Australian Government
Australian Accounting Standards Board

XRB EXTERNAL REPORTING BOARD Te Kāwai Ārahi Pūrongo Mōwaho

NZ ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Staff Paper

Project:	**Reduced Disclosure Requirements (Tier 2) Principles**	**Meeting**	AASB February 2016 (M150)
Topic:	**Analysis and reduction using RDR decision-making framework**	**Agenda Item:**	3.2
Contact(s):	Mark Shying mshying@aasb.gov.au (03) 9617 7645 Ahmad Hamidi ahamidi@aasb.gov.au (03) 9617 7643 Vanessa Sealy-Fisher Vanessa.Sealy-Fisher@xrb.govt.nz	**Project Priority:** **Decision-Making:** **Project Status:**	High High Continue deliberations

Introduction and objective of this paper

1 The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the reduction for Tier 2 disclosures that can be achieved by applying the Boards' proposed revised RDR decision-making framework to the Tier 1 disclosures and to ascertain whether the Boards agree with the direction of the outcomes of the staff analysis.

2 This paper is structured as follows:

(a) Summary of staff recommendations (paragraph 3)

(b) Background (paragraph 4)

(c) Analysis of Disclosure Requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations with a View to Determining Corresponding Tier 2 Disclosure Requirements (paragraphs 5-6)

Summary of staff recommendations

3 The staff recommend that the approach demonstrated in this paper be applied to the remaining pronouncements and the outcome of this work be published as support material to the Exposure Draft that will propose changes to the disclosures required of Tier 2 entities.

Background

4 The Australian Accounting Standards Board and New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (the Boards) have tentatively proposed that to determine the minimum disclosures required of all Tier 2 entities that they would start with the disclosures required for Tier 1 entities[1] and by applying the proposed revised RDR decision-making framework, reduce them to identify the disclosures that Tier 2 entities are required to make.

Analysis of Disclosure Requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations with a View to Determining Corresponding Tier 2 Disclosure Requirements

5 The analysis identifies:

(a) by shading, the Tier 1 disclosure paragraphs for 11 standards that the Boards propose are reduced for Tier 2 entities, being the outcome of applying the proposed revised RDR decision-making framework to 11 standards;[2]

(b) in the comments column for each outcome, an explanation of how the revised decision-making framework was applied; and

(c) for the purpose of comparison, a footnote that identifies the outcome of applying the current decision-making framework. The footnote symbol 'α' is used to identify a Tier 1 disclosure paragraph that is kept under current RDR. The footnote symbol 'β' is used to identify a Tier 1 disclosure paragraph that is reduced under current RDR.

6 This paper reports the outcomes of applying the revised decision-making framework to 11 standards. Staff have applied the decision-making framework to another 9 standards and all the interpretations (not reported here). Twelve standards remain to be analysed.

---

[1] The text of the disclosures required for Tier 1 entities includes references to NZ IFRS. Those references would not be part of the final Australian version of this document.

[2] The AASB's current pronouncements number 42 standards and 35 interpretations (staff note that 9 standards do not contain disclosure requirements and 2 standards have a limited 'shelf life' as they will shortly be superseded by more recently issued standards).

AASB 102/NZ IAS 2 ***Inventories***	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 102/NZ IAS 2 ***Inventories*****. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded**	
Disclosure **36 The financial statements shall disclose:** [α] **(a) the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used;**	Paragraph 36(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 36(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[α] **(b) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity;**	Paragraph 36(b) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α] **(c) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell;**	Paragraph 36(c) is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
[α] **(d) the amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period;**	Paragraph 36(d) is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(d) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
[α] **(e) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in accordance with paragraph 34;**	Paragraph 36(e) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(e) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α] **(f) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period in accordance with**	Paragraph 36(f) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(f) is kept for Tier 2 entities

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept

AASB 102/NZ IAS 2 *Inventories*			Comments
		paragraph 34;	(CDA-K).
	[β] **(g)**	**the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with paragraph 34; and**	Paragraph 36(g) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(g) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
	[α] **(h)**	**the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.**	Paragraph 36(h) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36(h) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
Aus36.1	**Notwithstanding paragraph 36, in respect of not-for-profit entities, the financial statements shall disclose:**		
	[α] **(a)**	**the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories held for distribution, including the cost formula used;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
	[α] **(b)**	**the total carrying amount of inventories held for distribution and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(b) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
	[α] **(c)**	**the amount of inventories held for distribution recognised as an expense during the period in accordance with paragraph Aus34.1;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(c) is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
	[α] **(d)**	**the amount of any write-down of inventories held for distribution recognised as an expense in the period in accordance with paragraph Aus34.1;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(d) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(d) is kept for Tier 2

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 102/NZ IAS 2 *Inventories*		Comments
		entities (CDA-K).
[α] (e)	**the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories held for distribution recognised as expense in the period in accordance with paragraph Aus34.1;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(e) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(e) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[β](f)	**the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories held for distribution in accordance with paragraph Aus34.1;**	Paragraph Aus36.1(f) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(f) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α] (g)	**the carrying amount of inventories held for distribution pledged as security for liabilities; and**	Paragraph Aus36.1(g) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(g) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α] (h)	**the basis on which any loss of service potential of inventories held for distribution is assessed, or the bases when more than one basis is used.**	Paragraph Aus36.1(h) is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus36.1(h) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
[α]37	Information about the carrying amounts held in different classifications of inventories and the extent of the changes in these assets is useful to financial statement users. Common classifications of inventories are merchandise, production supplies, materials, work in progress and finished goods. The inventories of a service provider may be described as work in progress.	Paragraph 37 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 37 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]38	The amount of inventories recognised as an expense during the period, which is often referred to as cost of sales, consists of those costs previously included in the measurement of inventory that has now been sold and unallocated production overheads and abnormal	Paragraph 38 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 38 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 102/NZ IAS 2 *Inventories*		Comments
	amounts of production costs of inventories. The circumstances of the entity may also warrant the inclusion of other amounts, such as distribution costs.	
[*α]39	Some entities adopt a format for profit or loss that results in amounts being disclosed other than the cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period. Under this format, an entity presents an analysis of expenses using a classification based on the nature of expenses. In this case, the entity discloses the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour costs and other costs together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period.	Paragraph 39 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 39 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

