

New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 1

Presentation of Financial Statements (NZ IAS 1)

Issued November 2007

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 2007 under the Financial Reporting Act 1993.

This Standard, on adoption, supersedes NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (issued 2004)

* The New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants is the operating name of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand, a body established under the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand Act 1996. All references to the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants, or to the Institute, in this document mean the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand.

NZ IAS 1

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New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (NZ IAS 1) is set out in paragraphs 1-140 and Appendices A and B. NZ IAS 1 is based on International Accounting Standard 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1), as revised by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2007. All the paragraphs have equal authority. NZ IAS 1 should be read in the context of its objective and the IASB's Basis for Conclusions on IAS 1, 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 applying 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 IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (Revised 2007)

This table lists the pronouncements establishing and amending NZ IAS 1 (revised 2007) which superseded NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (issued in 2004). The table is based on amendments approved as at 30 November 2007.

Pronouncements	Date approved (ASRB approval)	Early operative date	Effective date (annual reporting periods... on or after ...)
NZ IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (revised 2007)	Nov 2007 (Approval 94)	Early application permitted	1 Jan 2009

INTRODUCTION

- IN1 International Accounting Standard 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1) replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (revised in 2003) as amended in 2005. IAS 1 sets overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

REASONS FOR REVISING IAS 1

- IN2 The main objective of the International Accounting Standards Board in revising IAS 1 was to aggregate information in the financial statements on the basis of shared characteristics. With this in mind, the IASB considered it useful to separate changes in equity (net assets) of an entity during a period arising from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners from other changes in equity. Consequently, the IASB decided that all owner changes in equity should be presented in the statement of changes in equity, separately from non-owner changes in equity.
- IN3 In its review, the IASB also considered FASB Statement No. 130 *Reporting Comprehensive Income* (SFAS 130) issued in 1997. The requirements in IAS 1 regarding the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income are similar to those in SFAS 130; however, some differences remain and those are identified in paragraph BC106 of the Basis for Conclusions.
- IN4 In addition, the IASB's intention in revising IAS 1 was to improve and reorder sections of IAS 1 to make it easier to read. The IASB's objective was not to reconsider all the requirements of IAS 1.

MAIN FEATURES OF NZ IAS 1

- IN5 NZ IAS 1 (as revised in 2007) is based on IAS 1 (as revised in 2007). NZ IAS 1 affects the presentation of owner changes in equity and of comprehensive income. It does not change the recognition, measurement or disclosure of specific transactions and other events required by other NZ IFRSs.
- IN6 NZ IAS 1 requires an entity to present, in a statement of changes in equity, all owner changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity (ie comprehensive income) are required to be presented in one statement of comprehensive income or in two statements (a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income). Components of comprehensive income are not permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity.
- IN7 NZ IAS 1 requires an entity to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in a complete set of financial statements when the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes

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a retrospective restatement, as defined in NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, or when the entity reclassifies items in the financial statements.

- IN8 NZ IAS 1 requires an entity to disclose reclassification adjustments and income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. Reclassification adjustments are the amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income.
- IN9 NZ IAS 1 requires the presentation of dividends recognised as distributions to owners and related amounts per share in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. Dividends are distributions to owners in their capacity as owners and the statement of changes in equity presents all owner changes in equity.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS REQUIREMENTS

- IN10 The main changes from the previous version of NZ IAS 1 are described below.

A complete set of financial statements

- IN11 The previous version of NZ IAS 1 used the titles ‘balance sheet’ and ‘cash flow statement’ to describe two of the statements within a complete set of financial statements. NZ IAS 1 uses ‘statement of financial position’ and ‘statement of cash flows’ for those statements. The new titles reflect more closely the function of those statements, as described in the NZ *Framework* (see paragraphs BC14–BC21 of the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions).
- IN12 NZ IAS 1 requires an entity to disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period, ie to disclose as a minimum two of each of the statements and related notes. It introduces a requirement to include in a complete set of financial statements a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period whenever the entity retrospectively applies an accounting policy or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. The purpose is to provide information that is useful in analysing an entity’s financial statements (see paragraphs BC31 and BC32 of the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions).

Reporting owner changes in equity and comprehensive income

IN13 The previous version of NZ IAS 1 required the presentation of an income statement that included items of income and expense recognised in profit or loss. It required items of income and expense not recognised in profit or loss to be presented in the statement of changes in equity, together with owner changes in equity. It also labelled the statement of changes in equity comprising profit or loss, other items of income and expense and the effects of changes in accounting policies and correction of errors as 'statement of recognised income and expense'. NZ IAS 1 now requires:

- (a) all changes in equity arising from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners (ie owner changes in equity) to be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. An entity is not permitted to present components of comprehensive income (ie non-owner changes in equity) in the statement of changes in equity. The purpose is to provide better information by aggregating items with shared characteristics and separating items with different characteristics (see paragraphs BC37 and BC38 of the IASB's Basis for Conclusions).
- (b) income and expenses to be presented in one statement (a statement of comprehensive income) or in two statements (a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income), separately from owner changes in equity (see paragraphs BC49–BC54 of the IASB's Basis for Conclusions).
- (c) components of other comprehensive income to be displayed in the statement of comprehensive income.
- (d) total comprehensive income to be presented in the financial statements.

Other comprehensive income—reclassification adjustments and related tax effects

IN14 NZ IAS 1 requires an entity to disclose income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. The previous version of NZ IAS 1 did not include such a requirement. The purpose is to provide users with tax information relating to these components because the components often have tax rates different from those applied to profit or loss (see paragraphs BC65–BC68 of the IASB's Basis for Conclusions).

IN15 NZ IAS 1 also requires an entity to disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in previous periods. The purpose is to provide users

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with information to assess the effect of such reclassifications on profit or loss (see paragraphs BC69–BC73 of the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions).

Presentation of dividends

- IN16 The previous version of NZ IAS 1 permitted disclosure of the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to equity holders (now referred to as ‘owners’) and the related amount per share in the income statement, in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. NZ IAS 1 requires dividends recognised as distributions to owners and related amounts per share to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. The presentation of such disclosures in the statement of comprehensive income is not permitted (see paragraph BC75 of the IASB’s Basis for Conclusions). The purpose is to ensure that owner changes in equity (in this case, distributions to owners in the form of dividends) are presented separately from non-owner changes in equity (presented in the statement of comprehensive income).

New Zealand specific changes

All entities

- IN17 In adopting IAS 1 for application as NZ IAS 1 the following changes have been made in respect of all entities. NZ IAS 1:
- (a) includes additional definitions (paragraph NZ 8.1);
 - (b) explains that financial statements may be published as part of a financial report which includes financial statements, non-financial statements such as statements of service performance and supplementary information which is additional to the information in financial and non-financial statements (paragraph NZ 14.1);
 - (c) requires that an entity disclose the statutory base under which the financial statements are prepared (where applicable), the designation of the entity as a profit-oriented entity or a public benefit entity, details of any differential reporting concessions applied and assertions regarding compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) (paragraphs NZ 15.1 to NZ 15.3 and NZ 114.1);
 - (d) notes that the Financial Reporting Act 1993 is the relevant regulatory framework for many entities in New Zealand (paragraphs NZ 19.1 and NZ 19.2);
 - (e) requires that an entity that has published prospective financial statements shall present a comparison of the prospective financial statements with the historical financial statements for the relevant period (paragraphs NZ 46.1 and NZ 46.2);
 - (f) requires the disclosure of fees to auditors and donations made (paragraphs NZ 105.1 and NZ 105.2); and

- (g) where an entity prepares a statement of service performance, includes requirements for the presentation of such statements (paragraphs NZ 138.1 to NZ 138.10).

IN18 Profit-oriented entities, other than qualifying entities applying differential reporting concessions, that comply with NZ IAS 1 will simultaneously be in compliance with IAS 1. Such entities will also be able to assert compliance with IFRSs as required by paragraph 15.

Public benefit entities

IN19 In adopting IAS 1 for application as NZ IAS 1 the following changes have been made in respect of public benefit entities. NZ IAS 1:

- (a) includes additional definitions specific to public benefit entities (paragraphs NZ 8.2 and NZ 8.3);
- (b) does not require that public benefit entities present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the circumstances required by paragraph 10(f);
- (c) includes additional guidance on assessing whether an entity is a going concern (paragraphs NZ 26.1 and NZ 26.2); and
- (d) permits public benefit entities that have elected to disclose expenses using the function of expense method to disclose expenses classified by output (paragraph NZ 103.1).

IN20 Public benefit entities that elect to apply the following paragraphs will not comply with the requirements of IAS 1:

- (a) paragraph NZ 10.1 which allows a public benefit entity to not provide a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when it would otherwise be required;
- (b) paragraph NZ 16.1 which does not require public benefit entities to assert compliance with IFRSs; and
- (c) paragraph NZ 103.1 which varies the requirements of paragraph 103 in respect of disclosure of expenses.

IN21 NZ IAS 1 acknowledges that public benefit entities may not be in compliance with IFRSs and exempts them from asserting compliance with IFRSs (paragraphs NZ 16.1 and NZ 16.2).

Qualifying entities

IN22 NZ IAS 1 defines qualifying entities (paragraph NZ 8.4). Qualifying entities are given several concessions to the specific requirements of this Standard (as identified in the Standard). Qualifying entities applying these concessions will not comply with IAS 1.

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IN23 NZ IAS 1 acknowledges that qualifying entities applying differential reporting concessions will not be in compliance with IFRSs and exempts them from asserting compliance with IFRSs (paragraph NZ 16.3).

