

New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 7

Financial Instruments: Disclosures (NZ IFRS 7)

Issued November 2005 and incorporates amendments up to and including 31 December 2009 other than consequential amendments resulting from early adoption of NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

This Standard was issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Board of the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants and approved by the Accounting Standards Review Board in November 2005 under the Financial Reporting Act 1993. This Standard is a regulation for the purpose of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989.

The following New Zealand Interpretations refer to NZ IFRS 7:

- NZ IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*
- NZ IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners*

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REPORTING STANDARD 7**

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New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* (NZ IFRS 7) is set out in paragraphs 1–45 and Appendices A–E. NZ IFRS 7 is based on International Financial Reporting Standard 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7) (2005) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). All the paragraphs have equal authority. Paragraphs in bold type state the main principles. Terms defined in Appendix A are in italics the first time they appear in the Standard. Definitions of other terms are given in the Glossary. NZ IFRS 7 should be read in the context of its objective and the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 7, the New Zealand *Preface* and the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* (NZ *Framework*). NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

Any additional material is shown with grey shading. The paragraphs are denoted with “NZ” and identify the types of entities to which the paragraphs apply.

This Standard uses the terminology adopted in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) to describe the financial statements and other elements. NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007) paragraph 5 explains that entities other than profit-oriented entities seeking to apply the Standard may need to amend the descriptions used for particular line items in the financial statements and for the financial statements themselves. For example, profit/loss may be referred to as surplus/deficit and capital or share capital may be referred to as equity.

HISTORY OF AMENDMENTS

Table of Pronouncements – NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

This table lists the pronouncements establishing and substantially amending NZ IFRS 7. The table is based on amendments approved as at 31 December 2009 other than consequential amendments resulting from early adoption of NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Pronouncements	Date approved (ASRB approval)	Early operative date	Effective date (annual reporting periods... on or after ...)
NZ IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	Nov 2005 (Approval 72)	Early application encouraged	1 Jan 2007
Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Differential Reporting Concessions and Financial Institution Disclosures</i>	Sep 2006 (Approval 82)	1 Jan 2007 Early application encouraged	1 Jan 2007
Amendments to NZ IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts—The Scope of Insurance Activities and Differential Reporting Concessions</i>	Sept 2007 (Approval 91)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
NZ IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (revised 2007)	Nov 2007 (Approval 94)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
Amendments to NZ IAS 32 and NZ IAS 1— <i>Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation</i>	Feb 2008 (Approval 97)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
NZ IFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> (revised 2008)	Feb 2008 (Approval 98)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009
<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i>	June 2008 (Approval 102)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009

Pronouncements	Date approved (ASRB approval)	Early operative date	Effective date (annual reporting periods... on or after ...)
<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> (Amendments to NZ IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> and NZ IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>)	Oct 2008 (Approval 109) Dec 2008 (Approval 111)	Restricted retrospective application permitted back to 1 July 2008	Prospective application from 1 Nov 2008 (not annual period commencing)
<i>Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments</i> (Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>)	March 2009 (Approval 115)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009

Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IFRS 7		
Paragraph affected	How affected	By ... [date]
Paragraph 3	Amended	Amendments to NZ IAS 32 and NZ IAS 1 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 3(a)	Amended	<i>Improvements to NZ IFRSs</i> [June 2008]
Paragraph 3(c)	Deleted	NZ IFRS 3 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph NZ 5.1	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph NZ 5.1	Amended	Amendments to NZ IFRS 4 [Sept 2007]
Paragraph NZ 5.2	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph NZ 5.3	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 4 [Sep 2007]
Paragraph 12	Amended	<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> [Oct 2008]

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Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IFRS 7		
Paragraph affected	How affected	By ... [date]
Paragraph 12A	Inserted	<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> [Oct 2008]
Paragraphs 14–16	Amended (Diff Rep)	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph 20 and preceding heading	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 21	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraphs 23–42	Amended (Diff Rep)	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph 23(c)	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 23(d)	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 27	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 27	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Paragraph 27A	Inserted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Paragraph 27B	Inserted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Paragraph 39	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Paragraph 44A	Inserted	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Paragraph 44B	Inserted	NZ IFRS 3 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 44C	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IAS 32 and NZ IAS 1 [Feb 2008]
Paragraph 44D	Inserted	Improvements to NZ IFRSs [June 2008]

Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IFRS 7		
Paragraph affected	How affected	By ... [date]
Paragraph 44E	Inserted	<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> [Oct 2008]
Paragraph 44E	Amended	<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> [Dec 2008]
Paragraph 44F	Inserted	<i>Reclassification of Financial Assets</i> [Dec 2008]
Paragraph 44G	Inserted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Paragraph NZ 44.1	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph NZ 44.2	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Paragraph NZ 45.1	Amended	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Appendix A liquidity risk	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix B paragraph B5	Amended	NZ IAS 1 [Nov 2007]
Appendix B heading preceding paragraph B10A	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix B paragraph B10A	Inserted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix B paragraph B11	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix B paragraphs B11A– B11F	Inserted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix B paragraphs B12–B16	Deleted	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Introduction to Appendix C	Amended	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]
Appendix E	Inserted	Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 [Sep 2006]

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Table of Amended Paragraphs in NZ IFRS 7		
Paragraph affected	How affected	By ... [date]
Appendix E paragraph E19	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix E paragraph E20	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]
Appendix E paragraph E21	Amended	<i>Improving Disclosures</i> [Mar 2009]

Introduction to NZ IFRS 7

In recent years, the techniques used by entities for measuring and managing exposure to risks arising from financial instruments have evolved and new risk management concepts and approaches have gained acceptance. In addition, many public and private sector initiatives have proposed improvements to the disclosure framework for risks arising from financial instruments.

The International Accounting Standards Board believes that users of financial statements need information about an entity's exposure to risks and how those risks are managed. Such information can influence a user's assessment of the financial position and financial performance of an entity or of the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows. Greater transparency regarding those risks allows users to make more informed judgements about risk and return.

Consequently, the IASB concluded that there was a need to revise and enhance the disclosures in IAS 30 *Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions* and IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation*. As part of this revision, the IASB removed duplicative disclosures and simplified the disclosures about concentrations of risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk in IAS 32.

NZ IFRS 7 is based on IFRS 7.

Main features of the Standard

NZ IFRS 7 applies to all risks arising from all financial instruments, except those instruments listed in paragraph 3. The Standard applies to all entities, including entities that have few financial instruments (eg a manufacturer whose only financial instruments are accounts receivable and accounts payable) and those that have many financial instruments (eg a financial institution most of whose assets and liabilities are financial instruments). However, the extent of disclosure required depends on the extent of the entity's use of financial instruments and of its exposure to risk.

The Standard requires disclosure of:

- (a) the significance of financial instruments for an entity's financial position and performance. These disclosures incorporate many of the requirements previously in NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation*.
- (b) qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The qualitative disclosures describe management's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks. The quantitative disclosures provide information about the extent to which the entity is exposed to risk, based on information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel. Together, these disclosures provide an overview of the entity's use of financial instruments and the exposures to risks they create.

The Standard includes in Appendix B mandatory application guidance that explains how to apply the requirements in the Standard. IFRS 7 is accompanied by

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non-mandatory Implementation Guidance that describes how an entity might provide the disclosures required by the Standard. This non-mandatory Implementation Guidance is available through the IASB.

NZ IFRS 7 supersedes NZ IAS 30 *Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions* and the disclosure requirements of NZ IAS 32. The presentation requirements of NZ IAS 32 remain unchanged.

The Standard is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. Earlier application is encouraged.

In adopting IFRS 7 for application as NZ IFRS 7, paragraphs NZ 5.1 and NZ 5.2 have been included. Paragraphs NZ 5.1 and NZ 5.2 highlight the differential reporting concessions available to qualifying entities. Appendix E specifies additional disclosure requirements for financial institutions.

Entities that comply with NZ IFRS 7 without taking advantage of any differential reporting concessions in that Standard will simultaneously be in compliance with IFRS 7.

Differential Reporting

Qualifying entities are given several concessions to the requirements of this Standard (as identified in the Standard).

