Accounting Alert

Quarterly update – For-profit entities

Connect to what's new in financial reporting for March 2024

This quarterly update includes a high-level overview of new and revised financial reporting requirements that need to be considered by for-profit entities for annual and interim financial reporting periods ending on 31 March 2024. Information is also included for December 2023 year-ends for entities who are still finalising their financial statements.

Financial reporting standards update

Seven new financial reporting standards or amendments approved by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board became effective from the year ended 31 December 2023 and are applicable for the financial year ending 31 March 2024 including *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to NZ IAS 12),* NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and related amendments, guidance to assist entities to identify the accounting policies that must be disclosed, clarifications of the definition of accounting estimates, and a requirement to recognise deferred tax relating to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences (such as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and decommissioning obligations and corresponding amounts recognised as assets).

All entities will need to assess the impact of the new standards and amendments and ensure that relevant policies and functionalities are in place to implement the changes.

All Tier 1 entities (applying full NZ IFRS) who are yet to adopt standards and amendments that are approved but not yet effective need to consider appropriate disclosure in their annual financial statements.

We have also included at Appendix B a list of the IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decisions during the last year. Entities should consider whether any of these agenda decisions are applicable to the preparation of their financial statements.

Importance of disclosures

Judgement will be required to determine what additional disclosure is appropriate to explain the impact of the new standards and amendments on the financial statements.

Geopolitical conflicts

Entities may need to consider the effects of ongoing global conflicts on certain accounting and financial reporting matters. Deloitte's IFRS in Focus publication outlines key considerations, including impairment or disposal of assets (including goodwill), loss of control of operations, restructuring plans, foreign currency matters, and other material judgements and estimates.

Climate-related disclosures

Financial statement preparers must consider the accounting implications of climate change as well as the appropriate disclosures to include in the entity's financial statements. See page 12 for information about reflecting climate risk in financial statements.

The XRB issued its first climate disclosure standards in December 2022 and these are required as early as financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Refer to page 13 for further information.

Accounting implications of natural disasters

CAANZ has issued guidance on accounting implications of natural disasters. The guidance addresses financial reporting areas including impairment of assets, provisions and post balance date events. This guidance will be useful for entities that continue to be impacted by the weather events from last year.

The New Zealand Accounting Standards Framework

The Accounting Standards Framework is a two sector (for-profit and public benefit entities (PBE)), multi-tiered Framework. This approach has been adopted to meet the differing information needs of each sector's users of financial statements. The for-profit entity framework is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

XRB A1 *Application of the Accounting Standards Framework* (XRB A1) sets out the tiers for reporting, the standards that apply to each tier and the requirements for transitioning between tiers. Each reporting period, entities should consider whether there have been any changes to the business that would result in a change in reporting or audit requirements. These could include:

- Changes in ownership (such as an increase in the number of shareholders or proportion of overseas ownership)
- Increases in revenue or assets through growth, business combinations or capital raises.

You may find our framework publication, 'The New Zealand financial reporting landscape' useful. This publication provides a summary of the legislative and accounting standards requirements for New Zealand entities.

FMA guidance on proper accounting records

The FMA has issued a document for FMC reporting entities entitled Guidance and expectations for keeping proper accounting records. All FMC reporting entity directors and management should read this document.

For-profit entities: What are the new and revised accounting pronouncements for March 2024?

Changes in accounting standards can have a significant impact on an entity's financial statements. New pronouncements should be carefully reviewed for any potential impacts or opportunities.

The tables below and overleaf outline the new and revised pronouncements that are either required to be applied for the first time for a 31 March 2024 annual or interim reporting period or may be early adopted[1]. The footnotes distinguish between mandatory initial application, and pronouncements that were also mandatory in a previous period. We have also included links to relevant Deloitte publications which provide further detail, where appropriate.

In the majority of cases, the disclosure requirements of the individual pronouncements listed in the tables below would not be applicable to half-year financial reports; however, the recognition and measurement requirements would be applied where those pronouncements have been adopted by the entity.

In addition, disclosure of the application of new and revised accounting pronouncements needs to be carefully considered, along with the impact of those that are approved but not yet effective. We have outlined some considerations in respect of these in Appendix A.

The information below was updated on 8 March 2024 for developments to that date. Further information on each pronouncement can be found in the next section.