AASB 110/NZ IAS 10 ***Events after the Reporting Period***[†]		**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 110/NZ IAS 10 ***Events after the Reporting Period*****. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded**		
Disclosure		
Date of authorisation for issue		
[α]17	**An entity shall disclose the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue, the entity shall disclose that fact.**	Paragraph 17 is a core disclosure (CDA(d) subsequent events) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 17 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]18	It is important for users to know when the financial statements were authorised for issue, because the financial statements do not reflect events after this date.	Paragraph 18 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 18 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
Updating disclosure about conditions at the end of the reporting period		
[β]19	**If an entity receives information after the reporting period about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it shall update disclosures that relate to those conditions, in the light of the new**	Paragraph 19 is a core disclosure (CDA(d) subsequent events) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 19 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).

[*] AASB 110/NZ IAS 10 paragraph 13 is reduced under the current RDR. However, as it is not a disclosure paragraph it was not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 13 is kept for Tier 2 entities.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

information.	
[β]20 In some cases, an entity needs to update the disclosures in its financial statements to reflect information received after the reporting period, even when the information does not affect the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. One example of the need to update disclosures is when evidence becomes available after the reporting period about a contingent liability that existed at the end of the reporting period. In addition to considering whether it should recognise or change a provision under AASB 137/NZ IAS 37, an entity updates its disclosures about the contingent liability in the light of that evidence. **Non-adjusting events after the reporting period**	Paragraph 20 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 20 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]21 If non-adjusting events after the reporting period are material, non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Accordingly, an entity shall disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting period: **(a) the nature of the event; and** **(b) an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.**	Paragraph 21 is a core disclosure (CDA(d) subsequent events) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 21 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]22 The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure: (c) a major business combination after the reporting period (AASB 3/NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* requires specific disclosures in such cases) or disposing of a major subsidiary; (d) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation; (e) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, other disposals of assets, or expropriation of major assets by government; (f) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the reporting period; (g) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring (see	Paragraph 22 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 22 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept except for the reference to AASB 3.

AASB 137/NZ IAS 37); (h) major ordinary share transactions and potential ordinary share transactions after the reporting period (AASB 133/NZ IAS 33 *Earnings per Share* requires an entity to disclose a description of such transactions, other than when such transactions involve capitalisation or bonus issues, share splits or reverse share splits all of which are required to be adjusted under AASB 133/NZ IAS 33); (i) abnormally large changes after the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates; (j) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities (see AASB 112/NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes*); (k) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities, for example, by issuing significant guarantees; and (l) commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the reporting period.	

AASB 121/NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 121/NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Disclosure [α]**51 In paragraphs 53 and 55–57 references to 'functional currency' apply, in the case of a group, to the functional currency of the parent.**	Paragraph 51 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 51 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
52 An entity shall disclose: [α]**(a) the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9/NZ IFRS 9; and**	Paragraph 52(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 52(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
[α]**(b) net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.**	Paragraph 52(b) up to the first punctuation is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 52(a) up to the first punctuation is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K). The rest of paragraph 52(b) requires a reconciliation that is not needed. Therefore, the rest of paragraph 52(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]**53 When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, that fact shall be stated, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.**	Paragraph 53 is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 53 is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α]**54 When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency shall be disclosed.**	Paragraph 54 is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 54 is kept for Tier 2 entities

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 121/NZ IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*	Comments
	(KDA1-K).
[β]**55** **When an entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, it shall describe the financial statements as complying with Australian Accounting Standards/NZ IFRS (and IFRSs) only if they comply with all the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards/each applicable NZ IFRS and IFRS including the translation method set out in paragraphs 39 and 42.**	Paragraph 55 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs is rebutted as information about compliance with accounting standards is useful information. The references to IFRSs and paragraphs 39 and 42 are shaded as they are not relevant to Tier 2 entities. Therefore, paragraph 55 is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-K) except for the shaded words.
[β]56 An entity sometimes presents its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is not its functional currency without meeting the requirements of paragraph 55. For example, an entity may convert into another currency only selected items from its financial statements. Or, an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy may convert the financial statements into another currency by translating all items at the most recent closing rate. Such conversions are not in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards/IFRSs and the disclosures set out in paragraph 57 are required.	Paragraph 56 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 56 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

AASB 121/NZ IAS 21 ***The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates***	**Comments**
[β]**57** **When an entity displays its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is different from either its functional currency or its presentation currency and the requirements of paragraph 55 are not met, it shall:** **(a) clearly identify the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with Australian Accounting Standards/IFRSs;** **(b) disclose the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and** **(c) disclose the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.**	Paragraph 55 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs is rebutted as information about information that does not comply with accounting standards is useful information. Therefore, paragraph 55(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-K). Paragraph 55(b) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 55(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K). The start of paragraph 55(c) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, the start of paragraph 55(c) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K). The rest of paragraph 55(c) requires information that is not needed. Therefore, the rest of paragraph 55(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

