



Accounting Alert

Quarterly update – For-profit entities

Connect to what's new in financial reporting for December 2020

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 December 2020. Information is also included for September 2020 year ends for entities who are still finalising their financial statements. [➔](#)

Financial reporting standards update

Due to the importance of the going concern assessment in the Covid-19 environment, the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (NZASB) has issued amendments to FRS 44 *New Zealand Additional Disclosures* which is already effective from last quarter (annual periods ending on or after 30 September 2020). In addition, four new financial reporting amendments are effective for financial years ending 31 December 2020. The Covid-19-related rent concessions (amendment to NZ IFRS 16) is effective for interim periods ending 31 December 2020. All entities will need to assess the impact of the new amendments and ensure that relevant policies and functionalities are in place to implement and comply with the changes.

NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* which applies to insurance contracts issued is a new standard on the horizon, which entities may wish to consider for early adoption. All Tier 1 entities (applying full NZ IFRS) who are yet to adopt the new standards and amendments, including NZ IFRS 17, for financial years ending 31 December 2020, need to consider appropriate disclosure in relation to approved but not yet effective standards and amendments.

Importance of disclosures

Judgement will be required to determine what additional disclosure is appropriate to explain the impact of changes the new standards and amendments introduce to the financial statements. In 2020, disclosures have been really important for almost all entities dealing with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic to their respective businesses.

Deloitte's 2020 model financial statements identifies areas that could be affected by Covid-19 or by emerging risks such as climate change by adding symbols to indicate where disclosures might need to be adapted to explain how the entity is impacted by Covid-19 or climate change. The recently released model financial statements can be found [here](#).

To review in more detail the accounting considerations related to the Covid-19 pandemic that may impact the financial statements, please refer to Deloitte's IFRS in Focus Newsletter 'Accounting Considerations related to the Coronavirus 2019 Disease' [here](#). The related IFRS in Focus Newsletter addressed to high level executives and audit committees is available [here](#).

Other Deloitte Covid-19 resources

Global Accounting Considerations related to COVID-19

Deloitte Global has a dedicated web page which includes news items and resources in connection with COVID-19 developments that highlights some of the key accounting and disclosure issues to be considered by entities that may arise as a result of COVID-19 in preparing their financial statements.

Covid-19 video series

A series of webcasts (5 to 10 minutes long) is also available which presents certain key IFRS accounting considerations related to conditions that may result from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Other Covid-19 guidance

Several regulators have issued guidance for entities and their directors in preparing their financial statements and reminders on their responsibilities during the current economic environment.

Financial Markets Authority (FMA)

The FMA has released key findings from its recent review of financial reporting on areas of interest including significant accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty, impact of new accounting standards and non-GAAP financial information. The document published also provides guidance for entities and directors in light of Covid-19 and reiterates FMA's focus on ensuring that entities provide meaningful disclosures around Covid-19. Find the document [here](#).

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

The IASB has released two educational materials as follows:

IFRS 9 and COVID-19: This document highlights requirements within IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* that are relevant to entities in relation to the impact of the pandemic to the entities' accounting for expected credit losses. It does not change, remove nor add to, the requirements of IFRS 9.

IFRS 16 and COVID-19: This document highlights requirements within IFRS 16 and other IFRSs that are relevant to entities in relation to their accounting for rent concessions granted as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. It does not change, remove nor add to, the requirements of IFRS 16.

External Reporting Board (XRB)

The XRB has issued four alerts to date as a response to the impact of Covid-19. Refer to the XRB alerts page [here](#).

The first alert covers the likely impact of Covid-19 on audit reports including explanation of the types of audit reports (e.g. modified audit reports) which may be issued by auditors during the current economic environment.

The second alert highlights the importance of going concern disclosures in response to the impact of Covid-19 and the nature and extent of the disclosures depending on the entity's specific facts and circumstances. The XRB has also issued a third alert that is relevant for not-for-profit entities such as registered charities (Tier 1 and 2) in their assessment of going concern in the current economic environment. In addition, a series of FAQs was issued for not-for-profit Tier 3 entities which may be helpful in their assessment and reporting on their ability to continue operating.

The XRB's fourth alert explains in detail the auditors' reporting of key audit matters and use of emphasis of matter paragraphs in their audit reports in the current Covid-19 environment.

