among other matters:

- A closer look at IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- Standards and interpretations in issue at 30 June 2026
- IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities
- Fair value option for investments in associates and Joint ventures (JVs)
- IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) Update
- IFRS 18 IFRS IC Agenda Decisions
- EY CSRD Barometer 2026
- ESMA Report on 2025 Corporate Reporting Enforcement and Regulatory Activities
- Annual review of FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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)

Applying IFRS: A closer look at IFRS 18 (Updated April 2026)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (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.

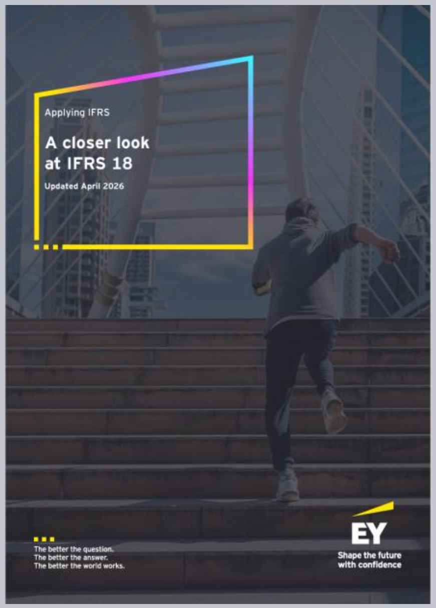
These include:

- The requirement to classify all income and expenses 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.

Our updated publication replaces the July 2025 edition and contains the following updates :

- New illustrations and frequently asked questions arising out of discussions in practice, covering a range of issues relating to all aspects of the new requirements in IFRS 18
- Updates to reflect IFRS Interpretation Committee agenda decisions regarding the application of IFRS (refer to page 9 for a discussion of some of the agenda decisions)
- An appendix addressing additional considerations for banks, including an illustrative statement of profit or loss for a retail and investment banking group under IFRS 18.



A closer look at IFRS 18

Other IFRS reference material

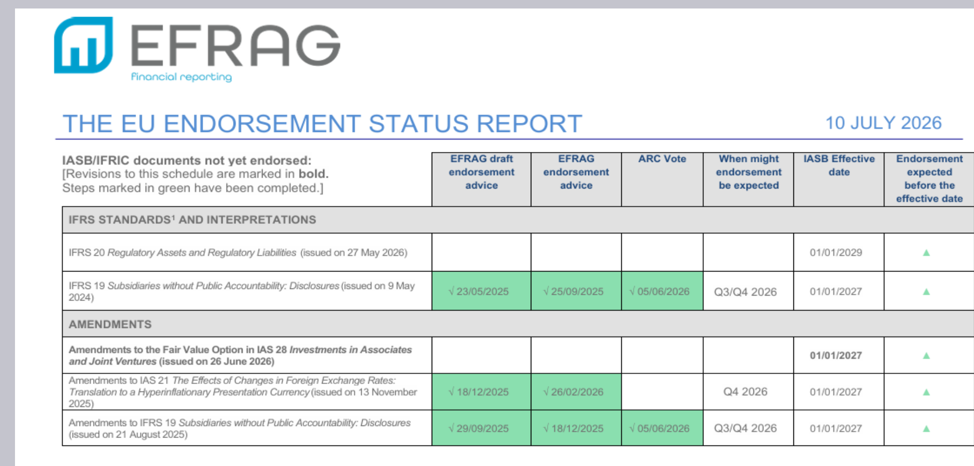
Standards and interpretations in issue at 30 June 2026

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 (30 June 2026)