New pronouncements	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Mar 2024
NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
Amendments to **NZ IFRS 17**	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
Initial Application of ***NZ IFRS 17*** *and* ***NZ IFRS 9*** *– Comparative Information*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to **NZ IAS 1** *and IFRS Practice Statement 2)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to **NZ IAS 8***)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to **NZ IAS 12***)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to **NZ IAS 12***)*	1 Jan 2023 [Y]	M	M	M
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to **NZ IAS 1***)*	1 Jan 2024[X]	O	O	O
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to **NZ IAS 1***)*	1 Jan 2024	O	O	O

Key

O Optional
M Mandatory – first time
M² Mandatory in a previous period
* Annual reporting periods beginning on or after this date. Note regarding early adoption: Standards and amendments issued by the XRB take legal effect 28 days after they are published under the Legislation Act 2019. Early adoption of certain standards and amendments is permitted, but not for accounting periods ending before the date those standards and amendments take legal effect. For recent amendments, the table below includes the dates these are available for early adoption.

[X] Effective date was delayed to 1 January 2024
[Y] Some of the amendments were effective immediately. The remaining amendments became effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

[1] Amendments to NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of NZ IFRS* have not been considered in this publication. First time adopters should consult the latest version of NZ IFRS 1 when preparing their first financial statements in compliance with NZ IFRS. Entities will also need to monitor approvals between the date of this publication and the date the financial statements are approved.

New pronouncements (continued)	**Effective date***	**Year ending**		**Interim ending**
		Dec 2023	**Mar 2024**	**Mar 2024**
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to **NZ IFRS 16***)*	1 Jan 2024	O	O	O
Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to **FRS-44***)*	1 Jan 2024	O	O	O
Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to **NZ IFRS 10** *and* **NZ IAS 28***)*	1 Jan 2025	O	O	O
Editorial Corrections to NZ IFRS (December 2022)	Effective immediately			
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to **NZ IAS 7** *and* **NZ IFRS 7***)*	1 Jan 2024	O	O	O
Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR (Amendments to **NZ IAS 7***)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	O
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to **NZ IAS 21***)*	1 Jan 2025**	O	O	O
Lack of Exchangeability RDR (Amendments to **NZ IAS 21***)*	1 Jan 2025***	N/A	O	O

Key

O Optional
M Mandatory – first time
M² Mandatory in a previous period
* Annual reporting periods beginning on or after this date. Note regarding early adoption: Standards and amendments issued by the XRB take legal effect 28 days after they are published under the Legislation Act 2019. Early adoption of certain standards and amendments is permitted, but not for accounting periods ending before the date those standards and amendments take legal effect. For recent amendments, the table below includes the dates these are available for early adoption.

** These amendments were issued by the XRB in November 2023. They are available for early adoption for periods ending on or after 30 November 2023.

*** These amendments were issued by the XRB in January 2024. Lack of Exchangeability RDR is available for early adoption for periods ending on or after 15 February 2024.

Impact of each new and revised pronouncement

The following tables set out information on the impact of the recent new pronouncements (see key on pages 3 and 4).

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">New pronouncement</th><th rowspan="2">Effective date</th><th colspan="2">Year ending</th><th>Interim ending</th></tr>
<tr><th>Dec 2023</th><th>Mar 2024</th><th>Mar 2024</th></tr>
<tr><td>NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</td><td>1 Jan 2023</td><td>M</td><td>M</td><td>M</td></tr>
<tr><td>NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts has been issued to replace NZ IFRS 4.

The scope of NZ IFRS 17 differs from NZ IFRS 4 because it introduces:
• a requirement that in order to apply the insurance standard to investment contracts with discretionary participation features, an entity has to also issue insurance contracts; and
• an option to apply NZ IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to fixed-fee contracts, provided certain criteria are met.

NZ IFRS 17 requires entities to identify portfolios of insurance contracts which are subject to similar risks and managed together. Each portfolio shall be divided into a minimum of three groups:
• a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;
• a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and
• a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

An entity is not permitted to include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group. Furthermore, if a portfolio would fall into different groups only because law or regulation constrains the entity's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics, the entity may include those contracts in the same group.

The standard measures insurance contracts either under the general model or a simplified version of this called the Premium Allocation Approach.

The general model is defined such that at initial recognition an entity shall measure a group of contracts at the total of:
• the amount of fulfilment cash flows (“FCF”), which comprise probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (“TVM”) and the financial risks associated with those future cash flows and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
• the contractual service margin (“CSM”).

