September 2026

Early Impressions

FASB's Proposed Accounting Standards Update

Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230)

A Narrow Change to Classification, a Broader Change to Disclosure

Executive Summary

ZERO	3	ALL	19 NOV
words changed in the Master Glossary definition of cash equivalents. The definition is retained; only the application guidance is new.	characteristics the illustrative examples identify before a reserve-backed digital asset may meet the definition.	entities presenting cash equivalents must disclose the significant classes annually, whether or not digital assets are held.	comment deadline. Early adoption is available in the 2026 accounts, with no preferability assessment.

On 18 August 2026, the FASB issued a proposed Accounting Standards Update (ASU) on cash equivalents and certain digital assets. It has been widely described as a stablecoin standard. On that reading, its direct effect is limited to a relatively narrow group of entities.

The FASB's proposed amendment is not a new stablecoin accounting model. It keeps the existing definition of cash equivalents unchanged and adds illustrative examples for applying that definition to certain digital assets. It also introduces a new annual disclosure of the significant components and related amounts of cash equivalents.

- The definition of cash equivalents does not change.
- For certain stable-value digital assets, the examples highlight three attributes: (1) an on-demand contractual cash redemption right, (2) direct redemption with the issuer for a known amount of cash, and (3) at least 1:1 segregated reserves in short-term, highly liquid assets.
- The examples are not a requirement to classify qualifying digital assets as cash equivalents; entities continue to make an accounting policy election.
- The disclosure requirement is broader: it applies to entities that present assets as cash equivalents, whether or not those assets are digital.
- The proposed amendment does not resolve the accounting model for digital assets that fail the cash-equivalent analysis.
- No effective date has been proposed. Early adoption would be permitted when financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance.

Uniqus view

- The stablecoin classification issue is real but narrowly scoped. The broader implementation impact may come from the new disclosure requirement.
- Entities presenting assets as cash equivalents would need to disclose significant components and related amounts annually, potentially requiring new data mapping, tagging and controls.
- The FASB's examples provide greater clarity on when certain stablecoins may qualify as cash equivalents, but do not change the existing definition.
- Importantly, the proposed amendment does not address the accounting for digital assets that fail the cash-equivalent assessment. That analysis will continue under other applicable US GAAP guidance.
- In our view, the proposed amendment may make the qualifying analysis clearer, while leaving the accounting for non-qualifying digital assets more judgmental.

This Early Impressions highlights the key proposed changes to the accounting for cash equivalents, including certain digital assets and stablecoins, and the proposed new disclosure requirements. It also discusses why these changes matter and the key implementation considerations for CFOs, CAOs, controllers, and accounting and financial reporting professionals.

We hope you find this publication valuable and welcome further discussion.

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Two Amendments, One Proposal

One clarifies classification. The other introduces a new disclosure.

The proposed amendment addresses two separate issues: classification of certain digital assets and transparency about the composition of cash equivalents.

Area	What the proposed amendment does	Who is affected
Digital assets	Adds illustrative examples showing how the existing cash-equivalents definition may apply.	Entities holding relevant digital assets.
Cash-equivalent disclosure	Requires annual disclosure of significant components and related amounts	Entities that present assets as cash equivalents.

The FASB issued the proposed amendment in response to diversity in practice over whether certain digital assets, including stablecoins, meet the existing definition of cash equivalents.

Summary of What Has Changed — and What Has Not

Item	Before the proposal	What the proposal would change	Implementation matters
Definition of cash equivalents	Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that can be readily converted into known amounts of cash and have insignificant risk from changes in interest rates.	**No change.** The FASB would retain the existing definition.	• Continue to apply the existing definition. • No change to the fundamental threshold.
Can a stablecoin qualify as a cash equivalent?	US GAAP did not provide specific examples for stablecoins, resulting in judgment and diversity in practice.	The proposed amendment adds **illustrative examples** for certain digital assets.	Review the terms and characteristics of each relevant digital asset, including redemption rights, issuer relationship and reserve assets.
Measurement of stablecoin holdings	Measurement depends on the applicable accounting guidance based on the nature and classification of the asset.	• **No change.** • The proposed amendment addresses classification, presentation and disclosure—not measurement.	• Do not assume that an asset qualifying as a cash equivalent receives new measurement guidance. • Continue applying the relevant US GAAP measurement model.

