**RDR with IASB ED/2021/7 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*[1]**

1. The table provides a comparison of the disclosure requirements in NZ IFRS for Tier 2 for-profit entities with the *equivalent disclosure requirements* proposed in IASB ED/2021/7. In some cases, the wording is not identical but the disclosure requirements are substantively the same.

2. The extracts from NZ IFRS do not include the consequential amendments from NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and *Amendments to NZ IFRS 17*.

3. The table excludes the following standards.
   (a) NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* – applies to listed entities and entities in the process of listing. These entities have public accountability for financial reporting purposes and report in accordance with Tier 1.
   (b) NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – deals only with recognition and measurement of financial instruments (no disclosure requirements).
   (c) NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* – deals with the preparation of consolidated financial statements (no disclosure requirements – see NZ IFRS 12).
   (d) NZ IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (no disclosure requirements – see NZ IFRS 12).
   (e) NZ IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* – applies mainly to entities undertaking insurance activities. These entities have public accountability for financial reporting purposes and report in accordance with Tier 1.
   (f) NZ IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (no disclosure requirements – see NZ IFRS 12).
   (g) NZ IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* – applies to listed entities and entities in the process of listing. These entities have public accountability for financial reporting purposes and report in accordance with Tier 1.
   (h) Domestic standards FRS-42 *Prospective Financial Statements*, FRS-43 *Prospective Financial Statements* and FRS-44 *New Zealand Additional Disclosures*.

4. The proposed disclosures do not include the objective of the disclosures from the relevant IFRS Standard.

5. References in green shaded [square] brackets are to the *IFRS for SMEs* Standard (2015) and references in blue shaded [square] brackets are to the relevant NZ IFRS and/or to another paragraph in NZ IFRS.

6. The *IFRS for SMEs* Standard does not include the following standards:
   (a) IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*;
   (b) IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*;
   (c) IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*; and

[1] This document refers to the work of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and uses registered trademarks of the IFRS Foundation (for example, IFRS® Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations and the IFRS for SMEs® Standard).

(d) IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

7. The table also indicates the paragraphs that are:

(a) not required under RDR or IASB ED;

(b) required under IASB ED;

(c) not required under IASB ED; and

(d) new under IASB ED.

| **NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Presentation and disclosure**<br>20 This Standard does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other NZ IFRSs. | Paragraph 20 applies to Tier 2 entities – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(a)).<br><br>This is a general requirement. |
| **Comparative information**<br>21 An entity's first NZ IFRS financial statements shall include at least three statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including comparative information for all statements presented.<br>RDR 21.1 To comply with NZ IAS 1, a Tier 2 entity's first NZ IFRS RDR financial statements shall include at least two statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity, and related notes, including comparative information. | Paragraph 21 applies to Tier 2 entities – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(a)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| **Non-NZ IFRS comparative information and historical summaries**<br>22 Some entities present historical summaries of selected data for periods before the first period for which they present full comparative information in accordance with NZ IFRS. This Standard does not require such summaries to comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of NZ IFRS. Furthermore, some entities present comparative information in accordance with previous GAAP as well as the comparative information required by NZ IAS 1. In any financial statements containing historical summaries or comparative information in accordance with previous GAAP, an entity shall:<br>(a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared in accordance with NZ IFRS; and<br>(b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with NZ IFRS. An entity need not quantify those adjustments. | Paragraph 22 applies to Tier 2 entities – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(a)). |
| **Explanation of transition to NZ IFRS**<br>**23 An entity shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to NZ IFRS affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.** | **Explanation of transition to IFRS Standards**<br>23 An entity shall explain how the transition from its previous GAAP to IFRS Standards affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows. [35.12] |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>23A An entity that has applied NZ IFRS in a previous period, as described in paragraph 4A, shall disclose:<br>(a) the reason it stopped applying NZ IFRS; and<br>(b) the reason it is resuming the application of NZ IFRS.<br>RDR 23A.1 A Tier 2 entity that has applied NZ IFRS RDR in a previous period, as described in paragraph RDR 5.5, shall disclose:<br>(a) the reason it stopped applying NZ IFRS RDR; and<br>(b) the reason it is resuming the application of NZ IFRS RDR.<br>23B When an entity, in accordance with paragraph 4A, does not elect to apply NZ IFRS 1, the entity shall explain the reasons for electing to apply NZ IFRS as if it had never stopped applying NZ IFRS.<br>RDR 23B.1 When a Tier 2 entity, in accordance with paragraph RDR 5.5, does not elect to apply NZ IFRS 1, the entity shall explain the reasons for electing to apply NZ IFRS RDR as if it had never stopped applying NZ IFRS RDR.</td><td>24 When an entity does not elect to apply IFRS 1 in accordance with paragraph 4A of IFRS 1, the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the reason it stopped applying IFRS Standards;<br>(b) the reason it is resuming the application of IFRS Standards;<br>(c) whether it has applied IFRS 1 or has applied IFRS Standards retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. [35.12A]<br><br>The reasons for applying NZ IAS 8 are not required, only the fact that the entity has applied NZ IAS 8.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reconciliations<br>24 To comply with paragraph 23, an entity's first NZ IFRS financial statements shall include:<br>(a) reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with NZ IFRS for both of the following dates:<br>(i) the date of transition to NZ IFRS; and<br>(ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP.<br>(b) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with NZ IFRS for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for the same period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.<br>(c) if the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening NZ IFRS statement of financial position, the disclosures that NZ IAS 36 Impairment of Assets would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to NZ IFRS.</td><td>Reconciliations<br>25 To comply with paragraph 23, an entity's first IFRS financial statements shall include:<br>(a) a description of the nature of each change in accounting policy;<br>New under IASB ED<br>(b) reconciliations of the entity's equity determined in accordance with the entity's previous GAAP to the entity's equity determined by applying IFRS Standards as at:<br>(i) the date of transition to IFRS Standards; and<br>(ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements determined in accordance with its previous GAAP. [NZ IFRS 1.RDR 24.1]<br>(c) a reconciliation of total comprehensive income determined in accordance with the entity's previous GAAP or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP, for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements to the entity's total comprehensive income determined by applying IFRS Standards for the same period. [35.13]</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| RDR 24.1 A Tier 2 entity's first NZ IFRS RDR financial statements shall include reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with NZ IFRS RDR for both (i) the date of transition to NZ IFRS RDR , and (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP. | |
| 25 The reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b) shall give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. If an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, it shall also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 26 If an entity becomes aware of errors made under previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b) shall distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies. | 26 If an entity becomes aware of errors made applying its previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by paragraphs 25(b)–(c) shall distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies. [35.14] |
| 27 NZ IAS 8 does not apply to the changes in accounting policies an entity makes when it adopts NZ IFRS or to changes in those policies until after it presents its first NZ IFRS financial statements. Therefore, NZ IAS 8's requirements about changes in accounting policies do not apply in an entity's first NZ IFRS financial statements. | Not required under RDR or by IASB ED. |
| 27A If during the period covered by its first NZ IFRS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in this Standard, it shall explain the changes between its first NZ IFRS interim financial report and its first NZ IFRS financial statements, in accordance with paragraph 23, and it shall update the reconciliations required by paragraph 24(a) and (b). | 27 If, during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, an entity presents interim financial statements applying IFRS Standards and, before publishing its first IFRS financial statements, it changes its accounting policies or use of the exemptions in IFRS 1, the entity shall:<br>(a) explain the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements (as required by paragraph 23); and<br>(b) update the reconciliations required by paragraphs 25(b)–(c). |
| 28 If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, its first NZ IFRS financial statements shall disclose that fact. | 28 If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, it shall disclose that fact in its first IFRS financial statements. |
| **Designation of financial assets or financial liabilities**<br>29 An entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph D19A. The entity shall disclose the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 29A An entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial liability as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph D19. The entity shall disclose the fair value of financial liabilities so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Use of fair value as deemed cost**<br>30 If an entity uses fair value in its opening NZ IFRS statement of financial position as *deemed cost* for an item of property, plant and equipment, an investment property or an intangible asset (see paragraphs D5 and D7), the entity's first NZ IFRS financial statements shall disclose, for each line item in the opening NZ IFRS statement of financial position:<br>(a) the aggregate of those fair values; and<br>(b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Use of deemed cost for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates**<br>31 Similarly, if an entity uses a deemed cost in its opening NZ IFRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate in its separate financial statements (see paragraph D15), the entity's first NZ IFRS separate financial statements shall disclose:<br>(a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount;<br>(b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and<br>(c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Use of deemed cost for oil and gas assets**<br>31A If an entity uses the exemption in paragraph D8A(b) for oil and gas assets, it shall disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Use of deemed cost for operations subject to rate regulation**<br>31B If an entity uses the exemption in paragraph D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, it shall disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Use of deemed cost after severe hyperinflation**<br>31C If an entity elects to measure assets and liabilities at fair value and to use that fair value as the deemed cost in its opening NZ IFRS statement of financial position because of severe hyperinflation (see paragraphs D26–D30), the entity's first NZ IFRS | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| **NZ IFRS 1** ***First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| financial statements shall disclose an explanation of how, and why, the entity had, and then ceased to have, a functional currency that has both of the following characteristics:<br>(a) a reliable general price index is not available to all entities with transactions and balances in the currency.<br>(b) exchangeability between the currency and a relatively stable foreign currency does not exist. | |
| **Interim financial reports**<br>32 To comply with paragraph 23, if an entity presents an interim financial report in accordance with NZ IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first NZ IFRS financial statements, the entity shall satisfy the following requirements in addition to the requirements of NZ IAS 34:<br>(a) Each such interim financial report shall, if the entity presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, include:<br>(i) a reconciliation of its equity in accordance with previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under NZ IFRS at that date; and<br>(ii) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with NZ IFRS for that comparable interim period (current and year to date). The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for that period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss in accordance with previous GAAP.<br>(b) In addition to the reconciliations required by (a), an entity's first interim financial report in accordance with NZ IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first NZ IFRS financial statements shall include the reconciliations described in paragraph 24(a) and (b) (supplemented by the details required by paragraphs 25 and 26) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations.<br>(c) If an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in this Standard, it shall explain the changes in each such interim financial report in accordance with paragraph 23 and update the reconciliations required by (a) and (b). | **Interim financial reports**<br>29 To comply with paragraph 23, if an entity presents an interim financial report by applying IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, the entity shall satisfy the following requirements in addition to the requirements of IAS 34 and shall:<br>(a) include in each such interim financial report, if the entity presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year:<br>(i) a reconciliation of the entity's equity in accordance with the entity's previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to the entity's equity applying IFRS Standards at that date; and<br>(ii) a reconciliation of total comprehensive income determined in accordance with the entity's previous GAAP or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP, for that comparable interim period (current and year to date) to the entity's total comprehensive income determined by applying IFRS Standards for the same period;<br>(b) include in its first interim financial report prepared by applying IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements either:<br>(i) the reconciliations described in paragraph 25(b)–(c), supplemented by the information required by paragraph 26; or<br>(ii) a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations; and<br>(c) explain any changes to its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions in IFRS 1 in each such interim financial |

| NZ IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 23–30 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | report, as required by paragraph 23, and update the reconciliations required by (a)–(b). |
| 33 NZ IAS 34 requires minimum disclosures, which are based on the assumption that users of the interim financial report also have access to the most recent annual financial statements. However, NZ IAS 34 also requires an entity to disclose 'any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period'. Therefore, if a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it. | 30 If a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it. |

| NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 31–35 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosures**<br>**44 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 45 To give effect to the principle in paragraph 44, the entity shall disclose at least the following:<br>(a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during the period, including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as vesting requirements, the maximum term of options granted, and the method of settlement (eg whether in cash or equity). An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to satisfy the principle in paragraph 44.<br>(b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options:<br>(i) outstanding at the beginning of the period;<br>(ii) granted during the period;<br>(iii) forfeited during the period;<br>(iv) exercised during the period;<br>(v) expired during the period; | 31 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during the period, including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as vesting requirements, the maximum term of options granted, and the method of settlement (for example, whether in cash or equity). An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information.<br>(b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options in each of the following groups:<br>(i) options outstanding at the beginning of the period;<br>(ii) options granted during the period;<br>(iii) options forfeited during the period;<br>(iv) options exercised during the period;<br>(v) options expired during the period; |

| NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 31–35 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (vi) outstanding at the end of the period; and<br>(vii) exercisable at the end of the period. | (vi) options outstanding at the end of the period; and<br>(vii) options exercisable at the end of the period. [26.18] |
| (c) for share options exercised during the period, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise. If options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period, the entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the period.<br>(d) for share options outstanding at the end of the period, the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life. If the range of exercise prices is wide, the outstanding options shall be divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **46 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the period was determined.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **RDR 46.1 For equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, a Tier 2 entity shall disclose information about how it measured the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments granted. If a valuation methodology was used, the entity shall disclose the method and its reason for choosing it.** | 32 For equity-settled share-based transactions, an entity shall disclose information about how it measured the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments granted. If the entity used a valuation method, the entity shall disclose the method and the entity's reason for choosing it. [26.19] |
| **RDR 46.2 For cash-settled share-based payment arrangements, a Tier 2 entity shall disclose information about how the liability was measured.** | 33 For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, an entity shall disclose information about how it measured the liability. [26.20] |
| 47 If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, to give effect to the principle in paragraph 46, the entity shall disclose at least the following:<br>(a) for share options granted during the period, the weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date and information on how that fair value was measured, including:<br>(i) the option pricing model used and the inputs to that model, including the weighted average share price, exercise price, expected volatility, option life, expected dividends, the | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 31–35 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| risk-free interest rate and any other inputs to the model, including the method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise;<br>(ii) how expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and<br>(iii) whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.<br>(b) for other equity instruments granted during the period (ie other than share options), the number and weighted average fair value of those equity instruments at the measurement date, and information on how that fair value was measured, including:<br>(i) if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined;<br>(ii) whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and<br>(iii) whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (c) for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period:<br>(i) an explanation of those modifications;<br>(ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications); and<br>(iii) information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured, consistently with the requirements set out in (a) and (b) above, where applicable. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 47.1 If a Tier 2 entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the entity is required to disclose for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period, an explanation of those modifications. | 34 For share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period, an entity shall explain those modifications. [26.21] |
| 48 If the entity has measured directly the fair value of goods or services received during the period, the entity shall disclose how that fair value was | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 31–35 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| determined, eg whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services. | |
| 49 If the entity has rebutted the presumption in paragraph 13, it shall disclose that fact, and give an explanation of why the presumption was rebutted. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **50 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the effect of share-based payment transactions on the entity's profit or loss for the period and on its financial position.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **RDR 50.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose the following information about the effect of share-based payment transactions on the entity's profit or loss for the period and on its financial position:**<br>**(a) the total expense recognised in profit or loss for the period; and**<br>**(b) the total carrying amount at the end of the period of liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions.** | 35 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the total expense recognised in profit or loss for the period; and<br>(b) the total carrying amount at the end of the period for liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions. [26.23] |
| 51 To give effect to the principle in paragraph 50, the entity shall disclose at least the following:<br>(a) the total expense recognised for the period arising from share-based payment transactions in which the goods or services received did not qualify for recognition as assets and hence were recognised immediately as an expense, including separate disclosure of that portion of the total expense that arises from transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions;<br>(b) for liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions:<br>(i) the total carrying amount at the end of the period; and<br>(ii) the total intrinsic value at the end of the period of liabilities for which the counterparty's right to cash or other assets had vested by the end of the period (eg vested share appreciation rights). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 52 If the information required to be disclosed by this Standard does not satisfy the principles in paragraphs 44, 46 and 50, the entity shall disclose such additional information as is necessary to satisfy them. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</td><td>IASB ED</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disclosures<br>59 The acquirer shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of a business combination that occurs either:<br>(a) during the current reporting period; or<br>(b) after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>60 To meet the objective in paragraph 59, the acquirer shall disclose the information specified in paragraphs B64–B66.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>61 The acquirer shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of adjustments recognised in the current reporting period that relate to business combinations that occurred in the period or previous reporting periods.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>62 To meet the objective in paragraph 61, the acquirer shall disclose the information specified in paragraph B67.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>63 If the specific disclosures required by this and other NZ IFRSs do not meet the objectives set out in paragraphs 59 and 61, the acquirer shall disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>RDR 63.1 A Tier 2 entity is required to comply with the disclosures in paragraphs B64–B67 that are not asterisked (*) as RDR concessions.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Disclosures (application of paragraphs 59 and 61)</u><br>B64 To meet the objective in paragraph 59, the acquirer shall disclose the following information for each business combination that occurs during the reporting period:<br>(a) the name and a description of the acquiree.<br>(b) the acquisition date.<br>(c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired.</td><td>36 For each business combination during the reporting period, the acquirer shall disclose:<br>(a) the name and description of the acquiree;<br>(b) the acquisition date;<br>(c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired; [19.25(a)–(c)]</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors.</td><td>(d) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not</td></tr>
</table>

| **NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | qualify for separate recognition or other factors; [19.25(g)] |
| (f) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as:<br>(i) cash;<br>(ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer;<br>(iii) liabilities incurred, for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and<br>(iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of measuring the fair value of those instruments or interests. | (e) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and a description of the components of that consideration (such as cash, equity instruments and debt instruments); [19.25(d)]<br>[not as detailed as NZ IFRS 3.B64(f)] |
| (g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:<br>(i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date;<br>(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and | (f) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets:<br>(i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date; and<br>(ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; |
| (iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer shall disclose that fact. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (h) for acquired receivables:<br>(i) the fair value of the receivables;<br>(ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and<br>(iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected.<br>The disclosures shall be provided by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. | (g) the amounts recognised at the acquisition date for each class of the acquiree's assets and liabilities; [19.25(e)] |
| (j) for each contingent liability recognised in accordance with paragraph 23, the information required in paragraph 85 of | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. If a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the acquirer shall disclose:<br>(i) the information required by paragraph 86 of NZ IAS 37; and<br>(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.<br>(l) for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with paragraph 51:<br>(i) a description of each transaction;<br>(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;<br>(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and<br>(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount.<br>(m) the disclosure of separately recognised transactions required by (l) shall include the amount of acquisition-related costs and, separately, the amount of those costs recognised as an expense and the line item or items in the statement of comprehensive income in which those expenses are recognised. The amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense and how they were recognised shall also be disclosed. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (n) in a bargain purchase (see paragraphs 34–36):<br>(i) the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with paragraph 34 and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and | (h) for a bargain purchase, the amount of any gain recognised in profit or loss, applying paragraph 34 of IFRS 3, and the line item in the statement(s) of financial performance in which the gain is recognised; and [19.25(f)] |
| (ii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 per cent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:<br>(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at | (i) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:<br>(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree |

| NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and<br>(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and significant inputs used for measuring that value.<br><br>(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:<br>(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and<br>(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see paragraph 42) and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised. | recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and<br>(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation technique(s) and significant inputs used to measure that value.<br><br>Not required under IASB ED. |
| (q) the following information:<br>(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reporting period; and<br>(ii) the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.<br>If disclosure of any of the information required by this subparagraph is impracticable, the acquirer shall disclose that fact and explain why the disclosure is impracticable. This NZ IFRS uses the term ‘impracticable’ with the same meaning as in NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B65 For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer shall disclose in aggregate the information required by paragraph B64(e)–(q). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>RDR B65.1 For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively a Tier 2 acquirer shall disclose in aggregate the information required by paragraphs B64(f), B64(g), B64(i), B64(n)(i), B64(o)(i) and B64(p) and the first sentence of paragraph B64(j).</td><td>Not required under IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B66 If the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by paragraph B64 unless the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the time the financial statements are authorised for issue. In that situation, the acquirer shall describe which disclosures could not be made and the reasons why they cannot be made.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B67 To meet the objective in paragraph 61, the acquirer shall disclose the following information for each material business combination or in the aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively:<br>(a) if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete (see paragraph 45) for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination thus have been determined only provisionally:<br>(i) the reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete;<br>(ii) the assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete; and<br>(iii) the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period in accordance with paragraph 49.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b) for each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires:<br>(i) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement;</td><td>38 For each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires, the acquirer shall disclose for each material business combination and in aggregate</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (ii) any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and<br>(iii) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration. | for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively:<br>(a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement; and<br>(b) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration. [NZ IFRS 3.B67(b)(i) and (iii)]<br>Paragraphs B67(b)(i) and (iii) required under IASB ED.<br>Paragraph B67(ii) not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (c) for contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination, the acquirer shall disclose the information required by paragraphs 84 and 85 of NZ IAS 37 for each class of provision. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:<br>(i) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period. | 37 An acquirer shall disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. [NZ IFRS 3.RDR B67.1] The reconciliation should show separately:<br>Disclosure in (d)(i) not required under IASB ED. |
| (ii) additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. | (a) additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale applying IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*; |
| (iii) adjustments resulting from the subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets during the reporting period in accordance with paragraph 67. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (iv) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale.<br>(v) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with NZ IAS 36. (NZ IAS 36 requires disclosure of information about the recoverable amount and impairment of goodwill in addition to this requirement.) | (b) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period by applying IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*;<br>(c) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale; and |

| NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 36–38 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (vi) net exchange rate differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (vii) any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period. | (d) other changes. [19.26] |
| (viii) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (e) the amount and an explanation of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both:<br>(i) relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting period; and<br>(ii) is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR B67.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraph B67(d) for prior periods. | Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 37 above). |

| NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 39–40 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Presentation and disclosure**<br>**30 An entity shall present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations and disposals of non-current assets (or disposal groups).** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 33 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a single amount in the statement of comprehensive income comprising the total of:<br>(i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; and<br>(ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) | Paragraph 33(a) applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |

| NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 39–40 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| constituting the discontinued operation.<br>(b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into:<br>(i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations;<br>(ii) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of NZ IAS 12;<br>(iii) the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and<br>(iv) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of NZ IAS 12.<br>The analysis may be presented in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income. If it is presented in the statement of comprehensive income it shall be presented in a section identified as relating to discontinued operations, ie separately from continuing operations. The analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 11).<br>(c) the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the financial statements.<br>(d) the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 33A If an entity presents the items of profit or loss in a separate statement as described in paragraph 10A of NZ IAS 1 (as amended in 2011), a section identified as relating to discontinued operations is presented in that statement. | Paragraph 33A applies – disclosure requirements in paragraphs 33(b)–(d), 35, 36A and 41–42 of IFRS 5 are replaced by the disclosure requirements in the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| 34 An entity shall re-present the disclosures in paragraph 33 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented. | Paragraph 34 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |

| **NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 39–40** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 35 Adjustments in the current period to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a discontinued operation in a prior period shall be classified separately in discontinued operations. The nature and amount of such adjustments shall be disclosed. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| Examples of circumstances in which these adjustments may arise include the following:<br>(a) the resolution of uncertainties that arise from the terms of the disposal transaction, such as the resolution of purchase price adjustments and indemnification issues with the purchaser.<br>(b) the resolution of uncertainties that arise from and are directly related to the operations of the component before its disposal, such as environmental and product warranty obligations retained by the seller.<br>(c) the settlement of employee benefit plan obligations, provided that the settlement is directly related to the disposal transaction. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 35.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the nature and amount of the adjustments in the current period required by paragraph 35. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 36 If an entity ceases to classify a component of an entity as held for sale, the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations in accordance with paragraphs 33–35 shall be reclassified and included in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. The amounts for prior periods shall be described as having been re-presented. | Paragraph 36 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| 36A An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall disclose the information required in paragraphs 33–36 when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with paragraph 32. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| Paragraphs 37 and 38 are presentation requirements. | |
| 39 If the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 1), disclosure of the major classes of assets and liabilities is not required. | Paragraph 39 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)). |
| 40 An entity shall not reclassify or re-present amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the statements of financial position for prior periods to reflect the classification in the statement of financial position for the latest period presented. | Paragraph 40 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(d)). |

| NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 39–40 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Additional disclosures**<br>41 An entity shall disclose the following information in the notes in the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold:<br>(a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group);<br>(b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; | 39 In the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold, an entity shall disclose in the notes:<br>(a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group); and<br>(b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale or plan. |
| (c) the gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 20–22 and, if not separately presented in the statement of comprehensive income, the caption in the statement of comprehensive income that includes that gain or loss; | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) if applicable, the segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 42 If either paragraph 26 or paragraph 29 applies, an entity shall disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented. | 40 If either paragraph 26 or paragraph 29 of IFRS 5 applies, an entity shall disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented. |