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the FCF related to future services and the CSM of the group at that date. The liability for incurred claims is measured as the FCF related to past services allocated to the group at that date.</td><td colspan="4">IFRS in Focus Newsletter

IAS Plus – Transition Resource Group for IFRS 17</td></tr>
</table>

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Mar 2024
An entity may simplify the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts using the *premium allocation approach* on the condition that, at initial recognition, the entity reasonably expects that doing so would produce a reasonable approximation of the general model, or the coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less. The new Standard may also result in changes to presentation in the statement of financial performance. On 13 August 2020, the NZASB issued the *Amendments to NZ IFRS 17*, which includes deferral of NZ IFRS 17's effective date to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted if NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* has also been applied. Other amendments to NZ IFRS 17 are discussed below. An entity shall apply the standard retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case entities have the option of using either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach. At the date of initial application of the standard, those entities already applying NZ IFRS 9 may retrospectively re-designate and reclassify financial assets held in respect of activities connected with contracts within the scope of the standard.				
Amendments to NZ IFRS 17	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
The other amendments to NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* include the following: • Scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts and optional scope exclusion for loan contracts with insurance coverage limited to the loan amount; • Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in a business combination; • Application of NZ IFRS 17 in interim financial statements; • Allocation of CSM attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service; • Risk mitigation option using instruments other than derivatives; • Recovery of losses from underlying insurance contracts through reinsurance contracts held; • Presentation in the statement of financial position; • Transition issues: classification of contracts acquired in their settlement period and guidance on the restatement of the risk mitigation option applied in prior periods; and • Minor application issues. Entities should apply the amendments retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter**			
Initial Application of NZ IFRS 17 and NZ IFRS 9 – Comparative Information	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
The amendments will help insurers avoid temporary accounting mismatches due to different transition requirements in NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Mar 2024
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to NZ IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
The amendments are issued by the NZASB in accordance with the IASB's overall disclosure initiative project which aims to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements. Entities are now required to disclose their 'material' accounting policies instead of 'significant' accounting policies. Further amendments to NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* are made to explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material have been added. The amendments clarify that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements, and that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. To support the amendments, the IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*. The amendments are applied prospectively.	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter**			
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to NZ IAS 8)	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
The definition of "change in accounting estimates" is replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates". Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments also clarify that: • a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error; and • the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The amendments are effective for changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after 1 January 2023.	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter**			
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to NZ IAS 12)	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M
The amendments introduce an exception to the initial recognition exemption in NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. Applying this exception, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments apply to taxable and deductible temporary differences associated with right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and decommissioning obligations and corresponding amounts recognised as assets. Any resulting adjustment is recognised at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The amendments also apply to other transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Mar 2024
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to NZ IAS 1) and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to NZ IAS 1)	1 Jan 2024*	O	O	O

In 2020, NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended to:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period.
- specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability.
- explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period.
- introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Further amendments to NZ IAS 1 titled 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants' (issued in May 2023) clarify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Additional disclosures are also required that enable users to understand the risk that the liabilities could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period, including information about the nature of the covenants, when they are measured and any facts and circumstances that indicate the entity might have difficulty complying with them.

The amendments issued affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position. These are to be applied retrospectively.

*'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants' is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments also deferred the effective date of 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current' from 1 January 2023 to 1 January 2024.

Early application of these amendments is permitted

- 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants' is available for early adoption for reporting periods ending after 22 June 2023.
- 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" is already available for early adoption. If an entity elects to early adopt these amendments for periods ending after 22 June 2023, they must also early adopt 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants' at the same time.

IFRS in Focus Newsletter (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)

iGAAP in Focus Newsletter (Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">New pronouncement</th><th rowspan="2">Effective date</th><th colspan="2">Year ending</th><th>Interim ending</th></tr>
<tr><th>Dec 2023</th><th>Mar 2024</th><th>Mar 2024</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to NZ IFRS 16)</td><td>1 Jan 2024</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr>
<tr><td>The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in NZ IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale.

The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine ‘lease payments’ or ‘revised lease payments’ such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right-of-use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The amendment is fully retrospective to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 16 Leases.</td><td colspan="4">iGAAP in Focus Newsletter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms’ Services (Amendments to FRS-44)</td><td>1 Jan 2024</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr>
<tr><td>The amendments update the required disclosures for fees relating to services provided by the entity’s audit or review firm. The fees must be disaggregated into specified categories, including audit and review services, other assurance services and agreed-upon procedure engagements, taxation services, and other services. The amendments include guidance to assist entities in determining the types of services to include in each category.