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 10 JULY 2026

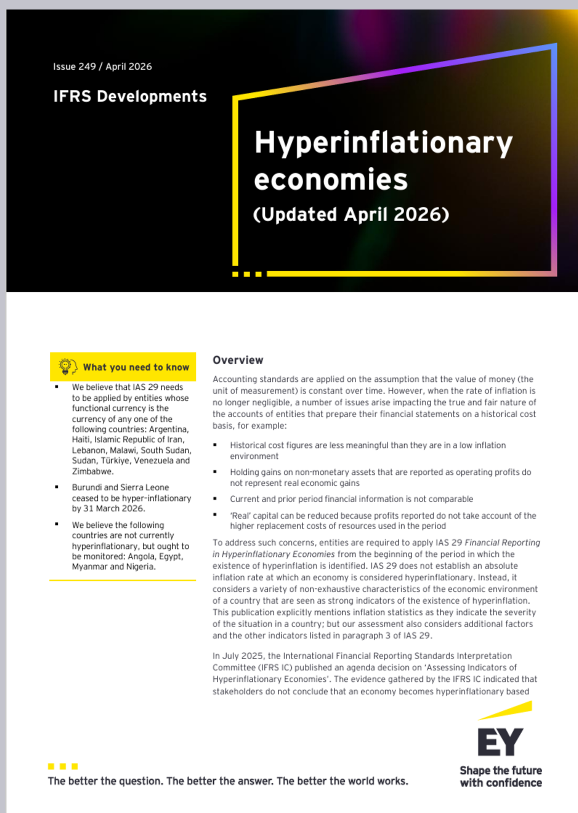
IASB/IFRIC documents not yet endorsed: [Revisions to this schedule are marked in **bold**. Steps marked in green have been completed.]	EFRAG draft endorsement advice	EFRAG endorsement advice	ARC Vote	When might endorsement be expected	IASB Effective date	Endorsement expected before the effective date
IFRS STANDARDS[1] AND INTERPRETATIONS						
IFRS 20 *Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities* (issued on 27 May 2026)					01/01/2029	▲
IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on 9 May 2024)	√ 23/05/2025	√ 25/09/2025	√ 05/06/2026	Q3/Q4 2026	01/01/2027	▲
AMENDMENTS						
Amendments to the Fair Value Option in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (issued on 26 June 2026)					**01/01/2027**	▲
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	√ 26/02/2026		Q4 2026	01/01/2027	▲
Amendments to IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (issued on 21 August 2025)	√ 29/09/2025	√ 18/12/2025	√ 05/06/2026	Q3/Q4 2026	01/01/2027	▲

EU Endorsement status

Other IFRS reference material

Hyperinflationary economies (Updated April 2026)

Our updated publication provides a summary of hyperinflationary countries for IFRS Accounting standards purposes as at 30 June 2026 and countries that should be monitored. The inflation data is based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) that was published in April 2026.



Issue 249 / April 2026

IFRS Developments

Hyperinflationary economies

(Updated April 2026)

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, Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Malawi, South Sudan, Sudan, Türkiye, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.
- Burundi and Sierra Leone ceased to be hyper-inflationary by 31 March 2026.
- We believe the following countries are not currently hyperinflationary, but ought to be monitored: Angola, Egypt, Myanmar and Nigeria.

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

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[Hyperinflationary economies (April 2026)]

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 (30 June 2026)

Interim Financial Statements (30 June 2026)

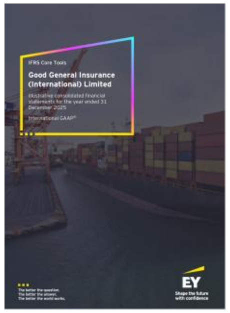
Good Bank (International) Limited (December 2025)

Good Mining (International) Limited (December 2021)

Good Real Estate Group (December 2024)

Good Real Estate Group Limited - IFRS 18 (December 2025)

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 IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS sustainability disclosure standards. It sets IFRS Accounting 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.

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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.

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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.

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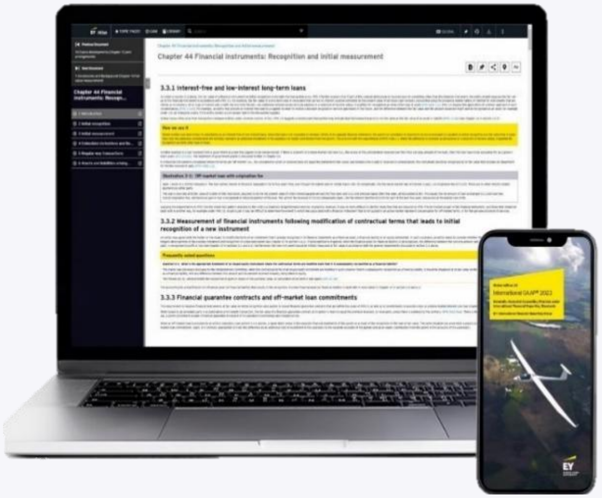
- Available, free of charge, to all users on EY Atlas Client Edition
- Numerous worked examples
- Extracts from the published financial reports of major listed companies
- Call-out boxes clearly highlighting EY's views
- Available in downloadable PDF format in a single file with embedded bookmarks to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



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

IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities

On 27 May 2026, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities (IFRS 20). IFRS 20 sets out the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, regulatory income, and regulatory expense.

IFRS 20 introduces requirements that will result in information that supplements the information an entity already provides by applying IFRS accounting standards, including IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Such information enables users of financial statements to understand the total allowed compensation for regulatory goods or services supplied in each reporting period and the related rights and obligations. The income, expenses, assets, and liabilities an entity reports by applying IFRS 20 supplement, but do not replace, the information the entity provides by applying IFRS 15 and other IFRS accounting standards.

Narrow scope amendments have been made to other accounting standards, including IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS, IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 20 is effective for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2029.

Our IFRS Developments publication summarises the key requirements of IFRS 20.