| NZ IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 41 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**23 An entity shall disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 24 To comply with paragraph 23, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.<br>(b) the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 41 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. | |
| 25 An entity shall treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either NZ IAS 16 or NZ IAS 38 consistent with how the assets are classified. | 41 An entity shall treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either paragraphs 148–150 of this [draft] Standard (IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*) or paragraphs 201–204 of this [draft] Standard (IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*), consistent with how the assets are classified. |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Classes of financial instruments and level of disclosure**<br>6 When this Standard requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, an entity shall group financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. An entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance**<br>**7 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance.** | 44 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. For example, for long-term debt such information would normally include the terms and conditions of the debt instrument (such as interest rate, maturity, repayment schedule, and restrictions that the debt instrument imposes on the entity). |
| **Statement of financial position**<br>**Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities**<br>8 The carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in NZ IFRS 9, shall be disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:<br>(a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with paragraphs 6.7.1 of NZ IFRS 9 and (ii) those mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 9.<br>(b)–(d) [deleted by IASB] | **Statement of financial position—categorisation of financial assets and financial liabilities**<br>43 The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date shall be disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:<br>(a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; [11.41(a)] [NZ IFRS 7.8(a) in part] |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with paragraphs 6.7.1 of NZ IFRS 9 and (ii) those that meet the definition of held for trading in NZ IFRS 9. | (d) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those designated as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9; and [11.41(d)] [NZ IFRS 7.8(e) in part] |
| (f) financial assets measured at amortised cost.<br>(g) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. | (b) financial assets measured at amortised cost; [11.41(b) – financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost]<br>(e) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; [11.41(e)] |
| (h) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately (i) financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of NZ IFRS 9; and (ii) investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of NZ IFRS 9. | (c) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately;<br>(i) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9; and<br>(ii) investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9; |
| **Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**<br>9 If the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss a financial asset (or group of financial assets) that would otherwise be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the maximum exposure to *credit risk* (see paragraph 36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period.<br>(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk (see paragraph 36(b)).<br>(c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:<br>(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to *market risk*; or<br>(ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset.<br>Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.<br>(d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the loan or receivable was designated. | |
| 10 If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of NZ IFRS 9 and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of NZ IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk).<br>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.<br>(c) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers.<br>(d) if a liability is derecognised during the period, the amount (if any) presented in other comprehensive income that was realised at derecognition. | **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**<br>45 If an entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9 and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see paragraph 5.7.7 of IFRS 9), it shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and<br>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.<br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 10A If an entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of NZ IFRS 9 and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see paragraphs 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 of NZ IFRS 9), it shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability | 46 If an entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9 and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see paragraphs 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 of IFRS 9), it shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of NZ IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and<br>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation. | (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and<br>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation. |
| 11 The entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) a detailed description of the methods used to comply with the requirements in paragraphs 9(c), 10(a) and 10A(a) and paragraph 5.7.7(a) of NZ IFRS 9, including an explanation of why the method is appropriate.<br>(b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, to comply with the requirements in paragraph 9(c), 10(a) or 10A(a) or paragraph 5.7.7(a) of NZ IFRS 9 does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant.<br>(c) a detailed description of the methodology or methodologies used to determine whether presenting the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (see paragraphs 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 or NZ IFRS 9). If an entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in profit or loss (see paragraph 5.7.8 of NZ IFRS 9), the disclosure must include a detailed description of the economic relationship described in paragraph B5.7.6 of NZ IFRS 9. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**<br>11A If an entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as permitted by paragraph 5.7.5 of NZ IFRS 9, it shall disclose:<br>(a) which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.<br>(b) the reasons for using this presentation alternative. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| (c) the fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period.<br>(d) dividends recognised during the period, showing separately those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period.<br>(e) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers. | |
| 11B If an entity derecognised investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the reasons for disposing of the investments.<br>(b) the fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition.<br>(c) the cumulative gain or loss on disposal. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Reclassification**<br>12–12A [Deleted by IASB]<br>12B An entity shall disclose if, in the current or previous reporting periods, it has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of NZ IFRS 9. For each such event, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the date of reclassification.<br>(b) a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements.<br>(c) the amount reclassified into and out of each category. | **Reclassification**<br>47 An entity shall disclose if, in the current or previous reporting periods, it has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9. For each such event, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the date of reclassification;<br>(b) a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements; and<br>(c) the amount reclassified into and out of each category. |
| 12C For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition, an entity shall disclose for assets reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of NZ IFRS 9:<br>(a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and<br>(b) the interest revenue recognised. | 48 For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition, an entity shall disclose for assets reclassified out of the 'fair value through profit or loss' category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9:<br>(a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and<br>(b) the interest revenue recognised. |
| 12D If, since its last annual reporting date, an entity has reclassified financial assets out of the fair value through other comprehensive income category so that they are measured at amortised cost or out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| value through other comprehensive income it shall disclose:<br>(a) the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period; and<br>(b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets had not been reclassified. | |
| 13 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| **Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities**<br>13A The disclosures in paragraphs 13B–13E supplement the other disclosure requirements of this NZ IFRS and are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of NZ IAS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of NZ IAS 32. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 13B An entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are within the scope of paragraph 13A. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 13C To meet the objective in paragraph 13B, an entity shall disclose, at the end of the reporting period, the following quantitative information separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are within the scope of paragraph 13A:<br>(a) the gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities;<br>(b) the amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 42 of NZ IAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;<br>(c) the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position; | **Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities**<br>182 An entity shall disclose, at the end of the reporting period separately the gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are offset in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| (d) the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in paragraph 13C(b), including:<br>(i) amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of NZ IAS 32; and<br>(ii) amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and<br>(e) the net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.<br>The information required by this paragraph shall be presented in a tabular format, separately for financial assets and financial liabilities, unless another format is more appropriate. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 13D The total amount disclosed in accordance with paragraph 13C(d) for an instrument shall be limited to the amount in paragraph 13C(c) for that instrument. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 13E An entity shall include a description in the disclosures of the rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements that are disclosed in accordance with paragraph 13C(d), including the nature of those rights. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 13F If the information required by paragraphs 13B–13E is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements, an entity shall cross-refer between those notes. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Collateral**<br>14 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the carrying amount of financial assets it has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with paragraph 3.2.23(a) of NZ IFRS 9; and<br>(b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge. | **Collateral**<br>52 When an entity has pledged financial assets as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the carrying amount of the financial assets pledged as collateral; and<br>(b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge. [11.46] |

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| 15 When an entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the fair value of the collateral held;<br>(b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and<br>(c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Allowance account for credit losses**<br>16 [Deleted by IASB]<br>16A The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of NZ IFRS 9 is not reduced by a loss allowance and an entity shall not present the loss allowance separately in the statement of financial position as a reduction of the carrying amount of the financial asset. However, an entity shall disclose the loss allowance in the notes to the financial statements. | **Allowance account for credit losses**<br>49 The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9 is not reduced by a loss allowance and an entity shall not present the loss allowance separately in the statement of financial position as a reduction of the carrying amount of the financial asset. However, an entity shall disclose the loss allowance in the notes to the financial statements. |
| **Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives**<br>17 If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (see paragraph 28 of NZ IAS 32) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), it shall disclose the existence of those features. | **Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives**<br>50 If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (see paragraph 28 of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), the entity shall disclose the existence of those features. |
| **Defaults and breaches**<br>18 For *loans payable* recognised at the end of the reporting period, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable;<br>(b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and<br>(c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 18.1 For *loans payable* recognised at the end of the reporting period for which there is a breach of terms or default of principal or interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms that has not been remedied by the end of the reporting period Tier 2 entity shall disclose the following: | **Defaults and breaches on loans payable**<br>53 For loans payable recognised at the reporting date for which there is a breach of terms or a default of principal, interest, sinking fund or redemption terms that have not been remedied by the reporting date, an entity shall disclose: |

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| (a) details of the breach or default;<br>(b) the carrying amount of the related loans payable at the end of the period; and<br>(c) whether the breach or default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were negotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue. | (a) details of that breach or default;<br>(b) the carrying amount of the related loans payable at the reporting date; and<br>(c) whether the breach or default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue. [11.47] |
| 19 If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in paragraph 18, an entity shall disclose the same information as required by paragraph 18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the end of the reporting period). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Statement of comprehensive income**<br>**Items of income, expense, gains or losses**<br>20 An entity shall disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes:<br>(a) net gains or net losses on:<br>(i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1 of NZ IFRS 9, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 9 (eg financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in NZ IFRS 9). For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an entity shall show separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and the amount recognised in profit or loss.<br>(ii)–(iv) [deleted by IASB]<br>(v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. | **Items of income, expense, gains or losses**<br>54 An entity shall disclose separately:<br>(a) income, expense, gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on:<br>(i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; [see also NZ IFRS 7.RDR 20.1 below] [11.48(a)(i) and (ii)]<br>(iii) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; [11.48(a)(iv]<br>(ii) financial assets measured at amortised cost; [11.48(a)(iii)] |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>(vi) financial assets measured at amortised cost.<br>(vii) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of NZ IFRS 9.<br>(viii) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of NZ IFRS 9, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period.<br><br>(b) total interest revenue and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of NZ IFRS 9 (showing these amounts separately); or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.<br><br>(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:<br>(i) financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and<br>(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions.<br>(d)–(e) [deleted by IASB]</td><td>(iv) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9; and<br>(v) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period;<br><br>(b) total interest revenue and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; [11.48(b)]<br><br>(d) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:<br>(i) financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and<br>(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans, and other institutions.<br><br>(c) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset; and [11.48(c)]<br>New under IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>RDR 20.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes, net gains or losses on financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an entity shall show separately the amount of gain or loss</td><td>Items of income, expense, gains or losses<br>54 An entity shall disclose separately:<br>(a) income, expense, gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on:<br>(i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; [see also</td></tr>
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| recognised in other comprehensive income and the amount recognised in profit or loss. | NZ IFRS 7.20(a)(i) above] [11.48(a)(i) and (ii)] |
| 20A An entity shall disclose an analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets. This disclosure shall include the reasons for derecognising those financial assets. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Other disclosures**<br>**Accounting policies**<br>21 In accordance with paragraph 117 of NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007), an entity discloses its material accounting policy information. Information about the measurement basis (or bases) for financial instruments used in preparing the financial statements is expected to be material accounting policy information. | **Disclosure of accounting policies for financial instruments**<br>42 In accordance with paragraph 123 of this [draft] Standard, an entity discloses material accounting policy information. Information about the measurement basis (or bases) for financial instruments used in preparing the financial statements is expected to be material accounting policy information. [11.40 – slightly different wording] |
| **Hedge accounting**<br>21A An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 21B–24F for those risk exposures that an entity hedges and for which it elects to apply hedge accounting. Hedge accounting disclosures shall provide information about:<br>(a) an entity's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk;<br>(b) how the entity's hedging activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows; and<br>(c) the effect that hedge accounting has had on the entity's statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 21B An entity shall present the required disclosures in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, an entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 21C When paragraphs 22A–24F require the entity to separate by risk category the information disclosed, the entity shall determine each risk category on the basis of the risk exposures an | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| entity decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. An entity shall determine risk categories consistently for all hedge accounting disclosures. | |
| 21D To meet the objectives in paragraph 21A, an entity shall (except as otherwise specified below) determine how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. However, an entity shall use the same level of aggregation or disaggregation it uses for disclosure requirements of related information in this Standard and NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| *The risk management strategy*<br>22 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| 22A An entity shall explain its risk management strategy for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. This explanation should enable users of financial statements to evaluate (for example):<br>(a) how each risk arises.<br>(b) how the entity manages each risk; this includes whether the entity hedges an item in its entirety for all risks or hedges a risk component (or components) of an item and why.<br>(c) the extent of risk exposures that the entity manages. | **Hedge accounting**<br>55 An entity shall explain its risk management strategy for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. This explanation should enable users of financial statements to evaluate (for example):<br>(a) how each risk arises.<br>(b) how the entity manages each risk, including whether the entity hedges an item in its entirety for all risks or hedges a risk component (or components) of an item and why.<br>(c) the extent of risk exposures that the entity manages. |
| 22B To meet the requirements in paragraph 22A, the information should include (but is not limited to) a description of:<br>(a) the hedging instruments that are used (and how they are used) to hedge risk exposures;<br>(b) how the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness; and | 56 An entity shall disclose separately for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge account is applied:<br>(a) a description of the hedging instruments, including the nominal amounts (such as tonnes or cubic metres), and how they are used to hedge risk exposure; [see also NZ IFRS 7.24A(d) below]<br>(c) how the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness; and |
| (c) how the entity establishes the hedge ratio and what the sources of hedge ineffectiveness are. | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| | (b) the nature of the risks being hedged, including a description of the hedged item; [12.27(c)]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| 22C When an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see paragraph 6.3.7 of NZ IFRS 9) it shall provide, in addition to the disclosures required by paragraphs 22A and 22B, qualitative or quantitative information about:<br>(a) how the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole); and<br>(b) how the risk component relates to the item in its entirety (for example, the designated risk component historically covered on average 80 per cent of the changes in fair value of the item as a whole). | (d) when an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see paragraph 6.3.7 of IFRS 9), it shall provide information about how the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole).<br>Not required under IASB ED. |
| *The amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows*<br>23 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| 23A Unless exempted by paragraph 23C, an entity shall disclose by risk category quantitative information to allow users of its financial statements to evaluate the terms and conditions of hedging instruments and how they affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of the entity. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 23B To meet the requirement in paragraph 23A, an entity shall provide a breakdown that discloses:<br>(a) a profile of the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument; and<br>(b) if applicable, the average price or rate (for example strike or forward prices etc) of the hedging instrument. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 23C In situations in which an entity frequently resets (ie discontinues and restarts) hedging relationships because both the hedging instrument and the hedged item frequently change (ie the entity uses a dynamic process in which both the exposure and the hedging instruments used to manage that exposure do not remain the same for long—such as in the example in paragraph B6.5.24(b) of NZ IFRS 9) the entity:<br>(a) is exempt from providing the disclosures required by paragraphs 23A and 23B. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| (b) shall disclose:<br>(i) information about what the ultimate risk management strategy is in relation to those hedging relationships;<br>(ii) a description of how it reflects its risk management strategy by using hedge accounting and designating those particular hedging relationships; and<br>(iii) an indication of how frequently the hedging relationships are discontinued and restarted as part of the entity's process in relation to those hedging relationships. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 23D An entity shall disclose by risk category a description of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness that are expected to affect the hedging relationship during its term. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 23E If other sources of hedge ineffectiveness emerge in a hedging relationship, an entity shall disclose those sources by risk category and explain the resulting hedge ineffectiveness. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 23F For cash flow hedges, an entity shall disclose a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had been used in the previous period, but which is no longer expected to occur. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| *The effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance*<br>24 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| 24A An entity shall disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation):<br>(a) the carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities);<br>(b) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument;<br>(c) the change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and | 57 An entity shall disclose, in a table, the following amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation):<br>(a) the carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities);<br>(b) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument; and<br>(c) the change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period. |

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| (d) the nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments. | 56 An entity shall disclose separately for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge account is applied:<br>(a) a description of the hedging instruments, including the nominal amounts (such as tonnes or cubic metres), and how they are used to hedge risk exposure; [see also NZ IFRS 7.22B(a) above] |
| 24B An entity shall disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(a) for fair value hedges:<br>(i) the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities);<br>(ii) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities);<br>(iii) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item;<br>(iv) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and | 58 An entity shall disclose, in a table, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(a) for fair value hedges:<br>(i) the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities);<br>(ii) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities);<br>(iii) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item;<br>(iv) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and |
| (v) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses in accordance with paragraph 6.5.10 of NZ IFRS 9. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:<br>(i) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (ie for cash flow hedges the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with paragraph 6.5.11(c) of NZ IFRS 9); | 58 An entity shall disclose, in a table, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:<br>(i) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (that is, for cash flow hedges the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with paragraph 6.5.11(c) of IFRS 9); |

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| (ii) the balances in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve for continuing hedges that are accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 6.5.11 and 6.5.13(a) of NZ IFRS 9; and<br>(iii) the balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve from any hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 24B.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to make the disclosures required by paragraph 24B in a tabular format. | Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 58 above). |
| 24C An entity shall disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(a) for fair value hedges:<br>(i) hedge ineffectiveness—ie the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item—recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of NZ IFRS 9); and | 58 An entity shall disclose, in a table, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(a) for fair value hedges:<br>(v) hedge ineffectiveness – that is, the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item – recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9). |
| (ii) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:<br>(i) hedging gains or losses of the reporting period that were recognised in other comprehensive income; | 58 An entity shall disclose, in a table, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:<br>(b) for cash flow hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:<br>(iv) hedging gains or losses of the reporting period that were recognised in other comprehensive income. |
| (ii) hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss; | (ii) hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss; |
| (iii) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income that | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness;<br><br>(iv) the amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see NZ IAS 1) (differentiating between amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, and amounts that have been transferred because the hedged item has affected profit or loss);<br><br>(v) the line item in the statement of comprehensive income that includes the reclassification adjustment (see NZ IAS 1); and<br>(vi) for hedges of net positions, the hedging gains or losses recognised in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income (see paragraph 6.6.4 of NZ IFRS 9). | (iii) the amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see IAS 1), differentiating between amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, and amounts that have been transferred because the hedged item has affected profit or loss; and<br><br>Not required under RDR or by IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under IASB ED. |
| RDR 24C.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to make the disclosures required by paragraph 24C in a tabular format.<br>RDR 24C.2 A Tier 2 entity is required to disclose only the amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in accordance with paragraph 24C(b)(iv). | Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 58 above).<br><br>Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 58(b)(iii) above]) |
| 24D When the volume of hedging relationships to which the exemption in paragraph 23C applies is unrepresentative of normal volumes during the period (ie the volume at the reporting date does not reflect the volumes during the period) an entity shall disclose that fact and the reason it believes the volumes are unrepresentative. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 24E An entity shall provide a reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in accordance with NZ IAS 1 that, taken together:<br>(a) differentiates, at a minimum, between the amounts that relate to the disclosures in paragraph 24C(b)(i) and (b)(iv) as well as the amounts accounted for in accordance with paragraph 6.5.11(d)(i) and (d)(iii) of NZ IFRS 9; | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| (b) differentiates between the amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge transaction related hedged items and the amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for the time value of an option in accordance with paragraph 6.5.15 of NZ IFRS 9; and<br>(c) differentiates between the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge transaction related hedged items, and the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for those amounts in accordance with paragraph 6.5.16 of NZ IFRS 9. | |
| 24F An entity shall disclose the information required in paragraph 24E separately by risk category. This disaggregation by risk may be provided in the notes to the financial statements. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| *Option to designate a credit exposure as measured at fair value through profit or loss*<br>24G If an entity designated a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss because it uses a credit derivative to manage the credit risk of that financial instrument it shall disclose:<br>(a) for credit derivatives that have been used to manage the credit risk of financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1 of NZ IFRS 9, a reconciliation of each of the nominal amount and the fair value at the beginning and at the end of the period;<br>(b) the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss on designation of a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1 of NZ IFRS 9; and | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (c) on discontinuation of measuring a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, at fair value through profit or loss, that financial instrument's fair value that has become the new carrying amount in accordance with paragraph 6.7.4 of NZ IFRS 9 and the related nominal or principal amount (except for providing comparative information in accordance with NZ IAS 1, | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| an entity does not need to continue this disclosure in subsequent periods). | |
| *Uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform*<br>24H For hedging relationships to which an entity applies the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6.8.4–6.8.12 of NZ IFRS 9 or paragraphs 102D–102N of NZ IAS 39, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the significant interest rate benchmarks to which the entity's hedging relationships are exposed;<br>(b) the extent of the risk exposure the entity manages that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform;<br>(c) how the entity is managing the process to transition to alternative benchmark rates;<br>(d) a description of significant assumptions or judgements the entity made in applying these paragraphs (for example, assumptions or judgements about 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); and<br>(e) the nominal amount of the hedging instruments in those hedging relationships. | **Uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform**<br>59 For hedging relationships to which an entity applies the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6.8.4–6.8.12 of IFRS 9 or paragraphs 102D–102N of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the significant interest rate benchmarks to which the entity's hedging relationships are exposed;<br>(b) the extent of the risk exposure the entity manages that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform;<br>(c) how the entity is managing the process to transition to alternative benchmark rates;<br>(d) a description of significant assumptions or judgements the entity made in applying these paragraphs (for example, assumptions or judgements about 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); and<br>(e) the nominal amount of the hedging instruments in those hedging relationships. |
| **Additional disclosures related to interest rate benchmark reform**<br>24I To enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of interest rate benchmark reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy, an entity shall disclose information about:<br>(a) the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform, and how the entity manages these risks; and<br>(b) the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition. | **Additional disclosures related to interest rate benchmark reform**<br>60 An entity shall disclose a description of changes to its risk management strategy (see paragraph 55) if the changes resulted from risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments because of the transition to alternative benchmark rates. [see also NZ IFRS 7.24J(a)]<br><br>Not required under IASB ED. |
| 24J To meet the objectives in paragraph 24I, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) how the entity is managing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, its progress at the reporting date and the risks to which it is exposed arising from financial instruments because of the transition; | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| (b) disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark subject to interest rate benchmark reform, quantitative information about financial instruments that have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark rate as at the end of the reporting period, showing separately:<br>(i) non-derivative financial assets;<br>(ii) non-derivative financial liabilities; and<br>(iii) derivatives; and<br>(c) if the risks identified in paragraph 24J(a) have resulted in changes to an entity's risk management strategy (see paragraph 22A), a description of these changes. | |
| **Fair value**<br>25 Except as set out in paragraph 29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (see paragraph 6), an entity shall disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 26 In disclosing fair values, an entity shall group financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but shall offset them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the statement of financial position. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 27–27B [Deleted by IASB] | |
| 28 In some cases, an entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (ie a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see paragraph B5.1.2A of NZ IFRS 9). In such cases, the entity shall disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:<br>(a) its accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see paragraph B5.1.2A(b) of NZ IFRS 9).<br>(b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference.<br>(c) why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence | **Fair value**<br>61 In some cases, an entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (a Level 1 input), nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see paragraph B5.1.2A of IFRS 9). In such cases, the entity shall disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:<br>(a) its accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see paragraph B5.1.2A(b) of IFRS 9).<br>(b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference. |

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| of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value. | (c) why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value. |
| 29 Disclosures of fair value are not required:<br>(a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables;<br>(b) [deleted by IASB]<br>(c) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in NZ IFRS 4) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 30 In the case described in paragraph 29(c), an entity shall disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those contracts and their fair value, including:<br>(a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably; | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;<br>(c) information about the market for the instruments;<br>(d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and<br>(e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments**<br>**31 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 32 The disclosures required by paragraphs 33–42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, *liquidity risk* and market risk. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| 32A Providing qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures enables users to link related disclosures and hence form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. The interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures contributes to disclosure of information in a way that better enables users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Qualitative disclosures**<br>33 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the exposures to risk and how they arise;<br>(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and<br>(c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Quantitative disclosures**<br>34 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the end of the reporting period. This disclosure shall be based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), for example the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer.<br>(b) the disclosures required by paragraphs 35A–42, to the extent not provided in accordance with (a).<br>(c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 35 If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to risk during the period, an entity shall provide further information that is representative. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Credit risk**<br>*Scope and objectives*<br>35A An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 35F–35N to financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in NZ IFRS 9 are applied. However:<br>(a) for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, paragraph 35J(a) applies to those trade receivables, contract assets | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| or lease receivables on which lifetime expected credit losses are recognised in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of NZ IFRS 9, if those financial assets are modified while more than 30 days past due; and<br>(b) paragraph 35K(b) does not apply to lease receivables. | |
| 35B The credit risk disclosures made in accordance with paragraphs 35F–35N shall enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of credit risk on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. To achieve this objective, credit risk disclosures shall provide:<br>(a) information about an entity's credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including the methods, assumptions and information used to measure expected credit losses;<br>(b) quantitative and qualitative information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the amounts in the financial statements arising from expected credit losses, including changes in the amount of expected credit losses and the reasons for those changes; and<br>(c) information about an entity's credit risk exposure (ie the credit risk inherent in an entity's financial assets and commitments to extend credit) including significant credit risk concentrations. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 35C An entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to other statements, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 35D To meet the objectives in paragraph 35B, an entity shall (except as otherwise specified) consider how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 35E If the disclosures provided in accordance with paragraphs 35F–35N are insufficient to meet the objectives in paragraph 35B, an entity shall | Not required under RDR or by IASB ED. |