There are reduced disclosure concessions for Tier 2 entities.</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28)</td><td>1 Jan 2025*</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr>
<tr><td>The amendments clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of the gain or loss recognised is dependent upon whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business, as defined in NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

A gain or loss is recognised in full where an entity:
• sells or contributes assets constituting a business to a joint venture or associate; or
• loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but retains joint control or significant influence.

Where the sold or contributed assets do not constitute a business, or where the subsidiary over which control was lost does not contain a business then the gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the joint venture or associate, i.e. the entity’s share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

*Originally the amendments were to apply prospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. However, the IASB postponed the effective date indefinitely to complete its research project on equity accounting (which may include further clarifications to these amendments). Since the Financial Reporting Act 2013 requires all accounting standards issued in New Zealand to have an effective date, the NZASB has decided on an effective date of 1 January 2025 (which will be reassessed in accordance with the IASB’s decision on the matter). Early application of the amendments is still permitted.</td><td colspan="4">IFRS in Focus Newsletter

IFRS in Focus Newsletter – deferral of effective date</td></tr>
</table>

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending Dec 2023	Year ending Mar 2024	Interim ending Mar 2024
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to NZ IAS 7 and NZ IFRS 7) and Supplier Finance Arrangements Reduced Disclosure Regime	1 Jan 2024	O	O	O

In July 2023 the NZASB issued amendments to NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* relating to supplier finance arrangements.

The amendments require an entity to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and the entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

Disclosures include:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements (for example, extended payment terms and security or guarantees provided).
- As at the beginning and end of the reporting period:
    - The carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and associated line items in the entity's statement of financial position
    - The amounts included above for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
    - The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities included in a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement. If ranges of payment due dates are wide, an entity is required to disclose explanatory information about those ranges or disclose additional ranges (for example, stratified ranges)
- The type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement. Examples of non-cash changes include the effect of business combinations, exchange differences or other transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents.

The amendments to the application guidance of NZ IFRS 7 add that concentrations of liquidity risk and market risk may arise from supplier finance arrangements resulting in financial liabilities being concentrated with one financial institution rather than a diverse group of suppliers.

In November 2023 the NZASB issued an amending standard *Supplier Finance Arrangements Reduced Disclosure Regime* which exempts Tier 2 for-profit entities from all disclosure requirements introduced by *Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to NZ IAS 7 and NZ IFRS 7).*

iGAAP in Focus Newsletter

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending Dec 2023	Year ending Mar 2024	Interim ending Mar 2024
International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to NZ IAS 12)	1 Jan 2023*	M	M	M

In March 2022, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released guidance on the application and operation of the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Rules which lay out a co-ordinated system to ensure that multinational enterprises with revenues above €750 million pay tax of at least 15% on the income arising in each of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

In response to stakeholders' concerns about the potential implications of these 'Pillar Two' rules on the accounting for income taxes under NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, the NZASB following the IASB decided to issue:

- Amendments to the scope of NZ IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules; and

iGAAP in Focus Newsletter

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Mar 2024
• A temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in NZ IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. An entity is required to disclose: • that it has applied the exception; • its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes. • in periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. * For entities that are reporting for periods earlier than 31 December 2023, the amendments requiring an entity to apply the exception and disclose that it has applied the exception are effective immediately and should be applied retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The remaining disclosure requirements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. An entity is not required to disclose the information relating to these requirements for any interim period ending on or before 31 December 2023.				
Editorial Corrections to NZ IFRS	Effective immediately			
The XRB issued editorial corrections in December 2022. Editorial corrections revise minor inaccuracies, including misspellings and numbering or grammatical mistakes. The correction issued in December 2022 relates to NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*.				
Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to NZ IAS 21) and RDR	1 Jan 2025	*	O	O
The NZASB has published amendments to NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* that specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The NZASB subsequently also issued reduced disclosure concessions to these amendments. Applying the amendments, a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through market or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. However, a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly exchange transaction at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In that case, an entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate how the currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. * The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The amendments are available for early adoption for accounting periods ending on or after 30 November 2023. An entity will not be permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity will be required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments. *Lack of Exchangeability RDR* is available for early adoption for periods ending on or after 15 February 2024.	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			

Reflecting climate risk in financial statements

Climate change is an urgent risk that entities around the world are facing. With growing pressure from investors and other stakeholders, as well as increased government activity, entities must take action to consider and provide meaningful and useful disclosure about climate-related risks that could impact the entity and how management are responding to these risks.