New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 1

Presentation of Financial Statements (NZ IAS 1)

OBJECTIVE

- 1 This Standard prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

SCOPE

- 2 **An entity shall apply this Standard in preparing and presenting general purpose financial statements in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRSs).**
- 3 Other NZ IFRSs set out the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for specific transactions and other events.
- 4 This Standard does not apply to the structure and content of condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. However, paragraphs 15–35 apply to such financial statements. This Standard applies equally to all entities, including those that present consolidated financial statements and those that present separate financial statements as defined in NZ IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*.
- 5 This Standard uses terminology that is suitable for profit-oriented entities, including public sector business entities. If entities with not-for-profit activities in the private sector or the public sector apply this Standard, they may need to amend the descriptions used for particular line items in the financial statements and for the financial statements themselves.
- 6 Similarly, entities that do not have equity as defined in NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* (eg some mutual funds) and entities whose share capital is not equity (eg some co-operative entities) may need to adapt the financial statement presentation of members' or unitholders' interests.

Qualifying Entities

NZ 6.1 Entities 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)* and which elect to account for income taxes under the income taxes payable method, as permitted by NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, are not required to disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, as required by paragraph 90 of this Standard.

- (a) Qualifying entities applying this concession that present components of other comprehensive income net of related tax effects shall disclose the aggregate amount of income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income in the notes.
- (b) Qualifying entities applying this concession that present components of other comprehensive income before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those components are not required to disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income.

NZ 6.2 Qualifying entities are not required to present a statement of changes in equity in accordance with paragraph 106 in the following circumstances:

- (a) there have been no transactions between the entity and the entity's owners in their capacity as owners during the current or previous period; and
- (b) there have been no adjustments to the opening balance of retained earnings for the current or previous period.

A qualifying entity that does not comply with paragraph 106 shall include in its financial statements a statement to this effect and the reasons why.

NZ 6.3 Qualifying entities are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (*).

DEFINITIONS

- 7 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

General purpose financial statements (referred to as ‘financial statements’) are those intended to meet the needs of users who are not in a position to require an entity to prepare reports tailored to their particular information needs.

Impracticable Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) are Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They comprise:

- (a) International Financial Reporting Standards;
- (b) International Accounting Standards; and
- (c) Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Material Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence economic decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The New Zealand Equivalent to the International Accounting Standards Board’s *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* (NZ Framework) states in paragraph 25 that ‘users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence.’ Therefore, the assessment needs to take into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making economic decisions.

Notes contain information in addition to that presented in the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, separate income statement (if presented), statement of changes in equity and

statement of cash flows. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items presented in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements.

***Other comprehensive income* comprises items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other NZ IFRSs.**

The components of other comprehensive income include:

- (a) changes in revaluation surplus (see NZ IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*);
- (b) actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in accordance with paragraph 93A of NZ IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*;
- (c) gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation (see NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*);
- (d) gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets (see NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*);
- (e) the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge (see NZ IAS 39).

***Owners* are holders of instruments classified as equity.**

***Profit or loss* is the total of income less expenses, excluding the components of other comprehensive income.**

***Reclassification adjustments* are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods.**

***Total comprehensive income* is the change in equity during a period resulting from transactions and other events, other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners.**

Total comprehensive income comprises all components of 'profit or loss' and of 'other comprehensive income'.

- 8 Although this Standard uses the terms 'other comprehensive income', 'profit or loss' and 'total comprehensive income', an entity may use other terms to describe the totals as long as the meaning is clear. For example, an entity may use the term 'net income' to describe profit or loss.

All Entities

NZ 8.1 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

Inputs are the resources used to produce the goods and services which are the outputs of the entity.

New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRSs) are Standards and Interpretations approved by the Accounting Standards Review Board (ASRB) comprising New Zealand equivalents to:

- (a) International Financial Reporting Standards;
- (b) International Accounting Standards; and
- (c) International Interpretations.

Outcomes are the impacts on, or consequences for, the community resulting from the existence and operations of the entity.

Outputs are the goods and services produced by the entity.

Public Benefit Entities

NZ 8.2 The following terms are used in this Standard with the meaning specified:

Material In addition to the definition of “Material” given in paragraph 8, information may be material if its non-disclosure could influence the decision-making and evaluations of users about the allocation and stewardship of resources, and the performance of the entity, made on the basis of the financial statements.

Public benefit entities are reporting entities whose primary objective is to provide goods or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return to equity holders.

NZ 8.3 *Owners* In the context of this Standard “owners” may also mean those with equity interests established by other mechanisms such as deed or statute.

Qualifying Entities

NZ 8.4 The following term is used in this Standard with the meaning specified:

Qualifying entities are entities which meet the requirements of the *Framework for Differential Reporting for Entities Applying the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reporting Regime* to qualify for differential reporting concessions in standards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Purpose of financial statements

9 Financial statements are a structured representation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions. Financial statements also show the results of the management's stewardship of the resources entrusted to it. To meet this objective, financial statements provide information about an entity's:

- (a) assets;
- (b) liabilities;
- (c) equity;
- (d) income and expenses, including gains and losses;
- (e) contributions by and distributions to owners in their capacity as owners; and
- (f) cash flows.

This information, along with other information in the notes, assists users of financial statements in predicting the entity's future cash flows and, in particular, their timing and certainty.

Complete set of financial statements

10 A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- (a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period;
- (b) a statement of comprehensive income for the period;
- (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period;
- * (d) a statement of cash flows for the period;
- (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- * (f) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements.

An entity may use titles for the statements other than those used in this Standard.

Public Benefit Entities

NZ 10.1 Public benefit entities are not required to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the circumstances required by paragraph 10(f).

- 11 An entity shall present with equal prominence all of the financial statements in a complete set of financial statements.**
- 12 As permitted by paragraph 81, an entity may present the components of profit or loss either as part of a single statement of comprehensive income or in a separate income statement. When an income statement is presented it is part of a complete set of financial statements and shall be displayed immediately before the statement of comprehensive income.
- 13 Many entities present, outside the financial statements, a financial review by management that describes and explains the main features of the entity's financial performance and financial position, and the principal uncertainties it faces. Such a report may include a review of:
- (a) the main factors and influences determining financial performance, including changes in the environment in which the entity operates, the entity's response to those changes and their effect, and the entity's policy for investment to maintain and enhance financial performance, including its dividend policy;
 - (b) the entity's sources of funding and its targeted ratio of liabilities to equity; and
 - (c) the entity's resources not recognised in the statement of financial position in accordance with NZ IFRSs.
- 14 Many entities also present, outside the financial statements, reports and statements such as environmental reports and value added statements, particularly in industries in which environmental factors are significant and when employees are regarded as an important user group. Reports and statements presented outside financial statements are outside the scope of NZ IFRSs.

All Entities

NZ 14.1 Financial statements may be published as part of a financial report which includes financial statements, non-financial statements such as statements of service performance and supplementary information which is additional to the information in financial and non-financial statements.

General features

Fair presentation and compliance with IFRSs

- 15** Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the *NZ Framework*. The application of NZ IFRSs, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.

All Entities

NZ 15.1 An entity shall disclose in the notes:

- (a) the statutory base, if any, under which the financial statements are prepared;
- (b) whether, for the purposes of complying with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP), it is a profit-oriented or public benefit entity;
- (c) if, for the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, it is a qualifying entity and has applied differential reporting concessions. In accordance with NZ IAS 8, such an entity shall disclose the criteria which establish the entity as a qualifying entity for differential reporting and the extent to which the entity has applied available differential reporting concessions; and
- (d) a statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, together with a description of the financial reporting standards applied by the entity.

NZ 15.2 A number of entities are required by legislation (for example, the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Public Finance Act 1989) to prepare general purpose financial statements that comply with GAAP. The legislative definitions of GAAP in these Acts refer to financial reporting standards which have been approved by the ASRB. Financial reporting standards approved by the ASRB include NZ IFRSs, and other Financial Reporting Standards. NZ IFRSs contain requirements and guidance specific to certain types of entities and provide concessions in relation to entities qualifying for differential reporting. An entity asserting compliance with NZ GAAP therefore needs to describe for readers the financial reporting standards that have been applied by the entity. For example:

- (a) a profit-oriented entity not applying differential reporting concessions would state: “The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRSs, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities”;
- (b) a public benefit entity not applying differential reporting concessions would state: “The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRSs, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities”; and
- (c) an entity qualifying for differential reporting and applying differential reporting concessions would state: “The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRSs and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities/public benefit entities that qualify for and apply differential reporting concessions”.

NZ 15.3 An entity shall not assert compliance with NZ IFRSs, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for that entity unless the financial statements comply with all the relevant requirements of those standards.

16 An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRSs shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRSs unless they comply with all the requirements of IFRSs.

Public Benefit Entities

NZ 16.1 Public benefit entities are not required to comply with the requirements of paragraph 16.

NZ 16.2 Public benefit entities are permitted to assert compliance with IFRSs. However, public benefit entities applying New Zealand equivalents to IFRSs may not be in compliance with IFRSs in circumstances where public benefit entity considerations have led to requirements that are inconsistent with the corresponding IFRS requirement.

Qualifying Entities

NZ 16.3 Qualifying entities applying differential reporting concessions will not be in compliance with IFRSs and therefore shall not comply with the requirements of paragraph 16. Qualifying entities which are profit-oriented entities and which have elected not to apply any of the differential reporting concessions available in the *Framework for Differential Reporting* are required to comply with paragraph 16.