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| disclose additional information that is necessary to meet those objectives. | |
| *The credit risk management practices*<br>35F An entity shall explain its credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses. To meet this objective an entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand and evaluate:<br>(a) how an entity determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, including, if and how:<br>(i) financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk in accordance with paragraph 5.5.10 of NZ IFRS 9, including the classes of financial instruments to which it applies; and<br>(ii) the presumption in paragraph 5.5.11 of NZ IFRS 9, that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has been rebutted;<br>(b) an entity's definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions; | **The credit risk management practices**<br>62 An entity shall explain its credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses. To meet this objective, an entity that has not applied the simplified approach in paragraphs 5.5.15–5.5.16 of IFRS 9 shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand and evaluate:<br>(a) how an entity determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, including, if and how:<br>(i) financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk in accordance with paragraph 5.5.10 of IFRS 9, including the classes of financial instruments to which it applies;<br>(ii) the presumption in paragraph 5.5.11 of IFRS 9, that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has been rebutted; and<br>(b) an entity's definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions. |
| (c) how the instruments were grouped if expected credit losses were measured on a collective basis;<br>(d) how an entity determined that financial assets are credit-impaired financial assets;<br>(e) an entity's write-off policy, including the indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and information about the policy for financial assets that are written-off but are still subject to enforcement activity; and<br>(f) how the requirements in paragraph 5.5.12 of NZ IFRS 9 for the modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets have been applied, including how an entity:<br>(i) determines whether the credit risk on a financial asset that has been modified while the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, has improved to the extent that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses in | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>accordance with paragraph 5.5.5 of NZ IFRS 9; and<br>(ii) monitors the extent to which the loss allowance on financial assets meeting the criteria in (i) is subsequently remeasured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with paragraph 5.5.3 of NZ IFRS 9.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>35G An entity shall explain the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements in Section 5.5 of NZ IFRS 9. For this purpose an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to:<br>(i) measure the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses;<br>(ii) determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition; and<br>(iii) determine whether a financial asset is a credit-impaired financial asset.<br>(b) how forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses, including the use of macroeconomic information; and<br>(c) changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.</td><td>63 An entity shall explain the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements in Section 5.5 of IFRS 9. For this purpose an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to:<br>(i) measure the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses;<br>(ii) determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition; and<br>(iii) determine whether a financial asset is a credit-impaired financial asset.<br>(b) how forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses, including the use of macroeconomic information; and<br>(c) changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses<br>35H To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, an entity shall provide, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, in a table, showing separately the changes during the period for:<br>(a) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;<br>(b) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:<br>(i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets;<br>(ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and</td><td>Quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses<br>64 To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, an entity shall provide, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, in a table, showing separately the changes during the period for:<br>(a) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;<br>(b) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:<br>(i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets;<br>(ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and</td></tr>
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| (iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of NZ IFRS 9.<br>(c) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. In addition to the reconciliation, an entity shall disclose the total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on financial assets initially recognised during the reporting period. | (iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9.<br>(c) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. An entity shall also disclose the total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on financial assets initially recognised during the reporting period. |
| B8E For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. An entity should disclose information about the changes in the loss allowance for financial assets separately from those for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. However, if a financial instrument includes both a loan (ie financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (ie loan commitment) component and the entity cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment should be recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision. | **Changes in the loss allowance**<br>65 For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. An entity should disclose information about the changes in the loss allowance for financial assets separately from those for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. However, if a financial instrument includes both a loan (financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (loan commitment) component and the entity cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment should be recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision. |
| 35I To enable users of financial statements to understand the changes in the loss allowance disclosed in accordance with paragraph 35H, an entity shall provide an explanation of how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments during the period contributed to changes in the loss allowance. The information shall be provided separately for financial instruments that represent the loss allowance as listed in paragraph 35H(a)–(c) and shall include relevant qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance may include:<br>(a) changes because of financial instruments originated or acquired during the reporting period;<br>(b) the modification of contractual cash flows on financial assets that do not result in a derecognition of those financial assets in accordance with NZ IFRS 9;<br>(c) changes because of financial instruments that were derecognised (including those | 66 To enable users of financial statements to understand the changes in the loss allowance disclosed in accordance with paragraph 64 of this [draft] Standard, an entity shall provide an explanation of how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments during the period contributed to changes in the loss allowance. The information shall be provided separately for financial instruments that represent the loss allowance as listed in paragraph 64(a)–(c) of this [draft] Standard and shall include relevant qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance may include:<br>(a) changes because of financial instruments originated or acquired during the reporting period;<br>(b) the modification of contractual cash flows on financial assets that do not result in a derecognition of those financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9; |

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| that were written-off) during the reporting period; and<br>(d) changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses. | (c) changes because of financial instruments that were derecognised (including those that were written-off) during the reporting period; and<br>(d) changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses. |
| 35J To enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and effect of modifications of contractual cash flows on financial assets that have not resulted in derecognition and the effect of such modifications on the measurement of expected credit losses, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the amortised cost before the modification and the net modification gain or loss recognised for financial assets for which the contractual cash flows have been modified during the reporting period while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses; and<br>(b) the gross carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of financial assets that have been modified since initial recognition at a time when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 35K To enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of collateral and other credit enhancements on the amounts arising from expected credit losses, an entity shall disclose by class of financial instrument:<br>(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (eg netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with NZ IAS 32).<br>(b) a narrative description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, including:<br>(i) a description of the nature and quality of the collateral held;<br>(ii) an explanation of any significant changes in the quality of that collateral or credit enhancements as a result of deterioration or changes in the collateral policies of the | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| entity during the reporting period; and<br>(iii) information about financial instruments for which an entity has not recognised a loss allowance because of the collateral.<br>(c) quantitative information about the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements (for example, quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date | |
| 35L An entity shall disclose the contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the reporting period and are still subject to enforcement activity. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| *Credit risk exposure*<br>35M To enable users of financial statements to assess an entity's credit risk exposure and understand its significant credit risk concentrations, an entity shall disclose, by *credit risk rating grades*, the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This information shall be provided separately for financial instruments:<br>(a) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;<br>(b) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and that are:<br>(i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets;<br>(ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and<br>(iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of NZ IFRS 9.<br>(c) that are purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. | **Credit risk exposure**<br>67 To enable users of financial statements to assess an entity's credit risk exposure and understand its significant credit risk concentrations, an entity shall disclose, by credit risk rating grades, the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This information shall be provided separately for financial instruments:<br>(a) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;<br>(b) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and that are:<br>(i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but that are not credit-impaired financial assets;<br>(ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and<br>(iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9; and<br>(c) that are purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. |
| 35N For trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables to which an entity applies paragraph 5.5.15 of NZ IFRS 9, the information | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| provided in accordance with paragraph 35M may be based on a provision matrix (see paragraph B5.5.35 of NZ IFRS 9). | |
| 36 For all financial instruments within the scope of this NZ IFRS, but to which the impairment requirements in NZ IFRS 9 are not applied, an entity shall disclose by class of financial instrument:<br>(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (eg netting agreements that do not quality for offset in accordance with NZ IAS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.<br>(b) a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (eg quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument).<br>(c)–(d) [deleted by IASB] | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 37 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| *Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained*<br>38 When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (eg guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other NZ IFRSs, an entity shall disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:<br>(a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and<br>(b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Liquidity risk**<br>39 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| (b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities. The maturity analysis shall include the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows (see paragraph B11B).<br>(c) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b). | |
| **Market risk**<br>*Sensitivity analysis*<br>40 Unless an entity complies with paragraph 41, it shall disclose:<br>(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date;<br>(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and<br>(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 41 If an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (eg interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in paragraph 40. The entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and<br>(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| *Other market risk disclosures*<br>42 When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with paragraph 40 or 41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), the entity shall disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| **Transfers of financial assets**<br>42A The disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42B–42H relating to transfers of financial assets supplement the other disclosure requirements of this Standard/NZ IFRS. An entity shall present the disclosures required by paragraphs 42B–42H in a single note in its financial statements. An entity shall provide the required disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred. For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in those paragraphs, an entity transfers all or a part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset) if, and only if, it either:<br>(a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset; or<br>(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42B An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:<br>(a) to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and<br>(b) to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets. | Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 42C For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E–42H, an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E–42H, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:<br>(a) normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action;<br>(b) forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset; or | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (c) an arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions in paragraph 3.2.5(a)–(c) of NZ IFRS 9 are met. | |
| **Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety**<br>42D An entity may have transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition. To meet the objectives set out in paragraph 42B(a), the entity shall disclose at each reporting date for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:<br>(a) the nature of the transferred assets.<br>(b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity is exposed. | **Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety**<br>51 If an entity has transferred financial assets to another party in a transaction in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition, the entity shall disclose for each class of such financial assets:<br>(a) the nature of the assets;<br>(b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed; and |
| (c) a description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including restrictions arising from the transfer on the reporting entity's use of the transferred assets. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) when the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out the fair value of the transferred assets, the fair value of the associated liabilities and the net position (the difference between the fair value of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities).<br>(e) when the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (f) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement (see paragraphs 3.2.6(c)(ii) and 3.2.16 of NZ IFRS 9), the total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer, the carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities | (c) the carrying amounts of the assets and any associated liabilities that the entity continues to recognise. [see also NZ IFRS 7.RDR 42D.1] |
| RDR 42D.1 When a Tier 2 entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement (see paragraphs 3.2.6(c)(ii) and 3.2.16 | Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 51(c) above). |

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| of NZ IFRS 9), the entity is required to disclose the carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities in accordance with paragraph 42D(f). | |
| **Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety**<br>42E To meet the objectives set out in paragraph 42B(b), when an entity derecognises transferred financial assets in their entirety (see paragraph 3.2.6(a) and (c)(i) of NZ IFRS 9) but has continuing involvement in them, the entity shall disclose, as a minimum, for each type of continuing involvement at each reporting date: | |
| (a) the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity's statement of financial position and represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities are recognised.<br>(b) the fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and information showing how the maximum exposure to loss is determined. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase derecognised financial assets (eg the strike price in an option agreement) or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets. If the cash outflow is variable then the amount disclosed should be based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date.<br>(e) a maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets, showing the remaining contractual maturities of the entity's continuing involvement.<br>(f) qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures required in (a)–(e). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| 42F An entity may aggregate the information required by paragraph 42E in respect of a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 42G In addition, an entity shall disclose for each type of continuing involvement:<br>(a) the gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets.<br>(b) income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets (eg fair value changes in derivative instruments).<br>(c) if the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity (that qualifies for derecognition) in a reporting period is not evenly distributed throughout the reporting period (eg if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period):<br>(i) when the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (eg the last five days before the end of the reporting period),<br>(ii) the amount (eg related gains or losses) recognised from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period, and<br>(iii) the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period.<br>An entity shall provide this information for each period for which a statement of comprehensive income is presented. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Supplementary information**<br>42H An entity shall disclose any additional information that it considers necessary to meet the disclosure objectives in paragraph 42B. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Initial application of IFRS 9**<br>42I In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 9, the entity shall disclose the following information for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application:<br>(a) the original measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with NZ IAS 39 or in accordance with a previous version of NZ IFRS 9 (if the entity's chosen approach to applying NZ IFRS 9 involves more than one date of | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 42–67 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| initial application for different requirements);<br>(b) the new measurement category and carrying amount determined in accordance with NZ IFRS 9;<br>(c) the amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss but are no longer so designated, distinguishing between those that NZ IFRS 9 requires an entity to reclassify and those that an entity elects to reclassify at the date of initial application.<br>In accordance with paragraph 7.2.2 of NZ IFRS 9, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying NZ IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore this paragraph may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application. An entity shall present these quantitative disclosures in a table unless another format is more appropriate. | |
| 42J In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 9, an entity shall disclose qualitative information to enable users to understand:<br>(a) how it applied the classification requirements in NZ IFRS 9 to those financial assets whose classification has changed as a result of applying NZ IFRS 9.<br>(b) the reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss at the date of initial application.<br>In accordance with paragraph 7.2.2 of NZ IFRS 9, depending on the entity's chosen approach to applying NZ IFRS 9, the transition can involve more than one date of initial application. Therefore this paragraph may result in disclosure on more than one date of initial application. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42K In the reporting period that an entity first applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in NZ IFRS 9 (ie when the entity transitions from NZ IAS 39 to NZ IFRS 9 for financial assets), it shall present the disclosures set out in paragraphs 42L–42O of this NZ IFRS as required by paragraph 7.2.15 of NZ IFRS 9. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42L When required by paragraph 42K, an entity shall disclose the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 9, showing separately: | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| (a) the changes in the carrying amounts on the basis of their measurement categories in accordance with NZ IAS 39 (ie not resulting from a change in measurement attribute on transition to NZ IFRS 9); and<br>(b) the changes in the carrying amounts arising from a change in measurement attribute on transition to NZ IFRS 9.<br>The disclosures in this paragraph need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in NZ IFRS 9. | |
| 42M When required by paragraph 42K, an entity shall disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified so that they are measured at amortised cost and, in the case of financial assets, that have been reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss so that they are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as a result of the transition to NZ IFRS 9:<br>(a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period; and<br>(b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets or financial liabilities had not been reclassified.<br>The disclosures in this paragraph need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in NZ IFRS 9. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42N When required by paragraph 42K, an entity shall disclose the following for financial assets and financial liabilities that have been reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category as a result of the transition to NZ IFRS 9:<br>(a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of initial application; and<br>(b) the interest revenue or expense recognised.<br>If an entity treats the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability as the new gross carrying amount at the date of initial application (see paragraph 7.2.11 of NZ IFRS 9), the disclosures in this paragraph shall be made for each reporting period until derecognition. Otherwise, the disclosures in this paragraph need not be made after the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applies the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets in NZ IFRS 9. | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| 42O When an entity presents the disclosures set out in paragraphs 42K–42N, those disclosures, and the disclosures in paragraph 25 of this NZ IFRS, must permit reconciliation between:<br>(a) the measurement categories presented in accordance with NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 9; and<br>(b) the class of financial instrument<br>as at the date of initial application. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42P On the date of initial application of Section 5.5 of NZ IFRS 9, an entity is required to disclose information that would permit the reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with NZ IAS 39 and the provisions in accordance with NZ IAS 37 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with NZ IFRS 9. For financial assets, this disclosure shall be provided by the related financial assets' measurement categories in accordance with NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 9, and shall show separately the effect of the changes in the measurement category on the loss allowance at that date. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 42Q In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 9, an entity is not required to disclose the line item amounts that would have been reported in accordance with the classification and measurement requirements (which includes the requirements related to amortised cost measurement of financial assets and impairment in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 of AASB 9/NZ IFRS 9) of:<br>(a) NZ IFRS 9 for prior periods; and<br>(b) NZ IAS 39 for the current period. | Not required by IASB ED. |
| 42R In accordance with paragraph 7.2.4 of NZ IFRS 9, if it is impracticable (as defined in NZ IAS 8) at the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 9 for an entity to assess a modified time value of money element in accordance with paragraphs B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D of NZ IFRS 9 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in paragraph B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D of NZ IFRS 9. An entity shall disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| asset without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in paragraphs B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D of NZ IFRS 9 until those financial assets are derecognised. | |
| 42S In accordance with paragraph 7.2.5 of NZ IFRS 9, if it is impracticable (as defined in NZ IAS 8) at the date of initial application for an entity to assess whether the fair value of a prepayment feature was insignificant in accordance with paragraph B4.1.12(c) of NZ IFRS 9 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in paragraph B4.1.12 of NZ IFRS 9. An entity shall disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the initial recognition of the financial asset without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in paragraph B4.1.12 of NZ IFRS 9 until those financial assets are derecognised. | Not required under IASB ED. |



| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Objective**<br>1 **The objective of this NZ IFRS is to require an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:**<br>**(a) the nature of, and risks associated with, its *interests in other entities*; and**<br>**(b) the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Meeting the objective**<br>2 To meet the objective in paragraph 1, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the significant judgements and assumptions it has made in determining:<br>(i) the nature of its interest in another entity or arrangement; | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
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| (ii) the type of joint arrangement in which it has an interest (paragraphs 7–9);<br>(iii) that it meets the definition of an investment entity, if applicable (paragraph 9A); and<br>(b) information about its interests in:<br>(i) subsidiaries (paragraphs 10–19);<br>(ii) joint arrangements and associates (paragraphs 20–23); and<br>(iii) *structured entities* that are not controlled by the entity (unconsolidated structured entities) (paragraphs 24–31). | |
| 3 If the disclosures required by this NZ IFRS, together with disclosures required by other NZ IFRSs, do not meet the objective in paragraph 1, an entity shall disclose whatever additional information is necessary to meet that objective. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 4 An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the requirements in this NZ IFRS. It shall aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics (see paragraphs B2–B6). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| Significant judgements and assumption<br>7 **An entity shall disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made (and changes to those judgements and assumptions) in determining:**<br>**(a) that it has control of another entity, ie an investee as described in paragraphs 5 and 6 of NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*;**<br>**(b) that it has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; and**<br>**(c) the type of joint arrangement (ie joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 8 The significant judgements and assumptions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 7 include those made by the entity when changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether it has control, joint control or significant influence changes during the reporting period. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| **NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78** | |
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| | 68 An entity shall disclose information separately for interests in:<br>(a) subsidiaries;<br>(b) joint ventures; and<br>(c) associates.<br>New under IASB ED. |
| | **Interests in subsidiaries**<br>69 When an entity has interests in subsidiaries, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the fact that the statements are consolidated financial statements; [9.23(a)]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| 9 To comply with paragraph 7, an entity shall disclose, for example, significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that:<br>(a) it does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (b) it controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity. | (b) the basis for concluding that control exists when the parent does not hold, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half the voting rights of the other entity; [9.23(b)]<br>... |
| (c) it is an agent or a principal (see paragraphs B58–B72 of NZ IFRS 10). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) it does not have significant influence even though it holds 20 per cent or more of the voting rights of another entity.<br>(e) it has significant influence even though it holds less than 20 per cent of the voting rights of another entity. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Investment entity status**<br>**9A When a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with paragraph 27 of NZ IFRS 10, the investment entity shall disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions it has made in determining that it is an investment entity. If the investment entity does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see paragraph 28 of NZ IFRS 10), it shall disclose its reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity.** | **Investment entity status**<br>71 When a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with paragraph 27 of IFRS 10 and it does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see paragraph 28 of IFRS 10), it shall disclose its reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity. |
| 9B When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it shall disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the | 72 When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it shall disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
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| change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity shall disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:<br>(a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated;<br>(b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph B101 of NZ IFRS 10; and<br>(c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately). | change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity shall disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:<br>(a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated;<br>(b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph B101 of IFRS 10; and<br>(c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately). |
| **Interests in subsidiaries**<br>**10 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its consolidated financial statements**<br>**(a) to understand:**<br>**(i) the composition of the group; and**<br>**(ii) the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows (paragraph 12); and** | Not required under IASB ED.<br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(b) to evaluate:**<br>**(i) the nature and extent of significant restrictions on its ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group (paragraph 13);**<br>**(ii) the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in consolidated structured entities (paragraphs 14–17);**<br>**(iii) the consequences of changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control (paragraph 18); and**<br>**(iv) the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period (paragraph 19).** | Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 11 When the financial statements of a subsidiary used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the consolidated financial statements (see paragraphs B92 and B93 of NZ IFRS 10), an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that subsidiary; and<br>(b) the reason for using a different date or period. | **Interests in subsidiaries**<br>69 When an entity has interests in subsidiaries, it shall disclose:<br>(a) ...<br>(c) any difference in the reporting date of the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements; [9.23(c)]<br>...<br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **The interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows**<br>12 An entity shall disclose for each of its subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity:<br>(a) the name of the subsidiary.<br>(b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary.<br>(c) the proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests.<br>(d) the proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held.<br>(e) the profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period.<br>(f) accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period.<br>(g) summarised financial information about the subsidiary (see paragraph B10). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **The nature and extent of significant restrictions**<br>13 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) significant restrictions (eg statutory, contractual and regulatory restrictions) on its ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group, such as:<br>(i) those that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group.<br>(ii) guarantees or other requirements that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions being paid, or loans and advances being made or repaid, to (or from) other entities within the group.<br>(b) the nature and extent to which protective rights of non-controlling interests can significantly restrict the entity's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group (such as when a parent is obliged to settle liabilities of a subsidiary before settling its own liabilities, or approval of non-controlling interests is required either to access the assets or to settle the liabilities of a subsidiary). | **Interests in subsidiaries**<br>69 When an entity has interests in subsidiaries, it shall disclose:<br>(a) ...<br>(d) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans. [9.23(d)]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (c) the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the assets and liabilities to which those restrictions apply. | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity) | IASB ED |
|---|---|
| **Nature of the risks associated with an entity's interests in consolidated structured entities**<br>14 An entity shall disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (eg liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 15 If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity (eg purchasing assets of or instruments issued by the structured entity), the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the parent or its subsidiaries assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and<br>(b) the reasons for providing the support. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 16 If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a previously unconsolidated structured entity and that provision of support resulted in the entity controlling the structured entity, the entity shall disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching that decision. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 17 An entity shall disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Consequences of changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control**<br>18 An entity shall present a schedule that shows the effects on the equity attributable to owners of the parent of any changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period**<br>19 An entity shall disclose the gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph 25 of NZ IFRS 10, and:<br>(a) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and | **Consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period**<br>70 An entity shall disclose the gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph 25 of IFRS 10, and;<br>(a) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately). | former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and<br>(b) the line items in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately). |
| **Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)**<br>19A An investment entity that, in accordance with NZ IFRS 10, is required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss shall disclose that fact. | **Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)**<br>73 An investment entity that, in accordance with IFRS 10, is required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss shall disclose that fact. |
| 19B For each unconsolidated subsidiary, an investment entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the subsidiary's name;<br>(b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary; and<br>(c) the proportion of ownership interest held by the investment entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 19C If an investment entity is the parent of another investment entity, the parent shall also provide the disclosures in 19B(a)–(c) for investments that are controlled by its investment entity subsidiary. The disclosure may be provided by including, in the financial statements of the parent, the financial statements of the subsidiary (or subsidiaries) that contain the above information. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 19D An investment entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (eg resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment entity in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made to the unconsolidated subsidiary by the investment entity; and | 74 An investment entity shall disclose the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment entity in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans |
| (b) any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, including commitments or intentions to assist the subsidiary in obtaining financial support. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 19E If, during the reporting period, an investment entity or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary (eg purchasing assets of, or instruments issued by, | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| the subsidiary or assisting the subsidiary in obtaining financial support), the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the type and amount of support provided to each unconsolidated subsidiary; and<br>(b) the reasons for providing the support. | |
| 19F An investment entity shall disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries to provide financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (eg liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or to provide financial support). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 19G If during the reporting period an investment entity or any of its unconsolidated subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated, structured entity that the investment entity did not control, and if that provision of support resulted in the investment entity controlling the structured entity, the investment entity shall disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching the decision to provide that support. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Interests in joint arrangements and associates**<br>**20 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:**<br>**(a) the nature, extent and financial effects of its interests in joint arrangements and associates, including the nature and effects of its contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, joint arrangements and associates (paragraphs 21 and 22); and**<br>**(b) the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in joint ventures and associates (paragraph 23).** | Not required under IASB ED.<br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Nature, extent and financial effects of an entity's interests in joint arrangements and associates**<br>21 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) for each joint arrangement and associate that is material to the reporting entity:<br>(i) the name of the joint arrangement or associate. | Not required under IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>(ii) the nature of the entity's relationship with the joint arrangement or associate (by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the joint arrangement or associate and whether they are strategic to the entity's activities).</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(iii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement or associate.<br>(iv) the proportion of ownership interest or participating share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held (if applicable).<br><br>(b) for each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity:<br>(i) whether the investment in the joint venture or associate is measured using the equity method or at fair value.<br><br>(ii) summarised financial information about the joint venture or associate as specified in paragraphs B12 and B13.<br><br><br>(iii) if the joint venture or associate is accounted for using the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment.<br><br>(c) financial information as specified in paragraph B16 about the entity's investments in joint ventures and associates that are not individually material:<br>(i) in aggregate for all individually immaterial joint ventures and, separately,<br>(ii) in aggregate for all individually immaterial associates.</td><td>Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Interests in joint ventures and associates<br>75 For investments in joint ventures and, separately, for investments in associates, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) whether investments in joint ventures and investments in associates are measured using the equity method or at fair value; [14.12(a) and 15.19(a) – disclose accounting policy]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>(b) the carrying amount of investments in joint ventures and investments in associates, showing separately investments measured using the equity method and investment measured at fair value; [14.12(b) and 15.19(b)] [IAS 1.54(e)]<br><br>(c) the fair value of its investment in a joint venture or associate, if a market price for the investment is quoted and the entity accounts for the joint venture or associate using the equity method. [14.12(c) and 15.19(c)]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
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| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| B12 For each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) ...<br>(b) summarised financial information for the joint venture or associate (see paragraphs B14 and B15) including, but not necessarily limited to:<br>(i) ... | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (vi) profit or loss from continuing operations.<br>(vii) post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations. | 77 For investments in joint ventures accounted for using the equity method and for associates accounted for using the equity method, an investor shall disclose separately its share of profit or loss and its share of any discontinued operations. [14.14 and 15.20] |
| (viii) ... | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 21A An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 21(b)–21(c). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 22 An entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (eg resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with joint control of or significant influence over a joint venture or an associate) on the ability of joint ventures or associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity.<br>(b) when the financial statements of a joint venture or associate used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:<br>(i) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that joint venture or associate; and<br>(ii) the reason for using a different date or period.<br>(c) the unrecognised share of losses of a joint venture or associate, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share of losses of the joint venture or associate when applying the equity method. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Risks associated with an entity's interests in joint ventures and associates**<br>23 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) commitments that it has relating to its joint ventures separately from the amount of other commitments as specified in paragraphs B18–B20. | 78 An entity shall disclose the aggregate amount of its commitments relating to joint ventures, including its share in the commitments that have been incurred jointly with other venturers. Commitments are those that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources. [15.19(d)] |
| (b) in accordance with NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, unless the probability of loss is remote, contingent liabilities incurred relating to its interests in joint ventures or associates (including its share of contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, the joint ventures or associates), separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Interests in unconsolidated structured entities**<br>**24 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements:**<br>**(a) to understand the nature and extent of its interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 26–28); and** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **(b) to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 29–31).** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 25 The information required by paragraph 24(b) includes information about an entity's exposure to risk from involvement that it had with unconsolidated structured entities in previous periods (eg sponsoring the structured entity), even if the entity no longer has any contractual involvement with the structured entity at the reporting date. | Not required under RDR or by IASB ED. |
| 25A An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by paragraph 24 for an unconsolidated structured entity that it controls and for which it presents the disclosures required by paragraphs 19A–19G. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Nature of interests**<br>26 An entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed.<br>RDR 26.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose information about its interest in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, | Not required under IASB ED. |

