Australian financial reporting guide
Financial reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2019
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1 Introduction

Financial reporting for 30 June 2019 continues the major transition period for the new standards on revenue, financial instruments and leases

Full year financial reports for 30 June 2019 must ensure that the new requirements in AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts from Customers are fully considered and reflected in a way that reflects the technical requirements of these standards and the entity’s specific circumstances.

Similarly, half-year financial reports at 30 June 2019 will see the first mandatory application of AASB 16 Leases, which will represent a major change for many entities, with operating leases brought ‘on balance sheet’ by lessees. Full-year financial reports should also be providing adequate disclosure on the likely impact of AASB 16 in future periods.

The disclosures required by all the new standards are comprehensive and wide-ranging. Providing relevant information, while balancing materiality and these detailed disclosures can be a significant challenge. The critical focus should be on:

- Ensuring the relevant transitional requirements have been considered and key decisions and judgements communicated in an easy to understand and relevant manner
- Revising accounting policies (including in half-year reports) to communicate the impacts of the new standards in a way that clearly articulates the specific policies adopted, in the context of the entity’s business. For instance, for AASB 15, revenue streams should be able to be understood in the context of the entity’s segment reporting, business operations and other communications
- Including only disclosures where they are relevant, discuss material matters and contribute to user’s understanding of the entity’s financial performance and financial position. In doing so, entities should consider the risks the entity faces, the nature of critical judgements and estimates made, and how the entity’s business model results in the accounting outcomes reflected in the financial report
- Ensuring the impacts of the new standards have been reflected throughout the financial report, and are consistent with other disclosures made in the financial statements and broader annual report.

This guide and the model financial statements provide comprehensive examples of the disclosures required in relation to the new standards.

In addition, the past 12 months has seen increasing calls for more disclosure of the financial reporting impact of climate-related and other emerging risks, with both the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and Australian Accounting Standards Board encouraging disclosure. Entities need to consider carefully how they will respond to these calls to ensure investor and regulatory expectations are met.

“Investors, regulators and users in general are seeking clear, concise and specific information about the impacts of new standards, together with disclosure on broader topics such as climate-related and other emerging risks”

Alison White
National Leader
Accounting Technical
2 About this guide

This financial reporting guide is designed to allow you to understand and efficiently meet your financial reporting obligations

2.1 How to use this guide

This guide is designed to be used in conjunction with the Deloitte model financial statements. Set out below is a summary of how to use this guide:

**Step 1: Categorise the entity**
Australian financial reporting requirements are driven by the type of the entity. This guide is predominantly focused on entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001, which defines various categories of entities, their reporting requirements and their reporting deadlines. More guidance is available in Section 3 Types and classifications of entities.

**Step 2: Understand the reporting mandate**
In addition to the core requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, some entities have additional reporting considerations arising under other mandates such as the ‘general purpose financial statements’ requirement arising under the Tax Administration Act 1953, constitution requirements, agreements or funding arrangements. More information is available in Section 4 Reporting mandate.

**Step 3: Determine which type of financial statements should be prepared**
Australia’s reporting framework relies on two core considerations:

- The reporting entity concept which primarily determines whether an entity prepares general purpose financial statements or special purpose financial statements
- The differential reporting framework arising under Australian Accounting Standards, which introduces different types of general purpose financial reports

More information can be found in Section 5 The Australian differential reporting framework.

**Step 4: Understand the key requirements for financial statements**
The layout and composition of the financial statements and notes are governed by various factors, including the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and other regulations. More information can be found in Section 6 Preparation of annual financial reports.

**Step 5: Other financial reporting considerations**
Having prepared the key financial report, entities may need to consider other reporting obligations including continuous disclosure, half-year reporting, concise financial reports and relevant financial reporting. More information on these topics is in Section 7 Other financial reporting considerations.

**Step 6: Ensure any new and changed requirements are considered**
Financial reporting requirements change rapidly, from minor and major amendments to core accounting requirements to regulatory changes, other legislative changes and global trends which should be considered. More information can be found in Section 8 What’s new in financial reporting?

**Step 7: Access the relevant model financial statements**
Based on the analysis performed, obtain the relevant model financial statements. Guidance on choosing the version of the model financial statements to use can be found in Section 9 Using the illustrative financial statements.
2.2 Purpose
We have developed this *Australian financial reporting guide* (guide) to assist you meet the general financial reporting requirements applying to the majority of entities reporting under the *Corporations Act* 2001. It is developed to be used in conjunction with our model financial reports including:

- *Deloitte International GAAP Holdings model financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018* (Deloitte model financial statements),
- *Model half-year report - Half-years ending on or after 31 December 2018*
- *Model special purpose annual report - Reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2018*.

2.3 Effective date
This guide includes reporting obligations and illustrative disclosures that are effective for financial years and half-years ending on 30 June 2019.

Unless otherwise noted, the information in this guide has been updated for developments to 17 June 2019.

2.4 Abbreviations
The following abbreviations are used in this guide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB</td>
<td>Australian Accounting Standards Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Standards</td>
<td>Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Australian Auditing Standard issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC</td>
<td>Australian Securities &amp; Investments Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC-CO/ASIC-CI</td>
<td>Australian Securities and Investments Commission Class Order/Corporations Instrument issued pursuant to s.341(1) of the <em>Corporations Act</em> 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC-RG</td>
<td>Australian Securities and Investments Commission Regulatory Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX</td>
<td>Australian Securities Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX-LR</td>
<td>Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX-GN</td>
<td>Australian Securities Exchange Limited Guidance Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATO</td>
<td>Australian Tax Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations Act</td>
<td>The <em>Corporations Act</em> 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloitte model half-year report</td>
<td><em>Deloitte Model half-year report - Half-years ending on or after 31 December 2018</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td><em>Deloitte International GAAP Holdings Limited model financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deloitte model MIS report</td>
<td><em>Deloitte Model managed investment scheme annual report for the year ending 30 June 2019</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Abbreviation | Description
--- | ---
Deloitte model financial reports | Collectively:  
- Deloitte International GAAP Holdings Limited model financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018  
- Deloitte Model special purpose annual report - Reporting periods ending on 31 December 2018  
- Deloitte Model half-year report - Half-years ending on 31 December 2018  
- Deloitte Model managed investment scheme annual report for the year ending 30 June 2019  
- Deloitte Illustrative AASB 1056 Financial Report for Superannuation Entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2018
Deloitte model SPFS | Deloitte Model special purpose annual report - Reporting periods ending on 31 December 2018
GPFS | General purpose financial statements
IASB | International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS/s | International Financial Reporting Standard/s
Int | Interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board
s. | Section of the Corporations Act 2001
SPFS | Special purpose financial statements
Tax Administration Act | Tax Administration Act 1953
RDR | Reduced Disclosure Requirements
Reg | Regulation of the Corporations Regulations 2001
3 Types and classifications of entities

The different types and classifications of entities defined in and governed by the Corporations Act influences for example whether or not the entity is required to prepare a financial report under the Corporations Act and if so whether or not it has to be audited and lodged with ASIC.

This section provides a high-level overview of the following types and classifications of entities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Companies</td>
<td>Information about the various types of companies that can be registered under the Corporations Act, and details of the classification of proprietary companies and companies limited by guarantee, and requirements for foreign companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Not-for-profit entities</td>
<td>A high-level overview of the registration and reporting by not-for-profit entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Other types of entities</td>
<td>Other types of entities due to the requirements of the Corporations Act or other requirements, which are relevant for financial reporting purposes, including disclosing entities, registered schemes, crowd-source funded entities, passport funds, stapled entities and Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) holders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1 Companies

#### 3.1.1 Types of companies

The following types of companies can be registered under the Corporations Act (s.112(1)):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of company</th>
<th>Public companies*</th>
<th>Proprietary companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited by shares</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A company formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (s.9).</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited by guarantee</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A company formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amounts that the members undertake to contribute to the property of the company if it is wound up (s.9).</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unlimited with share capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A company whose members have no limit placed on their liability (s.9) and which is incorporated with a share capital.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No liability company</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A company may only register as a no liability company if:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The company has a share capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The company’s constitution states that its sole objects are mining purposes (as defined in s.9 of the Corporations Act)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The company has no contractual right under its constitution to recover calls made on its shares from a shareholder who fails to pay them (s.112(2)).</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A public company is a company other than a proprietary company and can be listed or unlisted.
3.1.2 Proprietary companies

Companies registered under the Corporations Act as proprietary companies must:

- Be limited by shares or an unlimited company with share capital, which means that companies limited by guarantee and no liability companies cannot be proprietary companies
- Not have more than 50 non-employee shareholders, although shareholders connected with ‘CSF offers’ (i.e. crowd-sourced funding) do not count for this purpose
- Except in limited circumstances, not do anything that would require disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act, i.e. the fundraising provisions of the Act. However, a proprietary company is permitted to raise funds using a ‘CSF offer’ (i.e. using crowd-source funding) so long as it meets the necessary requirements of the Corporations Act for such offers (see section 3.3.2).

Classification of proprietary companies prior to 1 July 2019

The Corporations Act classifies a proprietary company as either a large proprietary company or a small proprietary company. A proprietary company is a large proprietary company or a small proprietary company for a financial year if it satisfies at least two of the conditions noted for Large or Small below respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value - Large</th>
<th>Value - Small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated revenue for the financial year of the company and the entities it controls (if any)</td>
<td>$25 million or more</td>
<td>Less than $25 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the consolidated gross assets at the end of the financial year of the company and the entities it controls</td>
<td>$12.5 million or more</td>
<td>Less than $12.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees of the company and the entities it controls at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>50 or more</td>
<td>Less than 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes to the thresholds applying to future financial years

The definition of a large proprietary company and small proprietary company in s.45A(3) and s.45A(2) respectively of the Corporations Act notes that the amounts specified in these definitions may be varied by the Regulations.