- 17 In virtually all circumstances, an entity achieves a fair presentation by compliance with applicable NZ IFRSs. A fair presentation also requires an entity:
- (a) to select and apply accounting policies in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. NZ IAS 8 sets out a hierarchy of authoritative guidance that management considers in the absence of an NZ IFRS that specifically applies to an item.
 - (b) to present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information.
 - (c) to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in NZ IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
- 18 **An entity cannot rectify inappropriate accounting policies either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material.**
- 19 **In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*, the entity shall depart from that requirement in the manner set out in paragraph 20 if the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such a departure.**

All Entities

NZ 19.1 The Financial Reporting Act 1993 establishes the relevant regulatory framework for many entities in New Zealand. It is an example of a regulatory framework which prohibits departures from the requirements in an NZ IFRSs as described in paragraph 19. Where an entity is subject to the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act and considers that financial statements prepared in accordance with NZ IFRSs and applicable Financial Reporting Standards do not give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, an entity shall apply the requirements set out in paragraph 23 and disclose the information and explanations required by the Financial Reporting Act.

NZ 19.2 Entities which are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with a regulatory framework other than the Financial Reporting Act will need to ascertain whether that regulatory framework permits or prohibits departures from the requirements of NZ IFRSs in the circumstances described in paragraph 19.

- 20 When an entity departs from a requirement of an NZ IFRS in accordance with paragraph 19, it shall disclose:**
- (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;
 - (b) that it has complied with applicable NZ IFRSs, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation;
 - (c) the title of the NZ IFRS from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the NZ IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*, and the treatment adopted; and
 - (d) for each period presented, the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.
- 21 When an entity has departed from a requirement of an NZ IFRS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it shall make the disclosures set out in paragraph 20(c) and (d).**

- 22 Paragraph 21 applies, for example, when an entity departed in a prior period from a requirement in an NZ IFRS for the measurement of assets or liabilities and that departure affects the measurement of changes in assets and liabilities recognised in the current period's financial statements.
- 23 **In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, the entity shall, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:**
- (a) **the title of the NZ IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*; and**
 - (b) **for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation.**
- 24 For the purpose of paragraphs 19–23, an item of information would conflict with the objective of financial statements when it does not represent faithfully the transactions, other events and conditions that it either purports to represent or could reasonably be expected to represent and, consequently, it would be likely to influence economic decisions made by users of financial statements. When assessing whether complying with a specific requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*, management considers:
- (a) why the objective of financial statements is not achieved in the particular circumstances; and
 - (b) how the entity's circumstances differ from those of other entities that comply with the requirement. If other entities in similar circumstances comply with the requirement, there is a rebuttable presumption that the entity's compliance with the requirement would not be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *NZ Framework*.

Going concern

- 25 **When preparing financial statements, management shall make an assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. An entity**

shall prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. When an entity does not prepare financial statements on a going concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.

- 26 In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The degree of consideration depends on the facts in each case. When an entity has a history of profitable operations and ready access to financial resources, the entity may reach a conclusion that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate without detailed analysis. In other cases, management may need to consider a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing before it can satisfy itself that the going concern basis is appropriate.

Public Benefit Entities

NZ 26.1 Assessments of the going concern assumption may not be predicated on the solvency test usually applied to profit-oriented entities. There may be circumstances where the usual going concern tests of liquidity and solvency appear unfavourable, but other factors suggest that the entity is nonetheless a going concern. For example:

- (a) the power to levy rates or taxes may enable some entities to be considered as a going concern even though they may operate for extended periods with negative equity; and
- (b) an assessment of an entity's statement of financial position at the end of the reporting period may suggest that the going concern assumption is not appropriate. However, there may be multi-year funding agreements, or other arrangements, in place that will ensure the continued operation of the entity.

NZ 26.2 For individual entities, in assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, management may need to consider a wide range of factors surrounding current and expected performance, potential and announced restructurings of organisational units, estimates of revenue or the likelihood of continued funding from bodies such as the government, and potential sources of replacement financing.

Accrual basis of accounting

27 An entity shall prepare its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting.

28 When the accrual basis of accounting is used, an entity recognises items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the *NZ Framework*.

Materiality and aggregation

29 An entity shall present separately each material class of similar items. An entity shall present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial.

30 Financial statements result from processing large numbers of transactions or other events that are aggregated into classes according to their nature or function. The final stage in the process of aggregation and classification is the presentation of condensed and classified data, which form line items in the financial statements. If a line item is not individually material, it is aggregated with other items either in those statements or in the notes. An item that is not sufficiently material to warrant separate presentation in those statements may warrant separate presentation in the notes.

31 An entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an NZ IFRS if the information is not material.

Offsetting

32 An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an NZ IFRS.

33 An entity reports separately both assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. Offsetting in the statements of comprehensive income or financial position or in the separate income statement (if presented), except when offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event, detracts from the ability of users both to understand the transactions, other events and conditions that have occurred and to assess the entity's future cash flows. Measuring assets net of valuation allowances—for example, obsolescence allowances on inventories and doubtful debts allowances on receivables—is not offsetting.

34 NZ IAS 18 *Revenue* defines revenue and requires an entity to measure it at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates the entity allows. An

entity undertakes, in the course of its ordinary activities, other transactions that do not generate revenue but are incidental to the main revenue-generating activities. An entity presents the results of such transactions, when this presentation reflects the substance of the transaction or other event, by netting any income with related expenses arising on the same transaction. For example:

- (a) an entity presents gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses; and
- (b) an entity may net expenditure related to a provision that is recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and reimbursed under a contractual arrangement with a third party (for example, a supplier's warranty agreement) against the related reimbursement.

35 In addition, an entity presents on a net basis gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, for example, foreign exchange gains and losses or gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading. However, an entity presents such gains and losses separately if they are material.

Frequency of reporting

36 **An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually. When an entity changes the end of its reporting period and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity shall disclose, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements:**

- (a) **the reason for using a longer or shorter period, and**
- (b) **the fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.**

37 Normally, an entity consistently prepares financial statements for a one-year period. However, for practical reasons, some entities prefer to report, for example, for a 52-week period. This Standard does not preclude this practice.

Comparative information

38 **Except when NZ IFRSs permit or require otherwise, an entity shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. An entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive**

information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements.

- 39 An entity disclosing comparative information shall present, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, it shall present, as a minimum, three statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements, and related notes. An entity presents statements of financial position as at:
- (a) the end of the current period,
 - (b) the end of the previous period (which is the same as the beginning of the current period), and
 - (c) the beginning of the earliest comparative period.
- 40 In some cases, narrative information provided in the financial statements for the previous period(s) continues to be relevant in the current period. For example, an entity discloses in the current period details of a legal dispute whose outcome was uncertain at the end of the immediately preceding reporting period and that is yet to be resolved. Users benefit from information that the uncertainty existed at the end of the immediately preceding reporting period, and about the steps that have been taken during the period to resolve the uncertainty.
- 41 When the entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, the entity shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When the entity reclassifies comparative amounts, the entity shall disclose:**
- (a) **the nature of the reclassification;**
 - * (b) **the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and**
 - (c) **the reason for the reclassification.**
- 42 When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose:**
- (a) **the reason for not reclassifying the amounts, and**
 - (b) **the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.**
- 43 Enhancing the inter-period comparability of information assists users in making economic decisions, especially by allowing the assessment of trends

in financial information for predictive purposes. In some circumstances, it is impracticable to reclassify comparative information for a particular prior period to achieve comparability with the current period. For example, an entity may not have collected data in the prior period(s) in a way that allows reclassification, and it may be impracticable to recreate the information.

- 44 NZ IAS 8 sets out the adjustments to comparative information required when an entity changes an accounting policy or corrects an error.

Consistency of presentation

- 45 **An entity shall retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless:**

- (a) **it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in NZ IAS 8; or**
- (b) **an NZ IFRS requires a change in presentation.**

- 46 For example, a significant acquisition or disposal, or a review of the presentation of the financial statements, might suggest that the financial statements need to be presented differently. An entity changes the presentation of its financial statements only if the changed presentation provides information that is reliable and more relevant to users of the financial statements and the revised structure is likely to continue, so that comparability is not impaired. When making such changes in presentation, an entity reclassifies its comparative information in accordance with paragraphs 41 and 42.

Prospective financial statements

All Entities

NZ 46.1 Where an entity has published general purpose prospective financial statements for the period of the financial statements, the entity shall present a comparison of the prospective financial statements with the historical financial statements being reported. Explanations for major variations shall be given.

NZ 46.2 Financial Reporting Standard No. 42 *Prospective Financial Statements* defines general purpose prospective financial statements. Legislative or other requirements may require a comparison with originally published information, the most recently published information, or both.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Introduction

- 47 This Standard requires particular disclosures in the statement of financial position or of comprehensive income, in the separate income statement (if presented), or in the statement of changes in equity and requires disclosure of other line items either in those statements or in the notes. NZ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* sets out requirements for the presentation of cash flow information.
- 48 This Standard sometimes uses the term ‘disclosure’ in a broad sense, encompassing items presented in the financial statements. Disclosures are also required by other NZ IFRSs. Unless specified to the contrary elsewhere in this Standard or in another NZ IFRS, such disclosures may be made in the financial statements.