Refer to the XRB's dedicated page on "[information in response to COVID-19](#)" for other implications on financial reporting and auditing.

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 in order 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. Entities will need to carefully consider which tier applies, to determine whether they will be required to apply NZ IFRS or NZ IFRS RDR.

2019 Amendments to XRB A1 Appendix A was issued to improve the guidance for determining whether an entity is a for-profit entity or PBE. The amendments include clarifications to the guidance on the definition of a PBE, new indicators and merging of existing indicators to be considered in determining whether an entity is a PBE, paragraphs on conflicting indicators to explain how to use professional judgement, and revised and new illustrative examples.

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 and is available: [here](#).



For-profit entities: What are the new and revised accounting pronouncements for December 2020?

As occurs so often with changes in accounting standards and financial reporting requirements, some of the new or revised pronouncements may have a substantial impact on particular entities. Therefore, it is important that the pronouncements listed below are carefully reviewed for any potential impacts or opportunities.

The tables below and overleaf outline the new and revised pronouncements that are either to be applied for the first time for a 31 December 2020 annual or interim reporting period, or which may be early adopted at that date¹. The footnotes distinguish between mandatory initial application, and pronouncements which 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 10 December 2020 for developments to that date.

Summary

The table below sets out the recent new pronouncements and whether they are optional or mandatory for financial years ending 30 September 2020 or 31 December 2020, and whether they are optional or mandatory for the interim period ending 31 December 2020. Further information on each pronouncement can be found in the next section.

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<i>Going Concern Disclosures (Amendments to FRS-44)</i>	30 Sep 2020	M	M	M
<i>Definition of a Business – Amendments to NZ IFRS 3</i>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
<i>Definition of Material – Amendments to NZ IAS 1 and NZ IAS 8</i>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Amendments to NZ IFRS 9, NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 7</i>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
<i>2019 Omnibus Amendments to NZ IFRS</i>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
<i>COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to NZ IFRS 16)</i>	1 Jun 2020	O	O	M
<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to NZ IFRS 9, NZ IAS 39, NZ IFRS 7, NZ IFRS 4 and NZ IFRS 16)</i>	1 Jan 2021	O	O	O
<i>Property, plant and equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to NZ IAS 16)</i>	1 Jan 2022	O	O	O
<i>Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS Standards 2018-2020</i>	1 Jan 2022	O	O	O
<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to NZ IFRS 3)</i>	1 Jan 2022	O	O	O
<i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to NZ IAS 37)</i>	1 Jan 2022	O	O	O
<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current (Amendments to NZ IAS 1)</i>	1 Jan 2023 ²	O	O	O
NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 Jan 2023 ²	O	O	O
<i>Amendments to NZ IFRS 17</i>	1 Jan 2023 ²	O	O	O
<i>Applying NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with NZ IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to NZ IFRS 4)</i>	Refer to page 10 for more detail ²			
<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28)</i>	1 Jan 2025	O	O	O

Key

O Optional

M Mandatory – first time

M² Mandatory in a previous period

* Annual reporting periods beginning on or after, except for *Going Concern Disclosures (Amendments to FRS-44)* which is effective for annual reporting periods ending on or after 30 September 2020

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.

² Effective date delayed due to COVID-19

Impact of each new and revised pronouncement

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

We have also included a link to our Deloitte publications, where appropriate.