AASB 123/NZ IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*	Comments
Disclosure requirements in AASB 123/NZ IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Disclosure **26 An entity shall disclose:** **[α](a) he amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and**	Paragraph 26(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 26(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
[β](b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.	Paragraph 26(b) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 26(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]Aus26.1 A not-for-profit public sector entity shall disclose the accounting policy adopted for borrowing costs.	Paragraph Aus26.1 is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph Aus26.1 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	Comments
Disclosure requirements in AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Disclosures **All entities** [α]**13 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them. An entity shall disclose the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces consolidated financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so shall also be disclosed.**	Paragraph 13 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 13 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[β]**Aus13.1 When any of the parent entities and/or ultimate controlling parties named in accordance with paragraph 13 is incorporated or otherwise constituted outside Australia, an entity shall:** **(a) identify which of those entities is incorporated overseas and where; and** **(b) disclose the name of the ultimate controlling entity incorporated within Australia.**	Paragraph Aus13.1 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus13.1 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]14 To enable users of financial statements to form a view about the effects of related party relationships on an entity, it is appropriate to disclose the related party relationship when control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties.	Paragraph 14 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 14 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]15 The requirement to disclose related party relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries is in addition to the disclosure requirements in AASB 127/NZ IAS 27 and AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*.	Disclosure objective\principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
[α]16 Paragraph 13 refers to the next most senior parent. This is the first parent in the group above the immediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements	Paragraph 16 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 16 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	Comments
available for public use.	
[α]17 **An entity shall disclose key management personnel compensation in total and for each of the following categories:** [β](a) **short-term employee benefits;** [β](b) **post-employment benefits;** [β](c) **other long-term benefits;** [β](d) **termination benefits; and** [β](e) **share-based payment.**	Paragraph 17 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the 'in total' disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, the first part of paragraph 13 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K). The rest of paragraph 17 requires a reconciliation that is not needed. Therefore, the rest of paragraph 17 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]18 **If an entity has had related party transactions during the periods covered by the financial statements, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are in addition to those in paragraph 17. At a minimum, disclosures shall include:** **(a) the amount of the transactions;** **(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and:** **(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and** **(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;** **(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and** **(d) the expense recognised during the period in**	Paragraph 18 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 18 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	**Comments**
respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.	
[α]**18A Amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity shall be disclosed.**	Paragraph 18A is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 18A is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]**19 The disclosures required by paragraph 18 shall be made separately for each of the following categories:** **(a) the parent;** **(b) entities with joint control of, or significant influence over the entity;** **(c) subsidiaries;** **(d) associates;** **(e) joint ventures in which the entity is a joint venturer;** **(f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and** **(g) other related parties.**	Paragraph 19 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 19 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]20 The classification of amounts payable to, and receivable from, related parties in the different categories as required in paragraph 19 is an extension of the disclosure requirement in AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* for information to be presented either in the statement of financial position or in the notes. The categories are extended to provide a more comprehensive analysis of related party balances and apply to related party transactions.	Paragraph 20 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 20 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 ***Related Party Disclosures***	**Comments**
[α]21 The following are examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party: (a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished); (b) purchases or sales of property and other assets; (c) rendering or receiving of services; (d) leases; (e) transfers of research and development; (f) transfers under licence agreements; (g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind); (h) provision of guarantees or collateral; (i) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts [footnote omitted] (recognised and unrecognised); and (j) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of that related party.	Paragraph 21 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 21 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]22 Participation by a parent or subsidiary in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities is a transaction between related parties (see paragraph 42 of AASB 119/NZ IAS 19 (as amended in 2011)).	Paragraph 22 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 22 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]23 Disclosures that related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions are made only if such terms can be substantiated.	Paragraph 22 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 22 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]24 Items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements of the entity.	Paragraph 24 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs is rebutted as the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient Therefore, paragraph 24 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (CDA-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept. The reference in paragraph 22 to paragraph 42 of AASB 19 is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	Comments
Government-related entities [α]**25 A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of paragraph 18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:** **(a) a government that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity; and** **(b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, both the reporting entity and the other entity.**	Paragraph 25 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 25 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	**Comments**
[β]**26** **If a reporting entity applies the exemption in paragraph 25, it shall disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in paragraph 25:** **(a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (ie control, joint control or significant influence);** **(b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements:** **(i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and** **(ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent. Types of transactions include those listed in paragraph 21.**	Paragraph 26 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 26 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[β]27 In using its judgement to determine the level of detail to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 26(b), the reporting entity shall consider the closeness of the related party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction such as whether it is: (a) significant in terms of size; (b) carried out on non-market terms; (c) outside normal day-to-day business operations, such as the purchase and sale of businesses; (d) disclosed to regulatory or supervisory authorities; (e) reported to senior management; (f) subject to shareholder approval.	Paragraph 27 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 27 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