IFRS 20 Regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities

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 16–17 June 2026 and discussed the following issues among others:

- Management-defined Performance Measures—Hypothetical Income and Expenses (IFRS 18)
- Management-defined Performance Measures—Public Communications (IFRS 18)
- Classification of Income and Expenses from Cash and Cash Equivalents (IFRS 18)
- Classification of Income and Expenses when an Entity Has a Main Business Activity of Providing Financing to Customers (IFRS 18)
- Control Assessment for a Single-investor Fund (IFRS 10)
- Assessment of Specified Main Business Activities for a Manufacturer-Lessor (IFRS 18)
- Labels of subtotals (IFRS 18)
- Presentation of Operating Expenses (IFRS 18).

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

IFRIC Update June 2026

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

IFRS 18: Agenda decisions

As entities are preparing for the transition to IFRS 18, a number of practical application topics have been submitted to the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) for consideration. The resulting new agenda decisions do not amend IFRS 18, but provide clarification on the application of the new principles and requirements.

On 22 April 2026, the IASB ratified the following four new agenda decisions related to IFRS 18:

- Classification of a Foreign Exchange Difference from an Intragroup Monetary Liability (or Asset)
- Assessment of a Specified Main Business Activity for the Purposes of the Separate Financial Statements of a Parent
- Scope of the Requirement to Disclose Expenses by Nature
- Classification of Gains and Losses on a Derivative Managing a Foreign Currency Exposure.

The IASB also ratified updates to a number of existing agenda decisions, replacing references to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements with references to the new or amended requirements in IFRS 18 and corresponding minor edits. The agenda decision, Presentation of income and expenses arising on financial instruments with a negative yield, was withdrawn and the IASB is considering the impact of withdrawing agenda decision, Supply Chain Financing Arrangements—Reverse Factoring.

Our IFRS Developments publication provides more information.

IFRS 18: Agenda decisions

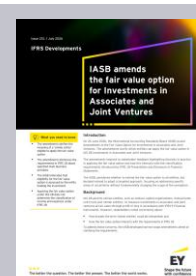
Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and JVs

On 26 June 2026, the IASB issued Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify which entities can apply the fair value option in IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments respond to stakeholder feedback highlighting diversity in practice in applying the fair value option and how this interacts with the classification requirements introduced by IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

On initial application of IFRS 18, eligible entities may elect to change the measurement for investments in associates or joint ventures from the equity method to fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The changes provide clarity before IFRS 18 takes effect, helping entities to assess the implications of their measurement elections and classification outcomes. Insurers and other entities may benefit from more consistent classification of income and expenses from these investments and related liabilities.

The amendments are applied when an entity first applies IFRS 18. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period, the amendments are applied consistently with that early application. However, if IFRS 18 is applied early for a period beginning before the issuance of the amendments, entities apply the amendments for the first reporting period ending on or after their issuance.

Refer to our IFRS Developments publication for more details.



Fair value option: associates and JVs

Section 02

Sustainability Reporting

EY CSRD Barometer 2026

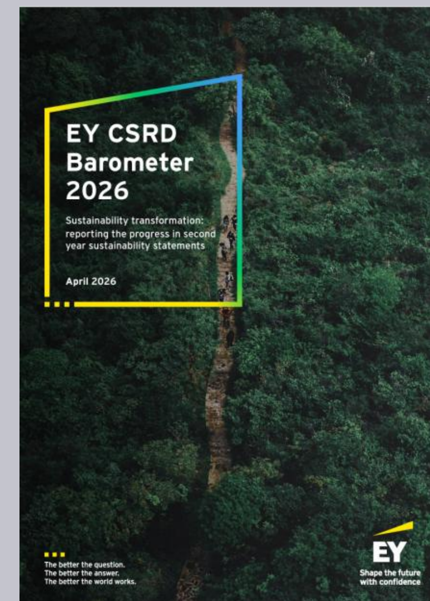
The 2026 EY CSRD Barometer (Barometer) analyses the sustainability reports prepared in accordance with ESRS by companies headquartered in the European Union (EU), the EEA and outside the EU. The Barometer aims to identify common practices and outliers, assess entity-specific disclosures, analyse fact patterns in double materiality assessment (DMA), and highlight sectoral trends in CSRD-compliant reports for the 2025 fiscal year based on a sample size of 196 companies.

The sample is drawn from the 200 reports of first-time adopters included in the 2025 EY CSRD Barometer. As of 31 March 2026, 196 of those 200 companies had published their sustainability reports; of which 94 did so without being subject to a mandatory reporting requirement.