The IFRS Foundation has issued educational materials on the Effects of climate-related matters on financial statements. The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) staff have also issued a Q&A publication on climate change.

As New Zealand financial reporting standards are based on IASB and IPSASB developed standards, the guidance is also relevant for financial statements prepared in accordance with NZ Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

Preparers of financial statements must consider the accounting implications of climate change as well as the appropriate disclosures to include in the entity's financial statements, including the consistency of that disclosure with other information in the annual report.

Impact on measurement and recognition

The risks and uncertainties arising from climate change are likely to have some impact on the financial statements of all entities, whether directly, or indirectly (through the supply / value chain).

For example, climate change could result in:

- changes to assumptions in forecasts when considering asset impairment, including for goodwill,
- effects on impairment calculations because of increased costs or reduced demand,
- changes in the useful life of assets,
- changes in the fair values of assets,
- changing availability of future tax profits when assessing recoverability of deferred tax assets,
- changes in provisions for onerous contracts because of increased costs or reduced demand,
- changes in provisions and contingent liabilities arising from fines and penalties,
- changes in expected credit losses for loans and other financial assets, and
- new financing arrangements and terms to be considered.

Forecasts used to assess going concern over a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements may also be significantly affected in some cases. The likelihood and extent of impact will require judgement because there is significant uncertainty as to how much the global temperature will increase, what the impact of different climate change scenarios on an entity's business might be, and how these factors may result in changes to cash flow projections or to the level of risk associated with achieving those cash flows.

Assumptions made will need to be consistent with:

- risk management, strategy, and business model disclosure,
- commitments made by the company to investors and other stakeholders,
- commitments made by governments of jurisdictions in which the company operates, e.g., the NZ Government's commitment to 'net zero by 2050' and a carbon neutral public sector by 2025, and
- other disclosures made by the entity (such as the new climate-related disclosures issued by the XRB or other ESG reporting).

If your organisation has made climate commitments, the financial impact of these commitments should be reflected in any related accounting estimates and disclosures.

Increased Disclosure

Investors, regulators, and other stakeholders are also increasingly demanding better disclosures on climate change matters and challenging entities who are not factoring the effects of climate change into their critical accounting judgements.

Accounting standards note that *"information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements"* (NZ IAS 1).

If investors could reasonably expect that climate-related risks (or other emerging risks) will have a significant impact on the entity and this would qualitatively influence investors' decisions, then information on the climate or other assumptions made should be disclosed, including information about the sensitivity of those assumptions. Such disclosure may be necessary, even if the effects of climate change on the entity are not expected in the short term.

IFRS Practice Statement 2: *Making Materiality Judgements* provides guidance and examples that help preparers in making materiality judgements.

Climate disclosures in the financial statements should be consistent with information provided elsewhere, for example in management discussions in the annual report and information on the organisation's website as well as in the new climate statement (outlined below).

The staff of the XRB have also issued some guidance on Climate-related matters in the financial statements and how these link to the climate-related disclosures below.

Climate-related disclosures

The XRB issued its first climate disclosure standards in December 2022. The standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These disclosures do not form part of the financial statements but are rather contained in a separate standalone climate statement.

These standards affect the following types of entities known as Climate Reporting Entities (CREs):

- Large, listed companies with a market capitalisation of more than $60 million
- Listed issuers of quoted debt securities with a combined face value of quoted debt exceeding $60 million
- Large, licensed insurers, registered banks, credit unions, building societies and managers of investment schemes with more than $1 billion in assets
- Some crown financial institutions (via letters of expectation)

The FMA guidance page provides fact sheets and flow charts to help determine whether an organisation is a Climate Reporting Entity. The FMA has also released a brief podcast providing an overview of the new requirements.

Climate Reporting Entities will be required to prepare an annual climate statement that discloses information about the effects of climate change on their business or any fund they manage. They will need to obtain independent assurance about the part of the climate statement that relates to the disclosure of GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, generally in the second year of reporting.

The new Climate Standards issued are:

- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1: Climate-related Disclosures (NZ CS 1)

  This standard requires disclosures explaining how the entity manages its climate-related risks and opportunities. The disclosure requirements cover four key areas (Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets). Entities must obtain assurance over the greenhouse gas emissions disclosures.

- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 2: Adoption of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS 2)

  This standard provides optional disclosure exemptions that entities may apply during the first few periods of climate reporting.

- Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 3: General Requirements for Climate-related Disclosures (NZ CS 3)

  This standard includes the principles for climate-related disclosures (such as relevance, accuracy, and verifiability), general requirements for how the information is disclosed, and guidance on topics such as materiality and estimation uncertainty.

The XRB has released additional supporting materials, including staff guidance and a preparation guide for directors. These and other resources can be found here.

Appendix A – Shedding light on the disclosures required

NZ IFRS requires disclosures in relation to all the new or revised Standards and Interpretations that have had or may have a material impact on the annual financial report of the entity, whether they have been adopted or not. The requirements for interim financial reports are less onerous but must still be considered.

The disclosure requirements surrounding new or revised accounting pronouncements are specified by:

- for annual reporting periods – NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- for interim reporting periods – NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Entities reporting under NZ IFRS RDR (Tier 2 entities) are permitted exemptions from certain disclosures as noted below.

What disclosures are required?

Applicability of new or revised pronouncement	Summary of disclosures required: Annual financial statements	Summary of disclosures required: Interim financial statements
Initial mandatory or voluntary application of a new or revised pronouncement	The relevant pronouncement, the nature of the change in accounting policy, details of any transitional provisions, line-by-line analysis of the effect of the change in policy on the financial statements and the impacts on earnings per share. *Tier 2 entities would not need to disclose details of transitional provisions.* (NZ IAS 8.28) In addition, each standard may have specific transitional provisions with which the entity needs to comply. When initial application has not had a material impact on the financial statements (and is also not expected to have a material impact in future periods), an entity may wish to include a generic disclosure such as: *"All mandatory Standards, Amendments and Interpretations have been adopted in the current year. None had a material impact on these financial statements."*	The nature and effect of any change in accounting policy compared with the most recent annual financial report. (NZ IAS 34.16A(a)) NZ IAS 34 does not specify the level of detail of the disclosures required, and accordingly the level of detail may be less than is presented in an annual financial report in accordance with NZ IAS 8. However, best practice might suggest that the requirements of NZ IAS 8 be used as a guide. An IFRS in Focus Newsletter with more details can be found here.
Pronouncement on issue but not adopted	The financial report must disclose which pronouncements have been issued but not adopted in the financial report, when the pronouncements have mandatory application, when those pronouncements are going to be applied by the entity and the possible impact on the entity's financial report (where known or reasonably estimable). The tables within the body of this update could be reviewed to identify such pronouncements for periods ending 31 December 2023 or 31 March 2024 (updated to 8 March 2024). When initial application is genuinely not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, an entity may wish to include a generic disclosure such as: *"There are a number of Standards, Amendments and Interpretations which have been approved but are not yet effective. The Company expects to adopt these when they become mandatory. None are expected to result in a material impact on the Company's financial statements."* Tier 2 entities are exempt from these disclosures. (NZ IAS 8.30-31)	

Deciding on the early adoption of Interpretations

Interpretations that merely interpret the requirements of existing Standards are often considered best practice and so would ordinarily be adopted at an entity's next reporting date or at the mandatory adoption date.