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|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed. | |
| 27 If an entity has sponsored an unconsolidated structured entity for which it does not provide information required by paragraph 29 (eg because it does not have an interest in the entity at the reporting date), the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) how it has determined which structured entities it has sponsored;<br>(b) *income from those structured entities* during the reporting period, including a description of the types of income presented; and<br>(c) the carrying amount (at the time of transfer) of all assets transferred to those structured entities during the reporting period. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 28 An entity shall present the information in paragraph 27(b) and (c) in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, and classify its sponsoring activities into relevant categories (see paragraphs B2–B6). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Nature of risks**<br>29 An entity shall disclose in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, a summary of:<br>(a) the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in its financial statements relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities.<br>(b) the line items in the statement of financial position in which those assets and liabilities are recognised.<br>(c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including how the maximum exposure to loss is determined. If an entity cannot quantify its maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities it shall disclose that fact and the reasons.<br>(d) a comparison of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the entity that relate to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities and the entity's maximum exposure to loss from those entities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 30 If during the reporting period an entity has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity in which it previously had or currently has an interest (for example, purchasing assets of or instruments issued by the structured entity), the entity shall disclose: | Not required under IASB ED. |

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|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and<br>(b) the reasons for providing the support. | |
| 31 An entity shall disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Appendix B**<br>**Summarised financial information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (paragraphs 12 and 21)**<br>B10 For each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) dividends paid to non-controlling interests.<br>(b) summarised financial information about the assets, liabilities, profit or loss and cash flows of the subsidiary that enables users to understand the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows. That information might include but is not limited to, for example, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, revenue, profit or loss and total comprehensive income. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B11 The summarised financial information required by paragraph B10(b) shall be the amounts before inter-company eliminations. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B12 For each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) dividends received from the joint venture or associate.<br>(b) summarised financial information for the joint venture or associate (see paragraphs B14 and B15) including, but not necessarily limited to:<br>(i) current assets.<br>(ii) non-current assets.<br>(iii) current liabilities.<br>(iv) non-current liabilities.<br>(v) revenue.<br>(vi) profit or loss from continuing operations.<br>(vii) post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations.<br>(viii) other comprehensive income.<br>(ix) total comprehensive income. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 68–78 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| B13 In addition to the summarised financial information required by paragraph B12, an entity shall disclose for each joint venture that is material to the reporting entity the amount of:<br>(a) cash and cash equivalents included in paragraph B12(b)(i).<br>(b) current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) included in paragraph B12(b)(iii).<br>(c) non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) included in paragraph B12(b)(iv).<br>(d) depreciation and amortisation.<br>(e) interest income.<br>(f) interest expense.<br>(g) income tax expense or income. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B14 The summarised financial information presented in accordance with paragraphs B12 and B13 shall be the amounts included in the NZ IFRS financial statements of the joint venture or associate (and not the entity's share of those amounts). If the entity accounts for its interest in the joint venture or associate using the equity method:<br>(a) the amounts included in the NZ IFRS financial statements of the joint venture or associate shall be adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies.<br>(b) the entity shall provide a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture or associate. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B15 An entity may present the summarised financial information required by paragraphs B12 and B13 on the basis of the joint venture's or associate's financial statements if:<br>(a) the entity measures its interest in the joint venture or associate at fair value in accordance with NZ IAS 28 (as amended in 2011); and<br>(b) the joint venture or associate does not prepare NZ IFRS financial statements and preparation on that basis would be impracticable or cause undue cost.<br>In that case, the entity shall disclose the basis on which the summarised financial information has been prepared. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| B16 An entity shall disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures or associates that are accounted for using the equity method. An entity shall also disclose separately the aggregate amount of its share of those joint ventures' or associates':<br>(a) profit or loss from continuing operations.<br>(b) post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations.<br>(c) other comprehensive income.<br>(d) total comprehensive income.<br>An entity provides the disclosures separately for joint ventures and associates. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B17 When an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) is classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the entity is not required to disclose summarised financial information for that subsidiary, joint venture or associate in accordance with paragraphs B10–B16. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Commitments for joint ventures (paragraph 23(a))**<br>B18 An entity shall disclose total commitments it has made but not recognised at the reporting date (including its share of commitments made jointly with other investors with joint control of a joint venture) relating to its interests in joint ventures. Commitments are those that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| B19 Unrecognised commitments that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources include:<br>(a) unrecognised commitments to contribute funding or resources as a result of, for example:<br>(i) the constitution or acquisition agreements of a joint venture (that, for example, require an entity to contribute funds over a specific period).<br>(ii) capital-intensive projects undertaken by a joint venture.<br>(iii) unconditional purchase obligations, comprising procurement of equipment, inventory or services that an entity is committed to purchasing from, or on behalf of, a joint venture.<br>(iv) unrecognised commitments to provide loans or other financial support to a joint venture. | Not required under IASB ED. |

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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (v) unrecognised commitments to contribute resources to a joint venture, such as assets or services.<br>(vi) other non-cancellable unrecognised commitments relating to a joint venture.<br>(b) unrecognised commitments to acquire another party's ownership interest (or a portion of that ownership interest) in a joint venture if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future. | |
| B20 The requirements and examples in paragraphs B18 and B19 illustrate some of the types of disclosure required by paragraph 18 of NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 24–31)**<br>**Nature of risks from interests in unconsolidated structured entities (paragraphs 29–31)**<br>B25 In addition to the information required by paragraphs 29–31, an entity shall disclose additional information that is necessary to meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 24(b). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| B26 Examples of additional information that, depending on the circumstances, might be relevant to an assessment of the risks to which an entity is exposed when it has an interest in an unconsolidated structured entity are:<br>(a) the terms of an arrangement that could require the entity to provide financial support to an unconsolidated structured entity (eg liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support), including:<br>(i) a description of events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss.<br>(ii) whether there are any terms that would limit the obligation.<br>(iii) whether there are any other parties that provide financial support and, if so, how the reporting entity's obligation ranks with those of other parties.<br>(b) losses incurred by the entity during the reporting period relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities.<br>(c) the types of income the entity received during the reporting period from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (d) whether the entity is required to absorb losses of an unconsolidated structured entity before other parties, the maximum limit of such losses for the entity, and (if relevant) the ranking and amounts of potential losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the unconsolidated structured entity.<br>(e) information about any liquidity arrangements, guarantees or other commitments with third parties that may affect the fair value or risk of the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities.<br>(f) any difficulties an unconsolidated structured entity has experienced in financing its activities during the reporting period.<br>(g) in relation to the funding of an unconsolidated structured entity, the forms of funding (eg commercial paper or medium-term notes) and their weighted-average life. That information might include maturity analyses of the assets and funding of an unconsolidated structured entity if the structured entity has longer-term assets funded by shorter-term funding. | |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**91 An entity shall disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:**<br>**(a) for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements.**<br>**(b) for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period.** | Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 92 To meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall consider all the following:<br>(a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements; | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;<br>(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and<br>(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.<br>If the disclosures provided in accordance with this NZ IFRS and other NZ IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives. | |
| 93 To meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall disclose, at a minimum, the following information for each class of assets and liabilities (see paragraph 94 for information on determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities) measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of this NZ IFRS) in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:<br>(a) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement. Recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other NZ IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other NZ IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (eg when an entity measures an asset held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* because the asset's fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount).<br>(b) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3).<br>(c) for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the amounts of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see paragraph 95). Transfers into each level shall | 79 An entity shall disclose for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of IFRS 13) in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:<br>(a) the carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period; [NZ IFRS 13.93(a) in part]<br>(b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3); and [NZ IFRS 13.93(b) in part]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. | |
| (d) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique (eg changing from a market approach to an income approach or the use of an additional valuation technique), the entity shall disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, an entity shall provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement. An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (eg when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, when providing this disclosure an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity. | (c) a description of the valuation technique(s) it used for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. [NZ IFRS 13.93(d) in part] |
| (e) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:<br>(i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised.<br>(ii) total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised. | 80 For recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line items in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised; and [NZ IFRS 13.93(e)(i) in part]<br>(b) total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line items other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised. [NZ IFRS 13.93(e)(ii) in part] |
| (iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of those types of changes disclosed separately).<br>(iv) the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (see paragraph 95). Transfers into Level 3 shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3.<br><br>(f) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised.<br>(g) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period).<br>(h) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:<br>(i) for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, an entity shall also provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs shall include, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with (d).<br>(ii) for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, an entity shall state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. The entity shall disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance shall be judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.<br>(i) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, an entity shall disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use. | |
| 94 An entity shall determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following:<br>(a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and<br>(b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised.<br>The number of classes may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity. Determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided requires judgement. A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. However, an entity shall provide information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. If another NZ IFRS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, an entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in this NZ IFRS if that class meets the requirements in this paragraph. | 81 A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. However, an entity shall provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. An entity shall determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of:<br>(a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and<br>(b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised. |
| 95 An entity shall disclose and consistently follow its policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with paragraph 93(c) and (e)(iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers shall be the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following:<br>(a) the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.<br>(b) the beginning of the reporting period.<br>(c) the end of the reporting period. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 79–83 | |
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| 96 If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in paragraph 48, it shall disclose that fact. | 82 If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in paragraph 48 of IFRS 13 (financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk), it shall disclose that fact. |
| 97 For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which the fair value is disclosed, an entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 93(b), (d) and (i). However, an entity is not required to provide the quantitative disclosures about significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy required by paragraph 93(d). For such assets and liabilities, an entity does not need to provide the other disclosures required by this NZ IFRS. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 98 For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, an issuer shall disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 99 An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by this NZ IFRS in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate. | 83 An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by paragraphs 79–82 of this [draft] Standard in a table unless another format is more appropriate. |

| NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 84–88 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**Objective**<br>27 **An entity that elects to apply this Standard shall disclose information that enables users to assess:**<br>(a) **the nature of, and the risks associated with, the rate regulation that establishes the price(s) that the entity can charge customers for the goods or services it provides; and**<br>(b) **the effects of that rate regulation on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 28 If any of the disclosures set out in paragraphs 30–36 are not considered relevant to meet the objective in paragraph 27, they may be omitted from the financial statements. If the disclosures provided in accordance with paragraphs 30–36 are insufficient to meet the | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 84–88 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| objective in paragraph 27, an entity shall disclose additional information that is necessary to meet that objective. | |
| 29 To meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 27, an entity shall consider all of the following:<br>(a) the level of detail that is necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;<br>(b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;<br>(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and<br>(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Explanation of activities subject to rate regulation**<br>30 To help a user of the financial statements assess the nature of, and the risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulated activities, an entity shall, for each type of rate-regulated activity, disclose:<br>(a) a brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process;<br>(b) the identity of the rate regulator(s). If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), the entity shall disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how it is related; | 45 To help a user of the financial statements assess the nature of, and the risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulated activities, an entity shall disclose for each type of rate-regulated activity:<br>(a) a brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process; and<br>(b) the identity of the rate regulator. If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), the entity shall disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how the regulator is related. |
| (c) how the future recovery of each class (ie each type of cost or income) of regulatory deferral account debit balance or reversal of each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance is affected by risks and uncertainty, for example:<br>(i) demand risk (for example, changes in consumer attitudes, the availability of alternative sources of supply or the level of competition);<br>(ii) regulatory risk (for example, the submission or approval of a rate-setting application or the entity's assessment of the expected future regulatory actions); and<br>(iii) other risks (for example, currency or other market risks). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 31 The disclosures required by paragraph 30 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements | 85 The disclosures required by paragraph 84 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the |

| NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 84–88 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete. | same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete. |
| **Explanation of recognised amounts**<br>32 An entity shall disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised and derecognised, and how they are measured initially and subsequently, including how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability and how any impairment loss is allocated. | 86 An entity shall disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised and derecognised, and how they are measured initially and subsequently, including how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability and how any impairment loss is allocated. |
| 33 For each type of rate-regulated activity, an entity shall disclose the following information for each class of regulatory deferral account balance:<br>(a) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, in a table unless another format is more appropriate. The entity shall apply judgement in deciding the level of detail necessary (see paragraphs 28–29), but the following components would usually be relevant:<br>(i) the amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the statement of financial position as regulatory deferral account balances;<br>(ii) the amounts that have been recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period; and<br>(iii) other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates; | 87 For each type of rate-regulated activity, an entity shall disclose, for each class of regulatory deferral account balance a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, in a table unless another format is more appropriate. The entity shall apply judgement in deciding the level of detail necessary (see paragraphs 28–29 of IFRS 14), but the following components would usually be relevant:<br>(a) the amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the statement of financial position as regulatory deferral account balances;<br>(b) the amounts that have been recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period; and<br>(c) other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates. |
| (b) the rate of return or discount rate (including a zero rate or a range of rates, when applicable) used to reflect the time value of money that is applicable to each class of regulatory deferral account balance; and<br>(c) the remaining periods over which the entity expects to recover (or amortise) the carrying amount of each class of regulatory deferral account debit balance or to reverse each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 84–88 | |
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| 34 When rate regulation affects the amount and timing of an entity's income tax expense (income), the entity shall disclose the impact of the rate regulation on the amounts of current and deferred tax recognised. In addition, the entity shall separately disclose any regulatory deferral account balance that relates to taxation and the related movement in that balance. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 35 When an entity provides disclosures in accordance with NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* for an interest in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture that has rate-regulated activities and for which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised in accordance with this Standard, the entity shall disclose the amounts that are included for the regulatory deferral account debit and credit balances and the net movement in those balances for the interests disclosed (see paragraphs B25–B28). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 36 When an entity concludes that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, it shall disclose that fact, the reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced. | 88 When an entity concludes that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, it shall disclose that fact, the reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced. |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**110 The objective of the disclosure requirements is for an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. To achieve that objective, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about all of the following:**<br>**(a) its contracts with customers (see paragraphs 113–122);**<br>**(b) the significant judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard to those contracts (see paragraphs 123–126); and**<br>**(c) any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95 (see paragraphs 127–128).** | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 111 An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements. An entity shall aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have substantially different characteristics. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 112 An entity need not disclose information in accordance with this Standard if it has provided the information in accordance with another Standard. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Contracts with customers**<br>113 An entity shall disclose all of the following amounts for the reporting period unless those amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with other Standards:<br>(a) revenue recognised from contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from its other sources of revenue; and | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (b) any impairment losses recognised (in accordance with NZ IFRS 9) on any receivables or contract assets arising from an entity's contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from impairment losses from other contracts. | **Contracts with customers**<br>91 Unless the amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income by applying other IFRS Standards, an entity shall disclose the amount of impairment losses recognised (applying IFRS 9) for the reporting period on any receivables or contract assets arising from an entity's contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from impairment losses from other contracts for the reporting period. |
| **Disaggregation of revenue**<br>114 An entity shall disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.<br>B89 Examples of categories that might be appropriate include, but are not limited to, all of the following:<br>(a) type of good or service (for example, major product lines);<br>(b) geographical region (for example, country or region);<br>(c) market or type of customer (for example, government and non-government customers);<br>(d) type of contract (for example, fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts); | **General disclosures about revenue from contracts with customers**<br>89 An entity shall disclose the revenue it recognised from contracts with customers disaggregated into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Categories that might be appropriate include:<br>(a) type of good or service (for example, major product lines);<br>(b) geographical region (for example, country or region);<br>(c) market or type of customer (for example, government and non-government customers);<br>(d) type of contract (for example, fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts);<br>(e) contract duration (for example, short-term and long-term contracts); |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
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| (e) contract duration (for example, short-term and long-term contracts);<br>(f) timing of transfer of goods or services (for example, revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time and revenue from goods or services transferred over time); and<br>(g) sales channels (for example, goods sold directly to consumers and goods sold through intermediaries). | (f) timing of transfer of goods or services (for example, revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time and revenue from goods or services transferred over time); and<br>(g) sales channels (for example, goods sold directly to consumers and goods sold through intermediaries). |
| 115 In addition, an entity shall disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with paragraph 114) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, if the entity applies NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. | 90 If an entity applies IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, the entity shall disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (as required by paragraph 89) and revenue information that is disclosed for reach reportable segment. |
| **Contract balances**<br>116 An entity shall disclose all of the following:<br>(a) the opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed;<br>(b) revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period; and<br>(c) revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price). | **Contract balances**<br>92 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed;<br>(b) revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period; and<br>(c) revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price). |
| 117 An entity shall explain how the timing of satisfaction of its performance obligations (see paragraph 119(a)) relates to the typical timing of payment (see paragraph 119(b)) and the effect that those factors have on the contract asset and the contract liability balances. The explanation provided may use qualitative information. | 93 An entity shall explain the significant changes in the contract assets and contract liability balances during the reporting period. |
| 118 An entity shall provide an explanation of the significant changes in the contract asset and the contract liability balances during the reporting period. The explanation shall include qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the entity's balances of contract assets and contract liabilities include any of the following:<br>(a) changes due to business combinations;<br>(b) cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue that affect the corresponding contract asset or contract liability, including adjustments arising from a change in the measure of progress, a change in an estimate of the | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

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| transaction price (including any changes in the assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) or a contract modification;<br>(c) impairment of a contract asset;<br>(d) a change in the time frame for a right to consideration to become unconditional (ie for a contract asset to be reclassified to a receivable); and<br>(e) a change in the time frame for a performance obligation to be satisfied (ie for the recognition of revenue arising from a contract liability). | |
| **Performance obligations**<br>119 An entity shall disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of all of the following:<br>(a) when the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations (for example, upon shipment, upon delivery, as services are rendered or upon completion of service), including when performance obligations are satisfied in a bill-and-hold arrangement; | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (b) the significant payment terms (for example, when payment is typically due, whether the contract has a significant financing component, whether the consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained in accordance with paragraphs 56–58); | **Performance obligations**<br>94 An entity shall disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of:<br>(a) the significant payment terms (for example, when payment is typically due, whether the contract has a significant financing component, whether the consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained applying paragraphs 56–58 of IFRS 15); |
| (c) the nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, highlighting any performance obligations to arrange for another party to transfer goods or services (ie if the entity is acting as an agent); | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations; and<br>(e) types of warranties and related obligations. | (b) obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations; and<br>(c) types of warranties and related obligations. |
| **Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations**<br>120 An entity shall disclose the following information about its remaining performance obligations:<br>(a) the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that | **Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations**<br>96 An entity shall provide a quantitative or qualitative explanation of the significance of unsatisfied performance obligations and when they are expected to be satisfied. ...[NZ IFRS 15.120(a) and (b) in part] |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
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| are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period; and<br>(b) an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise as revenue the amount disclosed in accordance with paragraph 120(a), which the entity shall disclose in either of the following ways:<br>(i) on a quantitative basis using the time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations; or<br>(ii) by using qualitative information. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 121 As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose the information in paragraph 120 for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met:<br>(a) the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or<br>(b) the entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with paragraph B16. | As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose this information for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met:<br>(a) the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or<br>(b) the entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with paragraph B16 of IFRS 15. |
| 122 An entity shall explain qualitatively whether it is applying the practical expedient in paragraph 121 and whether any consideration from contracts with customers is not included in the transaction price and, therefore, not included in the information disclosed in accordance with paragraph 120. For example, an estimate of the transaction price would not include any estimated amounts of variable consideration that are constrained (see paragraphs 56–58). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Significant judgements in the application of this Standard**<br>123 An entity shall disclose the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. In particular, an entity shall explain the judgements, and changes in the judgements, used in determining both of the following:<br>(a) the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (see paragraphs 124–125); and<br>(b) the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations (see paragraph 126). | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
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| **Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations**<br>124 For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose both of the following:<br>(a) the methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied); and<br>(b) an explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services. | **Disclosures relating to revenue from contracts satisfied over time**<br>95 For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose the methods it used to recognise revenue – for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 125 For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, an entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations**<br>126 An entity shall disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for all of the following:<br>(a) determining the transaction price, which includes, but is not limited to, estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and measuring non-cash consideration;<br>(b) assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained;<br>(c) allocating the transaction price, including estimating stand-alone selling prices of promised goods or services and allocating discounts and variable consideration to a specific part of the contract (if applicable); and<br>(d) measuring obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>**Determining the transaction price—variable consideration**<br>97 An entity shall disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. [NZ IFRS 15.126(b)]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer**<br>127 An entity shall describe both of the following:<br>(a) the judgements made in determining the amount of the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95); and<br>(b) the method it uses to determine the amortisation for each reporting period. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 89–99 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 128 An entity shall disclose all of the following:<br>(a) the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup costs); and<br>(b) the amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period.<br>RDR 128.1 A Tier 2 entity is required to disclose the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95). | **Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer**<br>98 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (applying paragraphs 91 or 95 of IFRS 15), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup costs); and<br>(b) the amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period. |
| **Practical expedients**<br>129 If an entity elects to use the practical expedient in either paragraph 63 (about the existence of a significant financing component) or paragraph 94 (about the incremental costs of obtaining a contract), the entity shall disclose that fact. | **Practical expedients**<br>99 If an entity elects to use the practical expedient in either paragraph 63 of IFRS 15 (about the existence of a significant financing component) or paragraph 94 of IFRS 15 (about the incremental costs of obtaining a contract), the entity shall disclose that fact. |

| NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Lessee**<br>**Disclosure**<br>**51 The objective of the disclosures is for lessees to disclose information in the notes that, together with the information provided in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows, gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessee. Paragraphs 52–60 specify requirements on how to meet this objective.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 52 A lessee shall disclose information about its leases for which it is a lessee in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, a lessee need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere in the financial statements, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference in the single note or separate section about leases. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 53 A lessee shall disclose the following amounts for the reporting period:<br>(a) depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset;<br>(b) interest expense on lease liabilities; | **Lessees**<br>100 Except for leases it accounts for applying paragraph 6 of IFRS 16 (short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value), a lessee shall disclose:<br>(a) for right-of-use assets, by each class of underlying asset:<br>...<br>(ii) the depreciation charge; and<br>...<br>(b) interest expense on lease liabilities;<br>(c) lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period; [NZ IFRS 16.47(b) – presentation requirement] |
| (c) the expense relating to short-term leases accounted for applying paragraph 6. This expense need not include the expense relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less;<br>(d) the expense relating to leases of low-value assets accounted for applying paragraph 6. This expense shall not include the expense relating to short-term leases of low-value assets included in paragraph 53(c); | 103 A lessee shall disclose for short-term leases and, separately, for other leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the lease payments recognised as an expense for the reporting period when the entity has applied paragraph 6 of IFRS 16. The expense disclosed for short-term leases need not include that for leases with a lease term of one month or less. |
| (e) the expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities;<br>(f) income from subleasing right-of-use assets;<br>(g) total cash outflow for leases; | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (h) additions to right-of-use assets; | 100 (a) for right-of-use assets, by each class of underlying asset:<br>...<br>(iii) additions; |
| (i) gains or losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions; and | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (j) the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset. | 100 (a) for right-of-use assets, by each class of underlying asset:<br>(i) the net carrying amount at the end of the reporting period;<br>(d) for leases that have commenced by the end of the reporting period, the total of future lease payments at the end of the reporting period payable:<br>(i) not later than one year from the reporting date;<br>(ii) later than one year and up to five years from the reporting date; and |

| **NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | (iii) later than five years from the reporting date; and. [20.13(b) and 20.16(a)] |
| RDR 54.1 The amounts disclosed in accordance with paragraph 53 shall include costs that a Tier 2 lessee has included in the carrying amount of another asset during the reporting period. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| | 101 When an impairment has been recognised (or reversed) applying IAS 36 to a lessee's right-of-use assets, an entity provides the disclosures required by paragraphs 190–191 of this [draft] Standard.<br>Cross-reference to impairment disclosures. |
| 55 A lessee shall disclose the amount of its lease commitments for short-term leases accounted for applying paragraph 6 if the portfolio of short-term leases to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed applying paragraph 53(c) relates. | 104 A lessee shall disclose the amount of its lease commitments for short-term leases accounted for applying paragraph 6 of IFRS 16 if the portfolio of short-term leases to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed applying paragraph 103 relates |
| 56 If right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment property, a lessee shall apply the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 40. In that case, a lessee is not required to provide the disclosures in paragraph 53(a), (f), (h) or (j) for those right-of-use assets. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 57 If a lessee measures right-of-use assets at revalued amounts applying NZ IAS 16, the lessee shall disclose the information required by paragraph 77 of NZ IAS 16 for those right-of-use assets. | 102 If a lessee measures right-of-use assets at revalued amounts applying IAS 16, the lessee shall disclose the information required by paragraph 150 of this [draft] Standard for those right-of-use assets. |
| 58 A lessee shall disclose a maturity analysis of lease liabilities applying paragraphs 39 and B11 of NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* separately from the maturity analyses of other financial liabilities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 59 In addition to the disclosures required in paragraphs 53–58, a lessee shall disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about its leasing activities necessary to meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 51 (as described in paragraph B48). This additional information may include, but is not limited to, information that helps users of financial statements to assess:<br>(a) the nature of the lessee's leasing activities;<br>(b) future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. This includes exposure arising from:<br>(i) variable lease payments (as described in paragraph B49); | **Lessees**<br>100 Except for leases it accounts for applying paragraph 6 of IFRS 16 (short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value), a lessee shall disclose:<br>...<br>(e) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements, including information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses, subleases, termination options, and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. [20.13(c) and 20.16(c)] |

| NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (ii) extension options and termination options (as described in paragraph B50);<br>(iii) residual value guarantees (as described in paragraph B51); and<br>(iv) leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed.<br>(c) restrictions or covenants imposed by leases; and<br>(d) sale and leaseback transactions (as described in paragraph B52). | |
| 60 A lessee that accounts for short-term leases or leases of low-value assets applying paragraph 6 shall disclose that fact. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 60A If a lessee applies the practical expedient in paragraph 46A, the lessee shall disclose:<br>(a) that it has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions in paragraph 46B or, if not applied to all such rent concessions, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has applied the practical expedient (see paragraph 2); and<br>(b) the amount recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from rent concessions to which the lessee has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 46A. | 105 If a lessee applies the practical expedient in paragraph 46A of IFRS 16, the lessee shall disclose:<br>(a) that it has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions in paragraph 46B of IFRS 16 or, if not applied to all such rent concessions, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has applied the practical expedient (see paragraph 2 of IFRS 16); and<br>(b) the amount recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from rent concessions to which the lessee has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 46A of IFRS 16. |
| **Lessor**<br>**Disclosure**<br>**89 The objective of the disclosures is for lessors to disclose information in the notes that, together with the information provided in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows, gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the lessor. Paragraphs 90–97 specify requirements on how to meet this objective.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 90 A lessor shall disclose the following amounts for the reporting period:<br>(a) for finance leases:<br>(i) selling profit or loss;<br>(ii) finance income on the net investment in the lease; and<br>(iii) income relating to variable lease payments not included in the | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| measurement of the net investment in the lease.<br><br>(b) for operating leases, lease income, separately disclosing income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.<br>RDR 90.1 For operating leases, a Tier 2 entity shall disclose lease income. | *Operating leases*<br>107 For operating leases, a lessor shall disclose:<br>(b) income recognised in the period relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate; and |
| 91 A lessor shall provide the disclosures specified in paragraph 90 in a tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate. | Not required under RDR or by IASB ED. |
| 92 A lessor shall disclose additional qualitative and quantitative information about its leasing activities necessary to meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 89. This additional information includes, but is not limited to, information that helps users of financial statements to assess:<br>(a) the nature of the lessor's leasing activities; and<br>(b) how the lessor manages the risk associated with any rights it retains in underlying assets. In particular, a lessor shall disclose its risk management strategy for the rights it retains in underlying assets, including any means by which the lessor reduces that risk. Such means may include, for example, buy-back agreements, residual value guarantees or variable lease payments for use in excess of specified limits. | *Operating leases*<br>107 For operating leases, a lessor shall disclose:<br>(c) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements, including information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. |
| **Finance leases**<br>93 A lessor shall provide a qualitative and quantitative explanation of the significant changes in the carrying amount of the net investment in finance leases.<br>94 A lessor shall disclose a maturity analysis of the lease payments receivable, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and a total of the amounts for the remaining years. A lessor shall reconcile the undiscounted lease payments to the net investment in the lease. The reconciliation shall identify the unearned finance income relating to the lease payments receivable and any discounted unguaranteed residual value. | *Finance leases*<br>106 For finance leases, a lessor shall disclose:<br>(a) a reconciliation between the net investment in the lease at the end of the reporting period and the undiscounted lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period. A lessor shall also disclose the undiscounted lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period:<br>(i) not later than one year from the reporting date;<br>(ii) later than one year and up to five years from the reporting date; and<br>(iii) later than five years from the reporting date. |

| NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 100–109 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | (b) unearned finance income.<br>(c) the discounted unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor.<br>(d) the loss allowance for uncollectable lease payments receivable.<br>(e) income recognised in the period relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease.<br>(f) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements, including information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses, subleases, and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. [20.23] |
| **Operating leases**<br>95 For items of property, plant and equipment subject to an operating lease, a lessor shall apply the disclosure requirements of NZ IAS 16. In applying the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 16, a lessor shall disaggregate each class of property, plant and equipment into assets subject to operating leases and assets not subject to operating leases. Accordingly, a lessor shall provide the disclosures required by NZ IAS 16 for assets subject to an operating lease (by class of underlying asset) separately from owned assets held and used by the lessor. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 96 A lessor shall apply the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 36, NZ IAS 38, NZ IAS 40 and NZ IAS 41 for assets subject to operating leases. | 108 The requirements for disclosure about assets in paragraphs 41, 148–150, 190–195 and 201–212 also apply to lessors for assets provided under operating leases. [20.35] |
| 97 A lessor shall disclose a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and a total of the amounts for the remaining years. | *Operating leases*<br>107 For operating leases, a lessor shall disclose:<br>(a) the future lease payments receivable:<br>(i) not later than one year from the reporting date;<br>(ii) later than one year and up to five years from the reporting date; and<br>(iii) later than five years from the reporting date. [20.30(a)] |
| | **Sale and leaseback transactions: lessees and lessors**<br>109 The disclosure requirements in paragraphs 100–108 for lessees and lessors also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. The required description of significant leasing arrangements includes the description of unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions. [20.35]<br>New under IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>Complete set of financial statements<br>10 A complete set of financial statements comprises:<br>(a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period;<br>(b) a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period;<br>(c) a statement of changes in equity for the period;<br>(d) a statement of cash flows for the period;<br>(e) notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;<br>(ea) comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paragraphs 38 and 38A; and<br>(f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 40A–40D.<br>An entity may use titles for the statements other than those used in this Standard. For example, an entity may use the title ‘statement of comprehensive income’ instead of ‘statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income’.</td><td>Paragraph 10 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>General features<br>Fair presentation and compliance with IFRSs<br>15 Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework/NZ Framework. [footnote omitted] The application of NZ IFRS, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.</td><td>Paragraph 15 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).</td></tr>
<tr><td>RDR 15.1 Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of a Tier 2 entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the 2018 NZ Conceptual Framework.</td><td></td></tr>
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| **NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **The application of the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (NZ IFRS RDR), with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.** | |
| **16 An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRSs shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRSs unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRSs.**<br>**RDR 16.1 A Tier 2 entity would not be able to state compliance with IFRSs.** | **Fair presentation and compliance with IFRS Standards**<br>110 An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS Standards shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRS Standards unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRS Standards. An entity shall make this statement together with the fact that it has applied this [draft] Standard as required by paragraph 22 of this [draft] Standard. [3.3 compliance with *IFRS for SMEs*] |
| **20 When an entity departs from a requirement of an NZ IFRS in accordance with paragraph 19, it shall disclose:**<br>**(a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;**<br>**(b) that it has complied with applicable NZ IFRSs, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation;**<br>**(c) the title of the NZ IFRS from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the NZ IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the 2018 *NZ Conceptual Framework*, and the treatment adopted; and**<br>**(d) for each period presented, the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.** | 111 When an entity departs from a requirement of an IFRS Standard in accordance with paragraph 19 of IAS 1, it shall disclose:<br>(a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; [3.5(a)]<br>(b) that it has complied with applicable IFRS Standards, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation; [3.5(b)]<br>(c) the title of the IFRS Standard from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS Standard would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* (*Conceptual Framework*), and the treatment adopted; [3.5(c) plus a bit extra] and<br>(d) for each period presented, the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement. |
| **21 When an entity has departed from a requirement of an NZ IFRS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it shall make the disclosures set out in paragraph 20(c) and (d).** | 112 When an entity has departed from a requirement in an IFRS Standard in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it shall make the disclosures set out in paragraph 111(c)–(d) of this [draft] Standard. [3.6] |
| **23 In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a** | 113 In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a |

| NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the 2018 *NZ Conceptual Framework*, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, the entity shall, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:**<br>**(a) the title of the NZ IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the 2018 *NZ Conceptual Framework*; and**<br>**(b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation.** | requirement in an IFRS Standard would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Conceptual Framework*, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, the entity shall, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:<br>(a) the title of the IFRS Standard in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the *Conceptual Framework*; and<br>(b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation. [3.7] |
| *Change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification*<br>**40A An entity shall present a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required in paragraph 38A if:**<br>**(a) it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements; and**<br>**(b) the retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.** | Paragraph 40A applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>This is presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| 40B In the circumstances described in paragraph 40A, an entity shall present three statements of financial position as at:<br>(a) the end of the current period;<br>(b) the end of the preceding period; and<br>(c) the beginning of the preceding period. | Paragraph 40B applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| 40C When an entity is required to present an additional statement of financial position in accordance with paragraph 40A, it must disclose the information required by paragraphs 41–44 and NZ IAS 8. However, it need not present the related notes to the opening statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period | **Comparative information**<br>*Change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification*<br>114 When an entity is required to present an additional statement of financial position in accordance with paragraph 40A of IAS 1, it must disclose the information required by paragraphs 115–116 and 134–140 of this [draft] Standard. However, it need not present the related notes to the opening |

| NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period. |
| 40D The date of that opening statement of financial position shall be as at the beginning of the preceding period regardless of whether an entity's financial statements present comparative information for earlier periods (as permitted in paragraph 38C). | Paragraph 40D applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| **41 If an entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, it shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When an entity reclassifies comparative amounts, it shall disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period):**<br>**(a) the nature of the reclassification;**<br>**(b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and**<br>**(c) the reason for the reclassification.** | 115 If an entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, it shall reclassify comparative amounts, unless reclassification is impracticable. When an entity reclassifies comparative amounts, it shall disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period:<br>(a) the nature of the reclassification;<br>(b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and<br>(c) the reason for the reclassification. |
| **42 When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts, and**<br>**(b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.** | 116 When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts; and<br>(b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified. |
| **Statement of financial position**<br>**Information to be presented in the statement of financial position**<br>**Current/non-current distinction**<br>**60 An entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position in accordance with paragraphs 66–76 except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. When that exception applies, an entity shall present all assets and liabilities in order of liquidity.** | Paragraph 60 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| **61 Whichever method of presentation is adopted, an entity shall disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled:**<br>**(a) no more than twelve months after the reporting period, and**<br>**(b) more than twelve months after the reporting period.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| **NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 65 Information about expected dates of realisation of assets and liabilities is useful in assessing the liquidity and solvency of an entity. NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires disclosure of the maturity dates of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets include trade and other receivables, and financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Information on the expected date of recovery of non-monetary assets such as inventories and expected date of settlement for liabilities such as provisions is also useful, whether assets and liabilities are classified as current or as non-current. For example, an entity discloses the amount of inventories that are expected to be recovered more than twelve months after the reporting period. | Paragraph 65 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>Required under IASB ED. |
| 76 In respect of loans classified as current liabilities, if the following events occur between the end of the reporting period and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, those events are disclosed as non-adjusting events in accordance with NZ IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*:<br>(a) refinancing on a long-term basis;<br>(b) rectification of a breach of a long-term loan arrangement; and<br>(c) the granting by the lender of a period of grace to rectify a breach of a long-term loan arrangement ending at least twelve months after the reporting period. | Paragraph 76 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br><br>Required under IASB ED. |
| **Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes**<br>77 An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 78 The detail provided in subclassifications depends on the requirements of NZ IFRS and on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved. An entity also uses the factors set out in paragraph 58 to decide the basis of subclassification. The disclosures vary for each item, for example:<br>(a) items of property, plant and equipment are disaggregated into classes in accordance with NZ IAS 16;<br>(b) receivables are disaggregated into amounts receivable from trade customers, receivables from related parties, prepayments and other amounts;<br>(c) inventories are disaggregated, in accordance with NZ IAS 2 *Inventories*, into classifications such as merchandise, | **Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes**<br>117 An entity shall present in the statement of financial position or disclose in the notes:<br>(a) property, plant and equipment in classifications appropriate to the entity in accordance with IAS 16;<br>(b) trade and other receivables, showing separately amounts receivable from related parties, amounts receivable from other parties and receivables arising from contract assets;<br>(c) inventories, showing classifications appropriate to the entity in accordance with IAS 2; |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods;<br>(d) provisions are disaggregated into provisions for employee benefits and other items; and<br>(e) equity capital and reserves are disaggregated into various classes, such as paid-in capital, share premium and reserves.</td><td>(e) provisions for employee benefits and other provisions; and<br>(f) classes of equity, such as paid-in capital, share premium, retained earnings and items of income and expense that are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented separately in equity.<br><br>(d) trade and other payables, showing separately amounts payable to trade suppliers, payable to related parties, deferred income and accruals; [4.11]</td></tr>
<tr><td>79 An entity shall disclose the following, either in the statement of financial position or the statement of changes in equity, or in the notes:<br>(a) for each class of share capital:<br>(i) the number of shares authorised;<br>(ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid;<br>(iii) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;<br>(iv) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period;<br>(v) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;<br>(vi) shares in the entity held by the entity or by its subsidiaries or associates; and<br>(vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts; and<br>(b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.</td><td>118 An entity with share capital shall either present in the statement of financial position or disclose in the notes:<br>(a) for each class of share capital:<br>(i) the number of shares authorised.<br>(ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid.<br>(iii) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value.<br>(iv) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods.<br>(v) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.<br>(vi) shares in the entity held by the entity or by its subsidiaries or associates.<br>(vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts.<br>(b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity. [4.12]</td></tr>
<tr><td>80 An entity without share capital, such as a partnership or trust, shall disclose information equivalent to that required by paragraph 79(a), showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.</td><td>119 An entity without share capital, such as a partnership or trust, shall disclose information equivalent to that required by paragraph 118(a), showing changes during the period in each category of equity, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity. [4.13]</td></tr>
<tr><td>80A If an entity has reclassified<br>(a) a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument, or<br>(b) an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument**<br>**between financial liabilities and equity, it shall disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities or equity), and the timing and reason for that reclassification.** | |
| **Other comprehensive income for the period**<br>**90 An entity shall disclose the amount of income tax relating to each item of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **92 An entity shall disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 94 An entity may present reclassification adjustments in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes. An entity presenting reclassification adjustments in the notes presents the items of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments. | Paragraph 94 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(l)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| **Information to be presented in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes**<br>**97 When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 98 Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:<br>(a) write-downs of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs;<br>(b) restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;<br>(c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;<br>(d) disposals of investments;<br>(e) discontinued operations;<br>(f) litigation settlements; and<br>(g) other reversals of provisions. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **104 An entity classifying expenses by function shall disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Information to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes**<br>**106A For each component of equity an entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item (see paragraph 106(d)(ii)).** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **107 An entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period, and the related amount of dividends per share.** | **Disclosure of dividends**<br>126 Where an entity has more than one class of shares, it shall disclose dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares. [6.3(c)(iii)] |
| **RDR 107.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the related amount per share of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period.** | Required under IASB ED (see paragraph 126 above). |
| **Notes**<br>**Structure**<br>**112 The notes shall:**<br>**(a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used in accordance with paragraphs 117–124;**<br>**(b) disclose the information required by NZ IFRS that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and**<br>**(c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.** | **Structure of the notes**<br>120 The notes shall:<br>(a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used, as required by paragraphs 123–125;<br>(b) disclose the information required by this [draft] Standard that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and<br>(c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. [8.2] |
| **113 An entity shall, as far as practicable, present notes in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, the entity shall consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of its financial statements. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the statements of financial position and in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows to any related information in the notes.** | 121 An entity shall, as far as practicable, present the notes in a systematic manner. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the financial statements to any related information in the notes. [8.3] |
| 114 Examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes include:<br>(a) giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities; | 122 One example of systematic ordering of the notes would be to follow the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position, such as:<br>(a) a statement that the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IFRS Standards and with this [draft] Standard (see paragraphs 110 and 22, respectively, of this [draft] Standard); |

| **NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value; or<br>(c) following the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position, such as:<br>(i) statement of compliance with IFRSs (see paragraph 16);<br>(ii) material accounting policy information (see paragraph 117);<br>(iii) supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented; and<br>(iv) other disclosures, including:<br>(1) contingent liabilities (see NZ IAS 37) and unrecognised contractual commitments, and<br>(2) non-financial disclosures, eg the entity’s financial risk management objectives and policies (see NZ IFRS 7). | (b) material accounting policy information (see paragraph 123);<br>(c) supporting information for items presented in the financial statements, in the sequence in which each statement and each line item is presented; and<br>(d) any other disclosures. [8.4] |
| **Disclosure of accounting policy information**<br>117 **An entity shall disclose material accounting policy information (see paragraph 7). Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.** | **Disclosure of accounting policies**<br>123 An entity shall disclose material accounting policy information (see paragraph 7 of IAS 1). Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. [8.5] |
| 122 **An entity shall along with its material accounting policy information or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 125), that management has made in the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.** | **Information about judgements**<br>124 An entity shall disclose, along with its material accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 125), that management has made in the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. |
| 123 In the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies, management makes various judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that can significantly affect the amounts it recognises in the financial statements. For example, management makes judgements in determining:<br>(a) [deleted by IASB ] | Examples of judgements that an entity may be required to disclose include those determining:<br>(a) when recognising revenue from contracts with customers: the transaction price, the amounts allocated to performance obligations, and the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations; |

| **NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) when substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets and lease assets are transferred to other entities;<br>(c) whether, in substance, particular sales of goods are financing arrangements and therefore do not give rise to revenue.<br>(d) whether the contractual terms of a financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.<br>124 Some of the disclosures made in accordance with paragraph 122 are required by other NZ IFRSs. For example, NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* requires an entity to disclose the judgements it has made in determining whether it controls another entity. NZ IAS 40 requires disclosure of the criteria developed by the entity to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business, when classification of the property is difficult. | (b) appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided;<br>(c) that the entity has control of another entity;<br>(d) that the entity has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity;<br>(e) the type of joint arrangement (that is, a joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle; and<br>(e) that the entity is an investment entity. [8.6 which excludes the examples] |
| **Sources of estimation uncertainty**<br>**125 An entity shall disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of:**<br>**(a) their nature, and**<br>**(b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.** | **Sources of estimation uncertainty**<br>125 An entity shall disclose in the notes information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of:<br>(a) their nature; and<br>(b) their carrying amount at the end of the reporting period. [8.7] |
| 131 Sometimes it is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects of an assumption or another source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period. In such cases, the entity discloses that it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. In all cases, the entity discloses the nature and carrying amount of the specific asset or liability (or class of assets or liabilities) affected by the assumption. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Capital**<br>**134 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>135 To comply with paragraph 134, the entity discloses the following:<br>(a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including:<br>(i) a description of what it manages as capital;<br>(ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and<br>(iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital.<br>(b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (eg some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (eg components arising from cash flow hedges).<br>(c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period.<br>(d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.<br>(e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.<br>The entity bases these disclosures on the information provided internally to key management personnel.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>136 An entity may manage capital in a number of ways and be subject to a number of different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities and those entities may operate in several jurisdictions. When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user’s understanding of an entity’s capital resources, the entity shall disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Puttable financial instruments classified as equity<br>136A For puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments, an entity shall disclose (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):<br>(a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;<br>(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 110–127 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period;<br>(c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and<br>(d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined. | |
| Other disclosures<br>137 An entity shall disclose in the notes:<br>(a) the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to owners during the period, and the related amount per share; and<br>(b) the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 138 An entity shall disclose the following, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:<br>(a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office);<br>(b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities; | **The reporting entity**<br>127 An entity shall disclose in the notes:<br>(a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office); and<br>(b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities. |
| (c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group; and<br>(d) if it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 2 *Inventories* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 128 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>36 The financial statements shall disclose:<br>(a) the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used;<br>(b) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity; | 128 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used;<br>(b) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity; |
| (c) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell; | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 2 *Inventories* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 128 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(d) the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period;**<br>**(e) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in accordance with paragraph 34;**<br>**(f) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period in accordance with paragraph 34;**<br>**(g) the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with paragraph 34; and** | (c) the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period;<br>(d) the amount of any write-down recognised as an expense in the period as required by paragraph 34 of IAS 2; and<br>Not required under IASB ED.<br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(h) the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.** | (e) the total carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities. [13.22] |
| 37 Information about the carrying amounts held in different classifications of inventories and the extent of the changes in these assets is useful to financial statement users. Common classifications of inventories are merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods. The inventories of a service provider may be described as work in progress. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 38 The amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period, which is often referred to as cost of sales, consists of those costs previously included in the measurement of inventory that has now been sold and unallocated production overheads and abnormal amounts of production costs of inventories. The circumstances of the entity may also warrant the inclusion of other amounts, such as distribution costs. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 39 Some entities adopt a format for profit or loss that results in amounts being disclosed other than the cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period. Under this format, an entity presents an analysis of expenses using a classification based on the nature of expenses. In this case, the entity discloses the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour costs and other costs together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 129–133 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses**<br>**39 The aggregate cash flows arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses shall be presented separately and classified as investing activities.** | Paragraph 39 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)). |
| **40 An entity shall disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period each of the following:**<br>**(a) the total consideration paid or received;**<br>**(b) the portion of the consideration consisting of cash and cash equivalents;**<br>**(c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and**<br>**(d) the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 40A An investment entity, as defined in NZ IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, need not apply paragraphs 40(c) or 40(d) to an investment in a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 41 The separate presentation of the cash flow effects of obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses as single line items, together with the separate disclosure of the amounts of assets and liabilities acquired or disposed of, helps to distinguish those cash flows from the cash flows arising from the other operating, investing and financing activities. The cash flow effects of losing control are not deducted from those of obtaining control. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 42 The aggregate amount of the cash paid or received as consideration for obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses is reported in the statement of cash flows net of cash and cash equivalents acquired or disposed of as part of such transactions, events or changes in circumstances. | Paragraph 42 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| 42A Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control shall be classified as cash flows from financing activities, unless the subsidiary is held by an investment entity, as defined in NZ IFRS 10, and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. | Paragraph 42A applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)).<br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |

| NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 129–133 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 42B Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, such as the subsequent purchase or sale by a parent of a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions (see NZ IFRS 10), unless the subsidiary is held by an investment entity and is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Accordingly, the resulting cash flows are classified in the same way as other transactions with owners described in paragraph 17. | Paragraph 42B applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)).<br><br>This is a presentation requirement rather than a disclosure requirement. |
| **Non-cash transactions**<br>**43 Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a statement of cash flows. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.** | **Non-cash transactions**<br>129 An entity shall exclude from the statement of cash flows investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about those investing and financing activities. [7.18] |
| 44 Many investing and financing activities do not have a direct impact on current cash flows although they do affect the capital and asset structure of an entity. The exclusion of non-cash transactions from the statement of cash flows is consistent with the objective of a statement of cash flows as these items do not involve cash flows in the current period. Examples of non-cash transactions are:<br>(a) the acquisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities or by means of a finance lease;<br>(b) the acquisition of an entity by means of an equity issue; and<br>(c) the conversion of debt to equity. | Paragraph 44 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)). |
| **Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**<br>**44A An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 44B To the extent necessary to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 44A, an entity shall disclose the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:<br>(a) changes from financing cash flows;<br>(b) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses;<br>(c) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;<br>(d) changes in fair values; and<br>(e) other changes. | **Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**<br>130 An entity shall disclose a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities' Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. The reconciliation shall include:<br>(a) changes from financing cash flows;<br>(b) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; |

| **NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 129–133** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 44C Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. In addition, the disclosure requirement in paragraph 44A also applies to changes in financial assets (for example, assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities) if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities. | (c) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;<br>(d) changes in fair values; and<br>(e) other changes. |
| 44D One way to fulfil the disclosure requirement in paragraph 44A is by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities, including the changes identified in paragraph 44B. Where an entity discloses such a reconciliation, it shall provide sufficient information to enable users of the financial statements to link items included in the reconciliation to the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 44E If an entity provides the disclosure required by paragraph 44A in combination with disclosures of changes in other assets and liabilities, it shall disclose the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities separately from changes in those other assets and liabilities. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents**<br>45 **An entity shall disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents and shall present a reconciliation of the amounts in its statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position.** | **Components of cash and cash equivalents**<br>131 An entity shall disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents and shall present a reconciliation of the amounts in its statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position. However, an entity is not required to present this reconciliation if the amount of cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows is identical to the amount similarly described in the statement of financial position. [7.20] |
| 46 In view of the variety of cash management practices and banking arrangements around the world and in order to comply with NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, an entity discloses the policy which it adopts in determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents. | 132 In view of the variety of cash management practices and banking arrangements around the world and in order to comply with IAS 1, an entity discloses the policy which it adopts in determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents. |
| 47 The effect of any change in the policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents, for example, a change in the classification of financial instruments previously considered to be part of an entity's investment portfolio, is reported in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. | Paragraph 47 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(n)). |

| **NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 129–133** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Other disclosures**<br>**48 An entity shall disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group.**<br>49 There are various circumstances in which cash and cash equivalent balances held by an entity are not available for use by the group. Examples include cash and cash equivalent balances held by a subsidiary that operates in a country where exchange controls or other legal restrictions apply when the balances are not available for general use by the parent or other subsidiaries. | **Other disclosures**<br>133 An entity shall disclose, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the entity. Foreign exchange controls or legal restrictions could be an example of why cash and cash equivalents held by an entity may not be available for use by the entity. [7.21] |
| 50 Additional information may be relevant to users in understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity. Disclosure of this information, together with a commentary by management, is encouraged and may include:<br>(a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities;<br>(b) [deleted by IASB]<br>(c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and<br>(d) the amount of the cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment (see NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*). | Not required under IASB ED.<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 51 The separate disclosure of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity and cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity is useful in enabling the user to determine whether the entity is investing adequately in the maintenance of its operating capacity. An entity that does not invest adequately in the maintenance of its operating capacity may be prejudicing future profitability for the sake of current liquidity and distributions to owners. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 52 The disclosure of segmental cash flows enables users to obtain a better understanding of the relationship between the cash flows of the business as a whole and those of its component parts and the availability and variability of segmental cash flows. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

**NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 134–140**

| Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity) | IASB ED |
|---|---|
| <u>Accounting policies</u><br>**Disclosure**<br>**28 When initial application of an NZ IFRS has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the title of the NZ IFRS;**<br>**(b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;**<br>**(c) the nature of the change in accounting policy;**<br>**(d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;**<br>**(e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;**<br>**(f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:**<br>**(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and**<br>**(ii) if NZ IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;**<br>**(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and**<br>**(h) if retrospective application required by paragraph 19(a) or (b) is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.**<br>**Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.** | **Changes in accounting policies**<br>134 When initial application of an IFRS Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the title of the IFRS Standard;<br>(b) when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;<br>(c) the nature of the change in accounting policy;<br>(d) when applicable, a description of the transitional provisions;<br>(e) when applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods;<br>(f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:<br>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and<br>(ii) if IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;<br>(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and<br>(h) if retrospective application required by subparagraphs 19(a) or (b) of IAS 8 is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.<br>Financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures. [10.13] |
| **RDR 28.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts required to be disclosed by paragraph 28(f)(i) or 28(g).** | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 134–140 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **29 When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the nature of the change in accounting policy;**<br>**(b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;**<br>**(c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:**<br>**(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and**<br>**(ii) if NZ IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;**<br>**(d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and**<br>**(e) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.**<br>**Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.** | 135 When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the nature of the change in accounting policy;<br>(b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;<br>(c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:<br>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and<br>(ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;<br>(d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and<br>(e) if retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.<br>Financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures. [10.14] |
| **30 When an entity has not applied a new NZ IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective, the entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) this fact; and**<br>**(b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new NZ IFRS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.** | 136 When an entity has not applied a new IFRS Standard that has been issued but is not yet effective, the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) this fact; and<br>(b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that applying the new IFRS Standard will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. |
| 31 In complying with paragraph 30, an entity considers disclosing:<br>(a) the title of the new NZ IFRS;<br>(b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;<br>(c) the date by which application of the NZ IFRS is required;<br>(d) the date as at which it plans to apply the NZ IFRS initially; and | 137 In complying with paragraph 136, an entity considers disclosing:<br>(a) the title of the new IFRS Standard;<br>(b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;<br>(c) the date by which application of the IFRS Standard is required;<br>(d) the date as at which it plans to apply the IFRS Standard initially; and |

| **NZ IAS 8** ***Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 134–140** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (e) either:<br>(i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the NZ IFRS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or<br>(ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect. | (e) either:<br>(i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS Standard is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or<br>(ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect. |
| **Changes in accounting estimates**<br>**Disclosure**<br>**39 An entity shall disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods, except for the disclosure of the effect on future periods when it is impracticable to estimate that effect.** | **Changes in accounting estimates**<br>138 An entity shall disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in future periods, except for the disclosure of the effect on future periods when it is impracticable to estimate that effect. [10.18] |
| **40 If the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, an entity shall disclose that fact.** | 139 If the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, an entity shall disclose that fact. |
| **Errors**<br>**Disclosure of prior period errors**<br>**49 In applying paragraph 42, an entity shall disclose the following:**<br>**(a) the nature of the prior period error;**<br>**(b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:**<br>**(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and**<br>**(ii) if NZ IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share;**<br>**(c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and**<br>**(d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.**<br>**Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.** | **Disclosure of prior period errors**<br>140 In applying paragraph 42 of IAS 8, an entity shall disclose the following:<br>(a) the nature of the prior period error;<br>(b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:<br>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and<br>(ii) if an entity has applied IAS 33, for basic and diluted earnings per share;<br>(c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and<br>(d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.<br>Financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures. [10.23] |

| NZ IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 141–144 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Dividends**<br>13 If dividends are declared after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the dividends are not recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period because no obligation exists at that time. Such dividends are disclosed in the notes in accordance with NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. | Paragraph 13 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(p)). |
| **Disclosure**<br>**Date of authorisation for issue**<br>**17 An entity shall disclose the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue, the entity shall disclose that fact.** | **Date of authorisation for issue**<br>141 An entity shall disclose the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue, the entity shall disclose that fact. [32.9] |
| 18 It is important for users to know when the financial statements were authorised for issue, because the financial statements do not reflect events after this date. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Updating disclosure about conditions at the end of the reporting period**<br>**19 If an entity receives information after the reporting period about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it shall update disclosures that relate to those conditions, in the light of the new information.** | **Updating disclosure about conditions at the end of the reporting period**<br>142 If an entity receives information after the reporting period about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it shall update disclosures that relate to those conditions, in the light of the new information. |
| 20 In some cases, an entity needs to update the disclosures in its financial statements to reflect information received after the reporting period, even when the information does not affect the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. One example of the need to update disclosures is when evidence becomes available after the reporting period about a contingent liability that existed at the end of the reporting period. In addition to considering whether it should recognise or change a provision under NZ IAS 37, an entity updates its disclosures about the contingent liability in the light of that evidence. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Non-adjusting events after the reporting period**<br>**21 If non-adjusting events after the reporting period are material, non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Accordingly, an entity shall disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting period:**<br>**(a) the nature of the event; and**<br>**(b) an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.** | **Non-adjusting events after the reporting period**<br>143 An entity shall disclose for each category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period:<br>(a) the nature of the event; and<br>(b) an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. [32.10] |

| **NZ IAS 10** ***Events after the Reporting Period*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 141–144** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 22 The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure:<br>(a) a major business combination after the reporting period (NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* requires specific disclosures in such cases) or disposing of a major subsidiary;<br>(b) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation;<br>(c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, other disposals of assets, or expropriation of major assets by government;<br>(d) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the reporting period;<br>(e) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring (see NZ IAS 37); | 144 Disclosures about non-adjusting events after the reporting period will reflect information that becomes known after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue. Examples of non-adjusting events after the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure include:<br>(a) a major business combination or disposal of a major subsidiary;<br>(b) an announcement of a plan to discontinue an operation;<br>(c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, other disposals of assets, or expropriation of major assets by government;<br>(d) the destruction of a major production plant by fire;<br>(e) an announcement, or commencement of the implementation, of a major restructuring; |
| (f) major ordinary share transactions and potential ordinary share transactions after the reporting period (NZ IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* requires an entity to disclose a description of such transactions, other than when such transactions involve capitalisation or bonus issues, share splits or reverse share splits all of which are required to be adjusted under NZ IAS 33); | (f) issues or repurchases of an entity's debt or equity instruments; |
| (g) abnormally large changes after the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;<br>(h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities (see NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*);<br>(i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities, for example, by issuing significant guarantees; and<br>(j) commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the reporting period. | (g) abnormally large changes in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;<br>(h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities;<br>(i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities, for example, by issuing significant guarantees; and<br>(j) commencement of major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the end of the reporting period. [32.11] |

| **NZ IAS 12** ***Income Taxes*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**79 The major components of tax expense (income) shall be disclosed separately.** | 145 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of the current and deferred tax |

| NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | consequences of recognised transactions and other events. [29.38] |
| 80 Components of tax expense (income) may include:<br>(a) current tax expense (income);<br>(b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods;<br>(c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences;<br>(d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;<br>(e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense;<br>(f) the amount of the benefit from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense;<br>(g) deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with paragraph 56; and<br>(h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with NZ IAS 8, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively. | 146 An entity shall disclose separately the major component of tax expense (income). Such components of tax expense (income) may include:<br>(a) current tax expense (income);<br>(b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods;<br>(c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences;<br>(d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;<br>(e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce tax expense;<br>Not required under IASB ED.<br>(f) adjustments to deferred tax expense (income) arising from a change in the tax status of the entity or its subsidiaries;<br>(g) deferred tax expense (income) arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with paragraph 56 of IAS 12; and<br>(h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 8, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively. [29.39] |
| **81 The following shall also be disclosed separately:**<br>**(a) the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited directly to equity;** | 147 An entity shall disclose separately:<br>(a) the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are recognised as items of other comprehensive income. |
| **(ab) the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income (see paragraph 62 of NZ IAS 1 (as revised in 2007);**<br>**(b)** [deleted by IASB] | (b) the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are charged or credited directly to equity. |
| **(c) an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either or both of the following forms:** | (c) an explanation of any significant differences between the tax expense (income) and accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate. Such differences may arise from transactions such as revenue that |

| NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(i) a numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed; or**<br>**(ii) a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed;** | are exempt from taxation or expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss). |
| **(d) an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous reporting period;** | (d) an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared with the previous reporting period. |
| **(e) the amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position;** | (f) the amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position. [39.40] |
| **(f) the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (see paragraph 39);** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(g) in respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax loss and unused tax credit:**<br>**(i) the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented; and**<br>**(ii) the amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in profit or loss, if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position;** | (e) for each type of temporary difference and for each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits:<br>(i) the amount of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets at the end of the reporting period; and<br>(ii) an analysis of the change in deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets during the period. |
| **(h) in respect of discontinued operations, the tax expense relating to:**<br>**(i) the gain or loss on discontinuance; and**<br>**(ii) the profit or loss from the ordinary activities of the discontinued operation for the period, together with the corresponding amounts for each prior period presented;** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **(i) the amount of income tax consequences of dividends to shareholders of the entity** | |

| NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements;** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(j) if a business combination in which the entity is the acquirer causes a change in the amount recognised for its pre-acquisition deferred tax asset (see paragraph 67), the amount of that change; and**<br>**(k) if the deferred tax benefits acquired in a business combination are not recognised at the acquisition date but are recognised after the acquisition date (see paragraph 68), a description of the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **RDR 81.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose the aggregate amount of current and deferred income tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **82 An entity shall disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when:**<br>**(a) the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and**<br>**(b) the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **82A In the circumstances described in paragraph 52A, an entity shall disclose the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to its shareholders. In addition, the entity shall disclose the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practicably determinable and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practicably determinable.** | 147 ...<br>(g) in the circumstances described in paragraph 52A of IAS 12, an explanation of the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to its shareholders. [39.40] |
| **RDR 82A.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practicably determinable and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practicably determinable as required in paragraph 82A.** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 147(g) above). |
| 83 [Deleted by the IASB] | |

| NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 84 The disclosure required by paragraph 81(c) enables users of financial statements to understand whether the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit is unusual and to understand the significant factors that could affect that relationship in the future. The relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit may be affected by such factors as revenue that is exempt from taxation, expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss), the effect of tax losses and the effect of foreign tax rates. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 85 In explaining the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit, an entity uses an applicable tax rate that provides the most meaningful information to the users of its financial statements. Often, the most meaningful rate is the domestic rate of tax in the country in which the entity is domiciled, aggregating the tax rate applied for national taxes with the rates applied for any local taxes which are computed on a substantially similar level of taxable profit (tax loss). However, for an entity operating in several jurisdictions, it may be more meaningful to aggregate separate reconciliations prepared using the domestic rate in each individual jurisdiction. The following example illustrates how the selection of the applicable tax rate affects the presentation of the numerical reconciliation. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 86 The average effective tax rate is the tax expense (income) divided by the accounting profit. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 87 It would often be impracticable to compute the amount of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements (see paragraph 39). Therefore, this Standard requires an entity to disclose the aggregate amount of the underlying temporary differences but does not require disclosure of the deferred tax liabilities. Nevertheless, where practicable, entities are encouraged to disclose the amounts of the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities because financial statement users may find such information useful. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 87A Paragraph 82A requires an entity to disclose the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to its shareholders. An entity discloses the important features of the income tax systems and the factors that will affect the amount of the potential income tax consequences of dividends. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 87B It would sometimes not be practicable to compute the total amount of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to shareholders. This may be the case, for | |

| NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 145–147 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| example, where an entity has a large number of foreign subsidiaries. However, even in such circumstances, some portions of the total amount may be easily determinable. For example, in a consolidated group, a parent and some of its subsidiaries may have paid income taxes at a higher rate on undistributed profits and be aware of the amount that would be refunded on the payment of future dividends to shareholders from consolidated retained earnings. In this case, that refundable amount is disclosed. If applicable, the entity also discloses that there are additional potential income tax consequences not practicably determinable. In the parent's separate financial statements, if any, the disclosure of the potential income tax consequences relates to the parent's retained earnings. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 87C An entity required to provide the disclosures in paragraph 82A may also be required to provide disclosures related to temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates or interests in joint arrangements. In such cases, an entity considers this in determining the information to be disclosed under paragraph 82A. For example, an entity may be required to disclose the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognised (see paragraph 81(f)). If it is impracticable to compute the amounts of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities (see paragraph 87) there may be amounts of potential income tax consequences of dividends not practicably determinable related to these subsidiaries. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 88 An entity discloses any tax-related contingent liabilities and contingent assets in accordance with NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets may arise, for example, from unresolved disputes with the taxation authorities. Similarly, where changes in tax rates or tax laws are enacted or announced after the reporting period, an entity discloses any significant effect of those changes on its current and deferred tax assets and liabilities (see NZ IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*). | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 148–150 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**73 The financial statements shall disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:**<br>**(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;**<br>**(b) the depreciation methods used;**<br>**(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;**<br>**(d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and**<br>**(e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:**<br>**(i) additions;**<br>**(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 and other disposals*;***<br>**(iii) acquisitions through business combinations**;<br>**(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with NZ IAS 36;**<br>**(v) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in accordance with NZ IAS 36;**<br>**(vi) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss in accordance with NZ IAS 36;**<br>**(vii) depreciation;** | 148 For each class of property, plant and equipment, and entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;<br>(b) the depreciation methods used;<br>(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;<br>(d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and<br>(e) a reconciliation, which need not be presented for prior periods, of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing separately:<br>(i) additions;<br>(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals***;***<br>(iii) acquisitions through business combinations;<br>(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 of IAS 16 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36;<br>(v) impairment losses recognised or reversed in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36;<br>(vi) depreciation; |
| **(viii) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(ix) other changes.** | (viii) other changes. [17.31] |
| **RDR 73.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraph 73(e) for prior periods.** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 148(e) above). |

| NZ IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 148–150 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **74 The financial statements shall also disclose:**<br>**(a) the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities;** | 149 An entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) the existence and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to which the entity has restricted title or that is pledged as security for liabilities; and |
| **(b) the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction;** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(c) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment; and** | (b) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. [17.32] |
| **(d) if it is not disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **74A If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall also disclose:**<br>**(a) the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss; and** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(b) the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 20A that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 75 Selection of the depreciation method and estimation of the useful life of assets are matters of judgement. Therefore, disclosure of the methods adopted and the estimated useful lives or depreciation rates provides users of financial statements with information that allows them to review the policies selected by management and enables comparisons to be made with other entities. For similar reasons, it is necessary to disclose:<br>(a) depreciation, whether recognised in profit or loss or as a part of the cost of other assets, during a period; and<br>(b) accumulated depreciation at the end of the period. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 76 In accordance with NZ IAS 8 an entity discloses the nature and effect of a change in an accounting | |

| NZ IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 148–150 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in subsequent periods. For property, plant and equipment, such disclosure may arise from changes in estimates with respect to:<br>(a) residual values;<br>(b) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment;<br>(c) useful lives; and<br>(d) depreciation methods. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 77 **If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, the following shall be disclosed in addition to the disclosures required by NZ IFRS 13:**<br>**(a) the effective date of the revaluation;**<br>**(b) whether an independent valuer was involved;**<br>**(c)–(d) [deleted by IASB]**<br>**(e) for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model; and**<br>**(f) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.** | 150 If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the effective date of the revaluation;<br>(b) whether an independent valuer was involved;<br>(c) for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model; and<br>(d) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders. [17.33] |
| 78 In accordance with NZ IAS 36 an entity discloses information on impaired property, plant and equipment in addition to the information required by paragraph 73(e)(iv)–(vi). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 79 Users of financial statements may also find the following information relevant to their needs:<br>(a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;<br>(b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;<br>(c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5; and<br>(d) when the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.<br>Therefore, entities are encouraged to disclose these amounts. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| **NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159** | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Short-term employee benefits**<br>**Disclosure**<br>25 Although this Standard does not require specific disclosures about short-term employee benefits, other NZ IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, NZ IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* requires disclosure of employee benefits expense. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Multi-employer plans**<br>**33 If an entity participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, unless paragraph 34 applies, it shall:**<br>**(a) account for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and cost associated with the plan in the same way as for any other defined benefit plan; and**<br>**(b) disclose the information required by paragraphs 135–148 (excluding paragraph 148(d)).** | Paragraph 33(a) applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(s)) |
| **34 When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer defined benefit plan, an entity shall:**<br>**(a) account for the plan in accordance with paragraphs 51 and 52 as if it were a defined contribution plan; and**<br>**(b) disclose the information required by paragraph 148.** | Paragraph 34(a) applies – paragraph not replaced for entities applying the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(s)) |
| **Defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control**<br>42 Participation in such a plan is a related party transaction for each individual group entity. An entity shall therefore, in its separate or individual financial statements disclose the information required by paragraph 149. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Post-employment benefits: defined contribution plans**<br>**Disclosure**<br>**53 An entity shall disclose the amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans.** | 151 An entity shall disclose the amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense for defined contribution plans. ...[see NZ IAS 19.148(d) for rest of paragraph] [28.40] |
| 54 Where required by NZ IAS 24 an entity discloses information about contributions to defined contribution plans for key management personnel. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Post-employment benefits: defined benefit plans**<br>**Disclosure**<br>135 **An entity shall disclose information that:**<br>(a) **explains the characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them (see paragraph 139);**<br>(b) **identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from its defined benefit plans (see paragraphs 140–144); and** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (c) **describes how its defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows (see paragraphs 145–147).** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 136 To meet the objectives in paragraph 135, an entity shall consider all the following:<br>(a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;<br>(b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;<br>(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and<br>(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 137 If the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in this Standard and other NZ IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in paragraph 135, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives. For example, an entity may present an analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligation that distinguishes the nature, characteristics and risks of the obligation. Such a disclosure could distinguish:<br>(a) between amounts owing to active members, deferred members, and pensioners.<br>(b) between vested benefits and accrued but not vested benefits.<br>(c) between conditional benefits, amounts attributable to future salary increases and other benefits. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 138 An entity shall assess whether all or some disclosures should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks. For example, an entity may disaggregate disclosure about plans showing one or more of the following features:<br>(a) different geographical locations. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| **NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) different characteristics such as flat salary pension plans, final salary pension plans or post-employment medical plans.<br>(c) different regulatory environments.<br>(d) different reporting segments.<br>(e) different funding arrangements (eg wholly unfunded, wholly or partly funded). | |
| **Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them**<br>139 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) information about the characteristics of its defined benefit plans, including: | **Disclosures about defined benefit plans**<br>152 Except for any multi-employer defined benefit plans that are accounted for as defined contribution plans by applying paragraph 34 of IAS 19, for which the disclosures in paragraph 151 apply, an entity shall disclose the following about defined benefit plans:<br>(a) a general description of the type of plan, including funding policy; [28.41(a)] |
| (i) the nature of the benefits provided by the plan (eg final salary defined benefit plan or contribution-based plan with guarantee).<br>(ii) a description of the regulatory framework in which the plan operates, for example the level of any minimum funding requirements, and any effect of the regulatory framework on the plan, such as the asset ceiling (see paragraph 64).<br>(iii) a description of any other entity's responsibilities for the governance of the plan, for example responsibilities of trustees or of board members of the plan. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (b) a description of the risks to which the plan exposes the entity, focused on any unusual, entity-specific or plan-specific risks, and of any significant concentrations of risk. For example, if plan assets are invested primarily in one class of investments, eg property, the plan may expose the entity to a concentration of property market risk. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (c) a description of any plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Explanation of amounts in the financial statements**<br>140 An entity shall provide a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable:<br>(a) the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for:<br>(i) plan assets. | **Disclosures about defined benefit plans**<br>152 (b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation showing separately: [28.41(e)] [NZ IAS 19.140(a)]<br>...<br>(c) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the plan assets and of the |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (ii) the present value of the defined benefit obligation.<br>(iii) the effect of the asset ceiling.<br>(b) any reimbursement rights. An entity shall also describe the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation.<br>RDR 140.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to describe the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation as required by paragraph 140(b). | opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset...<br>Relationship not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 140.2 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraphs 140 and 141 for prior periods. | 153 The reconciliations required by paragraph 152(b) and (c) need not be presented for prior periods. [28.41 at the end] |
| 141 Each reconciliation listed in paragraph 140 shall show each of the following, if applicable:<br>(a) current service cost.<br>(b) interest income or expense.<br>(c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately:<br>(i) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in (b).<br>(ii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions (see paragraph 76(a)).<br>(iii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions (see paragraph 76(b)). | 152 (b) (i) current service cost;<br>(ii) interest expense;<br>(iii) remeasurements of the present value of the defined benefit obligation;<br>(c) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset showing separately:<br>(iii) the actual return on plan assets; [28.41(j)] |
| (iv) changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest in (b). An entity shall also disclose how it determined the maximum economic benefit available, ie whether those benefits would be in the form of refunds, reductions in future contributions or a combination of both. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (d) past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements. As permitted by paragraph 100, past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements need not be distinguished if they occur together. | 152 (b) (iv) past service costs; |
| (e) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates.<br>(f) contributions to the plan, showing separately those by the employer and by plan participants. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| **NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (g) payments from the plan, showing separately the amount paid in respect of any settlements. | 152 (b) (v) benefits paid; and |
| (h) the effects of business combinations and disposals. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>152 (b) (vi) all other changes |
| RDR 141.1 In respect of each reconciliation listed in paragraph 140, a Tier 2 entity shall disclose:<br>(a) contributions to the plan; and<br>(b) payments from the plan. | 152 Except for any multi-employer defined benefit plans ... an entity shall disclose the following about defined benefit plans:<br>(c) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, showing separately:<br>(i) contributions;<br>(ii) benefits paid;<br>(iii) ...; and<br>(iv) other changes in plan assets. [28.41(f)] |
| 142 An entity shall disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguish the nature and risks of those assets, subdividing each class of plan asset into those that have a quoted market price in an active market (as defined in NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*) and those that do not. For example, and considering the level of disclosure discussed in paragraph 136, an entity could distinguish between:<br>(a) cash and cash equivalents;<br>(b) equity instruments (segregated by industry type, company size, geography etc);<br>(c) debt instruments (segregated by type of issuer, credit quality, geography etc);<br>(d) real estate (segregated by geography etc);<br>(e) derivatives (segregated by type of underlying risk in the contract, for example, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, credit contracts, longevity swaps etc);<br>(f) investment funds (segregated by type of fund);<br>(g) asset-backed securities; and<br>(h) structured debt. | 152 (d) for each major class of plan assets, which shall include, but is not limited to, equity instruments, debt instruments, property, and all other assets, the percentage or amount that each major class of plan assets constitutes of the fair value of the total plan assets at the reporting date; [28.41(h)] |
| RDR 142.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguish the nature and risks of those assets. | Not required by IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 143 An entity shall disclose the fair value of the entity's own transferable financial instruments held as plan assets, and the fair value of plan assets that are property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity. | 152 Except for any multi-employer defined benefit plans ... an entity shall disclose the following about defined benefit plans:<br>(e) the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for:<br>(i) each class of the entity's own financial instruments; and<br>(ii) any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity; [28.41(i)] |
| 144 An entity shall disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see paragraph 76). Such disclosure shall be in absolute terms (eg as an absolute percentage, and not just as a margin between different percentages and other variables). When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, it shall provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.<br>RDR 144.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see paragraph 76). | 152 (f) the principal actuarial assumptions used, including:<br>(i) the discount rates; [28.41(k)(i)]<br>(ii) the expected rates of salary increases; [28.41(k)(iii)]<br>(iii) medical cost trend rates; [28.41(k)(iv)] and<br>(iv) any other material actuarial assumptions used. [28.41(k)(v)] |
| | 154 If an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, the disclosures required by paragraph 152 may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in groupings the entity considers to be the most useful.<br>New under IASB ED. |
| **Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows**<br>145 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption (as disclosed under paragraph 144) as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date.<br>(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by (a) and the limitations of those methods.<br>(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, and the reasons for such changes. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 146 An entity shall disclose a description of any asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan or the entity, including the use of annuities and other techniques, such as longevity swaps, to manage risk. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 147 To provide an indication of the effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cash flows, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions.<br>(b) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period.<br>(c) information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation. This will include the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation and may include other information about the distribution of the timing of benefit payments, such as a maturity analysis of the benefit payments. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Multi-employer plans**<br>148 If an entity participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, it shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements.<br>(b) a description of the extent to which the entity can be liable to the plan for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan.<br>(c) a description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:<br>(i) wind-up of the plan; or<br>(ii) the entity's withdrawal from the plan. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| (d) if the entity accounts for that plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in accordance with paragraph 34, it shall disclose the following, in addition to the information required by (a)–(c) and instead of the information required by paragraphs 139–147:<br>(i) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan.<br>(ii) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan.<br>(iii) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period.<br>(iv) information about any deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions, including the basis used to determine that deficit or surplus and the implications, if any for the entity. | **Disclosures about defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans accounted for as defined contribution plans**<br>151 ... If an entity treats a multi-employer defined benefit plan as a defined contribution plan because sufficient information for defined benefit accounting is unavailable (see paragraph 34 of IAS 19), it shall disclose the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan and the reason why it is being accounted for as a defined contribution plan, along with any available information about the plan's surplus or deficit and the implications, if any, for the entity. [see NZ IAS 19.53 for first sentence of paragraph] [28.40] |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (v) an indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared with other participating entities. Examples of measures that might provide such an indication include the entity's proportion of the total contributions to the plan or the entity's proportion of the total number of active members, retired members, and former members entitled to benefits, if that information is available. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| RDR 148.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the basis used to determine the deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions and the implications, if any, for the entity as required by paragraph 148(d)(iv). | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 151 above). |
| **Defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control**<br>149 If an entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy.<br>(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity.<br>(c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in paragraph 41, all the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraphs 135–147.<br>(d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in paragraph 41, the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraphs 135–137, 139, 142–144 and 147(a) and (b). | **Defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control**<br>155 If an entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy;<br>(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity;<br>(c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in paragraph 41 of IAS 19, all the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraph 152; and<br>(d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in paragraph 41 of IAS 19, the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraph 152(a), (d), (e) and (f). |
| 150 The information required by paragraph 149(c) and (d) can be disclosed by cross-reference to disclosures in another group entity's financial statements if:<br>(a) that group entity's financial statements separately identify and disclose the information required about the plan; and<br>(b) that group entity's financial statements are available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements of the entity and at the same time as, or earlier than, the financial statements of the entity. | 156 The information required by paragraph 156(c)–(d) can be disclosed by cross-reference to disclosures required by these subparagraphs or by paragraphs 149(c)–(d) of IAS 19 in another group entity's financial statements if:<br>(a) that group entity's financial statements separately identify and disclose the information required about the plan; and<br>(b) that group entity's financial statements are available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements of the entity and at the same time as, or earlier than, the financial statements of the entity. |

| NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 151–159 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure requirements in other NZ IFRSs**<br>151 Where required by NZ IAS 24 an entity discloses information about:<br>(a) related party transactions with post-employment benefit plans; and<br>(b) post-employment benefits for key management personnel. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 152 Where required by NZ IAS 37 an entity discloses information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations. | **Contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefits**<br>157 When required by paragraphs 197–200 of this [draft] Standard, an entity discloses information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefits. [28.44] |
| **Other long-term employee benefits**<br>**Disclosure**<br>158 Although this Standard does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other NZ IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, NZ IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. NZ IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense. | **Disclosures about other long-term employee benefits**<br>158 For each category of other long-term benefits that an entity provides to its employees, the entity shall disclose the nature of the benefit, the amount of its obligation and the extent of funding at the reporting date. [28.42] |
| **Termination benefits**<br>**Disclosure**<br>171 Although this Standard does not require specific disclosures about termination benefits, other NZ IFRSs may require disclosures. For example, NZ IAS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. NZ IAS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense. | **Disclosures about termination benefits**<br>159 For each category of termination benefits that an entity provides to its employees, the entity shall disclose the nature of the benefit, the amount of its obligation and the extent of funding at the reporting date. [28.43] |

| NZ IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 160 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**39 The following matters shall be disclosed:**<br>**(a) the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation adopted in the financial statements;**<br>**(b) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited; and** | 160 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the accounting policy adopted for government grants, including the methods of presentation adopted in the financial statements;<br>(b) the nature and amounts of government grants recognised in the financial statements;<br>(c) unfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised; and |

| **NZ IAS 20** ***Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 160** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(c) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.** | (d) an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited. [24.6 except for (a) above] |

| **NZ IAS 21** ***The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*** **/ IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 161–163** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>51 **In paragraphs 53 and 55–57 references to 'functional currency' apply, in the case of a group, to the functional currency of the parent.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 52 **An entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IFRS 9; and**<br>**(b) net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.** | 161 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the period, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9; and<br>(b) net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.<br>[30.25 which refers to Sections 11 and 12 of the *IFRS for SMES* Standard rather than IFRS 9] |
| 53 **When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, that fact shall be stated, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.** | 162 An entity shall disclose the currency in which the financial statements are presented. When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, an entity shall state that fact and shall disclose the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency. [30.26] |
| 54 **When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency shall be disclosed.** | 163 When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, the entity shall disclose that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency. [30.27] |
| 55 **When an entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, it shall describe the financial statements as complying with NZ IFRS (and IFRSs) only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable NZ IFRS and IFRS including the translation method set out in paragraphs 39 and 42.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 56 An entity sometimes presents its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is not its functional currency without meeting the requirements of paragraph 55. For example, an entity may convert into another currency only selected items from its financial statements. Or, an entity whose functional currency is not the currency | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 161–163 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| of a hyperinflationary economy may convert the financial statements into another currency by translating all items at the most recent closing rate. Such conversions are not in accordance with NZ IFRS and the disclosures set out in paragraph 57 are required. | |
| **57 When an entity displays its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is different from either its functional currency or its presentation currency and the requirements of paragraph 55 are not met, it shall:**<br>**(a) clearly identify the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IFRSs;**<br>**(b) disclose the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and**<br>**(c) disclose the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 164 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| Disclosure<br>**26 An entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and**<br>**(b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.** | 164 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and<br>(b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. [25.3] |

| NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 165–174 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| Disclosures<br>All entities<br>**13 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them. An entity shall disclose the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces consolidated financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so shall also be disclosed.** | **Disclosure of parent-subsidiary relationships**<br>165 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them. An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party; and<br>(b) the name of the entity that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Standards as required by paragraph 6(c) of this [draft] Standard, and which results in the entity being eligible to apply this [draft] Standard. [33.5] |

| NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 165–174 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 14 To enable users of financial statements to form a view about the effects of related party relationships on an entity, it is appropriate to disclose the related party relationship when control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 15 The requirement to disclose related party relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries is in addition to the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 27 and NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 16 Paragraph 13 refers to the next most senior parent. This is the first parent in the group above the immediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **17 An entity shall disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories:**<br>**(a) short-term employee benefits;**<br>**(b) post-employment benefits;**<br>**(c) other long-term benefits;**<br>**(d) termination benefits; and**<br>**(e) share-based payment.**<br>**RDR 17.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose key management personnel compensation by category in accordance with paragraph 17.** | **Disclosure of key management personnel compensation**<br>166 An entity shall disclose key management personnel compensation in total. [33.7] |
| **17A If an entity obtains key management personnel services from another entity (the 'management entity'), the entity is not required to apply the requirements in paragraph 17 to the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors.** | 167 If an entity obtains key management personnel services from another entity (the management entity), the entity is not required to apply the requirements in paragraph 166 to the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors. |
| **18 If an entity has had related party transactions during the periods covered by the financial statements, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are in addition to those in paragraph 17. At a minimum, disclosures shall include:**<br>**(a) the amount of the transactions;**<br>**(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and:**<br>**(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and**<br>**(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;** | **Disclosure of related party transactions**<br>169 If an entity has related party transactions, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transactions, outstanding balances and commitments necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. Those disclosure requirements are in addition to the requirements in paragraph 166 to disclose key management personnel compensation. At a minimum, disclosures shall include:<br>(a) the amount of the transactions;<br>(b) the amount of outstanding balances and:<br>(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and<br>(ii) details of any guarantees given or received; |

| NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 165–174 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and**<br>**(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.** | (c) provisions for uncollectable receivables related to the amount of outstanding balances; and<br>(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties. [33.9] |
| **18A Amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity shall be disclosed.** | 168 Amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity shall be disclosed. |
| **19 The disclosures required by paragraph 18 shall be made separately for each of the following categories:**<br>**(a) the parent;**<br>**(b) entities with joint control of, or significant influence over the entity;**<br>**(c) subsidiaries;**<br>**(d) associates;**<br>**(e) joint ventures in which the entity is a joint venturer;**<br>**(f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and**<br>**(g) other related parties.** | 170 An entity shall make the disclosures required by paragraph 169 separately for the following items:<br>(a) entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the entity;<br>(b) entities over which the entity has control or significant influence;<br>(c) entities that are joint ventures in which the entity is a joint venturer;<br>(d) key management personnel of the entity or its parent (in the aggregate); and<br>(e) other related parties. [33.10] |
| 20 The classification of amounts payable to, and receivable from, related parties in the different categories as required in paragraph 19 is an extension of the disclosure requirement in NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* for information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes. The categories are extended to provide a more comprehensive analysis of related party balances and apply to related party transactions. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 21 The following are examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party:<br>(a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);<br>(b) purchases or sales of property and other assets;<br>(c) rendering or receiving of services;<br>(d) leases;<br>(e) transfers of research and development;<br>(f) transfers under licence agreements;<br>(g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);<br>(h) provision of guarantees or collateral; | 172 The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party:<br>(a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);<br>(b) purchases or sales of property and other assets;<br>(c) rendering or receiving of services;<br>(d) leases;<br>(e) transfers of research and development;<br>(f) transfers under licence agreements;<br>(g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);<br>(h) the provision of guarantees or collateral; |
| (i) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts [footnote omitted] (recognised and unrecognised); and | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 165–174 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (j) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of that related party.<br><br>22 Participation by a parent or subsidiary in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities is a transaction between related parties (see paragraph 42 of NZ IAS 19 (as amended in 2011)). | (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; and<br><br>(j) participation by a parent or subsidiary of a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities (see paragraph 42 of IAS 19, which requires disclosure by paragraph 155 of this [draft] Standard). [33.12] |
| 23 Disclosures that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated. | 173 An entity shall not state that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions unless such terms can be substantiated. [33.13] |
| **24 Items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.** | 174 An entity may disclose items of a similar nature in the aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity. [33.14] |
| **Government-related entities**<br><br>**25 A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of paragraph 18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:**<br>**(a) a government that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity; and**<br>**(b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, both the reporting entity and the other entity.** | 171 An entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements in paragraph 169 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:<br>(a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and<br>(b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. [33.11] |
| **26 If a reporting entity applies the exemption in paragraph 25, it shall disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in paragraph 25:**<br>**(a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (ie control, joint control or significant influence);**<br>**(b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements:**<br>**(i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and**<br>**(ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent. Types of transactions include those listed in paragraph 21.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 27 In using its judgement to determine the level of detail to be disclosed in accordance with the | |

| NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 165–174 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| requirements in paragraph 26(b), the reporting entity shall consider the closeness of the related party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction such as whether it is:<br>(a) significant in terms of size;<br>(b) carried out on non-market terms;<br>(c) outside normal day-to-day business operations, such as the purchase and sale of businesses;<br>(d) disclosed to regulatory or supervisory authorities;<br>(e) reported to senior management;<br>(f) subject to shareholder approval. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 175–180 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>15 **An entity shall apply all applicable NZ IFRSs when providing disclosures in its separate financial statements, including the requirements in paragraphs 16–17.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **16 When a parent, in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of NZ IFRS 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, it shall disclose in those separate financial statements:**<br>**(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable.** | 175 When a parent (other than a parent that is an investment entity to which paragraph 176 applies), or an investor in an associate, or a joint venturer that has joint control of a joint venture prepares separate financial statements, those separate financial statements need not include the disclosures required by paragraphs 176–180, and shall disclose:<br>...<br>(c) either:<br>(i) ...<br>(ii) if the entity has elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements, applying paragraph 4(a) of IFRS 10, that the exemption from consolidation has been used: the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS Standards have been produced for public use. [9.27] |
| **(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:**<br>**(i) the name of those investees.**<br>**(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 175–180 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees. (c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b).** | |
| **16A When an investment entity that is a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraph 16) prepares, in accordance with paragraph 8A, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it shall disclose that fact. The investment entity shall also present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*.** | 176 When an investment entity that is a parent prepares, by applying paragraph 8A of IAS 27, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it shall disclose that fact. The investment entity shall also present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by paragraphs 177–180. |
| **17 When a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraphs 16–16A) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor shall identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with NZ IFRS 10, NZ IFRS 11 or NZ IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate. The parent or investor shall also disclose in its separate financial statements:**<br>**(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law.**<br>**(b) ...**<br>**(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b).** | 175 When a parent (other than a parent that is an investment entity to which paragraph 176 applies), or an investor in an associate, or a joint venturer that has joint control of a joint venture prepares separate financial statements, those separate financial statements need not include the disclosures required by paragraphs 176–180, and shall disclose:<br>(a) that the statements are separate financial statements. [9.27(a)]<br>(b) a description of the methods used to account for the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. [9.27(b)]<br>(c) either:<br>(i) the financial statements prepared by applying IFRS 10, IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* or IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to which they relate; or<br>(ii) ... [see NZ IAS 27.16(a)]. [9.27 ] |
| **(b) ...a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:**<br>**(i) the name of those investees.**<br>**(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees.**<br>**(iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **RDR 17.1 A Tier 2 parent or a Tier 2 investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee, that prepares separate financial statements shall disclose the methods used to account for the investment when the investment is significant.** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 175(b) above). |
| **RDR 17.2 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose, in accordance with paragraph 17(a), the reasons why separate financial statements are** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 175(a) above). |

| NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 175–180 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **prepared if those statements are not required by law.** | |
| | **Investment entity status**<br>177 When a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with paragraph 27 of IFRS 10 and it does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see paragraph 28 of IFRS 10), it shall disclose its reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity. [NZ IFRS 12.9A]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| | 178 When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it shall disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity shall disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including:<br>(a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated;<br>(b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph B101 of IFRS 10; and<br>(c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately). [NZ IFRS 12.9B]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| | **Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)**<br>179 An investment entity that, in accordance with IFRS 10, is required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss shall disclose that fact. [NZ IFRS 12.19A]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| | 180 An investment entity shall disclose the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment entity in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans. [NZ IFRS 12.19D(a)]<br>New under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraph 181 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosures**<br>**39 The following disclosures shall be made:**<br>**(a) the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period;**<br>**(b) whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach; and**<br>**(c) the identity and level of the price index at the end of the reporting period and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting period.** | 181 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the fact that financial statements and other prior period data have been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency;<br>(b) the identity and level of the price index at the reporting date and changes during the current reporting period and the previous reporting period; and<br>(c) the amount of gain or loss on monetary items. [31.15] |
| 40 The disclosures required by this Standard are needed to make clear the basis of dealing with the effects of inflation in the financial statements. They are also intended to provide other information necessary to understand that basis and the resulting amounts. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 182–183 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| | **Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities**<br>182 An entity shall disclose, at the end of the reporting period separately the gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are offset in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32. [NZ IFRS 7.13C(a)]<br>New under IASB ED. |
| | 183 Financial instruments disclosed when applying paragraph 182 may be subject to different measurement requirements (for example, a payable related to a repurchase agreement may be measured at amortised cost, whereas a derivative will be measured at fair value). An entity shall include instruments at their recognised amounts and describe any resulting measurement differences in the related disclosures.<br>New under IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 184–189 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Significant events and transactions**<br>15 An entity shall include in its interim financial report an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. Information disclosed in relation to those events and transactions shall update the relevant information presented in the most recent annual financial report. | **Significant events and transactions**<br>184 An entity shall include in its interim financial report an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. Information disclosed in relation to those events and transactions shall update the relevant information presented in the most recent annual financial report. |
| 15A A user of an entity's interim financial report will have access to the most recent annual financial report of that entity. Therefore, it is unnecessary for the notes to an interim financial report to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information that was reported in the notes in the most recent annual financial report. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 15B The following is a list of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they are significant: the list is not exhaustive.<br>(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down;<br>(b) recognition of a loss from the impairment of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, assets arising from contracts with customers, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss;<br>(c) the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;<br>(d) acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;<br>(e) commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment;<br>(f) litigation settlements;<br>(g) corrections of prior period errors;<br>(h) changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognised at fair value or amortised cost;<br>(i) any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the reporting period;<br>(j) related party transactions;<br>(k) transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments;<br>(l) changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets; and | 185 The following is a non-exhaustive list of events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they were significant:<br>(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down;<br>(b) recognition of a loss from the impairment of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, assets arising from contracts with customers, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss;<br>(c) the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;<br>(d) acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;<br>(e) commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment;<br>(f) litigation settlements;<br>(g) corrections of prior period errors;<br>(h) changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognised at fair value or amortised cost;<br>(i) any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the reporting period;<br>(j) related party transactions;<br>(k) transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments;<br>(l) changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets; and |

| NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 184–189 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (m) changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets. | (m) changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets. |
| 15C Individual NZ IFRSs provide guidance regarding disclosure requirements for many of the items listed in paragraph 15B. When an event or transaction is significant to an understanding of the changes in an entity's financial position or performance since the last annual reporting period, its interim financial report should provide an explanation of and an update to the relevant information included in the financial statements of the last annual reporting period.<br>16 [Deleted by IASB] | 186 This [draft] Standard provides guidance regarding disclosure requirements for many of the items listed in paragraph 185. When an event or transaction is significant to an understanding of the changes in an entity's financial position or performance since the last annual reporting period, its interim financial report should provide an explanation of and an update to the relevant information included in the financial statements of the last annual reporting period. |
| **Other disclosures**<br>**16A In addition to disclosing significant events and transactions in accordance with paragraphs 15–15C, an entity shall include the following information, in the notes to its interim financial statements or elsewhere in the interim financial report. The following disclosures shall be given either in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to some other statement (such as management commentary or risk report) that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users of the financial statements do not have access to the information incorporated by cross-reference on the same terms and at the same time, the interim financial report is incomplete. The information shall normally be reported on a financial year-to-date basis.**<br>**(a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change.**<br>**(b) explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations.**<br>**(c) the nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence.**<br>**(d) the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.** | **Other disclosures**<br>187 In addition to disclosing significant events and transactions in accordance with paragraphs 184–186, an entity shall include the following information, in the notes to its interim financial statements or elsewhere in the interim financial report. The following disclosures shall be given either in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to some other statement (such as management commentary or risk report) that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users of the financial statements do not have access to the information incorporated by cross-reference on the same terms and at the same time, the interim financial report is incomplete. The information shall normally be reported on a financial year-to-year basis and comprises:<br>(a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change.<br>(b) explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations.<br>(c) the nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence.<br>(d) the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.<br>(e) issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities. |

**NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 184–189**

| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
|---|---|
| **(e) issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities.**<br>**(f) dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares.** | (f) dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares. |
| | (g) the basis for preparing and presenting information about segments, if the entity chooses to disclose information about segments that does not comply with IFRS 8, it shall not describe the information as segment information. |
| **(g) the following segment information (disclosure of segment information is required in an entity's interim financial report only if NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* requires that entity to disclose segment information in its annual financial statements):**<br>**(i) revenues from external customers, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.**<br>**(ii) intersegment revenues, if included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker or otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.**<br>**(iii) a measure of segment profit or loss.**<br>**(iv) a measure of total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and if there has been a material change from the amount disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment.**<br>**(v) a description of differences from the last annual financial statements in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss.**<br>**(vi) a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' measures of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax expense (tax income) and discontinued operations. However, if an entity allocates to reportable segments items such as tax expense (tax income), the entity may reconcile the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss to profit or loss** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">NZ IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 184–189</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</td><td>IASB ED</td></tr>
<tr><td>after those items. Material reconciling items shall be separately identified and described in that reconciliation.<br><br>(h) events after the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.<br>(i) the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinued operations. In the case of business combinations, the entity shall disclose the information required by NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations.<br><br>(j) for financial instruments, the disclosures about fair value required by paragraphs 91–93(h), 94–96, 98 and 99 of NZ IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and paragraphs 25, 26 and 28–30 of NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.<br>(k) for entities becoming, or ceasing to be, investment entities, as defined in NZ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the disclosures in NZ IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities paragraph 9B.<br>(l) the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers required by paragraphs 114–115 of NZ IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.<br>17–18 [Deleted by IASB]</td><td><br><br>(h) events after the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.<br>(i) the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinued operations. In the case of business combinations, the entity shall disclose the information about business combinations, required by this [draft] Standard for entities applying IFRS 3 (see paragraphs 36–38 of this [draft] Standard.<br><br>(j) for financial instruments, the disclosures about fair value required by paragraphs 61, 79 and 82–83.<br>(k) for entities becoming, or ceasing to be, investment entities, as defined in IFRS 10, the disclosures in paragraph 72.<br>(l) the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers required by paragraphs 89 and 90 of this [draft] Standard.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disclosure of compliance with IFRSs<br>19 If an entity’s interim financial report is in compliance with IAS 34, that fact shall be disclosed. An interim financial report shall not be described as complying with IFRSs unless it complies with all the requirements of IFRSs. [Paragraph 19 of IAS 34 amended by the FRSB to clarify that the paragraph refers to IAS 34.]<br>NZ 19.1 If an entity’s interim financial report is in compliance with this Standard, that fact shall be disclosed. An entity’s interim financial report shall not be described as complying with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) unless is complies with all the requirements of NZ IFRS.</td><td>Disclosure of compliance with IFRS Standards<br>188 An entity applying this [draft] Standard and preparing an interim financial report in compliance with IAS 34 shall disclose these facts in the same note. An entity shall not describe an interim financial report as complying with IFRS Standards unless it complies with all the requirements of IFRS Standards. For an entity that has elected to apply this [draft] Standard the entity shall not describe an interim financial report as complying with IFRS Standards unless it complies with the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS Standards and at least the selected explanatory notes (see paragraph 7 of IAS 34) set out in paragraphs 184–188 of this [draft] Standard.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 184–189 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **RDR 19.2 If an entity's interim financial report is in compliance with this Standard as it applies to Tier 2 entities, that fact shall be disclosed. An interim financial report shall not be described as complying with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (NZ IFRS RDR) unless it complies with all the requirements of NZ IFRS RDR.** | |
| 21 For an entity whose business is highly seasonal, financial information for the twelve months up to the end of the interim period and comparative information for the prior twelve-month period may be useful. Accordingly, entities whose business is highly seasonal are encouraged to consider reporting such information in addition to the information called for in the preceding paragraph. | Paragraph 21 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(z1)). |
| <u>Disclosure in annual financial statements</u><br>**26 If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, the nature and amount of that change in estimate shall be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year.** | **Disclosure in annual financial statements**<br>189 If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, the nature and amount of that change in estimate shall be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year. |
| 27 NZ IAS 8 requires disclosure of the nature and (if practicable) the amount of a change in estimate that either has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods. Paragraph 16A(d) of this Standard requires similar disclosure in an interim financial report. Examples include changes in estimate in the final interim period relating to inventory write-downs, restructurings, or impairment losses that were reported in an earlier interim period of the financial year. The disclosure required by the preceding paragraph is consistent with the NZ IAS 8 requirement and is intended to be narrow in scope—relating only to the change in estimate. An entity is not required to include additional interim period financial information in its annual financial statements. | Paragraph 27 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(z1)). |

| **NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**126 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of assets:**<br>**(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are included.**<br>**(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are reversed.** | 190 For each class of assets required by paragraph 191, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) in the statement(s) of financial performance in which those impairment losses are included; and<br>(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement(s) of financial performance in which those impairment losses are reversed. [27.32] |
| **(c) the amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period.**<br>**(d) the amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 127 A class of assets is a grouping of assets of similar nature and use in an entity's operations.<br>128 The information required in paragraph 126 may be presented with other information disclosed for the class of assets. For example, this information may be included in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, at the beginning and end of the period, as required by NZ IAS 16. | 191 An entity shall disclose separately the information required by paragraph 190 for each of (a)–(f):<br>(a) property, plant and equipment;<br>(b) investment property accounted for by the cost model;<br>(c) goodwill;<br>(d) intangible assets other than goodwill;<br>(e) investments in associates; and<br>(f) investments in joint ventures. |
| **129 An entity that reports segment information in accordance with NZ IFRS 8 shall disclose the following for each reportable segment:**<br>**(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period.**<br>**(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **130 An entity shall disclose the following for an individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit, for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period:**<br>**(a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| (b) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed.<br>(c) for an individual asset:<br>(i) the nature of the asset; and<br>(ii) if the entity reports segment information in accordance with NZ IFRS 8, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (d) for a cash-generating unit:<br>(i) a description of the cash-generating unit (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in NZ IFRS 8);<br>(ii) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets and, if the entity reports segment information in accordance with NZ IFRS 8, by reportable segment; and<br>(iii) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), a description of the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (e) the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) and whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use.<br>(f) if the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the entity shall disclose the following information:<br>(i) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see NZ IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement of the asset (cash-generating unit) is categorised in its entirety (without taking into account whether the 'costs of disposal' are observable);<br>(ii) for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity shall disclose | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **that change and the reason(s) for making it; and**<br><br>**(iii) for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the asset's (cash-generating unit's) recoverable amount is most sensitive. The entity shall also disclose the discount rate(s) used in the current measurement and previous measurement if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using a present value technique.**<br>**(g) if recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rate(s) used in the current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **RDR 130.1 A Tier 2 entity shall disclose the recoverable amount of each asset (cash-generating unit) for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period.** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **131 An entity shall disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for which no information is disclosed in accordance with paragraph 130:**<br>**(a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses.**<br>**(b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 132 An entity is encouraged to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets (cash-generating units) during the period. However, paragraph 134 requires an entity to disclose information about the estimates used to measure the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit when goodwill or an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is included in the carrying amount of that unit. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **133 If, in accordance with paragraph 84, any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business** | 192 If, applying paragraph 84 of IAS 36, any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 36 Impairment of Assets / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the end of the reporting period, the amount of the unallocated goodwill shall be disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.</td><td>during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the end of the reporting period, the amount of the unallocated goodwill shall be disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives<br>134 An entity shall disclose the information required by (a)–(f) for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units) is significant in comparison with the entity’s total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:<br>(a) the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units)<br>(b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units).<br>(c) the basis on which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount has been determined (ie value in use or fair value less costs of disposal).<br>(d) if the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is based on value in use:<br>(i) each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is most sensitive.</td><td>Estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives<br>193 An entity shall disclose the information required by (a)–(e) for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units) is significant in comparison with the entity’s total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:<br>(a) the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units).<br>(b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units).<br>(c) the basis on which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount has been determined (that is, value in use or fair value less costs of disposal).<br>(d) if the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is based on value in use, each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets or forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit’s (group of units’) recoverable amount is most sensitive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(ii) a description of management’s approach to determining the value(s) assigned to each key assumption, whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information.<br>(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets/forecasts approved by management and, when a period greater than five years is used for a cash-generating unit (group of units), an</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **explanation of why that longer period is justified.** | |
| **(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, and the justification for using any growth rate that exceeds the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market to which the unit (group of units) is dedicated.** | |
| **(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.** | |
| **(e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. An entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by NZ IFRS 13. If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), an entity shall disclose the following information:** | (e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. An entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 79–83 of this [draft] Standard. If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), an entity shall disclose: |
| **(i) each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive.** | (i) each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive. |
| **(ii) a description of management's approach to determining the value (or values) assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(iiA) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see NZ IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of 'costs of disposal').** | (ii) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of costs of disposal). |
| **(iiB) if there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason(s) for making it.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **If fair value less costs of disposal is measured using discounted cash flow projections, an entity shall disclose the following information:**<br>**(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows.**<br>**(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections.**<br>**(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.**<br><br>**(f) if a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount would cause the unit's (group of units') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:**<br>**(i) the amount by which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.**<br>**(ii) the value assigned to the key assumption.**<br>**(iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **135 If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units). In addition, if the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, an entity shall disclose that fact, together with:**<br>**(a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units).** | 194 If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated across multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units). If the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, an entity shall disclose that fact, together with:<br>(a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units); |

| NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 190–195 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units).**<br>**(c) a description of the key assumption(s).** | (b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units); and<br>(c) a description of the key assumption(s). |
| **(d) a description of management's approach to determining the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s), whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information.**<br>**(e) if a reasonably possible change in the key assumption(s) would cause the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') carrying amounts to exceed the aggregate of their recoverable amounts:**<br>**(i) the amount by which the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts.**<br>**(ii) the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s).**<br>**(iii) the amount by which the value(s) assigned to the key assumption(s) must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of the change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the aggregate of the units' (groups of units') recoverable amounts to be equal to the aggregate of their carrying amounts.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 136 The most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (group of units) may, in accordance with paragraph 24 or 99, be carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit (group of units) in the current period provided specified criteria are met. When this is the case, the information for that unit (group of units) that is incorporated into the disclosures required by paragraphs 134 and 135 relate to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount. | 195 The most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (group of units) may, in accordance with paragraph 24 or 99 of IAS 36, be carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit (group of units) in the current period provided specified criteria are met. When this is the case, the information for that unit (group of units) that is incorporated into the disclosures required by paragraphs 193–194 relates to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount. |

**NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 196–200**

| Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity) | IASB ED |
|---|---|
| 75 A management or board decision to restructure taken before the end of the reporting period does not give rise to a constructive obligation at the end of the reporting period unless the entity has, before the end of the reporting period:<br>(a) started to implement the restructuring plan; or<br>(b) announced the main features of the restructuring plan to those affected by it in a sufficiently specific manner to raise a valid expectation in them that the entity will carry out the restructuring.<br>If an entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the reporting period, disclosure is required under NZ IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*, if the restructuring is material and non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. | Paragraph 75 applies – paragraph not replaced for entities that apply the [draft] Standard (Appendix A paragraph A1(z3)). |
| **Disclosure**<br>**84 For each class of provision, an entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period;**<br>**(b) additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;**<br>**(c) amounts used (ie incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;**<br>**(d) unused amounts reversed during the period; and**<br>**(e) the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate.**<br>**Comparative information is not required.** | **Disclosures about provisions**<br>196 For each class of provision, an entity shall disclose for the current period (comparative information for prior periods is not required):<br>(a) a reconciliation showing:<br>(i) the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period;<br>(ii) additions during the period, including adjustments that result from changes in measuring the discounted amount;<br>(iii) amounts charged against the provision during the period; and<br>(iv) unused amounts reversed during the period; |
| **85 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of provision:**<br>**(a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits;**<br>**(b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. Where necessary to provide adequate information, an entity shall disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in paragraph 48; and**<br>**(c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any** | (b) a brief description of the nature of the obligation, and the expected amount and timing of any resulting payments;<br>(c) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows; and<br>(d) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement. |

| NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 196–200 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.** | [21.14] |
| **RDR 85.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the major assumptions concerning future events in accordance with paragraph 85(b).** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 196(c) above). |
| **86 Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, where practicable:**<br>**(a) an estimate of its financial effect, measured under paragraphs 36–52;**<br>**(b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and**<br>**(c) the possibility of any reimbursement.** | **Disclosures about contingent liabilities**<br>197 Unless the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose for each class of contingent liability at the reporting date, a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, when practicable:<br>(a) an estimate of its financial effect, measured by applying paragraphs 36–52 of IAS 37;<br>(b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and<br>(c) the possibility of any reimbursement. [21.15] |
| | 198 If any of the information required by paragraph 197 is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact shall be stated.<br>New under IASB ED. |
| 87 In determining which provisions or contingent liabilities may be aggregated to form a class, it is necessary to consider whether the nature of the items is sufficiently similar for a single statement about them to fulfil the requirements of paragraphs 85(a) and (b) and 86(a) and (b). Thus, it may be appropriate to treat as a single class of provision amounts relating to warranties of different products, but it would not be appropriate to treat as a single class amounts relating to normal warranties and amounts that are subject to legal proceedings. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 88 Where a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, an entity makes the disclosures required by paragraphs 84–86 in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **89 Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in paragraphs 36–52.**<br>**91 Where any of the information required by paragraphs 86 and 89 is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact shall be stated.** | **Disclosures about contingent assets**<br>199 If an inflow of economic benefits is probable (more likely than not) but not virtually certain, an entity shall disclose a description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period and, when practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out in paragraphs 36–52 of IAS 37. If an estimate of the financial effect is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact shall be stated. [21.16] |

| NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 196–200 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 90 It is important that disclosures for contingent assets avoid giving misleading indications of the likelihood of income arising. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **92 In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by paragraphs 84–89 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but shall disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed.** | **Prejudicial disclosures**<br>200 In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by paragraphs 196–199 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, an entity need not disclose the information, but shall disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed. [21.17] |

| NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 201–204 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**General**<br>**118 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets:**<br>**(a) whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used;**<br>**(b) the amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives;**<br>**(c) the gross carrying amount and any accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period;**<br>**(d) the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included;**<br>**(e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:**<br>**(i) additions, indicating separately those from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations;**<br>**(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in** | 201 For each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) whether the useful lives are indefinite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used;<br>(b) the amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives;<br>(c) the gross carrying amounts and any accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the reporting period;<br>(d) the line items in the statements of financial performance in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included; [18.27(a)–(d)]<br>(e) a reconciliation, which need not be presented for prior periods, of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:<br>(i) additions from internal development;<br>(ii) additions acquired separately; [18.27(e)(i)]<br>(iii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals; [18.27(e)(ii)]<br>(iv) acquisitions through business combinations; [18.27(e)(iii)] |

| NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 201–204 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **accordance with NZ IFRS 5 and other disposals;** <br> **(iii) increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 75, 85 and 86 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with NZ IAS 36 (if any);** | (v) increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 75, 85 and 86 of IAS 38 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 (if any); |
| **(iv) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period in accordance with NZ IAS 36 (if any);** | (vii) impairment losses; [18.27(e)(v)] |
| **(v) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss during the period in accordance with NZ IAS 36 (if any);** | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **(vi) any amortisation recognised during the period;** | (vi) amortisation; [18.27(e)(iv)] |
| **(vii) net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into the presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the entity; and** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(viii) other changes in the carrying amount during the period.** | (viii) other changes. [18.27(e)(vi)] |
| **RDR 118.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraph 118(e) for prior periods.** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 201(e) above). |
| 119 A class of intangible assets is a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in an entity's operations. Examples of separate classes may include: <br> (a) brand names; <br> (b) mastheads and publishing titles; <br> (c) computer software; <br> (d) licences and franchises; <br> (e) copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, service and operating rights; <br> (f) recipes, formulae, models, designs and prototypes; and <br> (g) intangible assets under development. <br> The classes mentioned above are disaggregated (aggregated) into smaller (larger) classes if this results in more relevant information for the users of the financial statements. | Not required under IASB ED. |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 38 Intangible Assets / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 201–204</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>120 An entity discloses information on impaired intangible assets in accordance with NZ IAS 36 in addition to the information required by paragraph 118(e)(iii)–(v).</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>121 NZ IAS 8 requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods. Such disclosure may arise from changes in:<br>(a) the assessment of an intangible asset’s useful life;<br>(b) the amortisation method; or<br>(c) residual values.</td><td>Not required under IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>122 An entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) for an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life. In giving these reasons, the entity shall describe the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life.<br>(b) a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the entity’s financial statements.<br>(c) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (see paragraph 44):<br>(i) the fair value initially recognised for these assets;<br>(ii) their carrying amount; and<br>(iii) whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model.<br>(d) the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted and the carrying amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.<br>(e) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.</td><td>202 An entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) for an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life, including the factors that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life;<br>(b) a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the entity’s financial statements; [18.28(a)]<br>(c) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (see paragraph 44 of IAS 38):<br>(i) the fair value initially recognised for these assets;<br>(ii) their carrying amounts; [18.28(b)] and<br>(iii) whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model.<br>(d) the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets to which the entity has restricted title or that are pledged as security for liabilities; [18.28(c)] and<br>(e) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets. [18.28(d)]</td></tr>
<tr><td>123 When an entity describes the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the useful life of an intangible asset is indefinite, the entity considers the list of factors in paragraph 90.</td><td>Not required under IASB ED.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 201–204 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Intangible assets measured after recognition using the revaluation model**<br>**124 If intangible assets are accounted for at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following:**<br>**(a) by class of intangible assets:**<br>**(i) the effective date of the revaluation;**<br>**(ii) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets; and**<br>**(iii) the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued class of intangible assets been measured after recognition using the cost model in paragraph 74; and**<br>**(b) the amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the period, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.**<br>**(c) [deleted by IASB]** | 203 If intangible assets are accounted for at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) by class of intangible assets:<br>(i) the effective date of the revaluation;<br>(ii) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets;<br>(iii) the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued class of intangible assets been measured after recognition using the cost model in paragraph 74 of IAS 38; and<br>(b) the amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the period, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders. |
| 125 It may be necessary to aggregate the classes of revalued assets into larger classes for disclosure purposes. However, classes are not aggregated if this would result in the combination of a class of intangible assets that includes amounts measured under both the cost and revaluation models. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Research and development expenditure**<br>**126 An entity shall disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period** | 204 An entity shall disclose the aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period. [18.29] |
| 127 Research and development expenditure comprises all expenditure that is directly attributable to research or development activities (see paragraphs 66 and 67 for guidance on the type of expenditure to be included for the purpose of the disclosure requirement in paragraph 126). | Not required under IASB ED. |
| **Other information**<br>128 An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the following information:<br>(a) a description of any fully amortised intangible asset that is still in use; and<br>(b) a brief description of significant intangible assets controlled by the entity but not recognised as assets because they did not meet the recognition criteria in this Standard. [Reference to IAS 38 Intangible Assets issued in 1998 in paragraph 128(b) deleted in NZ IAS 38.]. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 40 *Investment Property* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 205–209 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>**Fair value model and cost model**<br>74 The disclosures below apply in addition to those in NZ IFRS 16. In accordance with NZ IFRS 16, the owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. A lessee that holds an investment property as a right-of-use asset provides lessees' disclosures as required by NZ IFRS 16 and lessors' disclosures as required by NZ IFRS 16 for any operating leases into which it has entered. | ***Fair value and cost model***<br>205 The disclosures in paragraphs 206–209 apply in addition to those required for leases in paragraphs 100–109. The owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. A lessee that holds an investment property as a right-of-use asset provides lessees' disclosures and lessors' disclosures for any operating leases into which it has entered. When right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment property, the lessee is not required to provide the disclosures in paragraph 100(a) for those right-of-use assets. [16.11] |
| **75 An entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) whether it applies the fair value model or the cost model.**<br>**(b)** [Deleted by IASB]<br>**(c) when classification is difficult (see paragraph 14), the criteria it uses to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business.** | 206 An entity shall disclose:<br>(a) whether it applies the fair value model or the cost model; |
| **(d)** [deleted by IASB]<br>**(e) the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed.** | 207 For all investment property accounted for applying the fair value model in paragraphs 33–55 of IAS 40, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and class of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed. [16.10(b)] |
| **(f) the amounts recognised in profit or loss for:**<br>**(i) rental income from investment property;**<br>**(ii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period;**<br>**(iii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| **NZ IAS 40 *Investment Property* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 205–209** | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **generate rental income during the period; and**<br><br>**(iv) the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used into a pool in which the fair value model is used (see paragraph 32C).**<br>**(g) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.**<br>**(h) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.** | 206 (b) the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used into a pool in which the fair value model is used (see paragraph 32C of IAS 40);<br>(c) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal; and [16.10(c)]<br>(d) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements. [16.10(d)] |
| **Fair value model**<br>**76 In addition to the disclosures required by paragraph 75, an entity that applies the fair value model in paragraphs 33–55 shall disclose a reconciliation between the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing the following:**<br>**(a) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an asset;**<br>**(b) additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations;**<br>**(c) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 and other disposals;**<br>**(d) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments;**<br><br>**(e) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;**<br><br>**(f) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and**<br>**(g) other changes.** | ***Fair value model***<br>207 For all investment property accounted for applying the fair value model, an entity shall disclose:<br>(b) a reconciliation, which need not be presented for prior periods, between the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing separately:<br>(i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations; [16.10(e)(i)]<br>(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;<br>(iii) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments; [16.10(e)(ii)]<br><br>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.<br><br>(iv) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and [16.10(e)(iv)]<br>(v) other changes. [16.10(e)(v)] |
| **RDR 76.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraph 76 for prior periods.** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 207(b) above). |

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">NZ IAS 40 Investment Property / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 205–209</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</td><td>IASB ED</td></tr>
<tr><td>RDR 76.2 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an asset in accordance with paragraph 76(a).</td><td>Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 207(b)(i) above).</td></tr>
<tr><td>77 When a valuation obtained for investment property is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements, for example to avoid double-counting of assets or liabilities that are recognised as separate assets and liabilities as described in paragraph 50, the entity shall disclose a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements, showing separately the aggregate amount of any recognised lease obligations that have been added back, and any other significant adjustments.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>78 In the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 53, when an entity measures investment property using the cost model in NZ IAS 16 or in accordance with NZ IFRS 16, the reconciliation required by paragraph 76 shall disclose amounts relating to that investment property separately from amounts relating to other investment property. In addition, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of the investment property;<br>(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;</td><td>208 In the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 53 of IAS 40, when an entity measures investment property using the cost model in IAS 16 or applying IFRS 16, the reconciliation required by paragraph 207 shall disclose amounts relating to that investment property separately from amounts relating to other investment property. An entity shall also disclose:<br>(a) a description of the investment property; and<br>(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; and<br>(d) on disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:<br>(i) the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value;<br>(ii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale; and<br>(iii) the amount of gain or loss recognised.</td><td>Not required under IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cost model<br>79 In addition to the disclosures required by paragraph 75, an entity that applies the cost model in paragraph 56 shall disclose:<br>(a) the depreciation methods used;<br>(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;</td><td>Cost model<br>167 For all investment property accounted for applying the cost model in paragraph 56 of IAS 40, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the depreciation methods used;<br>(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">NZ IAS 40 Investment Property / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 205–209</th></tr>
<tr><th>Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)</th><th>IASB ED</th></tr>
<tr><td>(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period;<br>(d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing the following:<br>(i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset;<br>(ii) additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations;<br>(iii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 and other disposals;<br>(iv) depreciation;<br>(v) the amount of impairment losses recognised, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with NZ IAS 36;</td><td>(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and<br>(d) a reconciliation, which need not be presented for prior periods, of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing the following:<br>(i) additions;<br>(ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals;<br>(iii) acquisitions through business combinations;<br>(iv) impairment losses recognised, or reversed, in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36;<br>(v) depreciation;</td></tr>
<tr><td>(vi) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(vii) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and<br>(viii) other changes</td><td>(vi) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and<br>(vii) other changes</td></tr>
<tr><td>(e) the fair value of investment property.<br>In the exceptional cases described in paragraph 53, when an entity cannot measure the fair value of the investment property reliably, it shall disclose:<br>(i) a description of the investment property;<br>(ii) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; and<br>(iii) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie.</td><td>Not required under RDR or IASB ED.</td></tr>
</table>

| NZ IAS 40 *Investment Property* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 205–209 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **RDR 79.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an asset in accordance with paragraph 79(d)(i).** | Same as IASB ED (see paragraph 167(d)(i) above). |

| NZ IAS 41 *Agriculture* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 210–212 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>39 [Deleted by IASB] | |
| **General**<br>**40 An entity shall disclose the aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **41 An entity shall provide a description of each group of biological assets.** | **Biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell**<br>210 With respect to an entity's biological assets measured at fair value less costs to see, the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of each group of biological assets. [34.7(a)] |
| 42 The disclosure required by paragraph 41 may take the form of a narrative or quantified description. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 43 An entity is encouraged to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate. For example, an entity may disclose the carrying amounts of consumable biological assets and bearer biological assets by group. An entity may further divide those carrying amounts between mature and immature assets. These distinctions provide information that may be helpful in assessing the timing of future cash flows. An entity discloses the basis for making any such distinctions. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 44 Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or sold as biological assets. Examples of consumable biological assets are livestock intended for the production of meat, livestock held for sale, fish in farms, crops such as maize and wheat, produce on a bearer plant and trees being grown for lumber. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IAS 41 *Agriculture* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 210–212 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| Bearer biological assets are those other than consumable biological assets; for example, livestock from which milk is produced and trees from which fruit is harvested. Bearer biological assets are not agricultural produce but, rather, are held to bear produce. | |
| 45 Biological assets may be classified either as mature biological assets or immature biological assets. Mature biological assets are those that have attained harvestable specifications (for consumable biological assets) or are able to sustain regular harvests (for bearer biological assets). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **46 If not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, an entity shall describe:**<br>**(a) the nature of its activities involving each group of biological assets; and**<br>**(b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of:**<br>**(i) each group of the entity's biological assets at the end of the period; and**<br>**(ii) output of agricultural produce during the period.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **47–48** [Deleted by IASB] | |
| **49 An entity shall disclose:**<br>**(a) the existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities;**<br>**(b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and**<br>**(c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **50 An entity shall present a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The reconciliation shall include:**<br>**(a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell;**<br>**(b) increases due to purchases;**<br>**(c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with NZ IFRS 5;**<br>**(d) decreases due to harvest;**<br>**(e) increases resulting from business combinations;** | **Biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell**<br>210 With respect to an entity's biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell, the entity shall disclose:<br>(b) a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. The reconciliation shall include:<br>(i) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell;<br>(ii) increases resulting from purchases: |

| NZ IAS 41 *Agriculture* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 210–212 | |
|---|---|
| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and**<br>**(g) other changes.**<br>**RDR 50.1 A Tier 2 entity is not required to disclose the reconciliation specified in paragraph 50 for prior periods.** | (iii) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5;<br>(iv) decreases resulting from harvest;<br>(v) increases resulting from business combinations;<br>(vi) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and<br>(g) other changes. [34.7(b)] |
| 51 The fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset can change due to both physical changes and price changes in the market. Separate disclosure of physical and price changes is useful in appraising current period performance and future prospects, particularly when there is a production cycle of more than one year. In such cases, an entity is encouraged to disclose, by group or otherwise, the amount of change in fair value less costs to sell included in profit or loss due to physical changes and due to price changes. This information is generally less useful when the production cycle is less than one year (for example, when raising chickens or growing cereal crops). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 52 Biological transformation results in a number of types of physical change—growth, degeneration, production, and procreation, each of which is observable and measurable. Each of those physical changes has a direct relationship to future economic benefits. A change in fair value of a biological asset due to harvesting is also a physical change. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 53 Agricultural activity is often exposed to climatic, disease and other natural risks. If an event occurs that gives rise to a material item of income or expense, the nature and amount of that item are disclosed in accordance with NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. Examples of such an event include an outbreak of a virulent disease, a flood, a severe drought or frost, and a plague of insects. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Additional disclosures for biological assets where fair value cannot be measured reliably**<br>**54 If an entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30) at the end of the period, the entity shall disclose for such biological assets:**<br>**(a) a description of the biological assets;** | **Biological assets where fair value cannot be measured reliably**<br>211 With respect to an entity's biological assets measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30 of IAS 41), the entity shall disclose:<br>(a) a description of each group of biological assets; |

| NZ IAS 41 *Agriculture* / IASB ED/2021/7 paragraphs 210–212 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;** | (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; |
| **(c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie;** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **(d) the depreciation method used;**<br>**(e) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and**<br>**(f) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.** | (c) the depreciation method used;<br>(d) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and<br>(e) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period. [34.10] |
| **55 If, during the current period, an entity measures biological assets at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see paragraph 30), an entity shall disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of such biological assets and the reconciliation required by paragraph 50 shall disclose amounts related to such biological assets separately. In addition, the reconciliation shall include the following amounts included in profit or loss related to those biological assets:**<br>**(a) impairment losses;**<br>**(b) reversals of impairment losses; and**<br>**(c) depreciation.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **56 If the fair value of biological assets previously measured at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses becomes reliably measurable during the current period, an entity shall disclose for those biological assets:**<br>**(a) a description of the biological assets;**<br>**(b) an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and**<br>**(c) the effect of the change.** | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| **Government grants**<br>**57 An entity shall disclose the following related to agricultural activity covered by this Standard:**<br>**(a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements;**<br>**(b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants; and**<br>**(c) significant decreases expected in the level of government grants.** | **Government grants**<br>212 For government grants within the scope of IAS 41, an entity shall disclose:<br>(a) the nature and amounts of government grants recognised in the financial statements;<br>(b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants that have not been recognised in profit or loss. |

| NZ IFRIC 2 *Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>13 When a change in the redemption prohibition leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, the entity shall disclose separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRIC 5 *Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosure**<br>11 A contributor shall disclose the nature of its interest in a fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 12 When a contributor has an obligation to make potential additional contributions that is not recognised as a liability (see paragraph 10), it shall make the disclosures required by paragraph 86 of NZ IAS 37. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| 13 When a contributor accounts for its interest in the fund in accordance with paragraph 9, it shall make the disclosures required by paragraphs 85(c) of NZ IAS 37. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Presentation and disclosures**<br>15 … | |
| 16 An entity shall disclose the following information if applicable:<br>(a) the carrying amount of the dividend payable at the beginning and end of the period; and<br>(b) the increase or decrease in the carrying amount recognised in the period in accordance with paragraph 13 as a result of a change in the fair value of the assets distributed. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| 17 If, after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, an entity declares a dividend to distribute a non-cash asset, it shall disclose:<br>(a) the nature of the asset to be distributed;<br>(b) the carrying amount of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period; and<br>(c) the fair value of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period, if it is different from its carrying amount, and the information about the method(s) used to measure that fair value required by paragraphs 93(b), (d), (g) and (i) and 99 of NZ IFRS 13. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Consensus**<br>11 An entity shall disclose a gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes . | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*/IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Disclosures**<br>A4 When there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, an entity shall determine whether to disclose:<br>(a) judgements made in determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates applying paragraph 122 of NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*; and<br>(b) information about the assumptions and estimates made in determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates applying paragraphs 125–129 of NZ IAS 1. | Not required under IASB ED. |
| A5 If an entity concludes it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall determine whether to disclose the potential effect of the uncertainty as a tax-related contingency applying paragraph 88 of NZ IAS 12. | Not required under IASB ED. |

| NZ SIC-29 *Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures* / IASB ED/2021/7 | |
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| **Current RDR (shaded = not required by Tier 2 entity)** | **IASB ED** |
| **Consensus**<br>6 All aspects of a service concession arrangement shall be considered in determining the appropriate disclosures in the notes. An operator and a grantor shall disclose the following in each period:<br>(a) a description of the arrangement;<br>(b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (eg the period of the concession, re-pricing dates and the basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined);<br>(c) the nature and extent (eg quantity, time period or amount as appropriate) of:<br>(i) rights to use specified assets;<br>(ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services;<br>(iii) obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment;<br>(iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period;<br>(v) renewal and termination options; and | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| (vi) other rights and obligations (eg major overhauls);<br>(d) changes in the arrangement occurring during the period; and<br>(e) how the service arrangement has been classified. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 6A An operator shall disclose the amount of revenue and profits or losses recognised in the period on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset. | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |
| 7 The disclosures required in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Interpretation shall be provided individually for each service concession arrangement or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangements. A class is a grouping of service concession arrangements involving services of a similar nature (eg toll collections, telecommunications and water treatment services). | Not required under RDR or IASB ED. |