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Financial Instruments: Disclosures **(NZ IFRS 7)**

Objective

- 1 The objective of this Standard is to require entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate:
 - (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and
 - (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks.
- 2 The principles in this Standard complement the principles for recognising, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Scope

- 3 This Standard shall be applied by all entities to all types of financial instruments, except:
 - (a) those interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures that are accounted for in accordance with NZ IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, NZ IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* or NZ IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. However, in some cases, NZ IAS 27, NZ IAS 28 or NZ IAS 31 permits an entity to account for an interest in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture using NZ IAS 39; in those cases, entities shall apply the requirements of this Standard. Entities shall also apply this Standard to all derivatives linked to interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures unless the derivative meets the definition of an equity instrument in NZ IAS 32.
 - (b) employers' rights and obligations arising from employee benefit plans, to which NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* applies.
 - (c) [deleted by IASB]

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- (d) insurance contracts as defined in NZ IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*. However, this Standard applies to derivatives that are embedded in insurance contracts if NZ IAS 39 requires the entity to account for them separately. Moreover, an issuer shall apply this Standard to financial guarantee contracts if the issuer applies NZ IAS 39 in recognising and measuring the contracts, but shall apply NZ IFRS 4 if the issuer elects, in accordance with paragraph 4(d) of NZ IFRS 4, to apply NZ IFRS 4 in recognising and measuring them.
 - (e) financial instruments, contracts and obligations under share-based payment transactions to which NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* applies, except that this Standard applies to contracts within the scope of paragraphs 5-7 of NZ IAS 39.
 - (f) instruments that are required to be classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of NZ IAS 32.
- 4 This Standard applies to recognised and unrecognised financial instruments. Recognised financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities that are within the scope of NZ IAS 39. Unrecognised financial instruments include some financial instruments that, although outside the scope of NZ IAS 39, are within the scope of this Standard (such as some loan commitments).
- 5 This Standard applies to contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that are within the scope of NZ IAS 39 (see paragraphs 5-7 of NZ IAS 39).

Qualifying Entities

NZ 5.1 Entities, other than financial institutions as defined in Appendix E to this Standard or entities complying with NZ IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*, which qualify for differential reporting concessions in accordance with the *Framework for Differential Reporting for Entities Applying the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reporting Regime* (2005) are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (*).

NZ 5.2 Qualifying entities which are also financial institutions, as defined in Appendix E to this Standard, are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (*), except to the extent that Appendix E refers to these disclosure requirements. Qualifying entities which are also financial institutions shall comply in full with any requirements of this Standard which are referred to in Appendix E.

NZ 5.3 Qualifying entities which are also complying with NZ IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (*), except to the extent that NZ IFRS 4 refers to these disclosure requirements for insurance contracts under the scope of NZ IFRS 7. Qualifying entities that are also complying with NZ IFRS 4 shall comply in full with any requirements of this Standard which are referred to in NZ IFRS 4.

Classes of financial instruments and level of disclosure

- 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.

Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance

- 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.**

Statement of financial position

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

- 8 The carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in NZ IAS 39, shall be disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:
- (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition and (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with NZ IAS 39;
 - (b) held-to-maturity investments;
 - (c) loans and receivables;
 - (d) available-for-sale financial assets;
 - (e) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition and

- (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with NZ IAS 39;
and
- (f) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- 9 If the entity has designated a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) as at fair value through profit or loss, it shall disclose:
- (a) the maximum exposure to *credit risk* (see paragraph 36(a)) of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the end of the reporting period.
 - (b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk.
 - (c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:
 - (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
 - (ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset.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.
 - (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 9 of NZ IAS 39, it shall disclose:
- (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 determined either:
 - (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 (see Appendix B, paragraph B4); or
 - (ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability.

Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in a benchmark interest rate, the price of another entity's financial instrument, a commodity price, a foreign exchange rate or an index of prices or rates. For contracts that include a unit-linking feature, changes in market conditions include changes in the performance of the related internal or external investment fund.

- (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 disclose:

- (a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in paragraphs 9(c) and 10(a).
- (b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in paragraph 9(c) or 10(a) 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.

Reclassification

12 If the entity has reclassified a financial asset (in accordance with paragraphs 51–54 of NZ IAS 39) as one measured:

- (a) at cost or amortised cost, rather than at fair value; or
- (b) at fair value, rather than at cost or amortised cost,

it shall disclose the amount reclassified into and out of each category and the reason for that reclassification.

12A If the entity has reclassified a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with paragraph 50B or 50D of NZ IAS 39 or out of the available-for-sale category in accordance with paragraph 50E of NZ IAS 39, it shall disclose:

- (a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category;
- (b) for each reporting period until derecognition, the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have been reclassified in the current and previous reporting periods;
- (c) if a financial asset was reclassified in accordance with paragraph 50B, the rare situation, and the facts and circumstances indicating that the situation was rare;
- (d) for the reporting period when the financial asset was reclassified, the fair value gain or loss on the financial asset recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in that reporting period and in the previous reporting period;

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- (e) for each reporting period following the reclassification (including the reporting period in which the financial asset was reclassified) until derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the financial asset had not been reclassified, and the gain, loss, income and expense recognised in profit or loss; and
- (f) the effective interest rate and estimated amounts of cash flows the entity expects to recover, as at the date of reclassification of the financial asset.

Derecognition

13 An entity may have transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition (see paragraphs 15–37 of NZ IAS 39). The entity shall disclose for each class of such financial assets:

- (a) the nature of the assets;
- (b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity remains exposed;
- (c) when the entity continues to recognise all of the assets, the carrying amounts of the assets and of the associated liabilities; and
- (d) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement, the total carrying amount of the original assets, the amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.

Collateral

*14 An entity shall disclose:

- (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 37(a) of NZ IAS 39; and
- (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.

*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:

- (a) the fair value of the collateral held;
- (b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and
- (c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral.

Allowance account for credit losses

- *16 When financial assets are impaired by credit losses and the entity records the impairment in a separate account (eg an allowance account used to record individual impairments or a similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets) rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset, it shall disclose a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets.

Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives

- 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.

Defaults and breaches

- 18 For *loans payable* recognised at the end of the reporting period, an entity shall disclose:
- (a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable;
 - (b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and
 - (c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.
- 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).

Statement of comprehensive income

Items of income, expense, gains or losses

- 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:
- (a) net gains or net losses on:
 - (i) financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are classified as held for trading in accordance with NZ IAS 39;
 - (ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period;
 - (iii) held-to-maturity investments;
 - (iv) loans and receivables; and
 - (v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
 - (b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss;
 - (c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:
 - (i) financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and
 - (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;
 - (d) interest income on impaired financial assets accrued in accordance with paragraph AG93 of NZ IAS 39; and
 - (e) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset.

Other disclosures

Accounting policies

- 21 In accordance with paragraph 117 of NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007), an entity discloses, in the summary of significant accounting policies, the measurement basis (or bases) used in

preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.

Hedge accounting

- 22 An entity shall disclose the following separately for each type of hedge described in NZ IAS 39 (ie fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, and hedges of net investments in foreign operations):
- (a) a description of each type of hedge;
 - (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the end of the reporting period; and
 - (c) the nature of the risks being hedged.
- *23 For cash flow hedges, an entity shall disclose:
- (a) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss;
 - (b) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur;
 - (c) the amount that was recognised in other comprehensive income during the period;
 - (d) the amount that was reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the period, showing the amount included in each line item in the statement of comprehensive income; and
 - (e) the amount that was removed from equity during the period and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability whose acquisition or incurrence was a hedged highly probable forecast transaction.
- *24 An entity shall disclose separately:
- (a) in fair value hedges, gains or losses:
 - (i) on the hedging instrument; and
 - (ii) on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.
 - (b) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges; and
 - (c) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

Fair value

- *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.

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- *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.
- *27 An entity shall disclose for each class of financial instruments the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity shall disclose the change and the reasons for making it.
- *27A To make the disclosures required by paragraph 27B an entity shall classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:
- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
 - (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices) (Level 2); and
 - (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).
- The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.
- *27B For fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position an entity shall disclose for each class of financial instruments:
- (a) the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in paragraph 27A.
 - (b) any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. Transfers into each level shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. For this purpose, significance shall be judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities.

- (c) for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:
 - (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and a description of where they are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented);
 - (ii) total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income;
 - (iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each type of movement disclosed separately); and
 - (iv) transfers into or out of Level 3 (eg transfers attributable to changes in the observability of market data) and the reasons for those transfers. For significant transfers, transfers into Level 3 shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3.
- (d) the amount of total gains or losses for the period in (c)(i) above included in profit or loss that are attributable to gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period and a description of where those gains or losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented).
- (e) for fair value measurements in Level 3, if changing one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, the entity shall state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. The entity shall disclose how the effect of a change to a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For this 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.