The Corporations Amendment (Proprietary Company Thresholds) Regulations 2019 were made in April 2019 and operate to amend the thresholds with effect from 1 July 2019. The application of these amendments is stated as applying in relation to the 2019-20 financial year and later financial years.

Accordingly, the amended thresholds will apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2019. An entity will be classified as a large proprietary company or small proprietary company for a financial year if it satisfies at least two of the conditions noted for Large or Small below respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value - Large</th>
<th>Value - Small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated revenue for the financial year of the company and the entities it controls (if any)</td>
<td>$50 million or more</td>
<td>Less than $50 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the consolidated gross assets at the end of the financial year of the company and the entities it controls</td>
<td>$25 million or more</td>
<td>Less than $25 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees of the company and the entities it controls at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>100 or more</td>
<td>Less than 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determining amounts for the purposes of classification

Section 45A of the Corporations Act requires that when counting employees, part-time employees be taken into account as an appropriate fraction of a full-time equivalent. Consolidated revenue and the value of consolidated gross assets are calculated in accordance with the accounting treatment specified by Accounting Standards in force at the relevant time (even if the standards do not otherwise apply to the company).
3.1.3 Small companies limited by guarantee

In terms of s.45B a company is a small company limited by guarantee in a particular financial year if:

- It is a company limited by guarantee for the whole of the financial year
- It is not a deductible gift recipient at any time during the financial year
- Either:
  - Where the company is not required by the accounting standards to be included in consolidated financial statements – the revenue of the company for the financial year is less than $250,000, or
  - Where the company is required by the accounting standards to be included in consolidated financial statements – the consolidated revenue of the consolidated entity for the financial year is less than $250,000
- It is not one of the following:
  - A Commonwealth company for the purposes of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997
  - A subsidiary of a Commonwealth company for the purposes of that Act
  - A subsidiary of a Commonwealth authority for the purposes of that Act
- It has not been a transferring financial institution of a State or Territory within the meaning of clause 1 of Schedule 4 to the Act (i.e. Corporations Act)
- It is not a company that is permitted to use the expression building society, credit society or credit union under section 66 of the Banking Act 1959 at any time during the financial year.

Section 45B(2) of the Corporations Act notes that the amounts specified in (1)(c)(i) and (ii) above (i.e. s.45(1)) may be varied by the Regulations. At the time of printing no specified amounts have been varied by the Regulations.

Section 45B of the Corporations Act requires that revenue and consolidated revenue be calculated in accordance with Accounting Standards in force at the relevant time (even if the standards do not otherwise apply to the company).

3.1.4 Foreign companies

In general, a foreign company is an entity that is incorporated outside Australia except for a sole corporation or unincorporated body formed outside Australia.

A foreign company that carries on business in Australia must be registered under the Corporations Act.

See section 7.4 for a discussion on the reporting requirements for foreign companies.
3.2 Not-for-profit entities

Not-for-profit organisations are organisations that do not operate for profit, personal gain or other benefit of particular people. Not-for-profit organisations fall within two broad categories for tax purposes namely charities and other types of not-for-profit organisations. Charities must be registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) to access charity tax concessions.

The reporting obligations for entities registered with the ACNC depend upon the size of the entity, based on the entity’s total annual revenue. For the purposes of the ACNC test, total annual revenue includes only revenue, and excludes other income.

The relevant thresholds are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total annual revenue</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Annual information statements required</th>
<th>Annual financial report required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $250,000</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Optional (cash or accrual basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $250,000 but under $1 million</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (reviewed or audited)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 million or more</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (audited)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reporting requirements for not-for-profit entities**

This guide does not deal with specific industries and types of entities and therefore does not include any further specific discussion on additional reporting requirements for not-for-profit organisations.

More information on the reporting requirements for entities registered with the ACNC is available at [www.acnc.gov.au](http://www.acnc.gov.au).
3.3 Other types of entities

3.3.1 Disclosing entities

Section 111AC of the Corporations Act defines a disclosing entity as a corporation that issues enhanced disclosure securities.

Enhanced disclosure securities (referred to as ‘ED securities’ in the Corporations Act) include:

- Securities of a body or undertaking that are included in the official list of a prescribed financial market, i.e. Asia Pacific Exchange Limited, ASX Limited, Chi-X Australia Pty Ltd, National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited, SIM Venture Securities Exchange Ltd, but excluding certain Crown entities and exempt foreign entities (s.111AE, Reg 1.0.02A, Reg 1.2A.01)
- Securities, except for debentures and managed investment products, held by more than 100 persons issued pursuant to a disclosure document under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act (i.e. the fundraising provisions of the Act) (s.111AF)
- Managed investment products held by 100 or more persons issued pursuant to product disclosure statements under Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act and others issued under certain recognised offers (s.111AFA)
- Foreign passport fund products held by 100 or more persons resident in Australia (s.111AFB)
- Securities issued as consideration for an acquisition under an off-market takeover bid or compromise or arrangement (s.111AG).

Disclosing entities include:

- Listed entities and listed registered schemes
- Entities and registered schemes which raise funds pursuant to a prospectus
- Entities and registered schemes which offer securities other than debentures as consideration for an acquisition of shares in a target company under a takeover scheme
- Entities whose securities are issued under a compromise or scheme of arrangement.

The following entities are exempt from the disclosing entity provisions of the Corporations Act:

- A public authority of a State or Territory or an instrumentality or agency of the Crown in right of a State or Territory
- A public authority of the Commonwealth or an instrumentality or agency of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, the relevant traded debt securities of which are guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth.

The Regulations may also exempt particular entities from some or all of the disclosing entity provisions of the Corporations Act. The Regulations currently exempt certain foreign companies issuing securities under foreign scrip offers (Reg 1.2A.02) and foreign companies issuing securities under employee share schemes (Reg 1.2A.03). ASIC also has the power to exempt entities from the disclosing entity provisions of the Corporations Act.

See section 4.2.2 for a discussion on the reporting mandate for disclosing entities.

3.3.2 Crowd-sourced funded entities

Amendments introduced into the Corporations Act in 2017 and 2018 permit small unlisted entities to make offers of securities using crowd-sourced funding.

In order to take advantage of the crowd-sourced funding requirements, the entity must be an ‘eligible CSF company’, which requires the following conditions to be met (s.738H):

- The entity must be a public company limited by shares, or a proprietary company that has at least 2 directors and meets any other requirements prescribed by the Regulations
- The entity must have its principle place of business in Australia
- A majority of the company’s directors (excluding alternate directors) must ordinarily reside in Australia
- Neither the company, nor any related party of the company, is a listed corporation or has a substantial purpose of investing in securities or interests in other entities or schemes.
In addition, the company must meet an assets and turnover test, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of consolidated gross assets of the company and all its related parties</td>
<td>Less than $25 million*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated annual revenue of the company and all its related parties</td>
<td>Less than $25 million*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Corporations Regulations may prescribe a different amount

Entities eligible to raise funds are subject to an annual limit of $5 million in funds raised using crowd-sourced funding and comply with the various requirements of the Part 6D.3A of the Corporations Act.

3.3.3 Registered schemes

Managed investment schemes

Managed investment schemes are also known as ‘managed funds’, 'pooled investments' or 'collective investments'. Examples include cash management trusts, property trusts, share trusts and many agricultural schemes.

Under the Corporations Act, a managed investment scheme has the following features (s.9):

- People contribute money or money's worth as consideration to acquire rights to benefits produced by the scheme (whether those rights are actual, prospective or contingent and whether they are enforceable or not)
- Any of the contributions are to be pooled, or used in a common enterprise, to produce financial benefits, or benefits consisting of rights or interests in property, for the members who hold interests in the scheme
- The members do not have day-to-day control over the operation of the scheme (whether or not they have the right to be consulted or to give directions).

In addition, a time-share scheme is also a managed investment scheme.

There are number of items that are specifically excluded from being a managed investment scheme under the definition, including:

- Certain partnerships that have 20 or more members (e.g. actuaries, medical practitioners, architects, legal practitioners and accountants)
- Body corporates not operating time-sharing schemes
- Schemes where all members are bodies corporate and are related to each other and the body corporate promoting the scheme
- A franchise
- Statutory funds maintained under the Life Insurance Act 1995
- Regulated superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, pool superannuation trusts and public sector superannuation schemes under the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993
- Schemes operated by an Australian authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) in the ordinary course of their banking business
- Issues of debentures or convertible notes by a body corporate
- Barter schemes
- Certain retirement village schemes
- The provision of crowd-funding services
- Various other schemes, either by definition or regulation.

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1 A related party for these purposes is a related body corporate of the company (i.e. a holding company or subsidiary of the entity, or subsidiary of the holding company of the entity), or any entity controlled by a person who controls the company or an associate of that person (s.738G(3)).
When a scheme must be registered

A ‘registered scheme’ is defined in the Corporations Act as a managed investment scheme that is registered under section 601EB of the Corporations Act. A managed investment scheme must be registered under the Corporations Act if (s. 601ED):

- It has more than 20 members, or
- It was promoted by a person, or an associate of a person, who was, when the scheme was promoted, in the business of promoting managed investment schemes, or
- ASIC has determined (and given written notice to each of the operators of the schemes) that a number of managed investment schemes are closely related and that each of them has to be registered at any time when the total number of members of all of the schemes exceeds 20.

