



Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 20, 2026

International Accounting Standards Board
Columbus Building
7 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD, UK

RE: Exposure Draft: *Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Proposed Amendments to IAS 28*

Dear Members of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB):

The Group of Latin American Accounting Standard Setters (GLASS)¹ welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Exposure Draft: *Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Proposed Amendments to IAS 28* (the ED).

This response summarizes the points of view of the members of the different countries of GLASS, in accordance with the following due process.

Due Process

Discussions on the ED were held within a dedicated Technical Working Group (TWG) established in February 2026. All member countries had the opportunity to appoint at least one member to this TWG. Each standard issuer represented in the TWG conducted activities within its respective jurisdiction (e.g., surveys, internal working groups, etc.). The resulting findings were consolidated and served as the basis for the TWG's technical discussions.

The TWG analyzed and discussed the different viewpoints in its virtual meetings and supplemented its deliberations through formal email exchanges among its members. Based on the agreed-upon responses and the technical analyses carried out, the TWG prepared a final document, which was presented to and subsequently approved by the GLASS Board of Directors.

Overall comments

GLASS supports aligning the provisions of IAS 28 with those of IFRS 18, as well as with the proposed effective date and transition. However, it recommends adding disclosure requirements to safeguard the transparency of financial information. GLASS also brings to the IASB's attention other related modifications that could contribute to achieving the required alignment.

¹ The overall objective of the Group of Latin American Accounting Standard Setters (GLASS) is to provide technical contributions in reference to all Exposure Drafts, Requests for Information and Discussion Papers published by the IFRS Foundation Boards and Tentative Agenda Decisions of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. GLASS therefore intends to have a single regional voice before the IFRS Foundation Boards. GLASS is constituted by: Argentina (Chair), Bolivia, Brazil (Board), Chile, Colombia (Board), Costa Rica (Board), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Board), Panama, Paraguay, Peru (Board), Uruguay (Board) and Venezuela (Vice Chair).

**Specific comments**

Attached you will find our responses to the specific questions included in the ED.

Contact

If you have any questions about our comments, please contact glenif@glenif.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Hernán P. Casinelli".

Hernán P. Casinelli

Chair of the Group of Latin American Accounting Standard Setters (GLASS)



GLASS comment letter on the Exposure Draft: *Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Proposed Amendments to IAS 28*

Question 1—Proposed amendments to paragraphs 18–19 of IAS 28

Paragraphs 18–19 of IAS 28 permit an entity to elect to measure an investment in an associate or a joint venture at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments if the investment is held by a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds.

The IASB is proposing to amend paragraphs 18–19 of IAS 28 to clarify that similar entities include those that have a main business activity of investing in particular types of assets (as set out in paragraph 49(a) of IFRS 18).

Paragraphs BC1–BC19 of the Basis for Conclusions explain the IASB’s rationale for this proposal. In particular, paragraphs BC9–BC13 explain why the IASB decided not to propose extending the fair value option to all entities.

Do you agree with this proposal? Why or why not? If you disagree, please explain what you would suggest instead and why.

GLASS response

GLASS agrees with the IASB's proposal to link the definition of "similar entities" to the "principal business activity" criterion of IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, thereby ensuring consistency in the concept of investment entity, reducing ambiguity and divergent interpretations, strengthening international comparability through a limited revision of IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, some of our stakeholders expressed the desirability of incorporating mandatory disclosure requirements regarding the technical justification for choosing fair value measurement.

Other related modifications proposed by GLASS, which it considers consistent with the time available to address the situation that the ED aims to resolve, were:

1. Amend paragraph 55 of IFRS 18 to establish that entities whose primary business activity is investing in associates or joint ventures must classify income and expenses from those assets in the operating category of the income statement, regardless of their valuation method.
2. Ensure that the fair value option is applied consistently for investments with similar characteristics to prevent accounting arbitrage and the arbitrary application to individual investments.

Question 2—Effective date and transition

The IASB proposes that an entity apply the amendments to paragraphs 18–19 of IAS 28 at the same time and on the same basis as it applies IFRS 18.

Paragraphs BC20–BC21 of the Basis for Conclusions explain the IASB’s rationale for this proposal.

Do you agree with this proposal? Why or why not? If you disagree, please explain what you would suggest instead and why.



GLASS comment letter on the Exposure Draft: *Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Proposed Amendments to IAS 28*

GLASS response

GLASS agrees with the proposed effective date and transition of this amendment because simultaneous application is consistent with the relationship between the two standards, thereby facilitating orderly implementation, avoiding adjustments at different moments for related matters and reducing implementation costs.

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