An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by this paragraph in tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.

*28 If the market for a financial instrument is not active, an entity establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see paragraphs AG74-AG79 of NZ IAS 39). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (ie the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in paragraph AG76 of NZ IAS 39 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, an entity shall disclose, by class of financial instrument:

- (a) its accounting policy for recognising that difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see paragraph AG76A of NZ IAS 39); and

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- (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.
- *29 Disclosures of fair value are not required:
- (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;
 - (b) for an investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, or derivatives linked to such equity instruments, that is measured at cost in accordance with NZ IAS 39 because its fair value cannot be measured reliably; or
 - (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.
- *30 In the cases described in paragraph 29(b) and (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 financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including:
- (a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;
 - (b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;
 - (c) information about the market for the instruments;
 - (d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and
 - (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.

Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

- *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.**
- *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.

Qualitative disclosures

- *33 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:
- (a) the exposures to risk and how they arise;
 - (b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and
 - (c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period.

Quantitative disclosures

- *34 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose:
- (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.
 - (b) the disclosures required by paragraphs 36–42, to the extent not provided in (a), unless the risk is not material (see paragraphs 29–31 of NZ IAS 1 for a discussion of materiality).
 - (c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from (a) and (b).
- *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.

Credit risk

- *36 An entity shall disclose by class of financial instrument:
- (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);
 - (b) in respect of the amount disclosed in (a), a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements;
 - (c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither *past due* nor impaired; and
 - (d) the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

- *37 An entity shall disclose by class of financial asset:
- (a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired;
 - (b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, including the factors the entity considered in determining that they are impaired; and
 - (c) for the amounts disclosed in (a) and (b), a description of collateral held by the entity as security and other credit enhancements and, unless impracticable, an estimate of their fair value.

Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained

- *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 Standards, an entity shall disclose:
- (a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets obtained; and
 - (b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.

Liquidity risk

- *39 An entity shall disclose:
- (a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities.
 - (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).
 - (c) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b).

Market risk

Sensitivity analysis

- *40 Unless an entity complies with paragraph 41, it shall disclose:
- (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;

- (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and
- (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.

*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:

- (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
- (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.

Other market risk disclosures

*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.

Effective date and transition

43 This Standard becomes operative for an entity's financial statements that cover annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. Early adoption of this Standard is permitted only when an entity complies, or has complied, with NZ IFRS 1 *First-Time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* for an annual accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2005.

44 If an entity applies this Standard for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2006, it need not present comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraphs 31-42 about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.

44A NZ IAS 1 (as revised in 2007) amended the terminology used throughout New Zealand equivalents to IFRSs. In addition, it amended paragraphs 20, 21, 23(c) and (d), 27(c) and B5 of Appendix B. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. If an

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- entity applies NZ IAS 1 (revised 2007) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 44B NZ IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) deleted paragraph 3(c). An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies NZ IFRS 3 (revised 2008) for an earlier period, the amendment shall also be applied for that earlier period.
- 44C An entity shall apply the amendment in paragraph 3 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. If an entity applies *Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation* (revised Amendments to NZ IAS 32 and NZ IAS 1), issued in February 2008, for an earlier period, the amendment in paragraph 3 shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 44D Paragraph 3(a) was amended by Improvements to NZ IFRSs issued in June 2008. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period the amendments to paragraph 1 of NZ IAS 28, paragraph 1 of NZ IAS 31 and paragraph 4 of NZ IAS 32 issued in June 2008. An entity is permitted to apply the amendment prospectively.
- 44E *Reclassification of Financial Assets* (Amendments to NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 7), issued in October 2008, amended paragraph 12 and added paragraph 12A. An entity shall apply those amendments on or after 1 July 2008.
- 44F *Reclassification of Financial Assets—Effective Date and Transition* (Amendments to NZ IAS 39 and NZ IFRS 7), issued in December 2008, amended paragraph 12 and added paragraph 44E. An entity shall apply that amendment on or after 1 July 2008.
- 44G *Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments* (Amendments to NZ IFRS 7), issued in March 2009, amended paragraphs 27, 39 and B11 and added paragraphs 27A, 27B, B10A and B11A–B11F. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. In the first year of application, an entity need not provide comparative information for the disclosures required by the amendments. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Financial Institutions

NZ 44.1 (Amendments to NZ IFRS 7) *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Differential Reporting Concessions and Financial Institution Disclosures* established additional disclosure requirements (as Appendix E of this Standard) for financial institutions applying this Standard. The disclosure requirements in Appendix E are effective for annual accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007. Financial institutions electing to comply with this Standard for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005 and before 1 January 2007 and which fall within the scope of NZ IAS 30, shall either:

- (a) apply Appendix E for those periods; or
- (b) continue to apply NZ IAS 30 and comply with the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 32 as if the amendments to those disclosure requirements in Appendix C of NZ IFRS 7 had not been promulgated.

Qualifying Entities

NZ 44.2 (Amendments to NZ IFRS 7) *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Differential Reporting Concessions and Financial Institution Disclosures* established differential reporting concessions for qualifying entities applying this Standard. These differential reporting concessions are effective for annual accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007. A qualifying entity complying with this Standard for an annual accounting period commencing on or after 1 January 2005 and before 1 January 2007, is permitted to apply these concessions.

Withdrawal of NZ IAS 30

- 45 This Standard supersedes NZ IAS 30 *Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions*.

Financial Institutions

NZ 45.1 Financial institutions that fall within the scope of NZ IAS 30 and that elect to provide additional disclosures in accordance with paragraph NZ 44.1(b) for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005 and before 1 January 2007 shall not apply paragraph 45.

Appendix A Defined terms

This Appendix is an integral part of the Standard.

credit risk	The risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.
currency risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
interest rate risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
liquidity risk	The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.
loans payable	Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term trade payables on normal credit terms.
market risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk .
other price risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
past due	A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

The following terms are defined in paragraph 11 of NZ IAS 32 or paragraph 9 of NZ IAS 39 and are used in the Standard with the meaning specified in NZ IAS 32 and NZ IAS 39.

- amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability
- available-for-sale financial assets
- derecognition
- derivative
- effective interest method
- equity instrument
- fair value
- financial asset
- financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss
- financial asset or financial liability held for trading
- financial guarantee contract
- financial instrument
- financial liability
- forecast transaction
- hedging instrument
- held-to-maturity investments
- loans and receivables
- regular way purchase or sale

Appendix B

Application guidance

This appendix is an integral part of the Standard.

Classes of financial instruments and level of disclosure (paragraph 6)

- B1 Paragraph 6 requires an entity to 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. The classes described in paragraph 6 are determined by the entity and are, thus, distinct from the categories of financial instruments specified in NZ IAS 39 (which determine how financial instruments are measured and where changes in fair value are recognised).
- B2 In determining classes of financial instrument, an entity shall, at a minimum:
- (a) distinguish instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value.
 - (b) treat as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of this Standard.
- B3 An entity decides, in the light of its circumstances, how much detail it provides to satisfy the requirements of this Standard, how much emphasis it places on different aspects of the requirements and how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics. It is necessary to strike a balance between overburdening financial statements with excessive detail that may not assist users of financial statements and obscuring important information as a result of too much aggregation. For example, an entity shall not obscure important information by including it among a large amount of insignificant detail. Similarly, an entity shall not disclose information that is so aggregated that it obscures important differences between individual transactions or associated risks.

Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (paragraphs 10 and 11)

- B4 If an entity designates a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss, paragraph 10(a) requires it to disclose the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the liability's credit risk. Paragraph 10(a)(i) permits an entity to determine this amount as the amount of change in the liability's fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk. If the only relevant changes in market conditions for a liability are changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, this amount can be estimated as follows:
- (a) First, the entity computes the liability's internal rate of return at the start of the period using the observed market price of the liability and the liability's contractual cash flows at the start of the period. It deducts from this rate of return the observed (benchmark) interest rate at the start of the period, to arrive at an instrument-specific component of the internal rate of return.
 - (b) Next, the entity calculates the present value of the cash flows associated with the liability using the liability's contractual cash flows at the end of the period and a discount rate equal to the sum of (i) the observed (benchmark) interest rate at the end of the period and (ii) the instrument-specific component of the internal rate of return as determined in (a).
 - (c) The difference between the observed market price of the liability at the end of the period and the amount determined in (b) is the change in fair value that is not attributable to changes in the observed (benchmark) interest rate. This is the amount to be disclosed.