Proposed ‘corporate collective investments vehicles’ regime

The Australian Government had previously announced an intention to introduce a proposed ‘corporate collective investments vehicles’ (CCIVs) as an optional alternative to the managed investments scheme regime currently in the Corporations Act. A CCIV would be a collective investment vehicle that is a public company and is structured as an umbrella fund incorporating one or more sub-funds.

Prior to the May 2019 Federal Election, the government had consulted on three tranches of bills to implement the regime. These bills have not been finalised or tabled in Parliament at the date of this publication.

3.3.4 Passport funds

Background

The Asia Region Funds Passport provides a multilateral framework that allows eligible funds to be marketed across economies participating in the passport scheme with limited additional regulatory requirements. The scheme is a result of Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and Thailand signing a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) on the Establishment and Implementation of the Asia Region Funds Passport, which took effect on 30 June 2016.

The Passport scheme is intended to support the development of an Asia-wide managed funds industry through improved market access and regulatory harmonisation, with the objective of bringing benefits for Australia and the Asia region.

The necessary legislation to implement the Passport scheme in Australia was made in 2018.

Australian passport funds

An Australian registered scheme (see section 3.3.3) can also be registered as an Australian passport fund under Part 8A.3 of the Corporations Act. This then permits those entities to offer passport fund products in jurisdictions participating in the passport fund scheme, subject to meeting the other requirements of the scheme.

Notified foreign passport funds

A foreign passport fund is any passport fund the home economy for which is not Australia. Such funds are not able to offer a foreign passport fund product in Australia unless they are a notified foreign passport fund.

A notified foreign passport fund is a fund from an eligible passport fund country where the operator of the fund has submitted to ASIC a notice to offer interests in the fund in Australia and that notice has not been rejected within the prescribed period (s.1213C). For these purposes, the prescribed period is 15 business days beginning on the day after the notice of intent is lodged, or an agreed extended period (s.1213D).

A notified foreign passport fund has authority to offer foreign passport fund products in Australia and is treated as a managed investment scheme for the purposes of the Corporations Act.

ASIC has released Regulatory Guide RG 138 Foreign Passport Funds, which provides a guide for foreign passport fund operators seeking to enter, or operating in, Australia under the Asia Region Funds Passport. RG 138 is available at www.asic.gov.au.
Notified foreign passport funds are governed by the financial reporting and other requirements of the Corporations Act, albeit in a modified form. More information about the financial reporting requirements for notified foreign passport funds can be found in section 4.

3.3.5 Mutual entities
Under amendments to the Corporations Act made by the *Treasury Laws Amendments (Mutual Reforms) Act 2019*, ‘mutual entities’ were created as a new class of entity under the Corporations Act.

Under s.51M, a company is a mutual entity if it is registered under the Corporations Act and the company’s constitution provides that a person has no more than one vote at a general meeting of the company for each capacity in which the person is a member of the company.

Provided they meet certain requirements, mutual entities are eligible to issue ‘MCIs’ (short for ‘mutual capital instruments’), and are also eligible to take advantage of certain transitional arrangements to change their constitution to enable the entity to issue MCIs. This allows mutual entities to issue equity capital without risking their mutual structure or status. This is intended to provide mutual entities with access to a broader range of capital raising and investment options. This includes mutual entities who are incorporated as companies limited by guarantee which otherwise would not have the power to issue shares under the Corporations Act.

Classification as a mutual entity does not have any direct reporting obligations on the entity’s reporting obligations under the Corporations Act, but can have other impacts including rights on demutualisation and taxation consequences.

3.3.6 Stapled entities
A stapled entity is an entity whose securities are ‘stapled’ to the securities of another entity by means of a contractual arrangement. The stapled securities cannot be traded or transferred independently and are quoted at a single price. Therefore, all owners of the one entity are also owners of the other entity and the financial performance of an investment in a stapled security is dependent on the financial performance of all the entities whose securities are stapled.

Australia permits business entities to issue stapled securities and this structure has been used in Australia by, for example, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and infrastructure funds.

3.3.7 Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) holders
Entities/a person conducting a financial services business in Australia must have an Australian financial services licence. ASIC is the regulator of the financial service industry.

Under section 766A of the Corporations Act a person provides a financial service if they:

(a) Provide financial product advice (as defined in s.766B)
(b) Deal in a financial product (as defined in s.766C)
(c) Make a market for a financial product (as defined in s.766D)
(d) Operate a registered scheme
(e) Provide a custodial or depository service (as defined in s.766E)
(f) Engage in conduct of a kind prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of s.766A(1)(f).

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2 This guide does not deal with specific industries and types of entities and therefore does not include any further discussion on Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) holders.
4 Reporting mandate

The main reporting mandate for companies arises under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules, and depends on how the entity is classified.

Roadmap to this section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
<th>Who does it apply to?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporations Act requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Overview of the requirements of the Corporations Act</td>
<td>An overview of the key financial reporting requirements of the Corporations Act and general ASIC concessions for wholly-owned entities</td>
<td>All entities captured by the Corporations Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Requirement to prepare annual financial reports under the Corporations Act</td>
<td>Determining when an entity governed by the Corporations Act is required to prepare annual reports under the Corporations Act</td>
<td>All entities which are subject to the Corporations Act, depending on each entity’s circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Requirement for the annual report to be audited under the Corporations Act</td>
<td>Determining when an entity governed by the Corporations Act is required to have its annual financial report audited</td>
<td>All entities which are subject to the Corporations Act, depending on each entity’s circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Requirement to lodge the annual financial report with ASIC</td>
<td>Determining when an entity is required to lodge its annual financial report with ASIC</td>
<td>All entities which are subject to the Corporations Act, depending on each entity’s circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other considerations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 ASIC</td>
<td>Information about how ASIC modifies the operation of financial reporting and allied requirements of the Corporations Act</td>
<td>All entities which are subject to the Corporations Act, depending on each entity’s circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 ASX</td>
<td>The additional financial reporting obligations arising under the ASX Listing Rules and how they interact with the Corporations Act</td>
<td>Entities that have securities listed on the ASX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 General purpose financial statements for significant global entities</td>
<td>Additional requirements for general purpose financial statements arising under section 3CA of the Tax Administration Act</td>
<td>‘Significant global entities’ where the entity has not lodged general purpose financial statements with ASIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Overview of the requirements of the Corporations Act

Part 2M.3 Financial Reporting of the Corporations Act sets out the requirements for financial reporting which includes requirements relating to:

- Preparing annual financial reports and directors’ reports (discussed in section 4.1.2)
- Auditing the annual financial report (discussed in section 4.3)
- Lodging the annual report with ASIC (discussed in section 4.4)
- Preparing, auditing and lodging half year reports and directors’ reports with ASIC (discussed in section 7.2).
Once an entity has determined whether or not it is required to prepare a financial report and directors’ report under the Corporations Act it can then determine the type of report required to be prepared under the Accounting Standards (discussed in section 5).

4.1.1 Summary of requirements by type of entity

The following table summarises the information in the following sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of entity</th>
<th>Financial report required?</th>
<th>Audit of financial report required?</th>
<th>Lodgement of financial report with ASIC required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Section 4.2)</td>
<td>(Section 4.3)</td>
<td>(Section 4.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosing entities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (unless lodged with the ASX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered schemes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (unless lodged with the ASX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public companies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public companies granted relief from the</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requirement to prepare a financial report (e.g.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC-CI 2016/785)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Small company limited by guarantee subject to</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Only if requested by ASIC or the</td>
<td>Only if requested by ASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC or member request (s.294A and s.294B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>shareholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other small companies limited by guarantee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public companies limited by guarantee meeting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Review rather than audit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the requirements of s.301(3) which have elected for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the financial report to be reviewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public companies covered by section 738ZI at the</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Only where the company has raised $3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end of the financial year, i.e. certain public</td>
<td></td>
<td>million or more from all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>companies eligible for the limited governance</td>
<td></td>
<td>crowd-sourced funding offers it has</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requirements under the crowd-sourced funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisions of the Corporations Act prior to 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 20183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All other public companies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large proprietary companies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large proprietary companies granted relief from</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the requirement to prepare a financial report (e.g.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC-CI 2016/785)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large proprietary companies that are</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘grandfathered’ under s.319(4) or ASIC-CI 2015/840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All other large proprietary companies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The concessions are only available to companies that register as, or convert to, a public company in accordance with the previous public company crowd-sourced funding regime under the Corporations Act and which also meet the other requirements for related corporate governance concessions before the ‘eligibility end date’, being 19 October 2018. From this date, the Corporations Amendment (Crowd-sourced Funding for Proprietary Companies) Act 2018 commenced, which permits proprietary companies to also raise funds using crowd-sourced funding and accordingly, the concessions are no longer necessary (see section 3.3.2).
### Type of entity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial report required?</th>
<th>Audit of financial report required?</th>
<th>Lodgement of financial report with ASIC required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Section 4.2)</td>
<td>(Section 4.3)</td>
<td>(Section 4.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Small proprietary companies:

- **Small proprietary companies raising funds pursuant to the crowd sourced funding provisions of the Corporations Act**
  - Yes
  - Only where the company has raised $3 million or more from all crowd-sourced funding offers it has made
  - Yes

- **Small proprietary companies controlled by foreign company where the entity has been granted relief (e.g. ASIC-CI 2016/784)**
  - No
  - -
  - -

- **Other small proprietary companies controlled by foreign companies**
  - Yes
  - Yes
  - Yes

- **Small proprietary companies where ASIC or shareholders have requested the preparation of a financial report**
  - Yes
  - Only if requested by ASIC or the shareholders
  - Only if requested by ASIC

- **All other small proprietary companies**
  - No
  - -
  - -

#### Passport funds:

- **Notified foreign passport funds**
  - Yes (using home jurisdiction requirements)
  - Yes (using home jurisdiction requirements)
  - Yes

### 4.1.2 General relief for wholly-owned subsidiaries

**Financial report preparation, lodgement and audit relief**

*ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785* exempts certain wholly-owned subsidiaries from the following requirements:

- Prepare a financial report and directors' report
- Have the financial report audited
- Distribute the financial report, directors' report and auditors' report to members
- Lay the reports before an annual general meeting
- Lodge the reports with ASIC
- In certain cases, appoint an auditor.