Item	Before the proposal	What the proposal would change	Implementation matters
Digital assets that do not qualify as cash equivalents	Accounting may vary depending on the nature and rights associated with the digital asset and the applicable US GAAP guidance.	• **No new accounting model is provided.** • The examples explain when an asset may qualify as a cash equivalent but do not determine the accounting for assets that do not qualify.	• Perform a separate analysis under the applicable US GAAP guidance. • Document the basis for classification and measurement.
Disclosure of cash equivalents	US GAAP does not currently require entities to disaggregate cash equivalents into significant components.	**New annual disclosure.** Entities that present assets as cash equivalents would disclose significant components and related amounts.	Map cash-equivalent balances to significant components, establish data sources and determine appropriate controls over the new disclosure.
Effect of laws and regulations	The existing guidance does not specifically state that relevant laws and regulations should be considered when establishing a cash-equivalent policy.	Entities would consider compliance with relevant laws and regulations when establishing their policy for qualifying assets.	Assess relevant legal and regulatory requirements and incorporate the analysis into the accounting policy documentation.
Scope of ASC 350-60	Certain crypto assets conveying enforceable rights to underlying assets are outside the scope of ASC 350-60.	• **No change under proposed amendment.** • The FASB has a separate project addressing wrapped and similar crypto assets.	• Continue to assess scope under the existing guidance. • Do not treat the Topic 230 proposed amendment as changing the scope of ASC 350-60.

The Three Characteristics That Could Make a Stablecoin a Cash Equivalent

Understanding what the FASB's examples mean in practice.

To qualify as a cash equivalent, a digital asset must meet the existing definition in ASC 230. The FASB's examples illustrate three characteristics that may support this conclusion for certain stablecoins and similar digital assets.

Meet the Definition of Cash Equivalents			
On-demand redemption for cash	The holder has a contractual right to redeem the digital asset for cash at any time.	Redemption rights may be restricted by minimum redemption thresholds, waiting periods, KYC requirements, or issuer suspension rights.	Review contractual terms regularly and monitor changes to redemption provisions.
Redemption Right			
Direct redemption with the issuer	The holder can redeem directly with the issuer for a known amount of cash.	Some holders can only sell through exchanges or secondary markets rather than redeem directly with the issuer.	Confirm who has redemption rights and whether those rights are available to your organization.
Nature of Reserve Assets			
1:1 reserves in highly liquid assets	The issuer maintains reserves at least equal to the digital assets in circulation and holds those reserves in highly liquid assets.	Reserves may include less-liquid investments, crypto assets, precious metals, or other assets that introduce valuation risk.	Establish processes to monitor reserve composition and obtain reliable supporting information from issuers.

What the FASB is emphasizing

The proposed amendment highlights that **secondary market liquidity alone is not sufficient.** Even if a digital asset can be sold easily in an active market, that does not replace a direct contractual right to receive cash from the issuer.

Similarly, digital assets backed by assets that carry significant valuation risk—such as cryptocurrencies or precious metals—are less likely to meet the characteristics illustrated in the proposed amendment.

Key takeaway

The FASB's examples focus primarily on whether a holder can obtain a **known amount of cash on demand** and whether the issuer has sufficient liquid reserves to support that redemption.

The relevant technical considerations are as follows:

- The three attributes mainly focus on the **issuer's ability to provide cash and the quality and liquidity of its reserves.** These factors help address whether the digital asset can be **readily converted into a known amount of cash.** However, they do not clearly address the second part of the cash-equivalent definition—whether the asset is **so close to maturity that changes in interest rates create insignificant risk to its value.**
- This raises a particular question for fiat-referenced stablecoins, which generally **do not have a stated maturity** and can be redeemed on demand.
- The proposed examples focus on redemption rights and reserve quality but retain the existing cash-equivalent definition, including the requirement relating to insignificant interest-rate risk. The proposal does not expressly state how an on-demand redemption feature interacts with that requirement for digital assets that do not have a stated maturity. This may warrant clarification in the final standard.
- **For preparers, the assessment may need to be ongoing,** because redemption terms and reserve composition can change over time.