Identification of the financial statements

- 49 **An entity shall clearly identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published document.**
- 50 NZ IFRSs apply only to financial statements, and not necessarily to other information presented in an annual report, a regulatory filing, or another document. Therefore, it is important that users can distinguish information that is prepared using NZ IFRSs from other information that may be useful to users but is not the subject of those requirements.
- 51 **An entity shall clearly identify each financial statement and the notes. In addition, an entity shall display the following information prominently, and repeat it when necessary for the information presented to be understandable:**
- (a) **the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period;**
 - (b) **whether the financial statements are of an individual entity or a group of entities;**
 - (c) **the date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the set of financial statements or notes;**
 - (d) **the presentation currency, as defined in NZ IAS 21; and**
 - (e) **the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements.**

- 52 An entity meets the requirements in paragraph 51 by presenting appropriate headings for pages, statements, notes, columns and the like. Judgement is required in determining the best way of presenting such information. For example, when an entity presents the financial statements electronically, separate pages are not always used; an entity then presents the above items to ensure that the information included in the financial statements can be understood.
- 53 An entity often makes financial statements more understandable by presenting information in thousands or millions of units of the presentation currency. This is acceptable as long as the entity discloses the level of rounding and does not omit material information.

Statement of financial position

Information to be presented in the statement of financial position

- 54 **As a minimum, the statement of financial position shall include line items that present the following amounts:**
- (a) **property, plant and equipment;**
 - (b) **investment property;**
 - (c) **intangible assets;**
 - (d) **financial assets (excluding amounts shown under (e), (h) and (i));**
 - (e) **investments accounted for using the equity method;**
 - (f) **biological assets;**
 - (g) **inventories;**
 - (h) **trade and other receivables;**
 - (i) **cash and cash equivalents;**
 - (j) **the total of assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*;**
 - (k) **trade and other payables;**
 - (l) **provisions;**
 - (m) **financial liabilities (excluding amounts shown under (k) and (l));**

- (n) **liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*;**
 - (o) **deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, as defined in NZ IAS 12;**
 - (p) **liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with NZ IFRS 5;**
 - (q) **minority interest, presented within equity; and**
 - (r) **issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent.**
- 55 **An entity shall present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.**
- 56 **When an entity presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position, it shall not classify deferred tax assets (liabilities) as current assets (liabilities).**
- 57 This Standard does not prescribe the order or format in which an entity presents items. Paragraph 54 simply lists items that are sufficiently different in nature or function to warrant separate presentation in the statement of financial position. In addition:
- (a) line items are included when the size, nature or function of an item or aggregation of similar items is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position; and
 - (b) the descriptions used and the ordering of items or aggregation of similar items may be amended according to the nature of the entity and its transactions, to provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. For example, a financial institution may amend the above descriptions to provide information that is relevant to the operations of a financial institution.
- 58 An entity makes the judgement about whether to present additional items separately on the basis of an assessment of:
- (a) the nature and liquidity of assets;
 - (b) the function of assets within the entity; and
 - (c) the amounts, nature and timing of liabilities.

59 The use of different measurement bases for different classes of assets suggests that their nature or function differs and, therefore, that an entity presents them as separate line items. For example, different classes of property, plant and equipment can be carried at cost or at revalued amounts in accordance with NZ IAS 16.

Current/non-current distinction

60 An entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its statement of financial position in accordance with paragraphs 66–76 except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. When that exception applies, an entity shall present all assets and liabilities in order of liquidity.

*** 61 Whichever method of presentation is adopted, an entity shall disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled:**

(a) no more than twelve months after the reporting period, and

(b) more than twelve months after the reporting period.

62 When an entity supplies goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle, separate classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position provides useful information by distinguishing the net assets that are continuously circulating as working capital from those used in the entity's long-term operations. It also highlights assets that are expected to be realised within the current operating cycle, and liabilities that are due for settlement within the same period.

63 For some entities, such as financial institutions, a presentation of assets and liabilities in increasing or decreasing order of liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant than a current/non-current presentation because the entity does not supply goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle.

64 In applying paragraph 60, an entity is permitted to present some of its assets and liabilities using a current/non-current classification and others in order of liquidity when this provides information that is reliable and more relevant. The need for a mixed basis of presentation might arise when an entity has diverse operations.

65 Information about expected dates of realisation of assets and liabilities is useful in assessing the liquidity and solvency of an entity. NZ IFRS 7

Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of the maturity dates of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets include trade and other receivables, and financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Information on the expected date of recovery of non-monetary assets such as inventories and expected date of settlement for liabilities such as provisions is also useful, whether assets and liabilities are classified as current or as non-current. For example, an entity discloses the amount of inventories that are expected to be recovered more than twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets

66 An entity shall classify an asset as current when:

- (a) **it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;**
- (b) **it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;**
- (c) **it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or**
- (d) **the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in NZ IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.**

An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current.

67 This Standard uses the term ‘non-current’ to include tangible, intangible and financial assets of a long-term nature. It does not prohibit the use of alternative descriptions as long as the meaning is clear.

68 The operating cycle of an entity is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. When the entity’s normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months. Current assets include assets (such as inventories and trade receivables) that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period. Current assets also include assets held primarily for the purpose of trading (financial assets within this category are classified as held for trading in accordance with NZ IAS 39) and the current portion of non-current financial assets.

Current liabilities

69 An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- (a) **it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;**
- (b) **it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;**
- (c) **the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or**
- (d) **the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.**

An entity shall classify all other liabilities as non-current.

- 70 Some current liabilities, such as trade payables and some accruals for employee and other operating costs, are part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle. An entity classifies such operating items as current liabilities even if they are due to be settled more than twelve months after the reporting period. The same normal operating cycle applies to the classification of an entity's assets and liabilities. When the entity's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.
- 71 Other current liabilities are not settled as part of the normal operating cycle, but are due for settlement within twelve months after the reporting period or held primarily for the purpose of trading. Examples are financial liabilities classified as held for trading in accordance with NZ IAS 39, bank overdrafts, and the current portion of non-current financial liabilities, dividends payable, income taxes and other non-trade payables. Financial liabilities that provide financing on a long-term basis (ie are not part of the working capital used in the entity's normal operating cycle) and are not due for settlement within twelve months after the reporting period are non-current liabilities, subject to paragraphs 74 and 75.
- 72 An entity classifies its financial liabilities as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if:
- (a) the original term was for a period longer than twelve months, and
 - (b) an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue.
- 73 If an entity expects, and has the discretion, to refinance or roll over an obligation for at least twelve months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, it classifies the obligation as non-current, even if it would otherwise be due within a shorter period. However, when refinancing or rolling over the obligation is not at the discretion of the entity (for

example, there is no arrangement for refinancing), the entity does not consider the potential to refinance the obligation and classifies the obligation as current.

- 74 When an entity breaches a provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand, it classifies the liability as current, even if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. An entity classifies the liability as current because, at the end of the reporting period, it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that date.
- 75 However, an entity classifies the liability as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least twelve months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment.
- 76 In respect of loans classified as current liabilities, if the following events occur between the end of the reporting period and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, those events are disclosed as non-adjusting events in accordance with NZ IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*:
- (a) refinancing on a long-term basis;
 - (b) rectification of a breach of a long-term loan arrangement; and
 - (c) the granting by the lender of a period of grace to rectify a breach of a long-term loan arrangement ending at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes

- 77 **An entity shall disclose, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, further subclassifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations.**
- 78 The detail provided in subclassifications depends on the requirements of NZ IFRSs and on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved. An entity also uses the factors set out in paragraph 58 to decide the basis of subclassification. The disclosures vary for each item, for example:
- (a) items of property, plant and equipment are disaggregated into classes in accordance with NZ IAS 16;

- (b) receivables are disaggregated into amounts receivable from trade customers, receivables from related parties, prepayments and other amounts;
- (c) inventories are disaggregated, in accordance with NZ IAS 2 *Inventories*, into classifications such as merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods;
- (d) provisions are disaggregated into provisions for employee benefits and other items; and
- (e) equity capital and reserves are disaggregated into various classes, such as paid-in capital, share premium and reserves.

79 An entity shall disclose the following, either in the statement of financial position or the statement of changes in equity, or in the notes:

- (a) **for each class of share capital:**
 - (i) **the number of shares authorised;**
 - (ii) **the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid;**
 - (iii) **par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;**
 - (iv) **a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period;**
 - (v) **the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;**
 - (vi) **shares in the entity held by the entity or by its subsidiaries or associates; and**
 - (vii) **shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including terms and amounts; and**
- (b) **a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity.**

80 An entity without share capital, such as a partnership or trust, shall disclose information equivalent to that required by paragraph 79(a), showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.

Statement of comprehensive income

- 81** An entity shall present all items of income and expense recognised in a period:
- (a) in a single statement of comprehensive income, or
 - (b) in two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss (separate income statement) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income).

Information to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income

- 82** As a minimum, the statement of comprehensive income shall include line items that present the following amounts for the period:
- (a) revenue;
 - (b) finance costs;
 - (c) share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method;
 - (d) tax expense;
 - (e) a single amount comprising the total of:
 - (i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and
 - (ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation;
 - (f) profit or loss;
 - (g) each component of other comprehensive income classified by nature (excluding amounts in (h));
 - (h) share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; and
 - (i) total comprehensive income.