The relief granted by the instrument applies in relation to financial years ending on or after 1 January 2017. Prior to this date, relief was granted under ASIC Class Order 98/1418.

**When relief is available**

The relief is only available where:

**Nature of the entity**

- The company is a public company, large proprietary company or a small proprietary company to which s.292(2)(b) applies (i.e. a foreign controlled small proprietary company)
- The company is not a disclosing entity, a borrower in relation to debentures (or a guarantor of such a borrower), or a financial services licensee
Holding entity
- The company has a holding company at the end of the relevant financial year, the relevant financial year and the financial year of the holding company ended on the same date, and the holding entity is not a small proprietary company

Opt-in notice
- If the entity has not relied on the relief in the instrument in a prior period (or relied on the equivalent relief in ASIC Class Order 98/1418), or the holding entity of the company was not the same for the relevant financial year and the preceding financial year, that it has lodged Form 389 with ASIC in the required format and within the relevant time

Initial procedures in applying for relief
- The company has undertaken the initial procedures in applying for relief before the end of the first financial year in which the company has taken advantage of the relief under the instrument or a previous order (refer to the Corporations Instrument for the specific requirements)

Annual resolution
- The directors of the company have considered the advantages and disadvantages of the company remaining a party to the deed of cross guarantee and taking advantage of the relief afforded by the instrument and made a resolution to remain a party to the deed of gross guarantee or seek to revoke the deed

Deed of cross guarantee
- The company:
  - Remained a wholly-owned entity of the holding entity at all times from the end of the financial year until the relevant documents are lodged with ASIC in respect of the financial year, or
  - Otherwise became a party to a deed of cross guarantee with another holding entity within one month of ceasing to be a wholly-owned entity of the holding company, and has no reason to believe at the relevant time the company may not be able to obtain relief under the instrument in respect of its next financial year
- Except in relation to a deed of cross guarantee lodged with ASIC before 1 July 2004 – a company holds office as trustee under the deed of cross guarantee and if the person holding office as trustee under the deed of cross guarantee is a group entity within the meaning of that deed, another person that is a company holds office as alternative trustee under that deed
- Where the deed of cross guarantee was lodged with ASIC before 1 July 2004 – the deed was approved by ASIC for the purposes of a previous order
- The deed of cross guarantee (and any relevant assumption deed) has been lodged with ASIC before the end of the relevant financial year and where that lodgement occurred on or after 1 July 2004, an original of a certificate relating to that deed has also been lodged with ASIC (by a lawyer as to the preparation, execution and enforceability of the deed)

Foreign entities
- Each member of the ‘closed group’ other than the holding entity is a company incorporated in Australia, or a body incorporated in Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Singapore or Hong Kong and the requirements for any foreign entities being a party to the deed of cross guarantee have been met (refer to the Corporations Instrument for the specific requirements)

Not regulated by APRA
- At the end of the relevant financial year, no party to the deed of cross guarantee was a body that is regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)

Variations to the deed of cross guarantee
- Neither the company nor the holding entity have terminated, repudiated or attempted to repudiate or terminate or agreed to any variation of the deed of cross guarantee except by the permitted methods in the instrument

Consolidated financial statements
- The holding entity has prepared consolidated financial statements together with notes for the relevant financial year in accordance with the instrument (which depends on whether the holding entity is an Australian company or a registered foreign company), those consolidated financial statements include adequate provision in relation to the liabilities of any parties to the deed of cross guarantee which are not consolidated
• The notes to the consolidated financial statements include:
  – A short statement of the nature of the deed of cross guarantee
  – Lists the parties to the deed of cross guarantee as the end of the relevant financial year (separately identifying the members of the ‘closed group’ and the other members of the ‘extended closed group’)
  – Details of parties to the deed of cross guarantee added, removed or subject to a notice of disposal
  – Details of any entities at the end of the immediately preceding financial year but which were ineligible for relief in respect of the relevant financial year
  – Where the consolidated financial statements cover entities which are not members of the closed group, additional consolidation information in respect of the consolidation of the entities that are members of the closed group
  – Where the consolidated financial statements cover entities which are not parties to the deed of cross guarantee, additional consolidation information in respect of the consolidation of the entities that are parties to the deed of cross guarantee
  – Where there are parties to the deed of cross guarantee which are not controlled by the holding entity, additional consolidation information in respect of those parties, either individually or in aggregate

• The director’s declaration (and certain other documents) of the holding entity for the relevant financial year includes a statement as to whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the extended closed group will be able to meet any liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject because of the deed of cross guarantee

**Auditor of the holding entity**

• If the holding entity’s financial report is required to be audited, the auditor of the holding company is satisfied that the stipulated conditions of the instrument have been complied with

**Compliance with conditions**

• The company has complied with the conditions (see below) and certain continuing conditions of ASIC Class Order 98/1418 as continued in force by the instrument.

For the purposes of the above requirements, the ‘relevant time’ is four months after the end of the financial year.

**Additional conditions**

The additional conditions of the instrument are:

• Where a company ceases to rely on relief of the instrument and does not lodge an annual financial report prepared under Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act, that it lodges with ASIC a notice using Form 399
• Where a company relies on the relief available under the instrument and ceases to be a wholly-owned entity of the holding company, the company must prepare a financial report and directors report for the financial year and lodge those documents with ASIC unless certain conditions are met.

In some cases, ASIC may give notice to a company that may not rely on the relief available under the instrument, or may not rely on that relief for the relevant financial year.
### 4.1.3 General relief for entities under external administration

**Overview**

A company does not cease to have the status of a company on the appointment of an external administrator. Accordingly, unless ASIC relief applies, obligations that are imposed on a company, including the financial reporting and AGM obligations, continue to apply while the company is under external administration. An external administrator is obliged to use their powers to cause the company to comply with its legal obligations, including the financial reporting and AGM obligations.

ASIC’s Corporations (Externally-Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251 (available at www.asic.gov.au) provides relief in various situations involving companies, registered schemes, passport funds and others. ASIC has also published ASIC Regulatory Guide 174 Relief for externally administered companies and registered schemes being wound up (RG 174), also available at www.asic.gov.au, which provides an overview of the relief available.

In addition, companies can apply to ASIC for individual relief.

**Companies in liquidation**

Under Corporations (Externally-Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251, a company does not have to comply with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (and so does not have to prepare and lodge audited financial reports) where certain conditions are met.

In order to take advantage of the relief, the company must have adequate arrangements in place to answer, within a reasonable period of time and without charge, any reasonably questions asked by a member of the company about the winding up.

The relief applies where a liquidator has been appointed prior to the day the company would otherwise have been required to lodge a financial report for a financial year or half-year, and in respect of earlier financial years in certain circumstances.

Relief under this part of the Instrument is not available where the company holds an Australian financial services licence, has an administrator appointed, or is subject to a deed of company arrangement.

Public companies availing themselves of the relief under this part of the Instrument are also relieved from the obligation to hold an annual general meeting (AGM).

**Companies under external administration but not liquidation**

Companies that are under external administration are permitted a ‘deferral period’ for compliance with certain financial reporting requirements of the Corporations Act. The ‘deferral period’ is a period of six months after the day of appointment of a voluntary administrator, controller or provisional liquidator (termed the ‘relevant external administrator’ in the Instrument).

The effect of this part of the Instrument is that a relevant external administrator may have a longer period in which to comply with the financial reporting, and other, requirements of the Corporations Act in the period initially after appointment. The relief in the order in respect of financial reporting is designed to avoid the depletion of limited financial resources on financial reporting compliance activities, and to respond to limited human resources available.

The ‘deferral period’ applies to:

- Sending of the financial report to members of the company (s.314, s.315)
- Sending reports to members on request (s.316(2), 316A(3))
- Lodging financial reports and half-year reports with ASIC (s.319(1), s.320(1)).

During the period of the deferral, the company must have adequate arrangements in place to answer, within a reasonable period of time and without charge, any reasonable questions asked by a member of the company about the external administration.

ASIC also notes in RG 174, that a company, whether it is listed or unlisted, should give prominent notice of its reliance on the Instrument on a website maintained by the company, and also arrange for notice of the deferral on a website maintained by the external administrator in a way that is readily accessible. This notification is not a condition of relief, but rather a matter of ASIC’s view of best practice in the circumstances.
The relief under the this part of the Instrument does not provide relief from the obligations under the law in their entirety, but simply provides a longer time frame for compliance in the first period after the initial appointment of a relevant external administrator.

Registered schemes being wound up
Under ASIC Corporations (Externally Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251, insolvent registered schemes are not required to comply with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (and so do not have to prepare financial reports), where:

- The registered scheme is in the process of being wound up by a time no later than the day the responsible entity would otherwise have been required to lodge a report for the scheme for a financial year or half-year
- The responsible entity has lodged a notice telling ASIC that the winding up has commenced, or a person appointed to wind up the scheme (under s.601NF) has lodged a notice with ASIC that they have been appointed by the Court to take responsibility for ensuring the scheme is wound up
- The responsible entity or the person appointed to wind up the scheme has lodged a copy of a scheme insolvency resolution.