Accordingly, companies should not treat the cash-equivalent conclusion as a **one-time assessment;** they should have processes to monitor changes in the relevant terms and reserves.

Digital Assets That Do Not Meet the Illustrative Characteristics

What the proposed amendment addresses — and what it does not

Some early commentary suggests that a stablecoin either **meets the three illustrative characteristics and is treated as a cash equivalent,** or fails them and is automatically measured at fair value under **ASC 350-60. That is not how ASC 350-60 works.**

- ASC 350-60 applies only to crypto assets that meet specific scope requirements, including that they **do not give the holder enforceable rights to, or claims on, underlying goods, services or other assets.**
- A fiat-backed stablecoin with a **contractual right to redeem the token for cash** generally does not meet this condition.
- As a result, such a stablecoin would be **outside the scope of ASC 350-60,** regardless of whether it qualifies as a cash equivalent under ASC 230.
- Therefore, **failing the cash-equivalent assessment does not automatically mean the stablecoin is measured under ASC 350-60.** The entity would need to determine which other US GAAP guidance applies.

How a reserve-backed digital asset is classified under US GAAP

The proposed amendment addresses the first step of this assessment. The steps that follow are unchanged.

Holding of a reserve-backed digital asset

Assessed against the Master Glossary definition of cash equivalents, using the proposed Topic 230 examples as guidance

MEETS DEFINITION

All three attributes present?

- On-demand contractual cash redemption right
- Direct redemption with the issuer for known amounts of cash
- Segregated reserve assets held by the issuer at no less than 1:1 in short-term, highly liquid assets

Cash equivalent

ASC 230 / ASC 305

The illustrative examples do not require an entity to classify every qualifying digital asset as a cash equivalent; entities will need to establish and consistently apply an accounting policy for assets that meet the applicable criteria.

FAILS DEFINITION

Is there an enforceable claim to cash?

- ASC 350-60-15-1(b) scopes out any crypto asset conveying enforceable rights to underlying assets. A redeemable stablecoin is therefore not a 350-60 asset.

Financial asset

ASC 310 / 320 / 825

Measurement depends on the terms of the instrument. This is the model most commonly applied to fiat-backed tokens today.

Crypto asset

ASC 350-60

Fair value through earnings. Applies only where no enforceable claim exists, such as algorithmic and similar tokens.

Other intangible

ASC 350-30

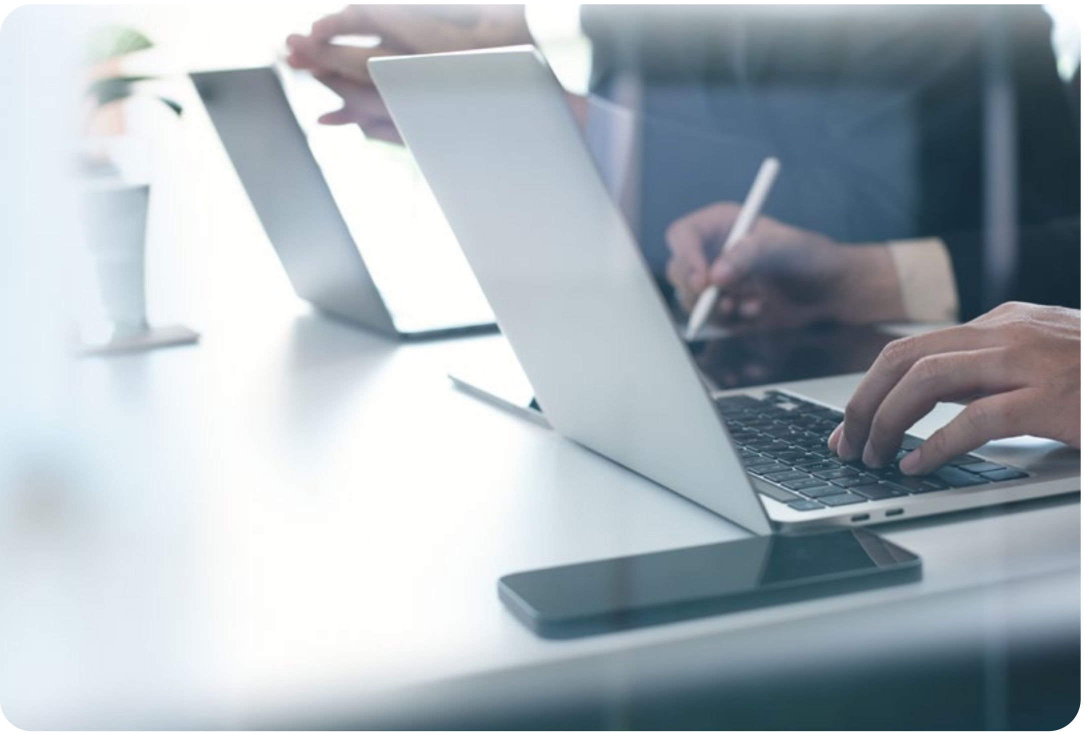
Cost less impairment. Applies where no other guidance is applicable.