- 83 An entity shall disclose the following items in the statement of comprehensive income as allocations of profit or loss for the period:**
- (a) profit or loss for the period attributable to:**
 - (i) minority interest, and**
 - (ii) owners of the parent.**
 - (b) total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:**
 - (i) minority interest, and**
 - (ii) owners of the parent.**
- 84 An entity may present in a separate income statement (see paragraph 81) the line items in paragraph 82(a)–(f) and the disclosures in paragraph 83(a).**
- 85 An entity shall present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement of comprehensive income and the separate income statement (if presented), when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial performance.**
- 86** Because the effects of an entity’s various activities, transactions and other events differ in frequency, potential for gain or loss and predictability, disclosing the components of financial performance assists users in understanding the financial performance achieved and in making projections of future financial performance. An entity includes additional line items in the statement of comprehensive income and in the separate income statement (if presented), and it amends the descriptions used and the ordering of items when this is necessary to explain the elements of financial performance. An entity considers factors including materiality and the nature and function of the items of income and expense. For example, a financial institution may amend the descriptions to provide information that is relevant to the operations of a financial institution. An entity does not offset income and expense items unless the criteria in paragraph 32 are met.
- 87 An entity shall not present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement of comprehensive income or the separate income statement (if presented), or in the notes.**

Profit or loss for the period

- 88 An entity shall recognise all items of income and expense in a period in profit or loss unless an NZ IFRS requires or permits otherwise.**

- 89 Some NZ IFRSs specify circumstances when an entity recognises particular items outside profit or loss in the current period. NZ IAS 8 specifies two such circumstances: the correction of errors and the effect of changes in accounting policies. Other NZ IFRSs require or permit components of other comprehensive income that meet the *NZ Framework's* definition of income or expense to be excluded from profit or loss (see paragraph 7).

Other comprehensive income for the period

- 90 **An entity shall disclose the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes.***
- 91 An entity may present components of other comprehensive income either:
- (a) net of related tax effects, or
 - (b) before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those components.
- 92 **An entity shall disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income.**
- 93 Other NZ IFRSs specify whether and when amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. Such reclassifications are referred to in this Standard as reclassification adjustments. A reclassification adjustment is included with the related component of other comprehensive income in the period that the adjustment is reclassified to profit or loss. For example, gains realised on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets are included in profit or loss of the current period. These amounts may have been recognised in other comprehensive income as unrealised gains in the current or previous periods. Those unrealised gains must be deducted from other comprehensive income in the period in which the realised gains are reclassified to profit or loss to avoid including them in total comprehensive income twice.
- 94 An entity may present reclassification adjustments in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes. An entity presenting reclassification adjustments in the notes presents the components of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments.

* Refer to paragraph NZ 6.1 of this Standard for a description of the concession available to certain qualifying entities in respect of this requirement.

- 95 Reclassification adjustments arise, for example, on disposal of a foreign operation (see NZ IAS 21), on derecognition of available-for-sale financial assets (see NZ IAS 39) and when a hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss (see paragraph 100 of NZ IAS 39 in relation to cash flow hedges).
- 96 Reclassification adjustments do not arise on changes in revaluation surplus recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 16 or NZ IAS 38 or on actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in accordance with paragraph 93A of NZ IAS 19. These components are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Changes in revaluation surplus may be transferred to retained earnings in subsequent periods as the asset is used or when it is derecognised (see NZ IAS 16 and NZ IAS 38). Actuarial gains and losses are reported in retained earnings in the period that they are recognised as other comprehensive income (see NZ IAS 19).

Information to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes

- 97 **When items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately.**
- 98 Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:
- (a) write-downs of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs;
 - (b) restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;
 - (c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;
 - (d) disposals of investments;
 - (e) discontinued operations;
 - (f) litigation settlements; and
 - (g) other reversals of provisions.
- 99 **An entity shall present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant.**

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100 Entities are encouraged to present the analysis in paragraph 99 in the statement of comprehensive income or in the separate income statement (if presented).

101 Expenses are subclassified to highlight components of financial performance that may differ in terms of frequency, potential for gain or loss and predictability. This analysis is provided in one of two forms.

102 The first form of analysis is the ‘nature of expense’ method. An entity aggregates expenses within profit or loss according to their nature (for example, depreciation, purchases of materials, transport costs, employee benefits and advertising costs), and does not reallocate them among functions within the entity. This method may be simple to apply because no allocations of expenses to functional classifications are necessary. An example of a classification using the nature of expense method is as follows:

Revenue	X
Other income	X
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	X
Raw materials and consumables used	X
Employee benefits expense	X
Depreciation and amortisation expense	X
Other expenses	X
Total expenses	(X)
Profit before tax	X

103 The second form of analysis is the ‘function of expense’ or ‘cost of sales’ method and classifies expenses according to their function as part of cost of sales or, for example, the costs of distribution or administrative activities. At a minimum, an entity discloses its cost of sales under this method separately from other expenses. This method can provide more relevant information to users than the classification of expenses by nature, but allocating costs to functions may require arbitrary allocations and involve considerable judgement. An example of a classification using the function of expense method is as follows:

Revenue	X
Cost of sales	(X)
Gross profit	X
Other income	X
Distribution costs	(X)
Administrative expenses	(X)
Other expenses	(X)
Profit before tax	X

Public Benefit Entities

NZ 103.1 Public benefit entities that have elected to disclose expenses using the function of expense method, may disclose expenses classified by output. Similar individual outputs may be aggregated. Public benefit entities disclosing expenses classified by output are not required to disclose cost of sales. However, such entities are required to comply with the requirements of paragraph 104.

104 An entity classifying expenses by function shall disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits expense.

105 The choice between the function of expense method and the nature of expense method depends on historical and industry factors and the nature of the entity. Both methods provide an indication of those costs that might vary, directly or indirectly, with the level of sales or production of the entity. Because each method of presentation has merit for different types of entities, this Standard requires management to select the presentation that is reliable and more relevant. However, because information on the nature of expenses is useful in predicting future cash flows, additional disclosure is required when the function of expense classification is used. In paragraph 104, 'employee benefits' has the same meaning as in NZ IAS 19.

All Entities

NZ 105.1 An entity shall disclose, either on the face of the income statement or in the notes, fees to auditors, disclosing separately fees to:

- (a) each (if more than one) auditor of the parent entity for:

<p>(i) audit fees being fees for the audit of the financial statements;</p> <p>(ii) audit related fees being fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements and are not reported under paragraph (a)(i). An entity shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category;</p> <p>(iii) tax fees being fees for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning services. An entity shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category; and</p> <p>(iv) all other fees being fees for services other than those reported in paragraphs (a)(i) through (a)(iii). An entity shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category; and</p> <p>(b) any other auditor(s) of entities in the group (not including the parent entity) for audit fees being fees for the audit of the financial statements.</p> <p>*NZ 105.2 An entity shall disclose, either on the face of the income statement or in the notes, the total amount of donations made.</p>
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Statement of changes in equity

- 106** An entity shall present a statement of changes in equity showing in the statement:
- (a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to minority interest;
 - (b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 8;
 - (c) the amounts of transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners; and

(d) **for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing each change.***

107 An entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period, and the related amount per share.

108 In paragraph 106, the components of equity include, for example, each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.

109 Changes in an entity's equity between the beginning and the end of the reporting period reflect the increase or decrease in its net assets during the period. Except for changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners (such as equity contributions, reacquisitions of the entity's own equity instruments and dividends) and transaction costs directly related to such transactions, the overall change in equity during a period represents the total amount of income and expense, including gains and losses, generated by the entity's activities during that period.

110 NZ IAS 8 requires retrospective adjustments to effect changes in accounting policies, to the extent practicable, except when the transition provisions in another NZ IFRS require otherwise. NZ IAS 8 also requires restatements to correct errors to be made retrospectively, to the extent practicable. Retrospective adjustments and retrospective restatements are not changes in equity but they are adjustments to the opening balance of retained earnings, except when an NZ IFRS requires retrospective adjustment of another component of equity. Paragraph 106(b) requires disclosure in the statement of changes in equity of the total adjustment to each component of equity resulting from changes in accounting policies and, separately, from corrections of errors. These adjustments are disclosed for each prior period and the beginning of the period.

Statement of cash flows

111 Cash flow information provides users of financial statements with a basis to assess the ability of the entity to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the entity to utilise those cash flows. NZ IAS 7 sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of cash flow information.

* Refer to paragraph NZ 6.2 of this Standard for a description of the concession available to qualifying entities in respect of these requirements.

Notes

Structure

112 The notes shall:

- (a) present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used in accordance with paragraphs 117–124;
- (b) disclose the information required by NZ IFRSs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and
- (c) provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.

113 An entity shall, as far as practicable, present notes in a systematic manner. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, in the separate income statement (if presented), and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows to any related information in the notes.

114 An entity normally presents notes in the following order, to assist users to understand the financial statements and to compare them with financial statements of other entities:

- (a) statement of compliance with IFRSs (see paragraph 16);
- (b) summary of significant accounting policies applied (see paragraph 117);
- (c) supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and of comprehensive income, in the separate income statement (if presented), and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented; and
- (d) other disclosures, including:
 - (i) contingent liabilities (see NZ IAS 37) and unrecognised contractual commitments, and
 - (ii) non-financial disclosures, eg the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies (see NZ IFRS 7).

All Entities

NZ 114.1 The disclosures required by paragraph NZ 15.1 will normally precede the items set out in paragraph 114.

- 115 In some circumstances, it may be necessary or desirable to vary the order of specific items within the notes. For example, an entity may combine information on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss with information on maturities of financial instruments, although the former disclosures relate to the statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement (if presented) and the latter relate to the statement of financial position. Nevertheless, an entity retains a systematic structure for the notes as far as practicable.
- 116 An entity may present notes providing information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and specific accounting policies as a separate section of the financial statements.