This example assumes that changes in fair value arising from factors other than changes in the instrument's credit risk or changes in interest rates are not significant. If the instrument in the example contains an embedded derivative, the change in fair value of the embedded derivative is excluded in determining the amount to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 10(a).

Other disclosure - accounting policies (paragraph 21)

- B5 Paragraph 21 requires disclosure of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that

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are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. For financial instruments, such disclosure may include:

- (a) for financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:
 - (i) the nature of the financial assets or financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;
 - (ii) the criteria for so designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition; and
 - (iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in paragraph 9, 11A or 12 of NZ IAS 39 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in NZ IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in NZ IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy.
- (b) the criteria for designating financial assets as available for sale.
- (c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see paragraph 38 of NZ IAS 39).
- (d) when an allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses:
 - (i) the criteria for determining when the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly (or, in the case of a reversal of a write-down, increased directly) and when the allowance account is used; and
 - (ii) the criteria for writing off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying amount of impaired financial assets (see paragraph 16).
- (e) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see paragraph 20(a)), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income.
- (f) the criteria the entity uses to determine that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred (see paragraph 20(e)).

- (g) when the terms of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the accounting policy for financial assets that are the subject of renegotiated terms (see paragraph 36(d)).

Paragraph 122 of NZ IAS 1 (as revised in 2007) also requires entities to disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations, 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.

Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (paragraphs 31–42)

- B6 The disclosures required by paragraphs 31–42 shall be either given in the financial statements 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 same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

Quantitative disclosures (paragraph 34)

- B7 Paragraph 34(a) requires disclosures of summary quantitative data about an entity's exposure to risks based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity. When an entity uses several methods to manage a risk exposure, the entity shall disclose information using the method or methods that provide the most relevant and reliable information. NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* discusses relevance and reliability.
- B8 Paragraph 34(c) requires disclosures about concentrations of risk. Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity. Disclosure of concentrations of risk shall include:
- (a) a description of how management determines concentrations;
 - (b) a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (eg counterparty, geographical area, currency or market); and
 - (c) the amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic.

Maximum credit risk exposure (paragraph 36(a))

- B9 Paragraph 36(a) requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of:
- (a) any amounts offset in accordance with NZ IAS 32; and
 - (b) any impairment losses recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 39.
- B10 Activities that give rise to credit risk and the associated maximum exposure to credit risk include, but are not limited to:
- (a) granting loans and receivables to customers and placing deposits with other entities. In these cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the related financial assets.
 - (b) entering into derivative contracts, eg foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives. When the resulting asset is measured at fair value, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period will equal the carrying amount.
 - (c) granting financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.
 - (d) making a loan commitment that is irrevocable over the life of the facility or is revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If the issuer cannot settle the loan commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This may be significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability.

Quantitative liquidity risk disclosures (paragraphs 34(a) and 39(a) and (b))

- B10A In accordance with paragraph 34(a) an entity discloses summary quantitative data about its exposure to liquidity risk on the basis of the information provided internally to key management personnel. An entity shall explain how those data are determined. If the outflows of cash (or another financial asset) included in those data could either:
- (a) occur significantly earlier than indicated in the data, or
 - (b) be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the data (eg for a derivative that is included in the data on a net settlement basis but for which the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement),
- the entity shall state that fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk unless that

information is included in the contractual maturity analyses required by paragraph 39(a) or (b).

- B11 In preparing the maturity analyses required by paragraph 39(a) and (b), an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands. For example, an entity might determine that the following time bands are appropriate:
- (a) not later than one month;
 - (b) later than one month and not later than three months;
 - (c) later than three months and not later than one year; and
 - (d) later than one year and not later than five years.
- B11A In complying with paragraph 39(a) and (b), an entity shall not separate an embedded derivative from a hybrid (combined) financial instrument. For such an instrument, an entity shall apply paragraph 39(a).
- B11B Paragraph 39(b) requires an entity to disclose a quantitative maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities that shows remaining contractual maturities if the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For example, this would be the case for:
- (a) an interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability.
 - (b) all loan commitments.
- B11C Paragraph 39(a) and (b) requires an entity to disclose maturity analyses for financial liabilities that show the remaining contractual maturities for some financial liabilities. In this disclosure:
- (a) when a counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay. For example, financial liabilities that an entity can be required to repay on demand (eg demand deposits) are included in the earliest time band.
 - (b) when an entity is committed to make amounts available in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay. For example, an undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down.
 - (c) for issued financial guarantee contracts the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
- B11D The contractual amounts disclosed in the maturity analyses as required by paragraph 39(a) and (b) are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, for example:
- (a) gross finance lease obligations (before deducting finance charges);
 - (b) prices specified in forward agreements to purchase financial assets for cash;
 - (c) net amounts for pay-floating/receive-fixed interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged;

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- (d) contractual amounts to be exchanged in a derivative financial instrument (eg a currency swap) for which gross cash flows are exchanged; and
- (e) gross loan commitments.

Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in that statement is based on discounted cash flows. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. For example, when the amount payable varies with changes in an index, the amount disclosed may be based on the level of the index at the end of the period.

B11E Paragraph 39(c) requires an entity to describe how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in the items disclosed in the quantitative disclosures required in paragraph 39(a) and (b). An entity shall disclose a maturity analysis of financial assets it holds for managing liquidity risk (eg financial assets that are readily saleable or expected to generate cash inflows to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities), if that information is necessary to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

B11F Other factors that an entity might consider in providing the disclosure required in paragraph 39(c) include, but are not limited to, whether the entity:

- (a) has committed borrowing facilities (eg commercial paper facilities) or other lines of credit (eg stand-by credit facilities) that it can access to meet liquidity needs;
- (b) holds deposits at central banks to meet liquidity needs;
- (c) has very diverse funding sources;
- (d) has significant concentrations of liquidity risk in either its assets or its funding sources;
- (e) has internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk;
- (f) has instruments that include accelerated repayment terms (eg on the downgrade of the entity's credit rating);
- (g) has instruments that could require the posting of collateral (eg margin calls for derivatives);
- (h) has instruments that allow the entity to choose whether it settles its financial liabilities by delivering cash (or another financial asset) or by delivering its own shares; or
- (i) has instruments that are subject to master netting agreements.

B12–B16 [Deleted by IASB]

Market risk – sensitivity analysis (paragraphs 40 and 41)

- B17 Paragraph 40(a) requires a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed. In accordance with paragraph B3, an entity decides how it aggregates information to display the overall picture without combining information with different characteristics about exposures to risks from significantly different economic environments. For example:
- (a) an entity that trades financial instruments might disclose this information separately for financial instruments held for trading and those not held for trading.
 - (b) an entity would not aggregate its exposure to market risks from areas of hyperinflation with its exposure to the same market risks from areas of very low inflation.
- If an entity has exposure to only one type of market risk in only one economic environment, it would not show disaggregated information.
- B18 Paragraph 40(a) requires the sensitivity analysis to show the effect on profit or loss and equity of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable (eg prevailing market interest rates, currency rates, equity prices or commodity prices). For this purpose:
- (a) entities are not required to determine what the profit or loss for the period would have been if relevant risk variables had been different. Instead, entities disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity at the end of the reporting period assuming that a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures in existence at that date. For example, if an entity has a floating rate liability at the end of the year, the entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss (ie interest expense) for the current year if interest rates had varied by reasonably possible amounts.
 - (b) entities are not required to disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity for each change within a range of reasonably possible changes of the relevant risk variable. Disclosure of the effects of the changes at the limits of the reasonably possible range would be sufficient.
- B19 In determining what a reasonably possible change in the relevant risk variable is, an entity should consider:
- (a) the economic environments in which it operates. A reasonably possible change should not include remote or ‘worst case’ scenarios or ‘stress tests’. Moreover, if the rate of change in the underlying risk variable is stable, the entity need not alter the chosen reasonably possible change in the risk variable. For example, assume that interest rates are 5 per cent and an entity determines that a fluctuation in

interest rates of ± 50 basis points is reasonably possible. It would disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 4.5 per cent or 5.5 per cent. In the next period, interest rates have increased to 5.5 per cent. The entity continues to believe that interest rates may fluctuate by ± 50 basis points (ie that the rate of change in interest rates is stable). The entity would disclose the effect on profit or loss and equity if interest rates were to change to 5 per cent or 6 per cent. The entity would not be required to revise its assessment that interest rates might reasonably fluctuate by ± 50 basis points, unless there is evidence that interest rates have become significantly more volatile.

