

ADOPTION OF IFRS 18 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CENTRAL BANKS



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Introduction

The Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks Training Course prepares finance professionals in the monetary sector to apply the new presentation and disclosure standard with confidence. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and reshapes how entities structure the statement of profit or loss. It introduces mandatory categories, defined subtotals, and stricter aggregation rules. For central banks, these changes affect published financial statements, statistical reporting, and management information. Furthermore, the course covers transition planning, comparative restatement, and disclosure judgement. As a result, participants gain the practical knowledge to deliver compliant, comparable, and transparent financial reporting.

Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks Course Objectives

- Explain the scope, structure, and effective date of IFRS 18.
- Compare IFRS 18 with the superseded IAS 1 presentation requirements.
- Apply the five mandatory categories in the statement of profit or loss.
- Determine the required subtotals, including operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.
- Classify income and expenses into operating, investing, and financing categories.
- Apply the enhanced aggregation and disaggregation principles for primary statements.
- Interpret the new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs).
- Assess the implications for central bank financial statements and statistical returns.
- Plan transition activities, including comparative restatement and system changes.
- Evaluate the impact on audit, internal reporting, and stakeholder communication.



Course Methodology

- Interactive lectures with central bank financial statement examples.
- Case-based workshop exercises on category classification and subtotals.
- Comparative restatement practice using sample financial statements.
- Disclosure drafting exercises for management-defined performance measures.
- Structured discussion of transition challenges with facilitator feedback.

Who Should Take This Course

- Financial reporting and accounting managers in central banks.
- Chief accountants and heads of finance functions.
- Statisticians preparing monetary and financial returns.
- Internal auditors reviewing financial reporting controls.
- External audit and assurance professionals.
- Policy and compliance officers overseeing reporting standards.

Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks Course Outlines

Day 1: Foundations of IFRS 18

- Background, objectives, and rationale for replacing IAS 1.
- Scope of IFRS 18 and effective date requirements.
- Structure of the statement of profit or loss under IFRS 18.
- Key definitions and the role of IFRS 18 in financial reporting.
- Interaction with IAS 1, IAS 8, and IFRS Practice Statement 1.

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- Impact on other primary statements and the notes.
- Case study: how a financial institution applies the new structure.

Day 2: Categories and Required Subtotals

- The five mandatory categories in the statement of profit or loss.
- Operating, investing, and financing category definitions.
- Classifying income and expenses into the right category.
- The three required subtotals and how to calculate them.
- Operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.
- Profit or loss before income taxes as a required subtotal.
- Workshop: classifying a sample trial balance into IFRS 18 categories.

Day 3: Aggregation, Disaggregation, and Disclosure

- Principles of aggregation and disaggregation in primary statements.
- Role of materiality in presentation decisions.
- Labelling, descriptive information, and note structure.
- Disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs).
- Reconciling MPMs to the most directly comparable IFRS subtotal.
- Statements of cash flow and financial position amendments.
- Workshop: drafting MPM disclosures with supporting reconciliations.

Day 4: Implications for Central Banks

- How central bank financial statements align with IFRS 18 requirements.
- Impact on profit distribution and profit transfer decisions.
- Implications for monetary and financial statistics returns.



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- Interaction with IFRS 9, IFRS 7, and IFRS 13 reporting.
- Governance of accounting policy changes and approval processes.
- Communication with ministries, auditors, and stakeholders.
- Workshop: assessing a central bank statement of profit or loss under IFRS 18.

Day 5: Transition, Systems, and Assurance

- Building a transition roadmap and project governance.
- Comparative restatement and opening balance considerations.
- Systems, chart of accounts, and reporting tool adjustments.
- Internal control and audit implications of the new presentation.
- Training and change management for finance teams.
- First-time application disclosures and ongoing monitoring.
- Course review, assessment, and action planning.

Conclusion

By successfully completing Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks, participants will gain a solid understanding of the new presentation, classification, and disclosure requirements and how they reshape financial reporting. They will also acquire practical skills in category classification, subtotal determination, MPM disclosure, and transition planning. In addition, the course prepares them to assess the specific effects on central bank statements and statistical returns. Gentex Training Center delivers this programme with a strong focus on real reporting practice.





FAQs for Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks course

Q1 What is the "Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks" course about?

It is a five-day programme covering IFRS 18, the standard that replaces IAS 1. It explains the new statement of profit or loss structure, mandatory categories and subtotals, disclosure rules, and the specific effects on central bank financial statements, statistics, and transition planning.

Q2 What are the key benefits of the "Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks" course?

Participants understand exactly what changes and why, so they can plan transition with less disruption. The course also improves classification and disclosure quality, strengthens comparability across periods, reduces audit and compliance risk, and gives finance teams confidence when presenting results to boards, ministries, and external auditors.

Q3 What skills will I gain from the "Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks" course?

Participants gain IFRS 18 category classification and subtotal determination, aggregation and disaggregation judgement, management-defined performance measure (MPM) disclosure and reconciliation, and transition planning with comparative restatement. These four skills cover the full path from standard interpretation to first-time application.



Q4 What tools, methods, or standards are covered in the "Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks" course?

The course covers IFRS 18 itself, IAS 1, IAS 8, the IFRS Practice Statement on materiality, IFRS 9, IFRS 7, IFRS 13, the required subtotals of operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes, MPM reconciliations, materiality assessment, chart-of-accounts redesign, and transition roadmaps.

Q5 How is the "Adoption of IFRS 18 and Its Implications for Central Banks" course applied in real-world practice?

Participants apply the standard directly to their own reports. They reclassify trial balances into IFRS 18 categories, rebuild the statement of profit or loss, draft MPM disclosures with reconciliations, restate comparatives, and adapt internal reporting systems. Many leave with a transition roadmap for their institution.