Disclosure of accounting policies

- 117 **An entity shall disclose in the summary of significant accounting policies:**
- (a) **the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements, and**
 - (b) **the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.**
- 118 It is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements (for example, historical cost, current cost, net realisable value, fair value or recoverable amount) because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis. When an entity uses more than one measurement basis in the financial statements, for example when particular classes of assets are revalued, it is sufficient to provide an indication of the categories of assets and liabilities to which each measurement basis is applied.
- 119 In deciding whether a particular accounting policy should be disclosed, management considers whether disclosure would assist users in understanding how transactions, other events and conditions are reflected in reported financial performance and financial position. Disclosure of particular accounting policies is especially useful to users when those policies are selected from alternatives allowed in NZ IFRSs. An example is disclosure of whether a venturer recognises its interest in a jointly controlled entity

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using proportionate consolidation or the equity method (see NZ IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*). Some NZ IFRSs specifically require disclosure of particular accounting policies, including choices made by management between different policies they allow. For example, NZ IAS 16 requires disclosure of the measurement bases used for classes of property, plant and equipment.

120 Each entity considers the nature of its operations and the policies that the users of its financial statements would expect to be disclosed for that type of entity. For example, users would expect an entity subject to income taxes to disclose its accounting policies for income taxes, including those applicable to deferred tax liabilities and assets. When an entity has significant foreign operations or transactions in foreign currencies, users would expect disclosure of accounting policies for the recognition of foreign exchange gains and losses.

121 An accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations even if amounts for current and prior periods are not material. It is also appropriate to disclose each significant accounting policy that is not specifically required by NZ IFRSs but the entity selects and applies in accordance with NZ IAS 8.

*** 122 An entity shall disclose, in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 125), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.**

123 In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management makes various judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that can significantly affect the amounts it recognises in the financial statements. For example, management makes judgements in determining:

- (a) whether financial assets are held-to-maturity investments;
- (b) when substantially all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets and lease assets are transferred to other entities;
- (c) whether, in substance, particular sales of goods are financing arrangements and therefore do not give rise to revenue; and
- (d) whether the substance of the relationship between the entity and a special purpose entity indicates that the entity controls the special purpose entity.

- 124 Some of the disclosures made in accordance with paragraph 122 are required by other NZ IFRSs. For example, NZ IAS 27 requires an entity to disclose the reasons why the entity's ownership interest does not constitute control, in respect of an investee that is not a subsidiary even though more than half of its voting or potential voting power is owned directly or indirectly through subsidiaries. NZ IAS 40 *Investment Property* requires disclosure of the criteria developed by the entity to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business, when classification of the property is difficult.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

- * 125 **An entity shall disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, the notes shall include details of:**
- (a) **their nature, and**
 - (b) **their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.**
- 126 Determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires estimation of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For example, in the absence of recently observed market prices, future-oriented estimates are necessary to measure the recoverable amount of classes of property, plant and equipment, the effect of technological obsolescence on inventories, provisions subject to the future outcome of litigation in progress, and long-term employee benefit liabilities such as pension obligations. These estimates involve assumptions about such items as the risk adjustment to cash flows or discount rates, future changes in salaries and future changes in prices affecting other costs.
- 127 The assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty disclosed in accordance with paragraph 125 relate to the estimates that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties increases, those judgements become more subjective and complex, and the potential for a consequential material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities normally increases accordingly.
- 128 The disclosures in paragraph 125 are not required for assets and liabilities with a significant risk that their carrying amounts might change materially

within the next financial year if, at the end of the reporting period, they are measured at fair value based on recently observed market prices. Such fair values might change materially within the next financial year but these changes would not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

- 129 An entity presents the disclosures in paragraph 125 in a manner that helps users of financial statements to understand the judgements that management makes about the future and about other sources of estimation uncertainty. The nature and extent of the information provided vary according to the nature of the assumption and other circumstances. Examples of the types of disclosures an entity makes are:
- (a) the nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty;
 - (b) the sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity;
 - (c) the expected resolution of an uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes within the next financial year in respect of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities affected; and
 - (d) an explanation of changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved.
- 130 This Standard does not require an entity to disclose budget information or forecasts in making the disclosures in paragraph 125.
- 131 Sometimes it is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects of an assumption or another source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period. In such cases, the entity discloses that it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. In all cases, the entity discloses the nature and carrying amount of the specific asset or liability (or class of assets or liabilities) affected by the assumption.
- 132 The disclosures in paragraph 122 of particular judgements that management made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies do not relate to the disclosures of sources of estimation uncertainty in paragraph 125.
- 133 Other NZ IFRSs require the disclosure of some of the assumptions that would otherwise be required in accordance with paragraph 125. For example, NZ IAS 37 requires disclosure, in specified circumstances, of major assumptions concerning future events affecting classes of provisions.

NZ IFRS 7 requires disclosure of significant assumptions the entity uses in estimating the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried at fair value. NZ IAS 16 requires disclosure of significant assumptions that the entity uses in estimating the fair values of revalued items of property, plant and equipment.

Capital

134 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

135 To comply with paragraph 134, the entity discloses the following:

- * (a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including:
 - (i) a description of what it manages as capital;
 - (ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and
 - (iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital.
- * (b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (eg some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (eg components arising from cash flow hedges).
- * (c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period.
- (d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.
- (e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.

The entity bases these disclosures on the information provided internally to key management personnel.

- * 136 An entity may manage capital in a number of ways and be subject to a number of different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities and those entities may operate in several jurisdictions. When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not

provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user's understanding of an entity's capital resources, the entity shall disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.

Other disclosures

- 137** An entity shall disclose in the notes:
- (a) the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to owners during the period, and the related amount per share; and
 - (b) the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.
- 138** An entity shall disclose the following, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:
- (a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office);
 - (b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities; and
 - (c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group.

Statement of Service Performance

All Entities

NZ 138.1 Where a statement of service performance is presented it shall describe and disclose the outputs of an entity. Similar individual outputs may be aggregated.

NZ 138.2 This Standard refers to the statement in paragraph NZ 138.1 as a "statement of service performance". The statement might, however, be differently named in legislation. The aim of such statements, by whatever name called, remains the providing of:

- (a) narrative and statistics on the entity's performance in supplying goods and services; and

- (b) information on the effects on the community of the entity's existence and operations.

NZ 138.3 An entity not required by legislation to prepare a statement of service performance is encouraged to include a statement of service performance in its financial statements where:

- (a) the entity receives significant revenue intended to benefit third parties without giving reciprocal benefit or consideration to the party providing the revenue; or
- (b) the entity has non-financial objectives of such importance that non-financial performance reporting is significant to users of the financial statements.

Public benefit entities are strongly encouraged to prepare a statement of service performance.

NZ 138.4 The elements of service performance are inputs, outputs and outcomes. Where relevant and appropriate for users of the entity's financial report, each output disclosed in the statement of service performance is to be described in terms of the output's:

- (a) quantity;
- (b) quality;
- (c) time; and
- (d) location.

The cost of each output is to be described and disclosed.

NZ 138.5 The information used to describe service performance is to be selected so as to provide a complete description of delivery of each output (or aggregation of outputs) reported, but without undue emphasis on easily measured dimensions, and without resulting in an overload of only partially relevant statistics.

NZ 138.6 For each output disclosed in a statement of service performance, where practical and appropriate, the outcome(s) to which the output is intended to contribute is to be disclosed.

NZ 138.7 The statement of service performance shall present both projected service performance and actual service performance.

NZ 138.8 Projected service performance is described by presenting projected outputs at the beginning of the period which an entity aimed to produce by the end of the period. These projected outputs will often be derived from the annual or corporate plan.

NZ 138.9 To report the degree of success in achieving objectives, it is necessary to present both projected and actual results together with full disclosures of any changes in objectives during the period.

NZ 138.10 Actual and projected service performance are to be reported consistently with one another. The information is to be sufficiently specific for performance to be assessed.

Transition and effective date

139 An entity shall apply this Standard for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application 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 period beginning on or after 1 January 2005. If an entity adopts this Standard for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Withdrawal of NZ IAS 1 (issued 2004)

140 This Standard supersedes NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* issued in 2004 and subsequently revised.

Appendix A

New Zealand Application Guidance: When is an entity a public benefit entity?

This appendix is an integral part of NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

INTRODUCTION

NZ AG 1 With the introduction of the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRSs), reporting entities will designate themselves as either profit-oriented entities or public benefit entities (PBEs). NZ IAS 1, paragraph NZ 15.1, requires each reporting entity to disclose in the notes whether, for the purposes of complying with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP), it is a profit-oriented entity or a PBE.

NZ AG 2 PBEs are defined as:

... reporting entities whose primary objective is to provide goods or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return to equity holders.

NZ AG 3 Profit-oriented entities are not defined. Rather, the term profit-oriented entities encompass all entities other than PBEs. An entity must assess whether it is a PBE or a profit-oriented entity, by considering whether or not it meets the definition of a PBE. Assessing whether an entity meets the definition of a PBE requires an entity to determine its primary objective.

NZ AG 4 The form of an entity is unlikely to be a conclusive factor in determining whether or not an entity is a PBE. PBEs are constituted in many different forms such as incorporated societies, trusts, statutory bodies and even companies. PBEs include a wide range of entity types, including charities, clubs, and non-commercial public sector entities. They exist in the private sector and in the public sector and may be small or large. In determining the designation of an entity which is a group, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the group.

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NZ AG 5 IFRSs are developed by the IASB for application by profit-oriented entities. NZ IFRSs, however, apply to the general purpose financial statements of all New Zealand reporting entities. Because NZ IFRSs apply to PBEs as well as profit-oriented entities the Accounting Standards Review Board (ASRB) agreed that amendments to the requirements of certain IFRSs should be made to ensure that:

- NZ IFRSs are relevant to and can be applied by PBEs; and
- the financial information provided by all entities in New Zealand remains useful to users.