In most cases, a digital asset that does not meet the illustrative characteristics would be assessed under financial instruments guidance if the holder has a contractual right to receive cash. The specific accounting model would depend on the terms of the asset, which is an area where practice has varied.

- **ASC 350-60 would not apply** if the asset gives the holder an enforceable claim to cash or other underlying assets.
- **ASC 350-30 would apply only when no other specific US GAAP guidance applies.**
- The proposed amendment therefore **clarifies the first step of the analysis—whether an asset may qualify as a cash equivalent—but does not change what happens next.**
- If an entity concludes that a digital asset is **not a cash equivalent, it will still need to determine the appropriate accounting model.**
- The proposed amendment does not provide additional examples to help with that next step.

Key Considerations for Stakeholders

- If the FASB's goal is to improve comparability, the proposal addresses that goal for digital assets that qualify as cash equivalents.
- However, the accounting for assets that do not qualify as cash equivalents may continue to vary, even when the underlying assets are economically similar.
- An entity that concludes an asset is not a cash equivalent may still need to determine whether amortized cost, fair value through earnings, or an impairment-only intangible asset model applies.
- This could be an area for stakeholders to raise during the comment process.
- An additional example showing how to account for a non-qualifying digital asset could help reduce some of the remaining diversity in practice.



A New Disclosure Requirement for All Entities

The new annual disclosure applies whether or not an entity holds digital assets.

- Entities that present **cash equivalents** would need to disclose, each year, the **significant classes of cash equivalents and the related amounts.**
- The requirement would apply **regardless of whether the cash equivalents include digital assets.**
- The proposed change brings US GAAP closer to **IFRS,** where disclosure of the components of cash and cash equivalents is already required.
- For companies that already report under IFRS, much of this information may **already be available.**
- The significant classes could include familiar items such as **Treasury bills, commercial paper, money market funds and, where applicable, stablecoins.**

Key Challenge: The challenge for many US GAAP preparers is that they have **not previously needed to break down the cash equivalents balance at this level.** As a result, companies may need to enhance their **general ledger mapping, data collection, reporting processes and controls** to support the new disclosure.

Illustrative class	December 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Money market funds	**$50m**	-
Stablecoins	**$25m**	$20m
US Treasury debt securities with original maturities of three months or less	**$55m**	$50m
Total cash equivalents	**$130m**	**$70m**

Practical implications of the new disclosure

- **“Significant” is not defined in the proposed amendment.** It is not the same as materiality, and entities will need a documented and consistently applied threshold, determined at the class level for each period presented.
- **The comparative period is within scope.** A class that was not significant in the prior year but is significant in the current year must be presented accordingly, which requires a prior-period analysis that many entities have not previously performed.
- **The underlying general ledger mapping may not exist.** Cash equivalents are commonly recorded in a small number of accounts that combine money market funds, time deposits, sweep balances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. Disaggregating these balances is a data exercise rather than a drafting exercise.
- **A new tagging requirement arises.** The new disclosure will require new XBRL elements, which introduces an additional area of “Operational complexity or filing risk
- **The disclosure falls within disclosure controls and procedures, and therefore within management certification.** Ownership of the completeness and accuracy of the class breakdown will need to be assigned.
- **The work may be manageable, but it will require planning.** Entities considering early adoption should start assessing the data, systems and controls needed for the new disclosure well before the reporting date.