The relief only applies to registered schemes which have been determined to be insolvent. RG 174 explains that a registered scheme cannot technically become insolvent because a scheme is not a separate legal entity that incurs debts in its own right. The responsible entity is the legal entity that holds the scheme property and incurs debts to scheme creditors on behalf of the scheme. A registered scheme may generally be described as ‘insolvent’ when scheme property is insufficient to meet the scheme liabilities to scheme creditors as they fall due, whether or not the responsible entity, as a separate legal entity, is itself insolvent or under some form of external administration.

Other relief available under the Instrument
The Instrument also provides certain relief, depending upon the meeting necessary conditions, in respect of:

- Financial services licensees being wound up or under other external administration
- Notified foreign passport funds being wound up.

4.1.4 Consideration of ATO GPFS requirements
Notwithstanding the analysis in this section regarding reporting requirements under the Corporations Act, an entity may be captured by the requirements in s.3CA of the Tax Administration Act and be required to prepare and lodge GPFS with the ATO if it is a significant global entity for Australian tax purposes. GPFS lodged with the ATO do not need to be prepared for the entity itself in all cases. See section 4.7 for more information about the GPFS requirements.
4.2 Requirement to prepare annual financial reports under the Corporations Act

4.2.1 Overview of requirements
Although all entities incorporated under the Corporations Act are required to keep financial records (s.285(1)), not all entities are required to prepare annual financial reports and directors' reports. This section assists in determining whether an entity is required to prepare an annual report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, by reference to the classification of the entity.

4.2.2 Disclosing entities
In addition to the requirement to prepare an annual financial report, disclosing entities (see section 3.3.1) are required to comply with the ‘disclosing entity provisions’ of the Corporations Act, which include:

- Expanded financial reporting requirements under Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act, including:
  - The preparation of a remuneration report (see section 6.1.2)
  - The requirement to prepare and lodge a half-year financial report (see section 7.2)
- The continuous disclosure obligations arising under s.675 and s.676 (see section 7.1)

4.2.3 Registered schemes
In general, all registered schemes are required to prepare an annual financial report under the Corporations Act.

Registered schemes being wound up may be able to take advantage of Corporations (Externally-Administered Entities) Instrument 2015/251 (see section 4.1.3)

4.2.4 Public companies

Summary flowchart – preparation of a financial report

Is the public company a small public company limited by guarantee?

No

Yes

Is the entity eligible for relief from the requirement to prepare an annual financial report (e.g. ASIC-CI 2016/785)?

No

Yes

Is the entity a significant global entity for Australian tax purposes?

No

Yes

The entity is NOT required to report under the Corporations Act but may be required to prepare GPFS for tax purposes

The entity is required to prepare an annual financial report under the Corporations Act

The entity is NOT required to prepare an annual financial report under the Corporations Act

Is the public company a small company limited by guarantee (see below)

The entity is eligible for relief under an ASIC Class Order or Corporations Instrument, e.g. where the entity qualifies for relief under ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Entities) Instrument 2016/786 (see section 4.1.2) or ASIC Corporations (Externally-Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251 (see section 4.1.3).

Even though an entity may be excluded from preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act, the entity may need to consider whether it is a significant global entity (SGE) that is captured by the GPFS for SGEs requirements (see section 4.7).
Small companies limited by guarantee
A small company limited by guarantee (see section 3.1.3) is not required to prepare a financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act unless:

- 5% or more of the members request that a financial report be prepared, or
- ASIC requests that a financial report be prepared.

If 5% or more of the members request that a financial report be prepared (s.294A), a directors’ report need not be prepared and the financial report need not be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards if the members’ request specifies that a directors’ report is not required and that Accounting Standards need not be complied with. In addition, the financial report need only be audited or reviewed if the members’ request asks for the financial report to be audited or reviewed.

If ASIC requests that a financial report be prepared (s.294B), the financial report is to be prepared in accordance with the request, i.e. the request may or may not require that the financial report be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards or be subject to audit.

4.2.5 Large proprietary companies
Summary flowchart – preparation of a financial report

General requirements
Large proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2) are generally required to prepare a financial report in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act unless they are eligible for relief under an ASIC Class Order or Corporations Instrument, e.g. where the entity qualifies for relief under ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Entities) Instrument 2016/786 (see section 4.1.2) or ASIC Corporations (Externally-Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251 (see section 4.1.3).

Even though an entity may be excluded from preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act, the entity may need to consider whether it is a significant global entity (SGE) that is captured by the GPFS for SGEs requirements (see section 4.7).
4.2.6 Small proprietary companies

Summary flowchart – preparation of a financial report

General requirements

A small proprietary company (see section 3.1.2) is not required to prepare a financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act unless:

- It was controlled by a foreign company for all or part of the year and it is not consolidated for that period in financial statements for that year lodged with ASIC by a registered foreign company or a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity (subject to the application of ASIC Corporations (Foreign-Controlled Company Reports) Instrument 2017/204 discussed below)
- It has one or more ‘CSF shareholders’ at any time during the year, i.e. it has raised funds using crowd sourced funding (see section 3.3.2)
- If 5% or more of the shareholders request that a financial report be prepared (s.293), a directors’ report need not be prepared and the financial report need not be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards if the shareholders’ request specifies that a directors’ report is not required and that Accounting Standards need not be complied with. In addition, the financial report need only be audited if the shareholders’ request asks for the financial report to be audited
- If ASIC requests that a financial report be prepared (s.294), the financial report is to be prepared in accordance with the request, i.e. the request may or may not require that the financial report be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, be subject to audit, or lodged with ASIC.

Even though an entity may be excluded from preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act, the entity may need to consider whether it is a significant global entity (SGE) that is captured by the GPFS for SGEs requirements (see section 4.7).
Lodgement of a foreign parent’s consolidated financial statements

A foreign-controlled small proprietary company is not required to prepare a financial report for a period if it is consolidated into consolidated financial statements for that period lodged with ASIC (s.292(2)(b)).

ASIC Regulatory Guide 58 Reporting requirements: Registered foreign companies and Australian companies (RG 58, available at www.asic.gov.au), puts forward ASIC’s view that s.292(2)(b) is not intended to allow a foreign parent company to lodge its financial statements with ASIC when there is no lodgement requirement for that company under the Corporations Act.

ASIC goes on to note that the Corporations Act only requires the lodgement of financial statements by foreign companies that are registered foreign companies (see section 7.4). Accordingly, for the purposes of the foreign-controlled small proprietary company’s obligations under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, ASIC will not accept lodgement of the financial statements of a foreign parent that are not registered foreign companies in substitution for the financial report, directors’ report and auditor’s report of the entity itself.

Furthermore, ASIC notes that a registered foreign company is required to lodge financial information once in every calendar year and at intervals of no more than 15 months (s.601CK), whereas the lodgement deadline for a foreign-controlled small proprietary company is four months after the end of its financial year. Accordingly, if a foreign-controlled small proprietary company wishes to avoid having to prepare and lodge a financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, it must ensure that the registered foreign company’s (i.e. the parent’s) consolidated financial statements are lodged under s.601CK within four months of the end of its financial year. ASIC may consider applications for relief under s.340 to extend this time frame (see ASIC Regulatory Guide 43 Financial reports and audit relief, available at www.asic.gov.au).

Relief for eligible foreign controlled small proprietary companies

When a company is a foreign controlled small proprietary company that is not part of a ‘large group’, it may qualify for relief from preparing a financial report under ASIC Corporations (Foreign-Controlled Company Reports) Instrument 2017/204.

A ‘group’ is a ‘large group’ when, on a combined basis, the ‘group’ satisfies at least two of the following conditions for the financial year of the company in question (i.e. the small proprietary company):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value (prior to 1 July 2019)*</th>
<th>Value (after 1 July 2019)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined revenue of the group for the relevant financial year</td>
<td>$25 million or greater</td>
<td>$50 million or greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined value of the gross assets of the group at the end of the relevant financial year</td>
<td>$12.5 million or greater</td>
<td>$25 million or greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees of the group (part time employees being counted as an appropriate fraction of a full-time equivalent) at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>50 or more</td>
<td>100 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The full definition of a large group in the Instrument notes that the amounts specified in s.45A may be varied to any other amount prescribed for the purposes of paragraph 45A(2) of the Corporations Act. The thresholds have been amended by Corporations Amendment (Proprietary Company Thresholds) Regulations 2019 with effect from 1 July 2019 and apply to the 2019-2020 and later financial years (Reg 10.30.01) (see section 3.1.2). Accordingly, the new thresholds will apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2019.

For the purposes of the above requirements, a ‘group’ is defined to comprise:

- The entity in question
- Any other entity which controlled the entity at any time during, or at the end of, the financial year and which was registered or formed in Australia or carries on business in Australia
- Any other entity which is controlled at any time, or at the end of, the financial year by a foreign company which at the same time controls the entity and which is incorporated or formed in Australia and carries on business in Australia during that part of the financial year when it is controlled by the same foreign company as controls the entity
- Any entity which is controlled at any time during, or at the end of, the financial year by the entity
- Any entity which is controlled by any entity in (c) during that part of the financial year when the corresponding entity is controlled by the same foreign company that controls the entity.

Combining financial statements is a process similar to consolidation except that it only includes the entities that fall within the definition of ‘group’. In effect, the ‘large group’ test is applied to all of the foreign parent’s interests in Australia, including any foreign subsidiaries held by those Australian interests.