NZ AG 6 The ASRB has, therefore, set out the criteria for developing NZ IFRSs in ASRB Release 8 *The Role of the Accounting Standards Review Board and the Nature of Approved Financial Reporting Standards*.

NZ AG 7 Developing NZ IFRSs in accordance with the criteria in ASRB *Release 8* ensures that where a profit-oriented entity not applying differential reporting concessions prepares its financial report in compliance with NZ IFRSs, the financial statements will also comply with IFRSs. However, where a PBE prepares its financial report in compliance with NZ IFRSs it may not be appropriate to assert compliance with IFRSs if:

- the PBE has transactions for which the measurement or recognition requirements in an NZ IFRS differ from those in the IFRS on which they are based; or
- the PBE elects to take advantage of concessions provided by an NZ IFRS.

NZ AG 8 As application of certain provisions in NZ IFRSs will mean that an entity will not be able to assert compliance with IFRSs, it is necessary to limit application of these provisions to PBEs. For this purpose, it is also necessary to define PBEs and provide guidance to assist in determining if an entity is a PBE.

NZ AG 9 NZ IAS 1, paragraph NZ 15.1, requires that reporting entities disclose in the notes:

“...a statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, together with a description of the financial reporting standards applied by the entity”

NZ AG 10 A public benefit entity not applying differential reporting concessions would state:

“The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRSs, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities”.

PURPOSE

NZ AG 11 The purpose of this New Zealand Application Guidance is to assist entities preparing general purpose financial statements to determine whether or not they are a PBE.

NZ AG 12 In many situations whether an entity is a profit-oriented entity or a PBE is important because it will affect accounting policies that have a material effect on the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Inappropriate classification may result in adoption of inappropriate accounting policies and failure to provide users with information appropriate to assessing the financial performance and position of an entity.

NZ AG 13 Whilst there are relatively few differences in accounting requirements for profit-oriented entities and PBEs, application by an entity of a single requirement that is not in accordance with IFRSs will mean that entity is not in compliance with IFRSs. In certain cases, depending on the nature of the activities of the entity, designation as a PBE or as a profit-oriented entity will not have a material impact on the selection of accounting policies, or on the ability of an entity to assert compliance with IFRSs.

DETERMINING THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF AN ENTITY

NZ AG 14 Whether an entity is a PBE is determined by the primary objective of an entity. In identifying the primary objective of an entity it is necessary to consider the substance of the entity's purpose and whether the goods or services are provided for community or social benefit.

NZ AG 15 Although in general terms PBEs exist to provide goods and services for the community or social benefit, this does not necessarily imply that such entities exist for the benefit of the public as a whole. Many PBEs exist for the direct benefit of a particular group of people, although it is also possible that society as a whole benefits indirectly. For example, a football club exists to promote and encourage football for the direct benefit of its members. However, society as a whole may benefit through a healthier population and through the provision of organised activities for its youth.

NZ AG 16 In many cases it will be intuitively obvious whether an entity is a PBE or not. However, objectively determining the primary objective of an entity can be difficult where an entity has multiple objectives and such objectives are not ranked, or where the objectives are not clearly stated.

NZ AG 17 Paragraphs NZ AG 18 to NZ AG 31 discuss indicators that aim to focus on the substance of an entity's purpose and which should be considered in determining whether an entity is a PBE. These indicators are:

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- the entity's founding documents;
- the nature of the benefits;
- the quantum of expected financial surplus;
- the nature of the equity interest; and
- the nature of an entity's funding.

Founding documents

NZ AG 18 For many entities the governing legislation, a constitution, a trust deed, or other founding documents will specify the objectives of an entity, including for whom the benefits generated by the entity are intended. For example, the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986 states that the principal objective of every State enterprise is to "operate as a successful business and to this end, to be —

- (a) As profitable and efficient as comparable businesses that are not owned by the Crown; and
- (b) A good employer; and
- (c) An organisation that exhibits a sense of social responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavouring to accommodate or encourage these when able to do so."

NZ AG 19 The founding documents of an entity may also specify the objective of an entity in terms of the nature of the benefits the entity provides. For example, one of the objectives of District Health Boards is to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities.

NZ AG 20 Many entities are established with multiple objectives. For example, Crown Research Institutes (CRIs) are required by the Crown Research Institutes Act 1992 (CRI Act) to:

- undertake research for the benefit of New Zealand;
- comply with any applicable ethical standards;
- promote and facilitate application of the results of research and technological developments;
- be a good employer and exhibit a sense of social responsibility; and
- operate in a financially responsible manner and generate an adequate rate of return.

NZ AG 21 Where an entity's founding documents indicate that an entity has multiple objectives, determining which of these objectives is the primary objective will depend on an assessment of the substance of the purpose of the entity.

NZ AG 22 The founding documents may require an entity to be financially viable or to generate an adequate rate of return. However, being financially viable is not in itself conclusive in distinguishing a profit-oriented entity from a PBE. There exists a clear community expectation that PBEs be financially viable and operate to ensure that the limited resources at their disposal are used effectively.

Nature of the benefits

NZ AG 23 The nature of the benefits provided by an entity will usually indicate whether an entity is a PBE. For example, if the entity produces goods or services that are not provided at market prices, but are provided to consumers at no cost or for nominal consideration, the entity is likely to be a PBE.

NZ AG 24 PBEs do not exist to generate benefit in the form of a financial return to equity-holders. That is not to imply that PBEs never generate, or aim to generate, a financial surplus on the net assets employed. However, where a PBE does generate a financial surplus, it may be required or expected to be used to support the entity's primary objective of providing goods or services for the community or for social benefit.

NZ AG 25 PBEs may establish subsidiaries or discrete business units which operate to generate a return that can be used to support the primary activities of the parent entity. Such entities or business units may be profit-oriented. This fact does not affect the classification of the parent or group entity*.

Quantum of expected financial surplus

NZ AG 26 Many entities aim to generate revenues in excess of the expenses incurred. In order to continue operating all entities need to at least break even over the long term. The quantum of the expected surplus will provide a strong indication whether an entity is a PBE.

NZ AG 27 The objective of profit-oriented entities is to generate a commercial or market return - that is, to maximise the financial return commensurate with the relative risks of operating.

* If a subsidiary or business unit is required to prepare general purpose financial reports its designation is determined by its own primary objective and not that of the parent of the group reporting entity. NZ IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* provides guidance on consistency of accounting policies to be adopted in the preparation of group financial statements.

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NZ AG 28 PBEs do not operate to maximise financial return in this way. PBEs may plan to generate a financial surplus. However, the quantum of the expected financial surplus is not expressed in relation to a market return or other measure of commercial success.

NZ AG 29 PBEs may not quantify the expected financial surplus, or may do so in qualitative or general terms only. For example, an entity may specify that it aims to generate an adequate rate of return, or a financial surplus sufficient to remain solvent, or generate a financial surplus sufficient to repay any debts within a certain time period.

Nature of equity interest

NZ AG 30 Where an entity is established to generate a financial return for the benefit of the equity-holders the ownership instrument is usually clearly defined. This is important for profit-oriented entities because it determines the level of benefits such as dividends and rights to the residual net assets. If an entity does not have any clear equity-holders or the nature of the equity instrument is unclear, the entity is likely to be a PBE.

NZ AG 31 The absence of clear equity holders may manifest itself in a number of ways, including:

- the absence of an individual or entity having a right to participate in any financial return or in the net assets of the entity were it to be wound up or otherwise cease to operate; or
- a requirement that in the event the entity ceases operating any residual net assets are to be applied to another entity with a similar purpose or to revert to another PBE. That is, the use of the assets is effectively restricted to providing goods or services for the benefit of the community or part thereof.

Nature of funding

NZ AG 32 If an entity is funded wholly or primarily through the sale of goods and services it may not be a PBE. If an entity relies wholly or primarily on donations or other contributions that do not establish a financial interest in the entity, or which do not reflect a sale and purchase transaction, the entity is likely to be a PBE.

CONFLICTING INDICATORS

NZ AG 33 In some cases the above indicators may conflict with each other in respect of a single entity and the primary purpose or objective of the entity may not be obvious. Some indicators may indicate that an entity should be classified as

profit-oriented and others may indicate the entity should be classified as a public benefit entity. In this situation professional judgement is required.

CHANGING CLASSIFICATION

NZ AG 34 In certain situations, changing circumstances may lead to a change in an entity's classification. For example, a change in government policy may require that entities previously classified as public benefit entities are now to operate on a commercial basis, or vice versa.

NZ AG 35 Where an entity's classification changes from "public benefit entity" to "profit-oriented entity", the entity may need to apply IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, in order to assert compliance with IFRSs. Where an entity's classification changes and, as a result the entity's accounting policies change, the entity will need to ensure it complies with the requirements of NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

NZ AG 36 These following examples aim to illustrate application of the guidance – When is an Entity a Public Benefit Entity? The examples are illustrative only and do not establish requirements.

NZ AG 37 While specific types of entity are referred to in the examples, the circumstances in relation to individual entities may vary significantly, and therefore the examples do not conclude as to whether the entity in question is or is not a public benefit entity. Rather, the examples illustrate characteristics to be considered by preparers in reaching a conclusion regarding the nature of an entity's purpose. In assessing the nature of an entity appropriate weighting needs to be given to each individual indicator. Depending on the circumstances some indicators will provide a stronger indication than others about the underlying nature of the entity. The entity will need to consider each indicator against the other indicators and make an overall assessment of whether or not the entity is a public benefit entity.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES: DETERMINING THE NATURE OF AN ENTITY'S PURPOSE

Scenario 1: Crown Research Institute

Entity A is a company established under section 11 of the CRI Act.

