Accounting Alert

Quarterly update – For-profit entities

Connect to what's new in financial reporting for September 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 30 September 2024. Information is also included for June 2024 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 (NZASB) became effective from the year ended 31 December 2023 and are mandatory for the financial year ending 30 September 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 material accounting policies that must be disclosed, clarifications of the definition of accounting estimates, and a requirement to recognize 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 recognized as assets).

A number of amendments affecting presentation and measurement became effective from 1 January 2024 and these will be mandatory for interim periods ending 30 September 2024. These include *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* and *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants* (Amendments to NZ IAS 1), *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (Amendments to NZ IFRS 16), and *Supplier Finance Arrangements* (Amendments to NZ IAS 7 and NZ IFRS 7).

Entities should also pay close attention to NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* which is the new standard on presentation and disclosure as well as the amendments to the measurement and classification of financial instruments that amends a number of requirements in NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

All entities will need to assess the impact of the new standards and amendments and ensure that relevant policies and processes 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 in 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 the extent of additional disclosure, which appropriately explains the impact of the new standards and amendments on the financial statements.

Current economic environment

Entities should consider the current economic environment and its impact on accounting and financial reports. Deloitte's iGAAP in Focus publication outlines areas of focus for reporting including uncertainty and financial reporting, climate-related risks in financial statements, currency and hyperinflation, and other accounting and reporting considerations. The guidance on uncertainty and financial reporting covers:

- General inflation and interest rates
- Volatility in energy prices
- Uncertainty and financial risks disclosure
- Uncertainty and fair value measurement and disclosures
- Uncertainty and IFRS 9 (NZ IFRS 9)

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 13 for information about reflecting climate risk in financial statements.

It is important to consider coherence between financial statements and climate related disclosures. Refer to page 14 for further information.

The New Zealand Accounting Standards Framework

The New Zealand 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 IFRS Accounting 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.

For-profit entities: What are the new and revised accounting pronouncements for September 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 30 September 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, as well as provide guidance on early adoption. 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 a few considerations in respect of these in Appendix A.

The information below was updated on 5 September 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
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Amendments to NZ IFRS 17	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Initial Application of NZ IFRS 17 and NZ IFRS 9 – Comparative Information	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to NZ IAS 1 *and IFRS Practice Statement 2)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to NZ IAS 8*)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to NZ IAS 12*)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to NZ IAS 12*)*	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M²
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to NZ IAS 1*)*	1 Jan 2024**ˣ	O	O	M
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to NZ IAS 1*)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	M

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 standards and amendments are available for early adoption for 30 Sept 2024 balance dates
ˣ Effective date was delayed to 1 January 2024

[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
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to NZ IFRS 16*)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	M
Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to FRS-44*)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	M
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to NZ IAS 7 *and* NZ IFRS 7*)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	M
Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR (Amendments to NZ IAS 7*)*	1 Jan 2024**	O	O	M
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to NZ IAS 21 *and* NZ IFRS 1*)*	1 Jan 2025**	O	O	O
Lack of Exchangeability RDR (Amendments to NZ IAS 21*)*	1 Jan 2025**	O	O	O
NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 Jan 2027**	N/A	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 2028** ^	O	O	O
Mandatory Date of Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 *and* NZ IAS 28 *(2024)*	1 Jan 2025**	O	O	O
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to NZ IFRS 9 *and* NZ IFRS 7*)*	1 Jan 2026**	O	O	O
Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS Accounting Standards 2024	1 Jan 2026**	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.

** These new standards and amendments are available for early adoption for the 30 September 2024 balance date.

^ Effective date was deferred to 1 January 2028

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 2 and 3).

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M[2]

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.

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

IFRS in Focus Newsletter

IAS Plus – Transition Resource Group for IFRS 17

New pronouncement	**Effective date**	**Year ending**		**Interim ending**
		Jun 2024	**Sept 2024**	**Sept 2024**
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. 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. Other amendments to NZ IFRS 17 are discussed below.				
Amendments to NZ IFRS 17	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M[2]
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[2]
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
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to NZ IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M[2]
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[2]
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[2]
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
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to NZ IAS 12)	1 Jan 2023	M	M	M[2]
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 • 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; and • 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.	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			
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	M
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; and • 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	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)** **iGAAP in Focus Newsletter (Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
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.				
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to NZ IFRS 16)	1 Jan 2024	O	O	M
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.	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			
Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services (Amendments to FRS-44)	1 Jan 2024	O	O	M
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.				
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to NZ IAS 7 and NZ IFRS 7) and Supplier Finance Arrangements RDR	1 Jan 2024	O	O	M
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.	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024

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; and
    • 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).*				

Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to NZ IAS 21 and NZ IFRS 1) and Lack of exchangeability RDR	1 Jan 2025*	O	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	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
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.				
NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 Jan 2027	N/A*	O	O
NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* will supersede NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and is intended to improve comparability and transparency in the presentation of financial statements. NZ IFRS 18 introduces three key new requirements (among others): • a change in the structure of the statement of profit or loss – requires the presentation of profit and loss items by operating, investing and financing activities and specified subtotals including operating profit or loss; • management defined performance measures (MPMs) to be included in a note in the financial statements; and • enhanced aggregation/ disaggregation clarification. The new standard also amends the classification in the statement of cash flows. *Early application is permitted for periods ending after 20 June 2024.	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28) and Mandatory Date of Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28 (2024)	1 Jan 2028*	O	O	O
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	**IFRS in Focus Newsletter** **IFRS in Focus Newsletter – deferral of effective date**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
unrelated investors' interests in the joint venture or associate, i.e. the entity's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. *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). *Mandatory Date of Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28 (2024)* deferred the effect date of *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28)* from 1 January 2025 to 1 January 2028. Early application of the amendments is still permitted for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.				
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to NZ IFRS 9 and NZ IFRS 7)	1 Jan 2026	O	O	O
The amendments introduce an alternative to the derecognition of financial liability requirements where the financial liability will be settled via an electronic payment system. An entity may deem a financial liability (or part of it) to be discharged before settlement date if and only if the entity has initiated payment instructions that result in the following: • the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction; • the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and • the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant. The amendments clarify that settlement risk associated with an electronic payment system is considered insignificant if the completion of payment instruction follows a standard administrative process and the time between meeting the first two criteria above and the counterparty receiving the cash is short. If an entity elects to apply this alternative to the derecognition of a financial liability, the entity must apply this consistently to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system. No alternative treatment is allowed for the counterparty who holds the financial asset. The amendments also provide clarification around *contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement* which will help entities to assess contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with ESG features. The amendments add two illustrative examples to the application guidance in NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to demonstrate when financial assets do or do not have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest when ESG features are involved. The amendments also clarify classification of: • Financial assets with non-recourse features and • Contractually linked instruments NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* is also amended in respect of investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI. The amendments add that an entity is required to disclose for each class of	**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**			

New pronouncement	Effective date	Year ending		Interim ending
		Jun 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2024
investments *the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognised in the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period*. If an investment in an equity instrument designated at FVTOCI is derecognised during the reporting period, an entity will need to disclose *any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period.* An entity is also no longer required to disclose *the reporting date fair value of each equity instrument designated at FVTOCI and* can instead present this information by class of instruments. Disclosures have also been introduced where financial instruments include contractual terms that could vary the timing or amount of contractual cash flows depending on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of contingent events unrelated to changes in basic lending risks and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk). The amendments prescribe qualitative and quantitative information to be made by class of financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Unless specified otherwise, the amendments will need to be applied retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. Prior period restatement is not required. Early application is permitted for periods ended on or after 25 July 2024.				
Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS Accounting Standards 2024	1 Jan 2026	O	O	O
The amendments were issued by the NZASB to address minor inconsistencies, lack of clarity and errors across a number of standards. One of the key changes is around the derecognition of lease liabilities under NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which clarifies that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with NZ IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply NZ IFRS 9:3.3.3 and therefore recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.		**iGAAP in Focus Newsletter**		

Reflecting climate risk in financial statements

The IFRS Foundation has issued educational materials on the Effects of climate-related matters on financial statements. As New Zealand financial reporting standards are based on IASB 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 an 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 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 certain cases. The likelihood and extent of impact will require judgement because there is significant uncertainty as to the extent by which 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 organization has made climate commitments, the financial impact of these commitments should be reflected in 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 *Presentation of Financial Statements* /NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*).

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 commentary in the annual report and information on the organisation's website as well as in the climate-related disclosures. Refer to the coherence principle on the next page.

Illustrative examples

On 31 July 2024, the IASB issued exposure draft *Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements – Proposed illustrative examples*. The exposure draft illustrates how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to report the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in financial statements. Refer to Deloitte's iGAAP in Focus publication for more information.

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

Climate-related disclosures

Climate Reporting Entities (CREs) (as defined by Part 7A of the FMC Act) are required to prepare an annual climate statement (separate to the financial statements) that discloses information about the effects of climate change on their business or any fund they manage. They will need to obtain independent assurance on the aspect of the climate statement that relates to the disclosure of GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions for reporting periods ending on or after 27 October 2024.

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).

- 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 information principles for climate-related disclosures (such as relevance, accuracy, and verifiability), as well as presentation principles (including coherence, balance, understandability and completeness), general requirements for how the information is disclosed, and guidance on topics such as materiality and estimation uncertainty.

Coherence per NZ CS 3:

"Coherence means presenting climate-related disclosures in a way that makes clear the linkages and connections between an entity's climate-related risks and opportunities and its governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

Coherence will be more important if climate-related disclosures are presented in different locations within a document or are distributed across other disclosures of the entity.

Coherence also requires an entity to present information in a way that allows primary users to relate information about its climate- related risks and opportunities to the entity's financial statements."

Key considerations are whether:

- assumptions are consistent between the climate statement, financial statements, and the rest of the annual report;
- the information included in the non-financial section of the annual report supports what is presented and disclosed in the financial statements;
- there is cross-referencing or linking by other means between the different components of the annual report and any external climate disclosures; and
- boilerplate wording is used or content repeated from the non-financial section of the annual report.

The XRB has released additional supporting materials, including staff guidance and a preparation guide for directors. There is also guidance jointly issued with the FMA including Navigating climate statements guide and Climate-related Disclosures Regime: What you need to know. These and other resources can be found here.

Appendix A – Shedding light on the new 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?

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Applicability of new or revised pronouncement</th><th colspan="2">Summary of disclosures required</th></tr>
<tr><th>Annual financial statements</th><th>Interim financial statements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Initial mandatory or voluntary application of a new or revised pronouncement</td><td>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 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."</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pronouncement on issue but not adopted</td><td>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 30 June 2024 or 30 September 2024 (updated to 5 September 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)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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. FRS 44 *New Zealand Additional Disclosures* requires 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*.

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
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)
Climate-related Commitments (IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*) (April 2024)
Payments Contingent on Continued Employment during Handover Periods (IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*) (April 2024)
Disclosure of Revenues and Expenses for Reportable Segments (IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*) (July 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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