In order to qualify for relief, all of the following conditions must be met:

- The company must not be part of a ‘large group’ controlled by a foreign company (see above)
- The directors of the company have resolved no earlier than 3 months before the start of the relevant financial year that the relief should apply
- The company relied upon the relief in the immediately previous financial year, or the entity has lodged Form 384 during the period ending 3 months before the commencement of the financial year and ending 4 months after the end of the relevant financial year, or the company has previously relied on the relief but could not rely on the relief because ASIC notified the company it could not rely on the relief in the instrument for a particular financial year
- The relief was not taken advantage of in a prior period and the company lodged an annual financial report for that period or the company stopped relying on the relief and lodged a Form 394 during a period commencing 3 months before the commencement of the financial year and ending 4 months after the end of the financial year
- ASIC has not notified the company that it may not rely on the relief in the instrument, or has notified the company that it may not rely on the relief in the instrument but has subsequently revoked or varied the notice so that it does not cover the relevant financial year.

4.2.7 Notified foreign passport funds

Notified foreign passport funds (see section 3.3.4) are required to be prepare a report for the fund in accordance with the financial reporting requirements applying to the fund under the passport rules for the home economy for the fund (s.319(1AA)).

Accordingly, such funds would apply the accounting standards and other financial reporting requirements applying in their home jurisdiction, rather than Australian Accounting Standards. Furthermore, such entities are not required to comply with the other Australian-specific reporting requirements of the Corporations Act (such as preparation of a directors’ declaration or directors’ report), as those requirements only apply to entities incorporated or formed in Australia (s.285(2)).
4.3 Requirement for the annual report to be audited under the Corporations Act

4.3.1 Overview of requirements

In general, an entity that is required to prepare a financial report (see section 4.1.2) is also required to have that financial report audited under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (specifically s.301). However, there are a number of additional requirements and exceptions, depending on the nature of the entity.

The key exemptions under the Corporations Act for relief from the requirement for audit include:

- Small proprietary companies preparing financial reports due to a shareholder or ASIC direction where the direction does not require an audit
- Smaller companies limited by guarantee
- Companies raising funds under the crowd-sourced funding provisions of the Act, where the total funds raised are less than $3 million.

In addition, ASIC has provided audit relief in certain circumstances through Class Order and Corporations Instruments.

Set out below is a summary of the requirements for audit for various types of entities.

4.3.2 Disclosing entities and registered schemes

Disclosing entities and registered schemes must have their financial report audited and obtain an auditor’s report (s.301(1)).

In addition, companies that are required to prepare a remuneration report as part of the directors’ report (see section 6.1.2) must have that report audited (s.308(3C)).

4.3.3 Public companies

Summary flowchart – audit of the financial report

Concessions available for certain public companies undertaking crowd-sourced funding

The Corporations Act contains a number of corporate governance concessions that are available to certain crowd-sourced funding entities, which are designed to reduce the barriers to entities adopting the public company structure in order to raise crowd-sourced funding. With the extension of the crowd source funding regime to proprietary companies during 2018 (see the general eligibility requirements in section 3.3.2), these concessions have become less important.
These corporate governance concessions are only available to companies that register as, or convert to, a public company after the commencement of the crowd-sourced funding regime under the Corporations Act and meet the other requirements of the crowd sourced funding regime (see section 3.3.2). Furthermore, the entity must have done so prior to the commencement of the Corporations Amendment (Crowd-sourced Funding for Proprietary Companies) Act 2018 (being 19 October 2018).

**Eligibility for relief**

In order to be eligible for the corporate governance concessions, a company must be covered by s.738ZI. A company is covered by s.738ZI if the company was registered as a public company limited by shares or was converted from a proprietary company to a public company limited by shares before the commencement of the Corporations Amendment (Crowd-sourced Funding for Proprietary Companies) Act 2018 (being 19 October 2018) and complied with the other requirements of that section.

In essence, the corporate governance concessions apply only to public companies that are registered as or convert to a public company limited by shares that state they are intending to take advantage of the crowd-sourced funding provisions of the Corporations Act, and have done so prior to commencement of the crowd sourced funding regime for proprietary companies.

Furthermore, the relief is only available if a crowd-sourced funding offer is made within a short period of time, and the relief then only applies for a period of five years after which the normal requirements for public companies apply.

**Audit relief**

Under s.301(5), a company need not have its financial report for a financial year audited if:

- The company is covered under s.738ZI at the end of the financial year, i.e. certain public companies eligible for limited governance requirements under the crowd-sourced funding part of the Corporations Act (as noted above)
- As at the end of the financial year, the company has raised less from $3 million from all crowd-sourced funding offers it has made at any time.

Similarly, a public company that is covered by s.738ZI just after it is registered as a public company is not required to appoint an auditor (s.327A(1A)). If a public company stops being covered by s.738ZI or raises more than $3 million using crowd-sourced funding, it must appoint an auditor (s.328C, s.328D) and the above relief is not available.

A company that takes advantage of the audit relief is not required to include a copy of the auditor’s independence declaration in its directors’ report (s.298(1AC) and s.298(1AD)).

**Other relief**

Public companies qualifying for the corporate governance concessions are also able to avail themselves of relief in respect of reporting to members and from holding an annual general meeting (AGM). See section 6.7.5 for more information about these concessions.

**Audit relief for certain companies limited by guarantee**

Under s.301(3), a company limited by guarantee may have its financial report for a financial year reviewed, rather than audited, if:

- The company is not one of the following:
  - A Commonwealth company for the purposes of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013\(^4\)
  - A subsidiary of a Commonwealth company for the purposes of that Act
  - A subsidiary of a Commonwealth authority for the purposes of that Act
- One of the following is true:
  - The company is not required by the accounting standards to be included in consolidated financial statements and the revenue of the company for the financial year is less than $1 million
  - The company is required by the accounting standards to be included in consolidated financial statements and the consolidated revenue of the consolidated entity for the financial year is less than $1 million.

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\(^4\) A Commonwealth company is a Corporations Act company that the Commonwealth controls, where control has the meaning defined in the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013. It does not include subsidiaries of a Commonwealth company, a corporate Commonwealth entity or Future Fund Board of Guardians.
4.3.4 Large proprietary companies

Summary flowchart – audit of the financial report

Is the large proprietary company eligible to apply relief in ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 (see below)?

Yes

The large proprietary company IS required to have the annual financial report audited

No

The large proprietary company is NOT required to have the financial report audited

General requirements

Large proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2) are generally required to prepare a financial report in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act and to have the financial report audited.

However, these requirements are amended for certain large proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied (see below).

Audit relief for large proprietary companies

Limited relief in certain circumstances

ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 (dated 28 September 2016) relieves large proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied.

The relief does not apply to large proprietary companies that are:

- Large ‘grandfathered’ proprietary companies under the former s.319(4) of the Corporations Law
- Disclosing entities (see Disclosing entities on page 21)
- Borrowers in relation to debentures
- Guarantors of borrowers in relation to debentures
- A financial services licensee.

Conditions to qualify for relief

To qualify for audit relief, the following conditions must be satisfied in relation to the company’s financial report for a financial year (the ‘relevant financial year’):

- During the period of three months before the commencement of relevant financial year and ending four months after the end of the relevant financial year, all of the directors and all of the members must pass a unanimous resolution that an audit is not required and formal notification of the resolution must be lodged with ASIC (using Form 382) unless the company relied on the relief available under the Corporations Instrument or Class Order 98/1417 in respect of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant financial year. Before passing the members’ resolution, the members must have been provided, either in the notice of meeting or in material accompanying a circular resolution, with a statement by the directors stating whether, in their opinion, the cost of having the financial statements audited outweighs the expected benefits of the audit and setting out their reasons for that opinion, before so resolving
- Written notice that an audit is required has not been received from a director, members who control 5% or more of the votes that might be cast at a general meeting of the company or any person who is owed approved subordinated debt by the company (subject to certain conditions in each case)
- The directors’ declaration for each financial year which ended on or after 1 July 1998 (up to and including the relevant financial year) must include an unqualified statement that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable (or for certain previous financial years, that the company would be able to pay its debts as and when they fell due)

Is the large proprietary company eligible to apply relief in ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 (see below)?

Yes

The large proprietary company IS required to have the annual financial report audited

No

The large proprietary company is NOT required to have the financial report audited

General requirements

Large proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2) are generally required to prepare a financial report in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act and to have the financial report audited.

However, these requirements are amended for certain large proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied (see below).

Audit relief for large proprietary companies

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- Disclosing entities (see Disclosing entities on page 21)
- Borrowers in relation to debentures
- Guarantors of borrowers in relation to debentures
- A financial services licensee.

Conditions to qualify for relief

To qualify for audit relief, the following conditions must be satisfied in relation to the company’s financial report for a financial year (the ‘relevant financial year’):

- During the period of three months before the commencement of relevant financial year and ending four months after the end of the relevant financial year, all of the directors and all of the members must pass a unanimous resolution that an audit is not required and formal notification of the resolution must be lodged with ASIC (using Form 382) unless the company relied on the relief available under the Corporations Instrument or Class Order 98/1417 in respect of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant financial year. Before passing the members’ resolution, the members must have been provided, either in the notice of meeting or in material accompanying a circular resolution, with a statement by the directors stating whether, in their opinion, the cost of having the financial statements audited outweighs the expected benefits of the audit and setting out their reasons for that opinion, before so resolving
- Written notice that an audit is required has not been received from a director, members who control 5% or more of the votes that might be cast at a general meeting of the company or any person who is owed approved subordinated debt by the company (subject to certain conditions in each case)
- The directors’ declaration for each financial year which ended on or after 1 July 1998 (up to and including the relevant financial year) must include an unqualified statement that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable (or for certain previous financial years, that the company would be able to pay its debts as and when they fell due)

Is the large proprietary company eligible to apply relief in ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 (see below)?