- *Founding documents - The Crown Research Institutes Act 1992*

The CRI Act states that the purpose of every CRI is to undertake research (section 4) and sets out the principles of operation CRIs are expected to follow in fulfilling this purpose. These principles are set out in section 5 of the Act and include, for example, that a CRI should undertake research for the benefit of New Zealand, operate in a financially responsible manner and be a good employer.

The CRI Act establishes a broad framework for the operation of CRIs. The primary objective (purpose) of CRIs is clearly stated in the CRI Act. The principles set out in section 5 are detailed, but they are not ranked and their implementation can be achieved in a number of ways. CRIs, therefore, appear to have discretion as to how they can achieve their purpose.

- *Nature of the benefits*

The key benefit of establishing CRIs is the production of research that will benefit New Zealand. In one sense the CRIs undertake research for community or social benefit. The New Zealand economy and entities operating in New Zealand can benefit from the research undertaken.

However, there may be discretion as to how research findings are distributed and in determining the nature of the research to be undertaken. Whether or not the Entity A is a public benefit entity may depend on whether Entity A distributes or undertakes research on a commercial fee-for-service basis, or whether it makes its research findings available free of charge or for a nominal charge.

- *Quantum of the expected financial surplus*

The CRI Act requires CRIs to operate in a financially responsible manner so that they maintain their financial viability. On its own maintaining "financial viability" is a general requirement and allows discretion as to what the financial targets should be.

Entity A has in place an operating agreement with the Shareholding Minister. If the operating agreement specified that Entity should aim to generate an expected financial

surplus equivalent to a market return, this would indicate that Entity A is a profit-oriented entity. If the operating agreement specified a target rate of return, it would be necessary to consider how that rate of return was determined. If, for example, it was determined after benchmarking against commercial entities, this would indicate that Entity A was profit-oriented. If the rate of return was determined based on ensuring that Entity A covered its variable costs only, this may indicate that it is a public benefit entity.

- *Nature of equity interest*

Entity A is a company. The equity interest is in the form of shares owned by the Shareholding Minister. In the case of Entity A, the nature of the equity interest is clear. In addition, there is no restriction on the use of assets in the event a CRI is sold, wound up or ceases to operate. However, in this case, neither of these factors would appear to affect the nature of the purpose of the entity.

- *Nature of funding*

Entity A competes for funding from government and private sources. Revenue is derived through selling research services in a competitive environment. This may indicate that Entity A is a profit-oriented entity.

If Entity A relied on donations and grants from government and other organisations and such funds were provided on a non-exchange basis, this may indicate that Entity A is a public benefit entity.

Scenario 2: Charity Shop

A charitable trust is established with objective of providing health services to the homeless. The trust receives an annual grant from the Government. The grant is sufficient to cover operating costs necessary to provide basic health care services to a limited number of people. To meet the increasing demand for its services and to fund an expanded range of services, the trust establishes a charity shop (Company 1).

Company 1 sells second hand bicycles and runs a successful bicycle hire service. All profits from Company 1 are returned to the trust to support the primary objective of providing health services to the homeless.

- *Founding documents – Constitution*

Company 1's constitution specifies that its objective is to raise funds to support the charitable trust.

NZ IAS 1

- *Nature of the benefits*

The benefits derived from Company 1 are the funds generated through the sale and hire of bicycles. This may indicate that the shop is a profit-oriented entity.

If on the other hand the shop is used primarily as a vehicle to promote and publicise the objective of the trust or to provide employment to homeless people, then Company 1 may, subject to consideration of other factors, be a public benefit entity.

- *Quantum of the expected financial surplus*

The directors carefully manage Company 1 to ensure it meets its financial targets. The directors are experienced business people who donate their time to manage and guide the operation of Company 1. The directors aim to ensure that the return on the net assets invested in the shop is at least equivalent to a market return. If Company 1 does not generate adequate return the directors may recommend that the trust invest its funds in another activity. This may indicate that Company 1 is by nature an investment and therefore profit oriented.

If Company 1 was operated with the objective of generating a positive financial return and the level of the return was not determined with reference to market returns, the shop may be a public benefit entity.

- *Nature of equity interest*

In the situation described Company 1 is a company 100% owned and controlled by the trust. As such the ownership instrument is clear. In the event Company 1 ceases trading the trust is able to determine how to use any residual assets. This may indicate that Company 1 is profit oriented.

- *Nature of funding*

Company 1 raises revenue through the sale and hire of bicycles. Company 1 also serves as a collection point for donations to the trust. Such donations are not the property of the shop and are banked into a separate trust account controlled by the trust.

Given the objective of Company 1 is to maximise return, the sale and hire of bicycles must be at market rates. This would indicate that the entity is a profit-oriented entity.

Scenario 3: Private Education Organisation

Entity Q is a private organisation dedicated to providing low-cost high quality education to children who immigrated to New Zealand from poverty stricken countries.

Entity Q was established as a trust with an initial endowment of \$5M from the estate of a wealthy businessperson.

In order to supplement its income Entity Q accepts a limited number of fee paying students. The fees for such students were determined after market research into the pricing of such services. All fee revenue is applied by Entity Q to its objective of providing high quality education to children who immigrated to New Zealand from poverty stricken countries. The revenue from fee paying students has enabled Entity Q to expand the range of services it offers and to expand its roll of immigrant children.

- *Founding documents*

The trust deed establishing Entity Q states that the purpose of Entity Q is to provide high quality education to children who immigrated to New Zealand from poverty stricken countries. The trust deed also provides Trustees with broad powers as to how best to achieve this objective.

The trust deed also requires that, in the event the trust is wound up, any residual assets are to be applied to an organisation with similar objectives.

- *Nature of the benefits*

The nature of the benefits provided by Entity Q are the educational services delivered to the recipient children. The equity provided to Entity Q was for the benefit of immigrant children and not for the generation of a financial return. This would indicate that the entity is a public benefit entity.

The fact that Entity Q also sells education services to fee paying students at market rates does not necessarily change the objective of the entity.

If Entity Q established a subsidiary entity through which it ran its commercial education operations, that subsidiary may be a profit oriented entity. In this case it would also be necessary to consider whether the group reporting entity is a public benefit entity in its own right.

- *Quantum of the expected financial surplus*

The trustees carefully manage the resources of Entity Q in order to maximise the number of immigrant children it can accept and to maintain a high quality educational service. The trustees have a clear operational plan and have established clear financial targets in order to achieve its objectives.

The financial targets are not expressed in terms of return on equity, but rather in terms of meeting the development targets set out in the operational plan. This may indicate that the entity is a public benefit entity.

NZ IAS 1

- *Nature of equity interest*

The trust deed requires that in the event Entity Q ceases operating any residual assets are to be applied to another entity with a similar purpose. The use of the assets is restricted and no individual can benefit privately from the assets.

This may indicate that the entity is a public benefit entity.

- *Nature of funding*

Entity Q receives funding from a number of sources:

- (i) investment income from the initial endowment;
- (ii) fee income from fee paying students; and
- (iii) donations from other fund raising activities.

The relative levels of funding from each of these sources may indicate whether Entity Q is a profit-oriented entity or a public benefit entity. If the majority of funding is raised from investment income or donations and applied to the provision of the education services, then the entity may be a public benefit entity. If the majority of the funding is raised through the sale of education services, it may indicate that the entity is a profit-oriented entity.

Scenario 4: Sports Club

Club AFC is a football club established in a suburb of a large city. Club AFC is part of a regional group of clubs that co-operate together to organise competitions, coaching and training for a wide range of age-groups, from 5 year-olds through to senior grade football and representative grades.

- *Founding documents - Constitution*

Club AFC is established as a charitable trust. Its constitution states that it is a non-profit entity established to foster participation and to promote football in its suburb.

This indicates that Club AFC is likely to be a public benefit entity.

- *Nature of the benefits*

The benefits provided by Club AFC arise from the coordination of football competitions and the provision of football coaching, training and other facilities to the community. Hence, Club AFC provides benefits directly to a particular section of the public, and society as a whole may benefit indirectly. No individual person has a right

to the equity or to any net surplus generated by the Club. This may indicate that Club AFC is a public benefit entity.

On the other hand, if Club AFC were to sell its coaching and training services (eg to schools, other football clubs, or individuals) at normal market rates, this may indicate that Club AFC is a profit-oriented entity.

- *Quantum of the expected financial surplus*

The Club manages its finances carefully. Its financial targets are driven by its plans to develop its facilities and the services it offers. This may indicate that Club AFC is a public benefit entity.

If the Club set financial targets with the objective of generating a commercial rate of return, this may indicate that Club AFC is a profit-oriented entity.

- *Nature of equity interest*

There is no clear equity instrument. The Constitution states that in the event the Club is wound up or ceases operating, any residual assets are to be applied to an organisation with a similar purpose as Club AFC. This may indicate that the Club is a public benefit entity.

- *Nature of funding*

Club AFC receives funding from various sources:

- (i) membership fees;
- (ii) sponsorship;
- (iii) bar and food sales; and
- (iv) community grants.

Membership fees are set at a level to cover the Club's costs, after taking into account the funding expected to be received from other sources. This may indicate that Club AFC is a public benefit entity.

If Club AFC received the majority of its funding from the sale of football coaching or training services, or from ticket sales at football matches, this may indicate that Club AFC is a profit-oriented entity.