The following are the key insights from the second year of CSRD reporting:

- Reporting maturity improves while report volumes decline. Companies continue to streamline sustainability statements, reducing average length while expanding the depth and consistency of reported data.
- ESRS 2 general disclosures form a stable baseline. General disclosures under ESRS 2 are now well established. Governance, strategy and value-chain information is typically integrated into broader business reporting, often through cross-referencing.
- Climate change, workforce and business conduct dominate materiality. ESRS E1 Climate change, ESRS S1 Own workforce and ESRS G1 Business conduct remain the most frequently identified material topics.
- Limited assurance becomes the norm. Nearly all sustainability statements analysed are subject to limited assurance, predominantly provided by statutory financial auditors. Reasonable assurance remains uncommon and is typically limited to selected metrics.

Refer to our EY CSRD Barometer 2026 report for more information.



EY CSRD Barometer 2026

Revised ESRS and Voluntary Sustainability Reporting Standard

On 3 July 2026, the European Commission published a delegated act relating to revised European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The revised ESRS simplify and streamline sustainability reporting requirements and will apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early adoption of the revised ESRS for financial year 2026 will be permitted once the delegated act enters into force.

At the same time, the European Commission adopted and published a delegated act establishing a Voluntary Sustainability Reporting Standard for entities that choose to report sustainability information on a voluntary basis.

Both delegated acts have been submitted to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union for scrutiny in accordance with the legislative process. Unless either institution objects, the delegated acts will enter into force after publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

For further information, refer to the European Commission Delegated Regulation and the accompanying annexes.

European Commission Delegated Regulation

Section 03

Regulator pronouncements and guidance

ESMA

ESMA Report on 2025 Corporate Reporting Enforcement and Regulatory Activities

On 7 May 2026, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) published its Report on 2025 Corporate Reporting Enforcement and Regulatory Activities. The report provides an overview of the supervision and enforcement of corporate reporting carried out by national enforcers in the European Economic Area (EEA) and by ESMA over the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. The report sets out key messages aimed at improving the quality of future financial and sustainability reports by assessing how issuers comply with:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)
- Digital reporting obligations, including the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF).

The report covers enforcement activity across three areas:

- Financial reporting, including IFRS financial statements and Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)
- Sustainability reporting, including sustainability statements prepared under the Accounting Directive, ESRS and Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation
- Digital reporting, focusing on compliance with ESEF requirements, including XHTML and iXBRL tagging.

In addition, the report provides an overview of enforcement actions taken by ESMA and national enforcers during 2025 and highlights the accounting, sustainability, and digital reporting areas most frequently subject to enforcement measures. The report also assesses how issuers have applied ESMA's 2024 European Common Enforcement Priorities (ECEP) in their financial, sustainability and ESEF reporting, identifying areas of good practice as well as recurring deficiencies.

Refer to the ESMA report for further detail.

2025 Corporate Reporting Enforcement and Regulatory Activities

Section 04

Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP)

FRC concludes annual review of FRS 101

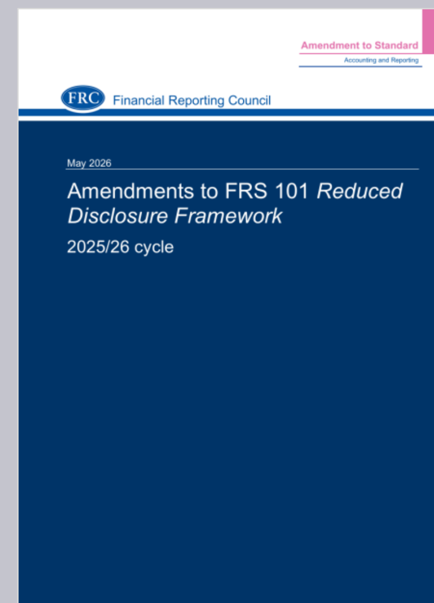
On 21 May 2026, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) issued 'Amendments to FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework – 2025/26 cycle', which brings to a close the latest annual review of FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101).

The FRC consulted on the 2025/26 annual review cycle of FRS 101 through Financial Reporting Exposure Draft (FRED) 88, which, following consideration of developments in IFRS Accounting Standards, proposed no amendments to FRS 101.

Consistent with the proposals set out in FRED 88, the final amendments do not introduce any changes to FRS 101 in respect of new IFRS pronouncements.

The FRC, however, made limited drafting changes to improve clarity and better articulate certain aspects of FRS 101, and for consistency with 'Amendments to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime – Adapted formats' issued in February 2026.

Refer to the FRC's Amendments to FRS 101 publication for more information.


Amendment to Standard
Accounting and Reporting
FRC Financial Reporting Council
May 2026
Amendments to FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*
2025/26 cycle

Amendments to FRS 101

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Enabled by data, AI and advanced technology, EY teams help clients shape the future with confidence and develop answers for the most pressing issues of today and tomorrow.

EY teams work across a full spectrum of services in assurance, consulting, tax, strategy and transactions. Fueled by sector insights, a globally connected, multi-disciplinary network and diverse ecosystem partners, EY teams can provide services in more than 150 countries and territories.

All in to shape the future with confidence.

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