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<p>Going Concern Disclosures (Amendments to FRS-44)</p> <p>The amendments require specific disclosures in relation to the going concern assumption to help preparers provide relevant and transparent information to the users. Specific disclosures are required when management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as going concern.</p> <p>Disclosures of information about significant judgements and assumptions are required when an entity prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis, and management is aware of events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (but management has concluded there is no material uncertainty). These disclosures are required to the extent that this information is not disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 122 and 125 of NZ IAS 1 requiring disclosures on significant judgements and estimates.</p> <p>Earlier application of the amendments is permitted for those entities still finalising their financial statements.</p>	30 Sep 2020	M	M	M
<p>Definition of a Business – Amendments to NZ IFRS 3</p> <p>The amendments aim to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revised definition, which means that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs; additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired. New illustrative examples are provided to assist with the interpretation of what is considered a business; removing the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs; narrowing the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers. The reference to an ability to reduce costs is removed; and, the introduction of an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business – it is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. <p>The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition is on or after beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				
<p>Definition of Material – Amendments to NZ IAS 1 and NZ IAS 8</p> <p>The amendments have been issued to make the definition of 'material' in NZ IAS 1 easier to understand. The amendments are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in NZ IFRS Standards. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information as part of the new definition; a change to the threshold for materiality influencing users from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'; and, replacing the definition of material in NZ IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> with a reference to the definition of material in NZ IAS 1. In addition, the NZASB made consequential amendments to other Standards and the <i>NZ Conceptual Framework</i> to ensure consistency. <p>The amendments are to be applied prospectively and earlier application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<p>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Amendments to NZ IFRS 9, NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 7</p> <p>The amendments affect entities that apply the hedge accounting requirements of NZ IFRS 9 or NZ IAS 39 to hedging relationships directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform.</p> <p>The amendments affect the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The highly probable requirement for cash flow hedges assumes that for a hedged item that is a forecast transaction, an entity shall determine whether the forecast transaction is highly probable assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows are based is not altered as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform. 2. Reclassification of the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve - to determine whether the hedged future cash flows are expected to occur, an entity shall assume that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows are based is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. 3. In assessing the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instruments, an entity shall assume that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and/or hedged risk are based, or the interest rate benchmark on which the cash flows of the hedging instrument are based, are not altered as a result of the interest rate benchmark reform. 4. In doing the prospective assessment and retrospective assessment under NZ IAS 39, an entity is not required to discontinue a hedging relationship during the period of uncertainty arising from the interest rate benchmark reform solely because the actual results of the hedge are not highly effective, i.e. are outside the range of 80-125% when applying the retrospective assessment. 5. In designating a component of an item (i.e. benchmark component of interest rate risk that is affected by the interest rate benchmark reform) as a hedged item under both NZ IFRS 9 and NZ IAS 39, an entity shall apply the specific requirement in NZ IFRS 9 and NZ IAS 39 to determine whether the risk component is separately identifiable, only at the inception of the hedging relationship. 6. An entity shall prospectively cease applying the requirements set out in 1 to 4 above at the earlier of when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item and hedged instruments, and when the hedging relationship is discontinued. For 5 above, the relief will end on termination of the hedging relationship. 7. NZ IFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose exposure on uncertainty arising from interest benchmark reform, extent of exposure, how the entity is managing the process to transition to alternative benchmark rates, significant assumptions or judgements and nominal amount of the hedging instrument. <p>The amendments are applied retrospectively to those hedging relationships that existed at the beginning of the reporting period in which an entity first applies the amendments or were designated thereafter, and to the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income that existed at the beginning or the reporting period in which an entity first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M

IFRS in Focus Newsletter

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<p>2019 Omnibus Amendments to NZ IFRS</p> <p>These amendments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deferral of the effective date of the <i>Sale and Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> (Amendments to NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IAS 28) to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (will be reassessed once the IASB decides on the matter). amendments to FRS 44 <i>New Zealand Additional Disclosures</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requiring the entity to disclose any IFRS that has been issued by the IASB but the equivalent NZ IFRS has not yet been issued by the XRB, by providing the information specified under NZ IAS 8 in relation to that IFRS; and deleting the paragraphs that deal with elements in the statement of service performance. editorial corrections. <p>Earlier application of the amendments is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2020	O	M	M
<p>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendments to NZ IFRS 16)</p> <p>The amendment to NZ IFRS 16 provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a Covid-19 related rent concession is a lease modification if all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. <p>Lessees that elect to apply the practical expedient are required to account for Covid-19 related rent concessions as if they are not lease modifications and to apply the expedient retrospectively, recognising the cumulative effect of applying the amendment as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the lessee first applies the amendment. In addition, disclosures are also required as to whether the practical expedient has been applied to all eligible contracts, or, if not, information about the nature of the contracts to which the practical expedient has been applied. The amount recognised in profit or loss arising from the concessions to which the practical expedient has been applied must also be disclosed.</p> <p>Early application of the amendment is permitted, including in the financial statements not yet authorised for issue at 11 June 2020.</p>	1 Jun 2020	O	O	M
<p>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to NZ IFRS 9, NZ IAS 39, NZ IFRS 7, NZ IFRS 4 and NZ IFRS 16)</p> <p>This is the second part of the two-phase project on interest rate benchmark reform undertaken by the IASB. Refer to page 6 for the details of the first set of amendments.</p> <p>These amendments enable entities to reflect the effects of transitioning from benchmark interest rates, such as interbank offer rates (IBORs) to alternative benchmark interest rates without giving rise to accounting impacts that would not provide useful information to users of financial statements.</p> <p>The amendments affect many entities and in particular those with financial assets, financial liabilities or lease liabilities that are subject to interest rate benchmark reform and those that apply the hedge accounting requirements in NZ IFRS 9 or NZ IAS 39 to hedging relationships that are affected by the reform.</p> <p>The amendments apply to all entities and are not optional. Entities should apply the amendments retrospectively and reinstate the hedge relationships that were discontinued solely due to changes directly required by the reform. Early application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2021	O	O	O