- (b) the time frame over which it is making the assessment. The sensitivity analysis shall show the effects of changes that are considered to be reasonably possible over the period until the entity will next present these disclosures, which is usually its next annual reporting period.

B20 Paragraph 41 permits an entity to use a sensitivity analysis that reflects interdependencies between risk variables, such as a value-at-risk methodology, if it uses this analysis to manage its exposure to financial risks. This applies even if such a methodology measures only the potential for loss and does not measure the potential for gain. Such an entity might comply with paragraph 41(a) by disclosing the type of value-at-risk model used (eg whether the model relies on Monte Carlo simulations), an explanation about how the model works and the main assumptions (eg the holding period and confidence level). Entities might also disclose the historical observation period and weightings applied to observations within that period, an explanation of how options are dealt with in the calculations, and which volatilities and correlations (or, alternatively, Monte Carlo probability distribution simulations) are used.

B21 An entity shall provide sensitivity analyses for the whole of its business, but may provide different types of sensitivity analysis for different classes of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

B22 *Interest rate risk* arises on interest-bearing financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position (eg loans and receivables and debt instruments issued) and on some financial instruments not recognised in the statement of financial position (eg some loan commitments).

Currency risk

B23 *Currency risk* (or foreign exchange risk) arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, ie in a currency other than the

functional currency in which they are measured. For the purpose of this Standard, currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

- B24 A sensitivity analysis is disclosed for each currency to which an entity has significant exposure.

Other price risk

- B25 Other price risk arises on financial instruments because of changes in, for example, commodity prices or equity prices. To comply with paragraph 40, an entity might disclose the effect of a decrease in a specified stock market index, commodity price, or other risk variable. For example, if an entity gives residual value guarantees that are financial instruments, the entity discloses an increase or decrease in the value of the assets to which the guarantee applies.
- B26 Two examples of financial instruments that give rise to equity price risk are (a) a holding of equities in another entity and (b) an investment in a trust that in turn holds investments in equity instruments. Other examples include forward contracts and options to buy or sell specified quantities of an equity instrument and swaps that are indexed to equity prices. The fair values of such financial instruments are affected by changes in the market price of the underlying equity instruments.
- B27 In accordance with paragraph 40(a), the sensitivity of profit or loss (that arises, for example, from instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss and impairments of available-for-sale financial assets) is disclosed separately from the sensitivity of equity (that arises, for example, from instruments classified as available for sale).
- B28 Financial instruments that an entity classifies as equity instruments are not remeasured. Neither profit or loss nor equity will be affected by the equity price risk of those instruments. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is required.

Appendix C

Amendments to other Standards

The amendments in this appendix shall be applied for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. If an entity applies NZ IFRS 7 for an earlier period, these amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.

The amendments contained in this appendix when this Standard was issued in 2005 have been incorporated into the relevant pronouncements.

The following text outlines the application of the amendments contained in this appendix by financial institutions that elect to provide additional disclosures in accordance with NZ IFRS 7 paragraph NZ 44.1(b) for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2006 and before 1 January 2007.

Financial Institutions

Paragraph NZ 45.1 of NZ IFRS 7 states that financial institutions that fall within the scope of NZ IAS 30 and that elect to provide additional disclosures in accordance with paragraph NZ 44.1(b) for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005 and before 1 January 2007 shall not apply paragraph 45. In addition to applying NZ IFRS 7, such entities shall continue to apply NZ IAS 30 and comply with the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 32.

In complying with NZ IFRS 7 such entities shall apply the amendments in this appendix. However, they shall also continue to comply with the disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 32 as if these amendments had not been promulgated.

Appendix D

Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 if the Amendments to NZ IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement—*The Fair Value Option* have not been applied

In June 2005 the FRSB issued Amendments to NZ IAS 39: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement – The Fair Value Option, be applied for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007, and for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006 where an entity complies with New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 1 First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. Early adoption of the amendments to NZ IAS 39 is permitted for annual accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005 but only where an entity complies with New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 1 First-time Adoption of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

In the amended paragraphs, new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

- D1 The heading above paragraph 9 and paragraph 11 are amended as follows, and paragraph 9 is deleted.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- 11 The entity shall disclose:
- (a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in ~~paragraphs 9(c) and paragraph~~ paragraph 10(a).
 - (b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in ~~paragraphs 9(c) or paragraph~~ paragraph 10(a) 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 to be relevant.

Paragraph B5(a) is amended as follows:

- (a) the criteria for designating, on initial recognition, for financial assets or financial liabilities ~~designated~~ as at fair value through profit or loss.

- ~~(i) the nature of the financial assets or financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;~~
- ~~(ii) the criteria for so designating such financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition; and~~
- ~~(iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in paragraph 9, 11A or 12 of NZ IAS 39 for such designation. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in NZ IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of the circumstances underlying the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. For instruments designated in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss in NZ IAS 39, that disclosure includes a narrative description of how designation at fair value through profit or loss is consistent with the entity's documented risk management or investment strategy.~~

NEW ZEALAND-SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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APPENDIX E

NEW ZEALAND-SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

This appendix is an integral part of the Standard.

OBJECTIVE

E1 The objective of this appendix is to require a *financial institution* applying this Standard to present disclosures in its financial statements that provide a transparent reporting of its risks consistent with New Zealand's regulatory framework for financial institutions.

SCOPE

E2 This appendix shall be applied by financial institutions as defined in this appendix.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE

Statement of financial position

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

E3 Paragraph 8 of this Standard requires entities to disclose financial assets and financial liabilities by the measurement categories in NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. In addition, a financial institution with the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities shall disclose these categories either in the statement of financial position or in the notes.

Financial assets

- (a) cash and demand balances with the central bank;
- (b) treasury bills and other bills eligible for rediscounting with the central bank;
- (c) government and other securities held for trading;
- (d) placements with, and loans to and receivables from, other banks;
- (e) other money market placements;
- (f) loans to and receivables from customers;
- (g) other securities;

Financial liabilities

- (h) deposits from other banks;
- (i) other money market deposits;

- (j) amounts owed to other depositors;
- (k) certificates of deposits;
- (l) promissory notes and other liabilities evidenced by paper; and
- (m) other borrowed funds.

Priority of creditors' claims

- E4 For each category of financial liability disclosed in accordance with paragraph E3, a financial institution shall disclose information as to the priority of that class of creditors' claims over the financial institution's assets where the entity liquidates or ceases to trade. If the financial institution is a branch of an overseas incorporated financial institution, the financial institution shall also disclose the rights of each class of New Zealand creditors' claims relative to the classes of creditors of the related overseas incorporated financial institution. In determining the relative rights of each creditor class, a financial institution shall consider any legal, regulatory or other impediments that restrict the rights of each class of creditor.

Allowance account for credit losses

- E5 Paragraph 16 of this Standard requires that when an entity records the impairment of financial assets in a separate account (eg an allowance account used to record individual impairments or a similar account used to record a collective impairment of assets), rather than directly reducing the carrying amount of the asset it shall disclose a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial assets. To the extent not already disclosed under paragraph 16 of this Standard, an entity shall also disclose the following components of changes in such accounts:
- (a) the amount of impairment losses, excluding amounts written off, recognised in profit or loss for the period;
 - (b) the amount written off and recognised in profit or loss for the period; and
 - (c) the amount of reversals of previously recognised impairment losses and recoveries of amounts previously written off, recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Allowance accounts for individual impairment

- E6 To the extent not already disclosed under paragraph 16 of this Standard, an entity shall disclose the components specified in paragraph E5. It shall also, in respect of allowance accounts used to record individual impairments, disclose three aggregated reconciliations of the changes in those allowance accounts, one for each of the following classes of financial assets:
- (a) *restructured assets*;
 - (b) *financial assets acquired through the enforcement of security*; and
 - (c) *other individually impaired assets*.

Statement of comprehensive income

Items of income

- E7 In addition to disclosing the information required by paragraph 20 of this Standard, financial institutions shall disclose the following subclasses of interest income:
- (a) lending other than on individually impaired assets;
 - (b) securities held for trading;
 - (c) other securities;
 - (d) restructured assets;
 - (e) financial assets acquired through the enforcement of security;
 - (f) other individually impaired assets; and
 - (g) other sources.