AASB 127/NZ IAS 27 ***Separate Financial Statements***	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 127/NZ IAS 27 ***Separate Financial Statements*****. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded**	
Disclosure [α]**15 An entity shall apply all applicable Australian Accounting Standards/NZ IFRSs when providing disclosures in its separate financial statements, including the requirements in paragraphs 16–17.**	Not a disclosure requirement. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
[β]**16 When a parent, in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of AASB 10/NZ IFRS 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, it shall disclose in those separate financial statements:** **(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards/New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable.**	Paragraph 16 is an other disclosure (ODA) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs is rebutted for the first part of subparagraph (a) as the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements and that the exemption from consolidation has been used is useful information and is not costly to provide. Therefore, the first part of paragraph 16(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (ODA-K). The remaining part of subparagraph (a) is reduced (ODA-R).
(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including: **(i) the name of those investees.**	Paragraph 16(b)(i) is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 16(b)(i) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees. **(a) (iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.**	Paragraph 16(b)(ii) and (iii) are not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 16(b)(ii) and (iii) are reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b).	The final words in paragraph 16 are a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 127/NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*	Comments
	requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, the final words in paragraph 16 are reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[β]**Aus16.1 When a not-for-profit parent, in accordance with paragraphs 4(a), Aus4.1 and Aus4.2 of AASB 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, it shall disclose in those separate financial statements the disclosures specified in paragraph 16, with the exception that the reference in paragraph 16(a) to 'International Financial Reporting Standards' is replaced by a reference to 'Australian Accounting Standards'.**	Paragraph Aus16.1 as it relates to disclosures that are kept in paragraph 16.
[α]**16A When an investment entity that is a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraph 16) prepares, in accordance with paragraph 8A, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it shall disclose that fact. The investment entity shall also present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*.**	Paragraph 16A is an other disclosure (ODA) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs is rebutted as the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements and that the exemption from consolidation has been used is useful information and is not costly to provide. Therefore, paragraph 16A is kept for Tier 2 entities (ODA-K).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 127/NZ IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*	Comments
[α]17 **When a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraphs 16–Aus16.1) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor shall identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with AASB 10/NZ IFRS 10, AASB NZ IFRS 11 or AAASB 128/NZ IAS 28 (as amended in 2011) to which they relate. The parent or investor shall also disclose in its separate financial statements:** [α](a) **the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law.**	Paragraph 17 (a) is an other disclosure (ODA) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs is rebutted for the first part of subparagraph (a) as the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements is useful information and is not costly to provide. Therefore, the first part of paragraph 17(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (ODA-K) and the rest is reduced (ODA-R).
[β](b) **a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:** (i) **the name of those investees.**	Paragraph 17(b)(i) is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 17(b)(i) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
(ii) **the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees.** (iii) **its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.**	Paragraph 17(b)(ii) and (iii) are not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 17(b)(ii) and (iii) are reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β](c) **a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under (b).**	Paragraph 17(c) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 17(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept for the introduction to the paragraph 17 is kept except for the words referring to paragraphs 16-Aus16.1.

[α] Under current RDR Subparagraph (a) is kept except for the words that follow "separate financial statements".

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Presentation and disclosure **[α]30 An entity shall present and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of discontinued operations and disposals of non-current assets (or disposal groups).**	Disclosure objective/principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
Presenting discontinued operations [α]31 A *component* of an entity comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity. In other words, a component of an entity will have been a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units while being held for use.	Paragraph 31 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 31 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]32 A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, (b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.	Paragraph 32 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 32 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
33 An entity shall disclose: [α](a) a single amount in the statement of comprehensive income 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.	Paragraph 33(a) is a presentation requirement under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles because the disclosure is required on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (see paragraph 82(ea) of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1). Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 33(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 ***Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations***	**Comments**
[β](b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into: (i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; (ii) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of NZ IAS 12; (iii) the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and (iv) the related income tax expense as required by paragraph 81(h) of NZ IAS 12. The analysis may be presented in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income. If it is presented in the statement of comprehensive income it shall be presented in a section identified as relating to discontinued operations, ie separately from continuing operations. The analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 11).	Paragraph 33(b) requires a reconciliation that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 33(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α](c) the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the financial statements	Paragraph 33(c) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 33(c) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[β](d) the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of comprehensive income.	Paragraph 33(d) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 33(d) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]33A If an entity presents the items of profit or loss in a separate statement as described in paragraph 10A of AASB 1/NZ IAS 1 (as amended in 2011), a section identified as relating to discontinued operations is	Paragraph 33A is a presentation requirement under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles because the disclosure is required on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (see paragraph 10A of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1).

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this disclosure is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	Comments
presented in that statement.	Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 33A is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
[α]34 An entity shall re-present the disclosures in paragraph 33 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.	Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 34 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
[β]35 Adjustments in the current period to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a discontinued operation in a prior period shall be classified separately in discontinued operations. The nature and amount of such adjustments shall be disclosed. Examples of circumstances in which these adjustments may arise include the following: (a) the resolution of uncertainties that arise from the terms of the disposal transaction, such as the resolution of purchase price adjustments and indemnification issues with the purchaser. (b) the resolution of uncertainties that arise from and are directly related to the operations of the component before its disposal, such as environmental and product warranty obligations retained by the seller. (c) the settlement of employee benefit plan obligations, provided that the settlement is directly related to the disposal transaction.	Paragraph 35 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 35 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]36 If an entity ceases to classify a component of an entity as held for sale, the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations in accordance with paragraphs 33–35 shall be reclassified and included in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. The amounts for prior periods shall be described as having been re-presented.	Paragraph 36 is a presentation requirement under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles. Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 36 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced. However, the first sentence of paragraph 35 is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	Comments
[α]36A An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall disclose the information required in paragraphs 33–36 when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with paragraph 32.	Paragraph 36A relates to the disclosures in paragraphs 33–36 that are kept under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles. Therefore, paragraph 36A is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
Gains or losses relating to continuing operations [α]37 Any gain or loss on the remeasurement of a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale that does not meet the definition of a discontinued operation shall be included in profit or loss from continuing operations.	Paragraph 37 is a presentation requirement under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles. Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 37 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
Presentation of a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale [α]38 An entity shall present a non-current asset classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately from other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale shall be presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and presented as a single amount. The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale shall be separately disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes, except as permitted by paragraph 39. An entity shall present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.	Paragraph 38 is a presentation requirement under the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles. Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 38 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
[α]39 If the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 1), disclosure of the major classes of assets and liabilities is not required.	Paragraph 39 clarifies a disclosure that is not required. Therefore, paragraph 39 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
[α]40 An entity shall not reclassify or re-present amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and	Paragraph 40 is a presentation requirement under