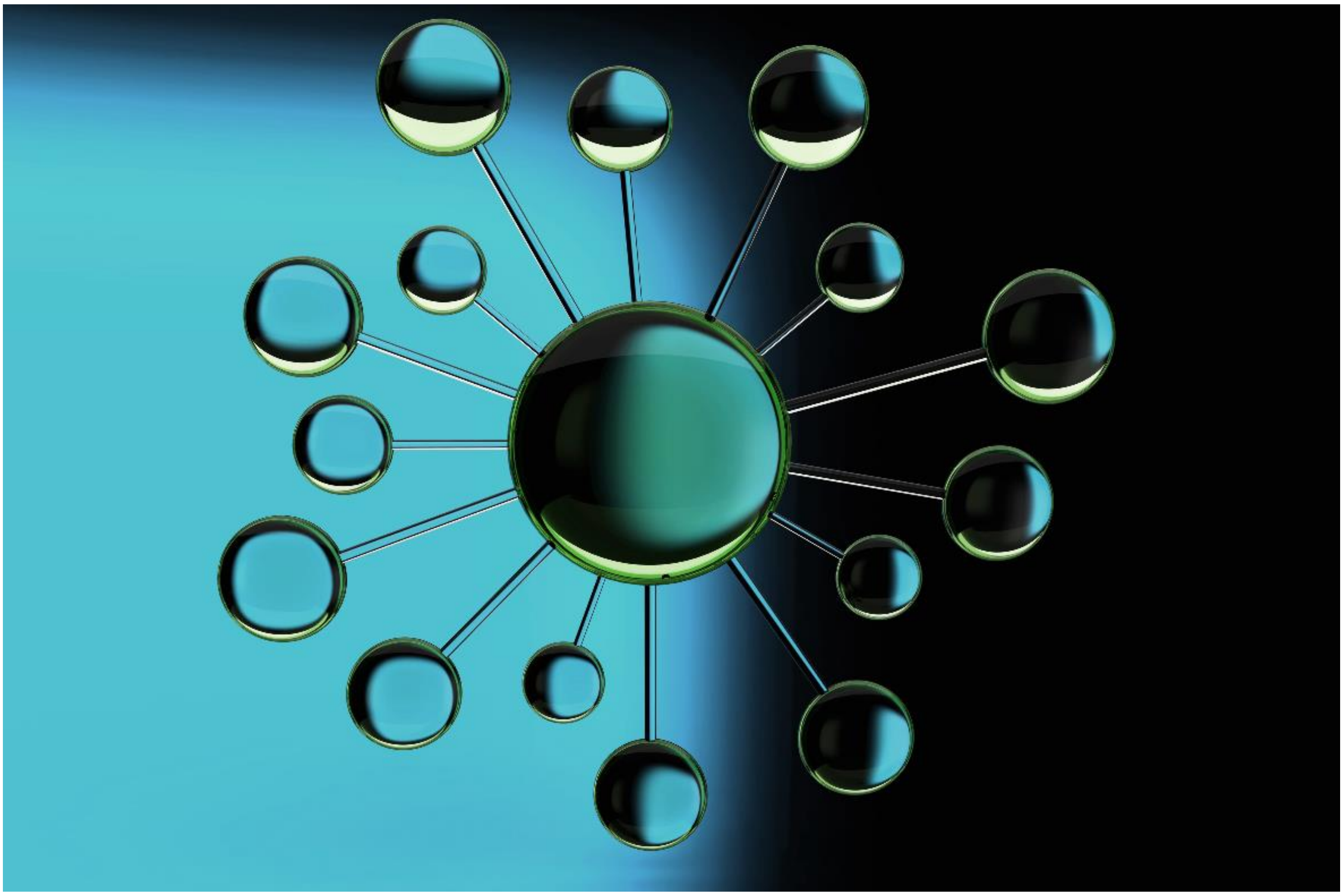
Other interpretations that effectively introduce new recognition and measurement requirements not explicitly covered under existing Standards might not ordinarily be early adopted, particularly where they change established industry practice and/or require substantial effort to implement.

Accordingly, where an Interpretation is on issue but is not yet mandatory, entities should carefully consider the requirements of each Interpretation and its potential impacts when deciding whether early adoption is appropriate.

Do the annual disclosures extend to pronouncements issued by the IASB/IFRIC where an equivalent New Zealand pronouncement has not been approved at the date of signing the financial report?

Yes. *2019 Omnibus Amendments to NZ IFRS* has amended FRS 44 to require for-profit entities to disclose the information required by paragraphs 30 and 31 of NZ IAS 8 in relation to a Standard or Interpretation issued by the IASB/IFRIC where an equivalent New Zealand Standard or Interpretation has not been approved at the date of signing the financial report. This approach ensures that the entity can make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS as required by paragraph 16 of NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and paragraph 19 of NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting.*

As at 8 March 2024, there were no standards, amendments or interpretations that were approved by the IASB but not yet approved in New Zealand.



Appendix B – IFRS Interpretations Committee Agenda Decisions

The IFRS Interpretations Committee responds to questions about the application of accounting standards. Below is a list of the published agenda decisions from the last 12 months.

Agenda Decisions

Title
Definition of a Lease—Substitution Rights (IFRS 16 *Leases*) (April 2023)
Premiums Receivable from an Intermediary (IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*) (October 2023)
Homes and Home Loans Provided to Employees (October 2023)
Guarantee over a Derivative Contract (IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*) (October 2023)
Merger between a Parent and Its Subsidiary in Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*) (January 2024)

Refer to the IFRS Interpretations Committee updates page for further information about the fact patterns and the decisions that were reached by the Committee.

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