

IFRS 18 readiness toolkit

A practical implementation starter for finance teams

01 Assign

Define scope, owners, dates and the evidence required to close each task.

02 Assess

Record presentation judgments, performance measures and data gaps.

03 Review

Run a dry run, resolve exceptions and retain reviewer sign-off.

What you receive

Five Excel worksheets, 18 starter actions, editable registers and a fictional worked example. This guide explains how to use them.

Scope

An original planning tool, not a complete IFRS disclosure checklist or an accounting opinion. Apply the current standard, local adoption requirements and entity-specific judgment. No IFRS Foundation endorsement is implied.

Start with the workbook

A simple workflow that preserves evidence

Readiness

Assign the owner and due date in rows 9-26. Use the status list, add evidence and name the reviewer. A Complete task is Accepted only when all four inputs exist.

Mapping

List income and expense accounts, current presentation, proposed category, rationale, data changes and reviewer decision. The workbook intentionally makes no automatic accounting classification.

MPM review

Inventory measures used in public communications. Record the definition assessment, rationale and reconciliation reference. A label such as adjusted profit is not enough by itself.

Controls

Track data changes, disclosure work, report testing and remediation. Assign dates and owners; retain test evidence before closing an item.

Worked example

Read the fictional service-company examples. Clear the reviewer in E20 to see Missing evidence, then restore it. Do not copy example conclusions without assessing your facts.

Amber cells are editable. Calculated completion is a project-progress measure, not a compliance score. To add rows, extend the relevant formulas, validation and summary ranges.

Build an evidence trail

From an open question to a reviewed decision

Example: presentation mapping

A fictional service business records routine service revenue. The proposed operating classification is documented with its facts and technical reference, then reviewed.

Example: financing

For a fictional entity without a specified financing main business activity, interest on a pure-financing bank loan is considered in the financing category. Different facts need reassessment.

Example: public performance measure

An adjusted operating profit subtotal in a public results release is assessed for entity-wide management use and relevant exclusions. If an MPM, prepare the applicable disclosure workpapers.

Keep each decision traceable

Capture the source account or communication, reporting period, proposed treatment, reasoning, relevant standard reference, preparer, reviewer and approval date. Attach evidence or a controlled document link. Keep unresolved judgments visible in the tracker.

These scenarios illustrate the workflow. They are not universal classification rules or a full MPM disclosure example.

Plan the transition

Suggested project steps; adjust to your reporting calendar

1. Scope and ownership

Confirm entities, reporting periods, local adoption, sponsor and technical review responsibilities.

2. Mapping and information

Assess categories, subtotals, performance measures, disclosure inputs and consequential cash-flow changes.

3. Comparative dry run

Use a historical period to test data extraction, presentation, reconciliation and reviewer access.

4. Resolve and approve

Close test exceptions, document remaining actions and approve the reporting process.

Calendar-year illustration

For an entity first applying IFRS 18 in 2027, plan for the 2026 comparative information. Confirm transition and interim requirements for the specific reporting circumstances. [1, 2]

Reference notes and use

Read the current authoritative materials alongside the toolkit

Technical orientation

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application allowed. Its main changes concern presentation subtotals, management-defined performance measures and grouping information. [1]

Classification requires attention to the entity's business activities. Transition is retrospective. MPM work can require reconciliation, explanations and tax/non-controlling-interest information. Consult the requirements rather than treating this register as a disclosure checklist. [2]

Official references

1. IFRS Foundation - IFRS 18 overview
2. IFRS Foundation - Project Summary, April 2024, pp. 4-16
3. IFRS Foundation - implementation support and updates

Use and feedback

Free to use and adapt for internal work with attribution to Practical Finance. Do not resell the original package or imply endorsement. All examples are fictional. Review current standards and local requirements before making reporting decisions.

Report a correction through the LinkedIn link at [islamhassanin.com/about](https://www.linkedin.com/company/islamhassanin). Version 1.0 was prepared on 18 September 2026. This first edition has not received an independent external technical review.