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	Comments
liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the statements of financial position for prior periods to reflect the classification in the statement of financial position for the latest period presented.	the Tier 2 Disclosure Principles. Presentation requirements are not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 40 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
Additional disclosures 41 An entity shall disclose the following information in the notes in the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold: [α](a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group);	Paragraph 41(a) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 41(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α](b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal;	Paragraph 41(b) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 41(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α](c) the gain or loss recognised in accordance with paragraphs 20–22[*] and, if not separately presented in the statement of comprehensive income, the caption in the statement of comprehensive income that includes that gain or loss;	Paragraph 41(c) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – however, the presumption that the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs is rebutted as the disclosure requirements of AASB 136/NZ IAS 36 is sufficient Therefore, paragraph 41(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (CDA-R).
[β](d) if applicable, the segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with AASB 8/NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.	AASB 8/NZ IFRS 8 requirements do not apply to Tier 2 entities Therefore, paragraph 41(d) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β]42 If either paragraph 26 or paragraph 29 applies [changes to a plan of sale], an entity shall disclose, in the period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.	Paragraph 42 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 42 is reduced for Tier 2

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[*] Recognition of impairment losses and reversals

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 ***Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations***	**Comments**
	entities (KDA2-R).

AASB 6/NZ IFRS 6 ***Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources***	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 6/NZ IFRS 6 ***Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded**	
Disclosure [α]**23 An entity shall disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.**	Disclosure objective\principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
24 To comply with paragraph 23, an entity shall disclose: [α](a) its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.	Paragraph 24(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 24(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[α](b) the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.	Paragraph 24(b) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 24(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[α]Aus24.1 In addition to the disclosure required by paragraph 24(b), an entity that recognises exploration and evaluation assets for any of its areas of interest shall, in disclosing the amounts of those assets, provide an explanation that recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.	Paragraph Aus24.1 is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph Aus24.1 is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 6/NZ IFRS 6 ***Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources***	**Comments**
[α]25 An entity shall treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either AASB 116/NZ IAS 16 or AASB 138/NZ IAS 38 consistent with how the assets are classified.	Paragraph 25 contains a requirement to treat exploration and evaluation assets as a class of assets and make the necessary disclosures required by the standards mentioned. This requirement is not subjected to analysis. Therefore, paragraph 25 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 ***Fair Value Measurement***	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 ***Fair Value Measurement*****. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded**	
Disclosure **91 An entity shall disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:** [α]**(a) for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements.** [β]**(b) for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period.**	Disclosure objective\principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
[α]92 To meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall consider all the following: (a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements; (b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements; (c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and (d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the	Paragraph 92 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 92 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*	Comments
quantitative information disclosed. If the disclosures provided in accordance with this Standard/NZ IFRS and other Australian Accounting Standards/NZ IFRSs are insufficient to meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives.	
93 To meet the objectives in paragraph 91, an entity shall disclose, at a minimum, the following information for each class of assets and liabilities (see paragraph 94 for information on determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities) measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of this Standard/NZ IFRS) in the statement of financial position after initial recognition:	
[α](a) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement. Recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other Australian Accounting Standards/NZ IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. Non-recurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are those that other Australian Accounting Standards/NZ IFRSs require or permit in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances (eg when an entity measures an asset held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with AASB 5/NZ IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* because the asset's fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount).	Paragraph 93(a) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[β](b) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3).	Paragraph 93(b) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β](c) for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value	Paragraph 93(c) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*		Comments
	on a recurring basis, the amounts of any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see paragraph 95). Transfers into each level shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level.	material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β](d)	for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and the inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique (eg changing from a market approach to an income approach or the use of an additional valuation technique), the entity shall disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, an entity shall provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement. An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (eg when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, when providing this disclosure an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.	Paragraph 93(d) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(d) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*	Comments
[β](e) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following: (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised. (ii) total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised. (iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of those types of changes disclosed separately). (iv) the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see paragraph 95). Transfers into Level 3 shall be disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3.	Paragraph 93(e) requires a reconciliation that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 93(e) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β](f) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised.	Paragraph 93(f) refers to paragraph 93(e)(i) that is reduced. Therefore, paragraph 93(f) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β](g) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity (including, for example, how an entity decides its valuation policies and procedures and analyses changes in fair value measurements from period to period).	Paragraph 93(g) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(g) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*	Comments
[β](h) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: (i) for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, an entity shall also provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs shall include, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with (d).	Paragraph 93(h)(i) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(d) significant estimates and judgments specific to a transaction or event) – the disclosure requirements of paragraphs 36 and 37 of AASB 108/NZ IAS 8 are is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 93(h)(i) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
(ii) for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, an entity shall state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. The entity shall disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance shall be judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.	Paragraph 93(h)(ii) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(h)(ii) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β](i) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, an entity shall disclose that fact and why the non-financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.	Paragraph 93(i) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(i) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]Aus93.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 93, in respect of not-for-profit public sector entities, for assets within the	Paragraph Aus93.1 refers to paragraphs 93(d), (f)

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*	Comments
scope of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* for which the future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, the following requirements do not apply: (a) in paragraph 93(d), the text "For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, an entity shall provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement. An entity is no required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value (eg when an entity uses prices from prior transactions or third-party pricing information without adjustment). However, when providing this disclosure an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.". (b) paragraph 93(f); and (c) paragraph 93(h)(i).	and (h)(i) which are reduced. Therefore, paragraph Aus93.1 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]94 An entity shall determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following: (a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and (b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised. The number of classes may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity. Determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided requires judgement. A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the statement of financial position. However, an entity shall provide information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. If another Standard/NZ IFRS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, an entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in this Standard/NZ IFRS if that class meets the requirements in this paragraph.	Paragraph 94 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 94 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β]95 An entity shall disclose and consistently follow its policy for determining when transfers between levels of	Paragraph 95 refers to paragraphs 93(c) and (e)(ii)