The Role of Regulation in Cash-Equivalent Classification

The role of regulation in the accounting assessment

- The proposed amendment would require entities to **consider relevant laws and regulations** when establishing their policy for determining which qualifying assets are treated as cash equivalents.
- The FASB has **not prescribed a specific legal assessment** and does not intend to require companies to obtain legal opinions. However, the proposed amendment makes clear that the **regulatory status of a digital asset and its issuer may be relevant to the accounting analysis.**
- In the US, one relevant framework is the **GENIUS Act,** enacted on July 18, 2025. The Act generally becomes effective on **January 18, 2027,** subject to its statutory provisions.
- The US Treasury issued a **notice of proposed rulemaking on August 17, 2026,** addressing who may issue, offer, or sell payment stablecoins. The OCC and FDIC have also issued related implementing proposals.
- **For preparers, this means the accounting assessment may need to consider not only the contractual terms and reserve arrangements of a stablecoin, but also the applicable regulatory requirements.**

Regulatory developments and the accounting assessment

Aug 2026
Treasury NPRM on GENIUS section 3 — who may issue, offer or sell a payment stablecoin in the US

Aug 18, 2026
FASB issues the proposed ASU. 90-day comment period opens

Nov 19, 2026
Comment deadline. Lands before most calendar-year filers close the books

Dec 31, 2026
Early adoption available for 2026 accounts — with no preferability assessment

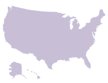
Jan 18, 2027
GENIUS Act expected effective date. Unlicensed issuance becomes unlawful

When Regulation and Accounting Overlap

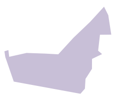
- The **GENIUS Act's reserve requirements are broadly similar to the FASB's third characteristic** for certain digital assets.
- Both focus on having **sufficient, identifiable reserves** made up of highly liquid assets to support redemptions.
- The GENIUS Act also includes requirements related to **pledging and rehypothecation of reserves, reserve disclosures, independent examinations and management certification.**
- This creates an important timing issue for preparers.
- For example, a stablecoin could meet the FASB's illustrative characteristics on **December 31, 2026,** but its issuer could be subject to different licensing requirements once the GENIUS Act takes effect.
- Companies may therefore need to consider **both the stablecoin's characteristics and the regulatory status of its issuer** when assessing whether it qualifies as a cash equivalent.
- **Implementation matters:** Companies should monitor **regulatory developments and changes in the issuer's licensing status,** particularly around reporting dates.

The same requirement across three regulatory frameworks

For groups operating across the following geographies, the requirement to consider **"relevant laws and regulations"** may lead to different conclusions depending on where the entity operates.



United States — The GENIUS Act introduces licensing requirements for payment stablecoin issuers from **January 18, 2027.** It also introduces requirements for reserves, attestations and management certification. These requirements may also apply to certain stablecoins offered or sold in the US.



United Arab Emirates — The CBUAE regulates payment tokens and requires licensing or registration depending on the type of token and how it is used. The ADGM also has a separate framework for fiat-referenced tokens, effective from **January 1, 2026.**

India — India currently does not have a similar domestic licensing framework for payment stablecoins. For Indian groups, the assessment may therefore mainly arise from **overseas subsidiaries, treasury activities or investments in digital assets.** Ind AS 7 already requires entities to disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents.

What does “consider laws and regulations” actually mean?

- It does not mean obtaining a legal opinion. The FASB has specifically indicated that the proposed amendment is not intended to require entities to obtain a legal opinion.
- It does mean that regulatory requirements may form part of the accounting assessment. The analysis is not limited to the token’s contractual terms, redemption rights and reserves.
- For multinational groups, the same digital asset may be subject to different regulatory requirements across jurisdictions, which could affect the accounting assessment in different statutory reporting environments.
- This makes it important for groups to coordinate accounting, treasury and regulatory assessments, particularly where digital assets are held through entities in multiple jurisdictions.

Key Considerations:

- Identify the jurisdictions relevant to each digital asset holding.
- Determine whether the issuer and the entity holding the asset are subject to applicable licensing or registration requirements.
- Monitor changes in regulatory requirements around reporting dates.
- Document how relevant laws and regulations were considered in the cash-equivalent assessment.
- For multinational groups, assess potential differences between **local statutory reporting and consolidated US GAAP reporting.**

Beyond the Balance Sheet: Cash Flows, Covenants and Controls

Why the classification decision can have broader reporting and business implications.

THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT IMPACT

- Cash equivalents are included within the **cash and cash equivalents balance.**
- Therefore, purchases and redemptions of assets classified as cash equivalents are generally treated as **movements within cash,** rather than investing cash flows.
- If a stablecoin is classified as a cash equivalent, related purchases and redemptions would not appear as investing cash flows.
- If the stablecoin is **not** classified as a cash equivalent, those transactions could instead be presented as investing activities, depending on the applicable guidance.
- The underlying economics may be the same, but the **presentation of the cash flow statement can change significantly.**
- Companies should therefore assess how the classification conclusion could affect their cash flow statement and related disclosures.

COVENANTS AND LIQUIDITY METRICS

- The definition of **"Cash and Cash Equivalents" in a debt agreement may not always be the same as the GAAP definition.**
- Some agreements refer directly to GAAP, while others specifically list the types of investments that qualify.
- As a result, a stablecoin could qualify as a cash equivalent under US GAAP but **still not qualify as cash for a debt covenant.**
- The opposite could also occur, depending on the wording of the agreement.
- This could affect **minimum liquidity requirements, leverage ratios and other financial measures.**
- Companies should therefore review their **debt agreements and other contractual definitions** alongside the accounting assessment.

THE CONTROLS IMPACT

The proposed amendment could create new control requirements, particularly because the classification assessment may need to be **reviewed periodically and relies on information from the digital-asset issuer.**

Key controls could include:

- **Initial classification:** Document the accounting assessment for each relevant digital asset, including its redemption terms, reserve arrangements and applicable laws and regulations. The assessment should be reviewed and approved at the appropriate level.
- **Periodic reassessment:** Monitor changes in redemption terms and reserve composition. Establish a periodic review, with a process for reassessment when significant changes occur.
- **Issuer information:** Assess the reliability and completeness of information provided

by the issuer, including reserve reports or attestations. Consider the **date, scope and coverage** of the external information.

- **Existence and custody:** Maintain appropriate controls over digital wallets, private keys and transfers, and reconcile digital-asset balances to the accounting records.
- **Disclosure controls:** Establish separate controls to support the new disclosure of **significant classes of cash equivalents and related amounts**. These controls would apply even to companies that **do not hold digital assets.**

The key message for preparers is that the proposed amendment is not only an **accounting policy exercise. Companies may also need to consider its impact on cash flow presentation, debt covenants, liquidity measures, data processes and internal controls.**

Ten questions for management to consider

1. Does the group hold any digital assets, in any entity or jurisdiction, and is that information readily available from treasury?
2. For each holding, is there a contractual redemption right against the issuer, or only the ability to sell in a secondary market?
3. Have the issuer's current terms of service been reviewed, including any right to restrict, suspend or condition redemptions?
4. What do the reserves comprise, who attests to them, how frequently, and what is the scope of that attestation?
5. If a holding is not a cash equivalent, **what is the appropriate classification,** and can that conclusion be supported under the financial instruments guidance?
6. Would early adoption in the 2026 financial statements change reported cash, liquidity metrics or the presentation of investing cash flows?
7. Does the group's credit agreement define cash equivalents by reference to GAAP or by a specified list of instruments, and has this been confirmed?
8. Can the significant-class breakdown of cash equivalents be produced from the ledger for both periods presented, without manual reconstruction?
9. Who owns the new disclosure control, and has that ownership been formally assigned?
10. Does the group intend to submit a comment letter by 19 November, and if not, how will it monitor the development of the final standard?

Effective Date and Transition

The effective date has not yet been determined, but preparation can begin now.

Implementation Timeline

Milestone	Status
August 18, 2026	FASB issued the Proposed ASU
November 19, 2026	Comment period closes
Effective date	**To be determined.** The FASB will set the effective date after considering stakeholder feedback.
Early adoption	Permitted in an interim or annual reporting period if the financial statements have **not yet been issued or made available for issuance.**

How would the transition work?