[IFRS in Focus Newsletter](#)

[IFRS in Focus Newsletter](#)

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<p>Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to NZ IAS 16)</p> <p>The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, the sales proceeds and related costs should be recognised in the profit or loss.</p> <p>Disclosures are required for the amounts of the proceeds and cost included in the profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not outputs of an entity's ordinary activities (if not presented separately), including which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include such proceeds and cost.</p> <p>The amendments also clarify that 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly' means assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.</p> <p>Entities should apply the amendments retrospectively but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements. Early application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2022	0	0	0
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				
<p>Annual Improvements to NZ IFRS Standards 2018-2020</p> <p>These amendments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidiary as a first-time adopter (Amendment to NZ IFRS 1) • Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (NZ IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>) • Lease incentives (Amendment to NZ IFRS 16) • Taxation in fair value measurements (NZ IAS 41 <i>Agriculture</i>) <p>The amendments are discussed in detail in Appendix B.</p>	1 Jan 2022	0	0	0
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				
<p>Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to NZ IFRS 3)</p> <p>These amendments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating NZ IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 <i>Conceptual Framework</i> instead of the 1989 <i>Framework</i>; • Adding a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of NZ IAS 37 or NZ IFRIC 21 <i>Levies</i>, an acquirer applies NZ IAS 37 or NZ IFRIC 21 (instead of the <i>Conceptual Framework</i>) to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and • Adding an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination. <p>Early application is permitted if the entity also applies all other updated references at the same time or earlier.</p>	1 Jan 2022	0	0	0
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				
<p>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to NZ IAS 37)</p> <p>The amendments have clarified that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract' which are both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incremental costs of fulfilling the contract (e.g. direct materials and labour); and • an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (e.g. overheads such as allocation of depreciation expense on an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). <p>Entities should apply the amendments to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligation at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity applies the amendments. Restatement of comparatives is not allowed. Early application is permitted.</p>	1 Jan 2022	0	0	0
IFRS in Focus Newsletter				

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to NZ IAS 1)	1 Jan 2023	○	○	○
<p>The amendments to NZ IAS 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>On 13 August 2020, the NZASB approved the deferral of the effective date by one year from 1 January 2022 to 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.</p>	IFRS in Focus Newsletter			
NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 Jan 2023	○	○	○
<p>NZ IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> has been issued to replace NZ IFRS 4.</p> <p>The scope of NZ IFRS 17 differs from NZ IFRS 4 because it introduces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> to fixed-fee contracts, provided certain criteria are met. <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>The standard measures insurance contracts either under the general model or a simplified version of this called the <i>Premium Allocation Approach</i>.</p> <p>The general model is defined such that at initial recognition an entity shall measure a group of contracts at the total of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"). <p>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.</p>	IFRS in Focus Newsletter IAS Plus – Transition Resource Group for IFRS 17 IFRS in Focus Newsletter - Amendments to IFRS 17			

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
<p>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.</p> <p>The new Standard may also result in changes to presentation in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
Amendments to NZ IFRS 17	1 Jan 2023	○	○	○
<p>The other amendments to NZ IFRS 17 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Entities should apply the amendments retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8. Earlier application is permitted.</p>		IFRS in Focus Newsletter		
Applying NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with NZ IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to NZ IFRS 4)	Effective date depends on when NZ IFRS 9 is first applied.			
<p>For insurers (other than those entities that apply Appendix C <i>Life Insurance Entities</i> or Appendix D <i>Financial Reporting of Insurance Activities</i> of NZ IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>), these amendments provide two voluntary approaches to mitigate the issues arising from the fact that NZ IFRS 9 will become effective before the effective date of the new insurance contracts standard. The two approaches are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a temporary exemption from applying NZ IFRS 9 (i.e. the deferral approach); or • an overlay approach. <p>The temporary exemption from applying NZ IFRS 9 expires on the effective date of NZ IFRS 17.</p> <p><i>Because the amendments are not available to entities using Appendix C or Appendix D, application is not expected to be wide spread in New Zealand.</i></p>				