Other disclosures

Accounting policies

- E8 Paragraph 21 of this Standard requires disclosure of the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. Paragraph B5 of this Standard gives examples of measurement bases and accounting policies that would be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 21. A financial institution shall disclose the measurement bases and accounting policies listed in paragraph B5. In addition, a financial institution shall:
- (a) in disclosing how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined:
 - (i) disclose its accounting policies for determining net gains and losses on trading securities and other securities as separate categories of financial instruments;
 - (ii) disclose its accounting policies for recognising and measuring interest income and expense, including disclosures of inter-period allocations of interest income and expense;
 - (iii) disclose its accounting policies for recognising and measuring fee income and expenses, distinguishing between yield related and non-yield related items, and policies in relation to inter-period allocations;
 - (b) disclose its accounting policies for funds under management and other fiduciary activities; and
 - (c) disclose the basis of classification and the accounting policies for recognition and measurement of restructured assets, financial assets acquired through enforcement of security, other individually impaired assets and *90-day past due assets*.

Trust and fiduciary activities

- E9 The nature and amount of a financial institution's activities relating to managed funds and trust activities, and whether arrangements exist to ensure that such activities are managed independently from its other activities, shall be disclosed. A financial institution shall also disclose the nature and extent of its involvement in custodial activities.

Disclosures under other standards

- E10 In addition to disclosing the information required by this Standard, financial institutions are also required to disclose information required by other standards such as NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* in relation to financial instruments. For example, NZ IAS 1 requires the disclosure of unrecognised contractual commitments. In complying with these standards an entity shall disclose:
- (a) commitments to extend credit that are irrevocable because they cannot be withdrawn at the discretion of the financial institution without the risk of incurring significant penalty or expense;
 - (b) direct credit substitutes, including general guarantees of indebtedness, bank acceptance guarantees and standby letters of credit serving as financial guarantees for loans and securities;
 - (c) certain transaction-related contingent liabilities, including performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions;
 - (d) short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingent liabilities arising from the movement of goods, such as documentary credits where the underlying shipment is used as security; and
 - (e) other commitments, note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Quantitative disclosures****Concentration of funding, credit and market exposure**

- E11 Paragraphs 34(c) and B8 of Appendix B of this Standard require disclosures about concentrations of risk in certain circumstances. In addition to the requirements of paragraphs 34(c) and B8, a financial institution shall disclose concentrations of credit exposure and funding in terms of:
- (a) customer, industry or economic sector; and
 - (b) geographical concentrations, showing, where applicable, the following:
 - (i) concentrations within New Zealand; and

- (ii) concentrations in respect of other countries, showing the amount for each country.

E12 One method of disclosing customer or industry sectors is to use codes adopted for official statistical reporting purposes, such as the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Financial institutions shall disclose the methods used to identify customer, industry or economic sectors.

Credit risk

New Zealand branches

E13 To the extent not already disclosed under paragraph 34 of this Standard, where the entity reporting is a New Zealand branch of an overseas incorporated entity, the New Zealand branch shall relate the credit exposure recorded in the books of the branch to the latest published global equity position of the incorporated entity.

Counterparty risk

E14 In addition to the credit risk disclosures required by paragraph 36 of this Standard, a financial institution shall disclose the number of individual counterparties (not being members of a *group of closely related counterparties*) and groups of closely related counterparties to which the financial institution has a credit exposure (net of allowance for impairment loss) which equals or exceeds 10% of equity. These disclosures shall be presented in successive ranges of 10% of equity, commencing at 10% of equity.

E15 Branches of overseas incorporated banks shall disclose that the *credit exposures to an individual counterparty or a group of closely related counterparties*, do not include exposures to those counterparties if they are booked outside New Zealand.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

E16 Paragraph 37(a) of this Standard requires that an entity disclose an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the reporting date but are not impaired. In addition to paragraph 37(a), a financial institution shall disclose the carrying amount of past due assets that are 90-day past due assets.

E17 To the extent not already disclosed under paragraph 37(b) of this Standard, a financial institution shall disclose a reconciliation of each class of financial assets individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, showing the following information:

- (a) the carrying amount of the class as at the beginning of the period;
- (b) any allowance for impairment loss, excluding amounts written off, relating to the class;
- (c) additions to impairment allowance relating to the class;
- (d) amounts written off;

- (e) deletions from the class; and
 - (f) the carrying amount of the class as at the end of the reporting period.
- E18 In meeting, or in addition to meeting the requirements of paragraphs 37(b) and E17 of this Standard, financial institutions shall disclose the information required by these paragraphs in respect of:
- (a) restructured assets;
 - (b) financial assets acquired through the enforcement of security; and
 - (c) other individually impaired assets.

Liquidity risk

Maturity profiles of assets and liabilities

- E19 A financial institution shall disclose:
- (a) a maturity analysis for financial assets that shows the maturities using the same time bands and on the same basis as the maturity analyses of financial liabilities required by paragraphs 39, and B11 to B11E of Appendix B, of this Standard; and
 - (b) to the extent not already disclosed under paragraph 39(b), a description of how it uses its financial assets to manage the liquidity risk inherent in the maturity analysis of its financial liabilities. In providing this description a financial institution shall consider the factors set out in paragraph B11E(a)-(f).

Expected maturity dates

- E20 Where a financial institution manages liquidity risk on the basis of expected maturity dates and where the disclosures required by this Standard (including this appendix) do not provide sufficient information for users of the financial institution's financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk arising from the financial institution's financial instruments, a financial institution shall disclose a maturity analysis of the expected maturity dates of both financial liabilities and financial assets. If an entity discloses such expected maturity analyses, it shall explain how it determines the remaining expected maturities of those items for which liquidity risk is managed on that basis. If the estimated cash (or other financial asset) outflows included in the quantitative analysis could either:
- (a) occur significantly earlier than indicated in the maturity analysis; or
 - (b) be for significantly different amounts from those indicated in the maturity analysis (for example, for a derivative that is expected to be settled net but for which the counterparty has the option to require gross settlement);
- the entity shall state this fact and provide quantitative information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the extent of this risk.

Liabilities on demand

E21 Paragraph B11 of Appendix B of this Standard explains that, in preparing the maturity analyses for financial liabilities required by paragraphs 39(a) and (b), an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands. Due to the nature of a financial institution's business, an "on demand" time band would generally be appropriate in addition to the time bands noted in paragraph B11.

Market risk

Interest rate repricing

E22 In addition to the sensitivity analysis presented in accordance with either paragraph 40 or 41 of this Standard, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities a financial institution shall provide information about its exposure to interest rate risk by disclosing contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever dates are earlier.

DEFINED TERMS

E23 For the purposes of this appendix the following terms are defined.

credit exposures to an individual counterparty or a group of closely related counterparties means the maximum loss amount that could be incurred under all contracts with that counterparty or group of closely related counterparties in the event of those counterparties failing to discharge their obligations.

financial asset acquired through the enforcement of security means any financial asset which is legally owned as the result of enforcing security. Where a financial institution assumes ownership of a financial asset in settlement of all or part of a debt, that asset is regarded as a financial asset acquired through the enforcement of security. A financial asset acquired through the enforcement of security must be owned outright, and accordingly the definition does not include “mortgagee in possession” assets.

financial institution means any entity whose principal activity is to obtain funds with the objective of lending or investing in financial assets other than equity instruments, but excluding:

- (a) entities which are wholly funded and controlled by a related party or parties and which do not engage in activities that give rise to material unrecognised financial liabilities with counterparties which are not related parties; or
- (b) *general insurers, life insurers and retirement benefit plans.*

Financial institutions are traditionally identified as those entities which accept funds from individuals and organisations with the objective of lending the funds obtained to other parties, or otherwise investing the funds, so as to generate returns to the entity. Banks, building societies, credit unions, finance companies, money market dealers and merchant banks are typical examples of financial institutions.

The term “obtaining funds” includes within the scope of funding activities investment securities issued by unit trusts and other managed funds, as well as equity instruments that represent in-substance deposits, such as shares issued by building societies and credit unions (shares issued by these entities are normally fixed in amount, and redeemable on demand at the option of the holder).

continued...