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*		Comments
	the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with paragraph 93(c) and (e)(iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers shall be the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following: (a) the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. (b) the beginning of the reporting period. (c) the end of the reporting period.	which are reduced. Therefore, paragraph 95 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]96	If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in paragraph 48[*], it shall disclose that fact.	Paragraph 96 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 96 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β]97	For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which the fair value is disclosed, an entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 93(b), (d) and (i). However, an entity is not required to provide the quantitative disclosures about significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy required by paragraph 93(d). For such assets and liabilities, an entity does not need to provide the other disclosures required by this Standard/NZ IFRS.	Paragraph 97 refers to paragraphs 93(b), (d) and (i) which are reduced. Therefore, paragraph 97 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β]98	For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, an issuer	Paragraph 93(a) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[*] An entity that holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is exposed to market risks (as defined in NZ IFRS 7) and to the credit risk (as defined in NZ IFRS 7) of each of the counterparties. If the entity manages that group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to either market risks or credit risk, the entity is permitted to apply an exception to this NZ IFRS for measuring fair value. That exception permits an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position (ie an asset) for a particular risk exposure or paid to transfer a net short position (ie a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Accordingly, an entity shall measure the fair value of the group of financial assets and financial liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 13/NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*	Comments
shall disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.	benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 93(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K).
[β]99 An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by this Standard/NZ IFRS in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.	Paragraph 99 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 99 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Comments
Disclosure requirements in AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Disclosure **Objective** [α]**27 An entity that elects to apply this Standard shall disclose information that enables users to assess:** **(a) the nature of, and the risks associated with, the rate regulation that establishes the price(s) that the entity can charge customers for the goods or services it provides; and** **(b) the effects of that rate regulation on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.**	Disclosure objective/principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
[α]28 If any of the disclosures set out in paragraphs 30–36 are not considered relevant to meet the objective in paragraph 27, they may be omitted from the financial statements. If the disclosures provided in accordance with paragraphs 30–36 are insufficient to meet the objective in paragraph 27, an entity shall disclose additional information that is necessary to meet that objective.	Paragraph 28 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 28 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]29 To meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 27, an entity shall consider all of the following:	Paragraph 29 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Comments
(a) the level of detail that is necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements; (b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements; (c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and (d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.	KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 29 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
Explanation of activities subject to rate regulation [α]30 To help a user of the financial statements assess the nature of, and the risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulated activities, an entity shall, for each type of rate-regulated activity, disclose: (a) a brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process;	Paragraph 30(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 30(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
(b) the identity of the rate regulator(s). If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in AASB 124/NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), the entity shall disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how it is related;	Paragraph 30(b) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 30(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
(c) how the future recovery of each class (ie each type of cost or income) of regulatory deferral account debit balance or reversal of each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance is affected by risks and uncertainty, for example: (i) demand risk (for example, changes in consumer attitudes, the availability of alternative sources of supply or the level of competition); (ii) regulatory risk (for example, the submission or approval of a rate-setting application or the entity's assessment of the expected future regulatory actions); and (iii) other risks (for example, currency or other market risks).	Paragraph 30(c) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (b) associated risks specific to a transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 30(c) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
[α]31 The disclosures required by paragraph 30 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as	Paragraph 31 is guidance that is needed as it permits the disclosures in paragraph 30 to be incorporated by cross reference to some other statement (which would reduce the clutter in the financial statements).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Comments
the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete. **This paragraph has been deleted by the AASB in AASB 14**	Therefore, paragraph 31 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).
Explanation of recognised amounts [α]32 An entity shall disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised and derecognised, and how they are measured initially and subsequently, including how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability and how any impairment loss is allocated.	Paragraph 32 is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 32 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[α]33 For each type of rate-regulated activity, an entity shall disclose the following information for each class of regulatory deferral account balance:	
(a) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, in a table unless another format is more appropriate. The entity shall apply judgement in deciding the level of detail necessary (see paragraphs 28–29), but the following components would usually be relevant: (i) the amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the statement of financial position as regulatory deferral account balances; (ii) the amounts that have been recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period; and	Paragraph 33(a) requires a reconciliation that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 33(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
(iii) other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates;	Regulatory deferral accounts are specifically excluded from the requirements of AASB 136/NZ IAS 36 per paragraph B15 of AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14. Therefore reduce for Tier 2.
(b) the rate of return or discount rate (including a zero rate or a range of rates, when applicable) used to reflect the time value of money that is applicable to each class of regulatory deferral account balance; and	Paragraph 33(b) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 ***Regulatory Deferral Accounts***	**Comments**
(c) the remaining periods over which the entity expects to recover (or amortise) the carrying amount of each class of regulatory deferral account debit balance or to reverse each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance.	benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 33(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R). Paragraph 33(c) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 33(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]34 When rate regulation affects the amount and timing of an entity's income tax expense (income), the entity shall disclose the impact of the rate regulation on the amounts of current and deferred tax recognised. In addition, the entity shall separately disclose any regulatory deferral account balance that relates to taxation and the related movement in that balance.	Paragraph 34 is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 34 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
[α]35 When an entity provides disclosures in accordance with AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* for an interest in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture that has rate-regulated activities and for which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised in accordance with this Standard, the entity shall disclose the amounts that are included for the regulatory deferral account debit and credit balances and the net movement in those balances for the interests disclosed (see paragraphs B25–B28).	Paragraph 35 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 35 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]36 When an entity concludes that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, it shall disclose that fact, the reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced.	Paragraph 36 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 36 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Comments
Application of NZ IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*	
[α]B25 Paragraph 12(e) of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose, for each of its subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity, the profit or loss that was allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period. An entity that recognises regulatory deferral account balances in accordance with this Standard shall disclose the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances that is included within the amounts that are required to be disclosed by paragraph 12(e) of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12.	Paragraph B25 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph B25 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]B26 Paragraph 12(g) of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose, for each of its subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity, summarised financial information about the subsidiary, as specified in paragraph B10 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12. Similarly, paragraph 21(b)(ii) of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 requires an entity to disclose, for each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity, summarised financial information as specified in paragraphs B12–B13 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12. Paragraph B16 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 specifies the summary financial information that an entity is required to disclose for all other associates and joint ventures that are not individually material in accordance with paragraph 21(c) of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12.	Paragraph B26 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph B26 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]B27 In addition to the information specified in paragraphs 12, 21, B10, B12–B13 and B16 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12, an entity that recognises regulatory deferral account balances in accordance with this Standard shall also disclose the total regulatory deferral account debit balance, the total regulatory deferral account credit balance and the net movements in those balances, split between amounts recognised in profit or loss and amounts recognised in other comprehensive income, for each entity for which those AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 disclosures are required.	Paragraph B27 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph B27 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α]B28 Paragraph 19 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12 specifies the information that an entity is required to disclose when the entity recognises a gain or loss on losing control of a subsidiary, calculated in accordance with paragraph 25	Paragraph B28 is a core disclosure (CDA(c) related parties) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 14/NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Comments