The proposed amendment uses **two different transition approaches:**

- **New cash-equivalent disclosure:** Applied **prospectively** beginning in the first annual reporting period in which the entity adopts the guidance.
- **Digital-asset illustrative examples (Classification guidance):**
  - **Modified prospective approach:** Applied on a **modified prospective basis** from the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity adopts the amendments. The guidance would apply to affected digital assets held at the date of initial application.
  - **Transition reconciliation:** During the year of adoption, entities would need to reconcile the opening balances of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents **before and after adoption** to show the effect of applying the digital-asset guidance.
- **Transition disclosure:** Entities would disclose the **nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle** in the interim period, if applicable, and in the annual period of adoption.

Early adoption

Early adoption is permitted in an interim or annual reporting period, provided the financial statements **have not been issued or made available for issuance.**

If adopted in an interim period:

- The new disclosure would apply **as of the end of that interim period.**
- The digital-asset examples would apply **from the beginning of the annual reporting period** that includes that interim period.

Implementation Insight — Start Planning Before the Effective Date

Although the effective date has not yet been determined, companies can begin preparing now:

- **Identify affected digital assets** and assess whether they could qualify as cash equivalents under the proposed examples.
- **Review accounting policies** for which qualifying assets are presented as cash equivalents.
- **Assess data requirements** for the new significant-components disclosure.
- **Evaluate cash flow statement impacts,** particularly where digital assets could move into or out of cash equivalents.
- **Assess debt covenants and liquidity metrics** that use cash or cash equivalents.
- **Design controls** around redemption terms, reserve information and the new disclosure.
- **Consider early adoption** once the final ASU is issued and the effective date is known.

Key consideration: The transition requirements are manageable, but they are not uniform. The disclosure requirement and the digital-asset illustrative examples follow different transition approaches, so entities should assess each of them separately.

For more information on the proposed Accounting Standards Update, see the press release on the FASB's website.

How Uniqus Can Help

Uniqus advises corporate treasuries, digital-asset businesses, financial institutions and their audit committees across the USA, the Middle East and India, under US GAAP, IFRS and Ind AS. As we do not provide audit or tax services, we are able to support management on classification conclusions and the related documentation without independence constraints.

Technical accounting & policy

Classification assessments against the proposed illustrative examples; accounting policy design for digital-asset holdings; analysis of the financial instruments, ASC 350-60 and ASC 350-30 models for non-qualifying digital assets; ASU 2023-08 scoping; issuer-side reserve and liability accounting; early-adoption impact modelling; and drafting the significant-classes disclosure.

Controls & governance

ICFR design over classification, periodic re-assessment and reserve-attestation review; completeness and accuracy of third-party information used in controls; wallet, private-key and custody control frameworks; disclosure controls over the new class breakdown; audit committee education and board briefing materials.

Transactions & capital markets

IPO readiness for digital-asset businesses and payment platforms; diligence on token terms, reserve quality and issuer credit; review of covenant and credit-agreement definitions against the accounting conclusion; SEC comment-letter readiness; and drafting and reviewing comment letters to the FASB.

Cross-border reporting

US GAAP, IFRS and Ind AS parallel analysis for dual reporters; IAS 7 and Ind AS 7 components disclosure alignment; CBUAE Payment Token Services Regulation and ADGM fiat-referenced token implications for UAE groups; group policy design across statutory and consolidated reporting.

About Uniqus Consultech:

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Uniqus is committed to leveraging technology and an integrated global delivery model to provide best-in-class consulting services to its clients.

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In today's dynamic business environment, organizations are continuously required to adapt to the dynamic shifts in accounting & reporting standards and regulations. Enhanced management reporting requirements and accelerated reporting timelines necessitate increased automation within the finance function. Special events, such as preparing for an IPO/capital market transaction or fulfilling the reporting requirements arising from an M&A transaction, introduce additional complexities and challenges for the finance function.

As a result, organizations need to transform their finance functions from time to time with a focus on people, processes, and technology. Our Accounting & Reporting Consulting (ARC) practice is designed to partner with the finance function through these challenges. Our teams function as an extension of your finance teams to execute your plans seamlessly.

We bring the necessary technical expertise, skills, technology, and bandwidth, enabling you to navigate your plans in real time without adding additional manpower costs within the organization.

A Team That You Can Trust To Deliver

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Sandip Khetan
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Arda Kaya
Partner, Accounting & Reporting Consulting

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