Yes

The large proprietary company IS required to have the annual financial report audited

No

The large proprietary company is NOT required to have the financial report audited

General requirements

Large proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2) are generally required to prepare a financial report in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act and to have the financial report audited.

However, these requirements are amended for certain large proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied (see below).

Audit relief for large proprietary companies

Limited relief in certain circumstances

ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 (dated 28 September 2016) relieves large proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied.

The relief does not apply to large proprietary companies that are:

- Large ‘grandfathered’ proprietary companies under the former s.319(4) of the Corporations Law
- Disclosing entities (see Disclosing entities on page 21)
- Borrowers in relation to debentures
- Guarantors of borrowers in relation to debentures
- A financial services licensee.

Conditions to qualify for relief

To qualify for audit relief, the following conditions must be satisfied in relation to the company’s financial report for a financial year (the ‘relevant financial year’):

- During the period of three months before the commencement of relevant financial year and ending four months after the end of the relevant financial year, all of the directors and all of the members must pass a unanimous resolution that an audit is not required and formal notification of the resolution must be lodged with ASIC (using Form 382) unless the company relied on the relief available under the Corporations Instrument or Class Order 98/1417 in respect of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant financial year. Before passing the members’ resolution, the members must have been provided, either in the notice of meeting or in material accompanying a circular resolution, with a statement by the directors stating whether, in their opinion, the cost of having the financial statements audited outweighs the expected benefits of the audit and setting out their reasons for that opinion, before so resolving
- Written notice that an audit is required has not been received from a director, members who control 5% or more of the votes that might be cast at a general meeting of the company or any person who is owed approved subordinated debt by the company (subject to certain conditions in each case)
- The directors’ declaration for each financial year which ended on or after 1 July 1998 (up to and including the relevant financial year) must include an unqualified statement that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable (or for certain previous financial years, that the company would be able to pay its debts as and when they fell due)
• The company must have procedures which enable all the directors to assess whether the company is able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable
• Management accounts (incorporating an income statement, statement of changes in equity, balance sheet and cash flow statement) must be prepared on at least a quarterly basis within one month after the end of the relevant quarter
• The directors have resolved, at the end of each quarter and at the time the resolution is made, that total liabilities do not exceed 70% of total tangible assets and that the company was able to pay all its debts as and when they become due and payable. Where consolidated management accounts are prepared, total liabilities do not exceed 70% of total consolidated tangible assets
• If the company is a party to any deed of cross guarantee under ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, the directors have resolved each quarter that the total consolidated liabilities did not exceed 70% of the total consolidated tangible assets in respect of either the closed group or extended closed group (as defined in that ASIC-CI 2016/785)
• The directors have resolved, at the end of the relevant financial year and at the time the resolution is made, that total liabilities do not exceed 70% of total tangible. If relevant, total consolidated liabilities also do not exceed 70% of total consolidated tangible assets for the company and its controlled entities, and where the company is a party to any deed of cross guarantee under ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, that total consolidated liabilities did not exceed 70% of the total consolidated tangible assets in respect of either the closed group or extended closed group
• The company, and consolidated entity where consolidated financial statements are required under the Corporations Act, must have made a profit from ordinary activities after related income tax expense for the relevant financial year or the financial year preceding the relevant financial year
• The year end financial statements must be prepared by a prescribed accountant (who may be an employee of the company) in accordance with APES 315 Compilation of Financial Information and must be accompanied by a compilation report prepared in accordance with APES 315.

Additional requirements
In addition, the company must comply with the following requirements:
• Where a shareholder or person who is owed approved subordinated debt requests a copy of the management accounts or a directors’ resolution regarding the above items, the company must make these available to the requesting party in accordance with the requirements of the instrument
• The financial report and the directors’ report for the relevant financial year and the immediately preceding financial year must substantially comply with Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act
• The company must lodge its financial report and directors’ report for the relevant financial year and the immediately preceding financial year with ASIC in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act
• The directors’ report must include a statement that the financial report has not been audited, in reliance on ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784, and that the requirements of the instrument have been complied with
• A registered company auditor to whom the Company has granted access to any of the books of the Company has not indicated to the Company, any of its directors or other officers that, if the financial report of the Company for the relevant financial year were audited in accordance with Division 3 of Part 2M.3 of the Act, the auditor’s report may contain a modified opinion within the meaning of paragraph 5(b) of Auditing Standard ASA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report, and there are no material disagreements or unresolved issues as between the company and any such auditor in relation to accounting treatments or amounts that may appear in the financial report of the company for the Relevant Financial Year
• If the relief is not applied for the financial year immediately following a financial year which the relief was applied, a notice that the company has ceased to apply the relief must be lodged with ASIC (using Form 396).
4.3.5 Small proprietary companies

Summary flowchart - audit of the financial report

Audit relief for foreign controlled small proprietary companies

ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784 relieves foreign controlled small proprietary companies that were not audited for a financial year ending during 1993, or in any later financial year, from the audit requirements of the Corporations Act provided certain conditions are satisfied. The conditions for audit relief are the same as those prescribed for large proprietary companies, as outlined in section 4.3.4.

Relief for certain small proprietary companies undertaking crowd sourced funding

Audit relief
Where a small proprietary company is required to prepare an annual financial report because it has raised funds using crowd source funding under the Corporations Act, the entity will generally also be required to have that financial report audited.

However, if the company has raised a total of less than the ‘CSF audit threshold’ from all the ‘CSF offers’ it has ever made, it is not required to have the financial report audited (s.301(2)(b)). For these purposes:

- The ‘CSF audit threshold’ is $3 million, or such other amount as is prescribed by the Corporations Regulations (no such amount has currently been prescribed)
- ‘CSF offers’ are fundraising offers made by the company under the crowd source funding provisions of the Corporations Act (i.e. Part 6D.3A).

Modified reporting to members
A small proprietary company that has one or more ‘CSF shareholders’ (i.e. members who became shareholders under a crowd sourced funding offer) at the end of the financial year only needs to provide its annual report (and concise report if any) via a website and does not need to notify shareholders of alternative ways of receiving the reports (s.314(1AF)).
4.3.6 Notified foreign passport funds
Notified foreign passport funds (see section 3.3.4) are required to obtain an auditor’s report relating to the report for the fund for the year prepared in accordance with the financial reporting requirements applying to the fund under the passport rules for the home economy for the fund (see section 4.2.7).

4.4 Requirement to lodge the annual financial report with ASIC
In general terms, most annual financial reports prepared under the Corporations Act are required to be lodged with ASIC. However, there are a number of exemptions in the Act itself, and additional ASIC Corporations Instruments and Class Orders that provide relief from the requirement to lodge.

The analysis below discusses the lodgement requirements for each category of entity.

4.4.1 Disclosing entities and registered schemes
Summary flowchart – lodgement of the financial report

General requirements
Disclosing entities and registered schemes are required to lodge a copy of their financial report, directors’ report and auditor’s report for the financial year with ASIC. This includes any concise report for the period (s.319(1)). The timeline for lodgement is 3 months after the end of the financial year.

Dual lodgement relief for listed entities
In accordance with Corporations (Electronic Lodgement of Financial Reports) Instrument 2016/181, listed companies or registered schemes are relieved from the requirement to lodge a copy of their financial report, directors’ report and auditor’s report for the financial year (including any concise financial report) and half-year with ASIC where those reports have already been electronically lodged with the ASX, National Stock Exchange of Australia, SIM Venture Securities Exchange Limited or Sydney Stock Exchange Limited.

4.4.2 Public companies
Summary flowchart- lodgement of the financial report
General requirements
In general, public companies are required to prepare and lodge an annual financial report with ASIC (s.319(1)). However, under s.319(2)(b), the lodgement requirement does not apply if the annual financial report is being prepared for a small company limited by guarantee (see section 3.1.3) in response to a member’s request (s.294A) or ASIC request (s.294B). In the case of a request by ASIC, the request may require the annual financial report to be lodged (s.294B(4)).

4.4.3 Large proprietary companies
Summary flowchart - lodgement of the financial report

Is the large proprietary company eligible to apply the 'grandfathering' provisions under s.1408(6) of the Corporations Act?

Yes

Is the entity eligible to apply the relief for certain foreign owned entities in ASIC CI 2015/840?

Yes

The entity is NOT required to lodge its annual financial report with ASIC

No

The entity is required to lodge the annual financial report with ASIC

General requirements
Large proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2) are generally required to lodge their annual financial report with ASIC (s.319(1)).

Relief from lodgement for 'grandfathered' proprietary companies
In accordance with the former s.319(4) of the Corporations Law, which continues to apply in accordance with s.1408(6) of the Corporations Act, (i.e. the 'grandfather clause'), large proprietary companies that were classified as 'exempt proprietary companies' as at 30 June 1994 and continue to meet the definition of 'exempt proprietary company' at all times subsequent to 30 June 1994 are relieved from the requirement to lodge a financial report with ASIC, provided:

- The company was an exempt proprietary company on 30 June 1994
- The company continues to meet the definition of 'exempt proprietary company' (as in force at 30 June 1994) at all times since 30 June 1994
- The company was a large proprietary company at the end of the first financial year after 9 December 1995
- The company's financial statements for the financial year ending during 1993 and each later financial year have been audited before the deadline
- Within 4 months after the end of the first financial year after 9 December 1995, the company lodged with ASIC a notice that the company has applied for the lodgement relief granted by s.319(4).