The definition also includes other types of entities which are broadly involved in financial intermediation; for example, entities which undertake a primary function of borrowing funds for on-lending to related parties with the ultimate objective of reducing the cost of borrowing for those entities. This means that intra-group financiers are normally regarded as financial institutions. However, entities which are wholly funded (excluding trade creditors in the normal course of business) and controlled by related parties are not financial institutions unless such entities have material unrecognised financial liabilities with unrelated counterparties.

The definition of financial institution refers to investment in financial assets, but excludes investment in the equity instruments of other entities. Financial assets comprise a wide range of assets, including loans and receivables, investments in securities, and unrecognised assets relating to financial contracts. This means that entities such as unit trusts whose principal activity is to undertake mortgage lending, or to manage cash, are covered by the scope of the definition. However, entities which raise funds principally for investment in physical assets, such as real estate or plant and equipment, or for exploration or production activities, are not financial institutions.

Entities which invest principally in equity instruments are not regarded as financial institutions. Entities which hold shares in related entities as their principal activity, as well as entities which principally invest in or trade equity instruments, are not financial institutions.

group of closely related counterparties

means a group of legal or natural persons, one or more of which is a counterparty, who are related in such a way that:

- (a) the financial soundness of any one of them may materially affect the financial soundness of the other(s);
- (b) one has the power to control the other(s); or
- (c) one has the capacity to exercise significant influence over the other(s).

A counterparty is any other party to a contract with the entity reporting.

other individually impaired asset

means a financial asset that is individually determined to be impaired at reporting date in accordance with NZ IAS 39 paragraphs 58 to 62, but which is not a restructured asset, or a financial asset acquired through the enforcement of security.

- restructured asset** Means an impaired asset, for which:
- (a) the original terms have been changed to grant the counterparty a concession that would not otherwise have been available, due to the counterparty's difficulties in complying with the original terms;
 - (b) the revised terms of the facility are not comparable with the terms of new facilities with comparable risks; and
 - (c) the yield on the asset following restructuring is equal to, or greater than, the institution's average cost of funds, or a loss is not otherwise expected to be incurred.

Where concessionary terms and conditions on an asset have been formally granted to a customer because of the customer's financial difficulties, and the return on the asset following restructuring is such that a loss is not expected to be incurred, then the asset is to be regarded as a restructured asset.

Concessionary terms and conditions granted include formal forgiveness of some principal and interest, or other types of cash flows; a deferral or extension of interest or principal payments; a reduction of interest; and an extension of maturity date. However, a key feature of these assets is that following restructuring, the return under the revised terms and conditions is expected to be equal to, or greater than, the institution's average cost of funds, or that a loss is not otherwise expected to be incurred – if not, the facility must be classified as an other individually impaired asset.

If an asset is restructured so that it is expected that the customer will perform on terms which are similar to those for new facilities of similar risk, and no provisions are currently held against the exposure, then no loss is expected to be incurred and accordingly the exposure may be regarded as fully performing.

- 90-day past due asset** means any past due asset, as defined in Appendix A of this Standard, which has not been operated by the counterparty within its key terms for at least 90 days and which is not a restructured asset, other individually impaired asset, or a financial asset acquired through the enforcement of security.

NZ IFRS 7

E24 For the purposes of this appendix, the following terms are defined in NZ IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* Appendices C and D or NZ IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans* and are used in this appendix with the meanings specified in NZ IFRS 4 and NZ IAS 26:

- general insurer
- life insurer
- retirement benefit plan.

Basis for Conclusions – Appendix E

This Basis for Conclusions – Appendix E accompanies, but is not part of, NZ IFRS 7 Appendix E.

Introduction

- BCE1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises the Financial Reporting Standards Board's (FRSB) considerations in reaching its conclusions on the additional disclosures for financial institutions specified in Appendix E to New Zealand Equivalent to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (NZ IFRS 7) in 2006. It sets out the reasons why the FRSB developed these additional disclosures, the approach taken to developing the disclosures and the key decisions made. Individual FRSB members gave greater weight to some factors than to others.
- BCE2 The FRSB published its proposals in December 2005 as ED 106 *Proposed additional disclosure requirements for financial institutions applying NZ IFRS 7*. The deadline for comments was 10 March 2006. The FRSB received six responses. After reviewing the responses, the FRSB sought Accounting Standards Review Board (ASRB) approval of Appendix E in September 2006.

Rationale for additional disclosures

- BCE3 In contrast to a number of other jurisdictions, New Zealand's regulatory regime for issuers of securities relies heavily on the public disclosure of financial information. New Zealand's regulatory regime is based on the premise that public disclosure of financial information by financial institutions fosters market discipline and encourages financial institutions to maintain sound risk management systems and practices.
- BCE4 Prior to the adoption of New Zealand equivalents to IFRSs, the regulatory disclosure requirements for financial institutions were incorporated in Financial Reporting Standard No 33 *Disclosure of Information by Financial Institutions* (FRS-33). On adoption of New Zealand equivalents to IFRSs, the regulatory disclosure requirements for financial institutions were incorporated in NZ IAS 30 *Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions* (NZ IAS 30) as additional New Zealand-specific disclosures.
- BCE5 The continuation of this approach reflects the view of New Zealand's regulators and accounting standard setters that it is preferable, to the extent

NZ IFRS 7

practicable, for the detail of financial reporting obligations to be contained in the relevant financial reporting standards. The FRSB had some reservations as to whether including financial institution disclosures in NZ IFRS 7 was appropriate, given that IFRS 7 had been developed by the IASB for general application by entities with financial instruments. After consideration of various factors, the FRSB concluded that, on balance, the inclusion of such additional disclosures was appropriate, for the following reasons.

- (a) It reduces the range of different disclosure requirements that financial institutions have to meet and reduces compliance costs on financial institutions.
- (b) It makes better use of the available information from the management information systems of financial institutions.
- (c) It ensures that regulators consider the nature of the financial information available and reduces the risk of duplication.
- (d) It enhances the compatibility of regulatory and financial reporting disclosures.

The FRSB noted that constituents also expressed support for continuing with this approach.

BCE6 The FRSB also considered whether it was appropriate for the disclosure requirements in Appendix E to refer to related disclosures in the body of NZ IFRS 7. This cross-referencing was intended to make it easier for entities to identify relevant paragraphs within NZ IFRS 7 and the nature of the additional disclosure required by Appendix E. The FRSB noted concerns that:

- (a) the detailed specification of additional disclosures for financial institutions could lead financial institutions to focus on complying with the mandated disclosures rather than considering which disclosures would best meet the spirit of the disclosure principles in NZ IFRS 7; and
- (b) the disclosures in Appendix E could be regarded as an interpretation of the requirements in NZ IFRS 7.

On balance the FRSB concluded that including references to related disclosures in the body of NZ IFRS 7 was the most useful approach. In order to address the concerns raised the FRSB took care when drafting the additional disclosure requirements to highlight the primacy of the NZ IFRS 7 requirements, the fact that Appendix E establishes additional disclosure requirements (to the extent that these disclosures have not already been made in accordance with the requirements in the body of NZ IFRS 7) and that the Appendix E disclosures apply solely to financial institutions. The FRSB also

noted that the disclosure principles in NZ IFRS 7 will continue to be an overriding requirement for financial institutions complying with NZ IFRS 7.

General approach

BCE7 Given the practice of including regulatory disclosure requirements for financial institutions in financial reporting standards, New Zealand's regulatory bodies requested that the FRSB develop additional disclosures for financial institutions to be included in NZ IFRS 7. The FRSB sought industry advice in reviewing the proposed additional disclosures. The FRSB's objectives were to avoid duplicating disclosures in IFRSs and ensure that the disclosures are consistent with the requirements of IFRSs, particularly those of NZ IFRS 7.

BCE8 The disclosures in Appendix E were based primarily on the New Zealand-specific disclosure requirements previously located in NZ IAS 30 and, prior to that, in FRS-33 (refer to the Table of Concordance). The FRSB made some changes to the New Zealand-specific disclosure requirements in NZ IAS 30 to prevent duplication. For example, many of the disclosures previously required by NZ IAS 30 paragraph 10 are now required by other New Zealand equivalents to IFRSs. Changes were also made to harmonise terminology with IFRSs.

BCE9 The following paragraphs set out the rationale for the additional disclosures.

Statement of financial position (paragraphs E3 to E6)

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities (paragraph E3)

BCE10 Paragraph E3 requires that financial institutions disclose an additional breakdown of financial assets and liabilities. The distinction between balances with other financial institutions and those with other parts of the money market and from other depositors provides information on a financial institution's relations with, and dependence on, other financial institutions and the money market.