of AASB 10/NZ IFRS 10. In addition to the information required by paragraph 19 of AASB 12/NZ IFRS 12, an entity that elects to apply this Standard shall disclose the portion of that gain or loss that is attributable to derecognising regulatory deferral account balances in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost.	Therefore, paragraph B28 is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	**Comments**
Disclosure requirements in AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Those disclosure requirements from which it is proposed entities applying Tier 2 reporting requirements should be exempt are shaded	
Disclosure [α]110 **The objective of the disclosure requirements is for an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. To achieve that objective, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about all of the following:** **(a) its contracts with customers (see paragraphs 113–122);** **(b) the significant judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard to those contracts (see paragraphs 123–126); and** **(c) any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95 (see paragraphs 127–128).**	Disclosure objective/principles rather than specific disclosure requirements. Therefore keep for Tier 2.
[α]111 An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements. An entity shall aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have substantially different characteristics.	Paragraph 111 is guidance that is not needed. Therefore, paragraph 111 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[α]112 An entity need not disclose information in accordance with this Standard if it has provided the information in accordance with another Standard.	Paragraph 112 is guidance that is needed. Therefore, paragraph 112 is kept for Tier 2 entities (OG-K).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 ***Revenue from Contracts with Customers***	**Comments**
Contracts with customers [α]113 An entity shall disclose all of the following amounts for the reporting period unless those amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with other Standards: (a) revenue recognised from contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from its other sources of revenue; and	Paragraph 113(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA1 (a) Nature of transaction or event) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 113(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (SDA1-K).
(b) any impairment losses recognised (in accordance with AASB 9/NZ IFRS 9) on any receivables or contract assets arising from an entity's contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from impairment losses from other contracts.	Paragraph 113(b) is a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 113(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
Disaggregation of revenue [α]114 An entity shall disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.	Paragraph 114 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 114 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[β]115 In addition, an entity shall disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with paragraph 114) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, if the entity applies AASB 8/NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.	AASB 8/NZ IFRS 8 requirements do not apply to Tier 2 entities Therefore, paragraph 115 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 ***Revenue from Contracts with Customers***	**Comments**
Contract balances 116 An entity shall disclose all of the following: [α](a) the opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed; [β](b) revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period; and [β](c) revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price).	Paragraph 116(a) is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 116(a) is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K). Paragraph 116(b) and (c) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 116(b) and (c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[β]117 An entity shall explain how the timing of satisfaction of its performance obligations (see paragraph 119(a)) relates to the typical timing of payment (see paragraph 119(b)) and the effect that those factors have on the contract asset and the contract liability balances. The explanation provided may use qualitative information.	Paragraph 117 is an other disclosure (ODA) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 117 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (ODA-R).
[β]118 An entity shall provide an explanation of the significant changes in the contract asset and the contract liability balances during the reporting period. The explanation shall include qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the entity's balances of contract assets and contract liabilities include any of the following: (a) changes due to business combinations; (b) cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue that affect the corresponding contract asset or contract liability, including adjustments arising from a change in the measure of progress, a change in an estimate of the transaction price (including any changes in the assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) or a	Paragraph 118 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 118 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Comments
contract modification; (c) impairment of a contract asset; (d) a change in the time frame for a right to consideration to become unconditional (ie for a contract asset to be reclassified to a receivable); and (e) a change in the time frame for a performance obligation to be satisfied (ie for the recognition of revenue arising from a contract liability).	
Performance obligations 119 An entity shall disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of all of the following: [α](a) when the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations (for example, upon shipment, upon delivery, as services are rendered or upon completion of service), including when performance obligations are satisfied in a bill-and-hold arrangement;	Paragraph 119(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 119(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[α](b) the significant payment terms (for example, when payment is typically due, whether the contract has a significant financing component, whether the consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained in accordance with paragraphs 56–58);	Paragraph 119(b) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 117 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 119(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[α](c) the nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, highlighting any performance obligations to arrange for another party to transfer goods or services (ie if the entity is acting as an agent);	Paragraph 119(c) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 119(c) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α](d) obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations; and	Paragraph 119(d) is a core disclosure (CDA(a) commitments and contingencies) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	**Comments**
	Therefore, paragraph 119(d) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
[α](e) types of warranties and related obligations.	Paragraph 119(e) is a core disclosure (CDA(a) commitments and contingencies) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 119(e) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K).
Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations [β]120 An entity shall disclose the following information about its remaining performance obligations: (a) the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period; and	Paragraph 120(a) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 120(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
(b) an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise as revenue the amount disclosed in accordance with paragraph 120(a), which the entity shall disclose in either of the following ways: (i) on a quantitative basis using the time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations; or (ii) by using qualitative information.	Paragraph 120(b) relates to paragraph 120(a) which is reduced for Tier 2 entities. Therefore, paragraph 120(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
[β]121 As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose the information in paragraph 120 for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met: (a) the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or (b) the entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with paragraph B16[*].	Paragraph 121 relates to paragraph 120 which is reduced for Tier 2 entities. Therefore, paragraph 121 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Comments
[β]122 An entity shall explain qualitatively whether it is applying the practical expedient in paragraph 121 and whether any consideration from contracts with customers is not included in the transaction price and, therefore, not included in the information disclosed in accordance with paragraph 120. For example, an estimate of the transaction price would not include any estimated amounts of variable consideration that are constrained (see paragraphs 56–58).	Paragraph 122 relates to paragraphs 120 and 121 which are reduced for Tier 2 entities. Therefore, paragraph 122 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (OG-R).
Significant judgements in the application of this Standard [α]123 An entity shall disclose the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers. In particular, an entity shall explain the judgements, and changes in the judgements, used in determining both of the following: (a) the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (see paragraphs 124–125); and (b) the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations (see paragraph 126).	Paragraph 123 is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(d) significant estimates and judgements specific to a transaction or event) – the disclosure requirement of paragraphs 36 and 37of AASB 108/NZ IAS 8 are sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 123 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations 124 For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose both of the following: [α](a) the methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied); and	Paragraph 124(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of paragraph 122 of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 124(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
[β](b) an explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services.	Paragraph 124(b) is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as