New Pronouncement	Effective date*	Year ending		Interim ending
		Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Dec 2020
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	○	○	○
<p>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 <i>Business Combinations</i>.</p> <p>A gain or loss is recognised in full where an entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Originally the amendments were to apply prospectively to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. However, the IASB has decided to postpone the effective date indefinitely in order 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 which is now deferred to 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.</p>	<p>IFRS in Focus Newsletter</p> <p>IFRS in Focus Newsletter - deferral of effective date</p>			



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 report	Interim financial report
Initial mandatory or voluntary application of a new or revised pronouncement	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Tier 2 entities would not need to disclose details of transitional provisions.</i></p> <p>(NZ IAS 8.28)</p> <p>In addition, each standard may have specific transitional provisions which the entity needs to comply.</p> <p>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:</p> <p><i>“All mandatory Standards, Amendments and Interpretations have been adopted in the current year. None had a material impact on these financial statements.”</i></p>	<p>The nature and effect of any change in accounting policy compared with the most recent annual financial report.</p> <p>(NZ IAS 34.16A(a))</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An IFRS in Focus Newsletter with more details can be found here.</p>
Pronouncement on issue but not adopted	<p>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).</p> <p>The tables within the body of this update could be reviewed to identify such pronouncements for periods ending 30 September 2020 or 31 December 2020 (updated to 10 December 2020).</p> <p>The FMA has issued an alert highlighting the importance of full, accurate and timely disclosure of the known or reasonably estimable information about the possible impact on financial statements. Find the FMA's guidance in their FAQs here.</p> <p>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:</p> <p><i>“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.”</i></p> <p><i>Tier 2 entities are exempt from these disclosures.</i></p> <p>(NZ IAS 8.30-31)</p>	<p>The impacts of new or revised accounting pronouncements that have not been early adopted are not explicitly required to be disclosed in interim financial reports. Entities should consider making additional disclosures where the effects of these pronouncements are expected to be material and those effects have not been previously disclosed in the prior annual financial report.</p> <p><i>Tier 2 entities are exempt from these disclosures in an annual financial report, and accordingly would also be exempt at the interim period.</i></p>

Example disclosures can be found in our New Zealand model financial statements (which also illustrates the RDR disclosure concessions for Tier 2 entities) [here](#). Tier 2 model financial statements can be found [here](#). Our Tier 2 disclosure checklist (which includes the disclosure requirements on first-time adoption of NZ IFRS RDR) can be found [here](#).

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 making a decision 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 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*.

As at 10 December 2020, there were no amendments or interpretations that were approved by the IASB but not yet approved in New Zealand.



Appendix B – Annual Improvements

The IASB undertakes an annual project to pass necessary but non-urgent amendments to Standards and Interpretations. This appendix includes a list of the Standards affected and subject matters of the amendments passed in the IASB's annual improvement projects as follows:

2019-2020 cycle

NZ IFRS	Subject of amendment
NZ IFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>	Subsidiary as first-time adopter. The amendment permits a subsidiary that become a first-time adopter later than its parent and measure its assets and liabilities at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements in accordance with paragraph D16(a) of NZ IFRS 1 to extend the relief to cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations. The subsidiary can now elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to NZ IFRS.
NZ IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies that the fees to be included when an entity applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability are only those fees paid or received between the entity (borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. This amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date of the entity first applies the amendment.
NZ IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>	Lease incentives. The amendment removes from Illustrative Example 13 the illustration of the reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives.
NZ IAS 41 <i>Agriculture</i>	Taxation in fair value measurements. The amendment removes the requirement to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique following the amendment in 2008 removing the requirement to use pre-tax discount rates, which ensures consistency with the requirements of NZ IFRS 13 to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates (pre-tax or post-tax). This amendment should be applied prospectively.

The amendments to NZ IFRS 1, NZ IFRS 9 and NZ IAS 41 are all effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted. As the amendment to NZ IFRS 16 pertains to an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

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