Priority of creditors' claims (paragraph E4)

BCE11 Paragraph E4 requires the disclosure of information on the priority of creditors' claims. This disclosure gives users information on the degree of protection provided to them in the event of a financial institution being liquidated.

Allowance account for credit losses and allowance accounts for individual impairment (paragraphs E5 and E6)

BCE12 Paragraph 16 of NZ IFRS 7 requires a reconciliation of changes in an allowance account during the period. Paragraph BC26 of IFRS 7 notes that the IASB was informed that analysts and other users find this information useful in assessing the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses for such entities and when comparing one entity with another. The IASB decided not to specify the components of the reconciliation and noted that this allows entities flexibility in determining the most appropriate format for their needs. In the context of Appendix E, specification of the components of the reconciliation enhances the comparability of information provided by financial institutions.

Quantitative disclosures (paragraphs E11 to E22)

Concentration of funding, credit and market exposure (paragraphs E11 and E12)

BCE13 Paragraph 36 of NZ IFRS 7 requires disclosure of the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk. In addition, paragraph E11 requires the disclosure of information about material concentrations of credit risk in order to better enable users to assess trends in asset quality.

BCE14 Paragraph E11 also requires the disclosure of information about material sources of funding. This information is a useful indication of the potential risks inherent in the realisation of the assets and the funds available to the financial institution.

Counterparty risk (paragraphs E14 to E15)

BCE15 Paragraph E13 requires banks which are New Zealand branches of an overseas incorporated financial institution to disclose information on their credit exposures in relation to the global equity of the overseas incorporated financial institution. This provides users with information on the global equity of the overseas institution which is generally available to absorb losses arising from credit exposures in the New Zealand branch. Paragraph E14 requires the disclosure of information about counterparties to which the financial institution has a significant credit exposure. This disclosure highlights material credit exposures and the ability of financial institutions to absorb unexpected credit losses.

**Financial assets that are either past due or impaired
(paragraphs E16 to E18)**

- BCE16 Paragraph 37 requires an analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired. Paragraph E16 requires the disclosure of 90-day past due assets and paragraph E17 requires disclosure of a reconciliation of each class of financial assets individually determined to be impaired. These additional disclosures are intended to assist users in assessing asset quality. Disclosure of movements in the balances of past due assets and impaired assets enables users of financial statements to assess trends in asset quality.

Liquidity risk (paragraphs E19 to E21)

- BCE17 Paragraph E19(a) requires the disclosure of a maturity analysis for financial assets on the same basis as the maturity analysis for financial liabilities required by paragraphs 39(a) and (b). The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of a financial institution and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The FRSB noted that some respondents commented on the importance of matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities of assets and liabilities in the management of financial institutions. Paragraph E19(b) also requires a description of how a financial institution uses its financial assets to manage its liquidity risk (to the extent that this information has not already been disclosed under paragraph 39(c)).
- BCE18 ED 106 proposed that financial institutions be required to disclose a maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities showing estimated or expected maturities. The disclosure was previously optional under FRS-33 and NZ IAS 30. The majority of respondents objected to making this disclosure mandatory on the grounds of limited information value (particularly given the similarity of the information to that in the interest repricing schedules), cost of preparation and the subjectivity involved in preparing this information. However, other respondents expressed the view that information on expected maturities should be required because where actual maturities differ from expected maturities it would be misleading to provide information only in respect of actual maturities.
- BCE19 The FRSB considered that both groups of respondents had raised valid issues and sought to address these issues by limiting the circumstances in which financial institutions are required to present an additional maturity analysis of the expected maturity dates of financial liabilities and financial assets. The FRSB agreed that a financial institution should be required to disclose such a maturity analysis only where it manages liquidity risk on the basis of expected maturity dates and where the information is required to provide users of

financial statements with sufficient information to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk arising from the financial institution's financial instruments (paragraph E20).

Interest rate repricing (paragraph E22)

BCE20 Paragraph E22 requires the disclosure of information about exposure to interest rate risk through the disclosure of contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever dates are earlier. This disclosure indicates the length of time for which interest rates are fixed at present levels and provides a basis for evaluating the interest rate risk to which a financial institution is exposed.

Effective interest rates

BCE21 The disclosure of effective interest rates was previously required by NZ IAS 32. In developing ED 106 the FRSB noted that the IASB had chosen not to require the disclosure of effective interest rates in IFRS 7. Instead the IASB effectively replaced the interest risk disclosures previously in IAS 32 paragraph 67 with a requirement to disclose a simple sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk (including interest rate risk). The Request for Comment that accompanied ED 106 stated that the FRSB considered that the effective interest rate disclosures are no longer required in an environment where derivatives are recognised in the financial statements and entities provide information on risks arising from financial instruments in accordance with NZ IFRS 7. The FRSB sought respondents' views on the proposal not to require disclosure of effective interest rates. Respondents' views were mixed. One view was that weighted average interest rate information is onerous to prepare and does not add significantly to a reader's understanding of interest rate risk. Those who supported the disclosure of effective interest rates argued that they provide useful information to users in evaluating the interest rate risk or risks and rewards that an entity is exposed to.

BCE22 Further discussions with some respondents demonstrated that they considered effective interest rates to be a headline indicator of credit risk. These respondents expressed the view that the gross interest rate charged by a financial institution will reflect the underlying credit risk of the parties to whom it is lending and that differences in gross interest rates between similar financial institutions would generally indicate differences in their credit risk. Following consideration of the use of effective interest rates by financial commentators in New Zealand the FRSB concluded that there was no compelling reason for requiring the disclosure of effective interest rates in Appendix E. The FRSB considered that the disclosure of credit ratings would be a more appropriate way of providing additional information on the credit risk of financial institutions and agreed to seek constituents' views on this proposal via a separate exposure draft.

Summary of main changes from the Exposure Draft

BCE23 The main change to the proposals in ED 106 are as follows.

- (a) The disclosures have been reordered to more closely follow the order of associated paragraphs in NZ IFRS 7. Subheadings have also been changed to more closely align with the subheadings in NZ IFRS 7.
- (b) The fact that some disclosures are required only in respect of assets that are individually determined to be impaired has been clarified.
- (c) A requirement has been added for financial institutions to describe how they use their financial assets to manage the liquidity risk inherent in the maturity analysis of their financial liabilities (refer paragraph E19(b) and BCE20).
- (d) Financial institutions are required to disclose expected maturity dates of financial liabilities and financial assets only in certain circumstances. The circumstances are where the financial institution manages liquidity risk on the basis of expected maturity dates and where the disclosures required by NZ IFRS 7 do not provide sufficient information for users of the financial institution's financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk arising from the financial institution's financial instruments (refer paragraph E20 and BCE19).
- (e) The definition of "other individually impaired assets" has been clarified to highlight that it refers only to assets that are individually determined to be impaired and does not include "financial assets acquired through the enforcement of security". As noted in the definition of "90-day past due assets", "90-day past due assets" and "other individually impaired assets" are mutually exclusive categories.
- (f) The definition of "assets acquired through the enforcement of security" has been changed to limit it to "financial assets acquired through the enforcement of security". This change is consistent with the scope of NZ IFRS 7 and Appendix E.

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE – Appendix E

This table accompanies, but is not part of Appendix E.

This table shows how the New Zealand-specific requirements in NZ IAS 30 and Appendix E correspond. Paragraphs are treated as corresponding if they broadly address the same matter even though the guidance may differ.

FRS-33	NZ IAS 30 NZ-specific requirements	Appendix E
FRS-33 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 4.16-4.22, 4.9, 4.26, 4.32, 4.36, 4.38, and 4.40-4.43	NZ 7.1 – NZ 7.14	E23
FRS-33 5.2, 5.4-5.10	NZ 8.1 – NZ 8.6	E8
FRS-33 6.3	NZ 10.1	E7
FRS-33 7.12	NZ 19.3	E4
FRS-33 11.3 and 11.4	NZ 30.1	E18, E20
FRS-33 13.4 and 14.1	NZ 40.1-40.2	E10
FRS-33 13.6	NZ 41.1	E11
FRS-33 13.11	NZ 41.2	E12
FRS-33 13.1	NZ 41.3	E15
FRS-33 13.3	NZ 41.4	E13
FRS-33 10.1	NZ 49.1	E5, E14, E16, E17
FRS-33 10.4	NZ 49.4	E16

IFRS 7