[*] As a practical expedient, if an entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date (for example, a service contract in which an entity bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided), the entity may recognise revenue in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Comments
	represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 124(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).
[α]125 For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, an entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services.	Paragraph 125 is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(d) significant estimates and judgements specific to a transaction or event) – the disclosure requirement of of paragraphs 36 and 37of AASB 108/NZ IAS 8 are sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 125 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations [β]126 An entity shall disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for all of the following: (a) determining the transaction price, which includes, but is not limited to, estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and measuring non-cash consideration; (b) assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained; (c) allocating the transaction price, including estimating stand-alone selling prices of promised goods or services and allocating discounts and variable consideration to a specific part of the contract (if applicable); and (d) measuring obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations.	Paragraph 126 is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement and SDA2(d) significant estimates and judgements specific to a transaction or event) – the disclosure requirements of paragraph 122 of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 and paragraphs 36 and 37of AASB 108/NZ IAS 8 are sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 126 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer 127 An entity shall describe both of the following: [β](a) the judgements made in determining the amount of the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95); and	Paragraph 127(a) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(d) significant estimates and judgements specific to a transaction or event) – the disclosure requirement of of paragraphs 36 and 37of AASB 108/NZ IAS 8 are sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 127(a) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

[β] Under current RDR this paragraph is reduced.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	**Comments**
α(b) the method it uses to determine the amortisation for each reporting period.	Paragraph 127(b) is a supporting disclosure (SDA2(c) accounting policy on recognition or measurement) – the disclosure requirement of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 paragraph 122 is sufficient. Therefore, paragraph 127(b) is reduced for Tier 2 entities (SDA2-R).
128 An entity shall disclose all of the following: α (a) the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup costs); and	Paragraph 128(a) up to the punctuation is a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 128(a) up to the punctuation is kept for Tier 2 entities (KDA1-K). However, benefits are not expected to exceed costs in respect of the disaggregation of the balances Therefore reduce that requirement.
α(b) the amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period.	Paragraph 128(b) is in part a core disclosure (CDA(b) impairment) – the benefits of the disclosure exceed the costs. Therefore, that part of paragraph 18(b) is kept for Tier 2 entities (CDA-K). The amount of amortisation would be part of the entity's accounting policy, which would be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 117 of AASB 101/NZ IAS 1 Therefore reduce the disclosure of amortisation SDA2-R
Practical expedients α129 If an entity elects to use the practical expedient in either paragraph 63 (about the existence of a significant financing component) or paragraph 94 (about the incremental costs of obtaining a contract), the entity shall disclose that fact.	Paragraph 129 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph 129 is reduced for Tier 2

α Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

α Under current RDR this disclosure is kept. For paragraph 128(a) this disclosure is kept except for the words that follow the punctuation are reduced.

α Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

α Under current RDR this disclosure is kept.

AASB 15/NZ IFRS 15 ***Revenue from Contracts with Customers***	**Comments**
	entities (KDA2-R).
Transition [α]C8 For reporting periods that include the date of initial application, an entity shall provide both of the following additional disclosures if this Standard is applied retrospectively in accordance with paragraph C3(b)[*]: (a) the amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of this Standard as compared to AASB 111/NZ IAS 11, AASB 118/NZ IAS 18 and related Interpretations that were in effect before the change; and (b) an explanation of the reasons for significant changes identified in C8(a).	Paragraph C8 is not a key disclosure (KDA1 assessment of current liquidity and solvency or KDA2 transactions and other events significant or material to understanding the entity's operations as represented by the financial statements) – the benefits of the disclosure do not exceed the costs. Therefore, paragraph C8 is reduced for Tier 2 entities (KDA2-R).

Question 1 for Board members

Do Board members agree with the staff recommendation?

Are there any other issues that Board members would like to raise?

[α] Under current RDR this paragraph is kept.

[*] An entity shall apply this Standard using one of the following two methods:

(a) …

(b) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application in accordance with paragraphs C7–C8.