Relief for lodgement for certain foreign owned large proprietary companies
ASIC Corporations (Exempt Proprietary Companies) Instrument 2015/840 (dated 18 September 2015), provides similar lodgement relief to that available for 'grandfathered' proprietary companies to large proprietary companies in which an ownership interest is held by a foreign company, provided the ownership interest does not constitute control and certain other conditions are satisfied.

To take advantage of this relief, the directors of the large proprietary company must have lodged with ASIC, within 4 months after the end of the first financial year that ended after 24 April 1997, notification of their intention to adopt Class Order 98/99 (the prior version of the Instrument).
4.4.4 Small proprietary companies
Summary flowchart—lodgement of the financial report

General requirements
If a small proprietary company is required to prepare an annual financial report, the requirement to lodge that financial report with ASIC depends on the reporting mandate requiring the preparation of that annual financial report (see section 4.2.6):

- If the annual financial report is being prepared due to a member’s request (s.293), it is not required to be lodged with ASIC.
- If the annual financial report is being prepared due to an ASIC request (s.294), lodgement with ASIC will depend on the nature of the request from ASIC, i.e. the request will stipulate if lodgement is required.
- If the annual financial report is being prepared because the entity has raised funds using crowd sourced funding (see section 3.3.2), the annual financial report must always be lodged with ASIC.

The requirement to lodge applies even though the entity may not be required to have the annual financial report audited due to the nature of the shareholder or ASIC request, or where the entity has raised funds using crowd sourced funding and is under the ‘CSF audit threshold’ (see section 4.3.5).

4.4.5 Notified foreign passport funds
Under s.319(1AA), a notified foreign passport fund (see section 3.3.4) must lodge each of the following with ASIC for each financial year for the fund:

- A copy of a report for the fund for the year, prepared in accordance with the financial reporting requirements applying to the fund under the passport rules for the home economy for the fund, and
- A copy of each auditor’s report that relates to the report.

4.4.6 Reporting deadlines
Section 319 of the Corporations Act requires a disclosing entity, registered scheme or notified foreign passport fund to lodge within three months after the end of the financial year.

All other companies must lodge their annual financial reports within four months after the end of the financial year unless they are not required to lodge with ASIC (as outlined in this section).

Entities listed on the ASX will also need to consider the reporting deadlines under the ASX Listing Rules.

Entities that are ‘significant global entities’ for income tax purposes also need to consider the lodgement requirements and deadlines for GPFS for SGE (see section 4.7).

See section 6.7 for a summary of the reporting deadlines under both the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules.
4.5 ASIC

4.5.1 How ASIC is involved in financial reporting
ASIC is Australia’s regulator of Australian companies, markets, financial services and professionals who provide advice in investments, superannuation, insurance, deposit taking and credit. ASIC does not mandate the reporting requirements of an entity. However, it is responsible for regulating compliance with the financial reporting (and auditing) requirements for entities subject to the Corporations Act.

4.5.2 Class orders and Corporations Instruments
ASIC issues class orders/corporations instruments to:

- Provide exemptions to provisions of Acts administered by ASIC e.g. the Corporations Act
- Modify or clarify provisions of Acts
- Make declarations about a person(s) subject to provision.

The following significant and relevant class orders/corporations instruments related to financial reporting have been released by ASIC: Links to the text of the instrument are to the latest version of the instrument on www.legilstation.gov.au.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release number</th>
<th>Issue date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class orders:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/654</td>
<td>26/07/2010</td>
<td>Inclusion of parent entity financial statements in financial reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows companies, registered schemes and disclosing entities that present consolidated financial statements to include parent entity financial statements as part of their financial report under Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act. This class order overcomes some unintended consequences resulting from the Corporations Amendment (Corporate Reporting Reform) Act 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/1050</td>
<td>20/12/2013</td>
<td>Financial Reporting by Stapled Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Permits a stapled entity to include, in its financial report or concise report, consolidated financial statements or combined financial statements that include other entities that are stapled issuers in the same stapled group as the relevant entity where the Corporations Act would otherwise not permit the inclusion of those other group members, provided certain conditions are met. This effectively permits the preparation of consolidated or combined financial reports by stapled entities where the Corporations Act would otherwise prevent it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corporations Instruments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release number</th>
<th>Issue date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/251</td>
<td>27/05/2015</td>
<td>ASIC Corporations (Externally-Administered Bodies) Instrument 2015/251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relieves certain entities from the requirements to prepare and lodge financial reports under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act and to hold an annual general meeting where a liquidator or administrator has been appointed to the entity, provided certain conditions are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/838</td>
<td>18/09/2015</td>
<td>ASIC Corporations (Stapled Group Reports) Instrument 2015/838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permits issuers of stapled securities to include their financial statements and the consolidated or combined financial statements of the stapled group in adjacent columns in one financial report, provided certain conditions are satisfied.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Release number</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015/839</td>
<td>18/09/2015</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Related Scheme Reports) Instrument 2015/839</strong> Permits registered schemes with a common responsible entity (or related responsible entities) to include their financial statements in adjacent columns in a single financial report, provided certain conditions are satisfied. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/840</td>
<td>18/09/2015</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Exempt Proprietary Companies) Instrument 2015/840</strong> Relieves large proprietary companies in which an ownership (but not a controlling interest) is held by a foreign company or which have an authorised trustee company as a non-beneficial member from the requirement to lodge a financial report, directors’ report and auditors’ report with ASIC, provided certain conditions are satisfied. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/841</td>
<td>18/09/2015</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Non-Reporting Entities) Instrument 2015/841</strong> Allows non-reporting entities to take advantage of concessions or other modifications of the recognition and measurement requirements of accounting standards that are available to reporting entities, provided that the financial report complies with all recognition and measurement requirements as if it were a reporting entity. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/842</td>
<td>18/09/2015</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Post Balance Date Reporting) Instrument 2015/842</strong> Permits the presentation of a statement of financial position (and where applicable a consolidated statement of financial position) in the notes to the financial statements explaining the financial effect of material acquisitions and disposals of entities and businesses after the balance date. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/181</td>
<td>24/03/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Electronic Lodgment of Financial Reports) Instrument 2016/181</strong> Relieves listed companies or registered schemes from the requirement to lodge a copy of their financial report, directors’ report and auditors’ report for the financial year (including any concise financial report) and half-year with ASIC where those reports have already been electronically lodged with the ASX, National Stock Exchange of Australia, SIM Venture Securities Exchange Limited and Sydney Stock Exchange Limited. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/186</td>
<td>24/03/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Foreign Licensees and ADIs) Instrument 2016/186</strong> Relieves certain foreign licensees from the requirement under Division 6 of Part 7.8 of the Corporations Act to prepare and lodge audited financial statements and keep certain financial records in relation to its financial services business. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/187</td>
<td>15/08/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Uncontactable Members) Instrument 2016/187</strong> Relieves public companies, registered schemes and disclosing entities from the requirement to send a full or concise financial report to shareholders where the entity cannot establish the address of a shareholder, provided certain conditions are satisfied. More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Release number</td>
<td>Issue date</td>
<td>Subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/188</td>
<td>15/08/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Directors’ Report Relief) Instrument 2016/188</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Allows companies (including companies limited by guarantee), registered</td>
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<td>schemes and disclosing entities to transfer certain information otherwise</td>
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<td>required to be disclosed in the directors' report to a document attached</td>
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<td>to the financial report and directors' report or to the financial report.</td>
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<td>More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/189</td>
<td>15/08/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Synchronisation of Financial Years) Instrument 2016/189</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permits foreign controlled companies, registered schemes and disclosing</td>
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<td>entities to synchronise their financial year (annual or half-year) with</td>
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<td>that of their ultimate foreign parent entity where the foreign parent is</td>
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<td>required by law to synchronise the financial years of subsidiaries,</td>
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<td>provided certain conditions are satisfied.</td>
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<td>More information: section 6.2.4, <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/190</td>
<td>15/08/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Disclosing Entities) Instrument 2016/190</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Relieves entities from the disclosing entity requirements of Chapter 2M</td>
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<td>of the Corporations Act where the entity ceases to be a disclosing</td>
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<td>entity before their deadline and the directors resolve that there are</td>
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<td>no reasons to believe that the entity may become a disclosing entity</td>
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<td>before the end of the next financial year. Furthermore, it relieves an</td>
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<td>entity from the requirement to prepare and lodge a half-year financial</td>
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<td>report and directors’ report during the first financial year of the</td>
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<td>entity, where that first financial year lasts for 8 months or less,</td>
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<td>provided certain conditions are satisfied.</td>
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<td>More information: <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/191</td>
<td>24/03/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191</strong></td>
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<td>Permits rounding off in the directors' report and financial report</td>
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<td>where total assets exceed $10 million, $1,000 million and $10,000 million.</td>
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<td>More information: section 6.5.2, <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/784</td>
<td>28/09/2016</td>
<td><strong>ASIC Corporations (Audit Relief) Instrument 2016/784</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>This instrument relieves large proprietary companies and foreign</td>
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<td>controlled small proprietary companies from the audit requirements of</td>
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<td>the Corporations Act, provided certain conditions are satisfied.</td>
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<td>Applies to financial years ending on or after 1 January 2017.</td>
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<td>More information: section 4.3.2, <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13/12/2016</td>
<td>It continues to relieve wholly owned companies from the need to prepare</td>
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<td>financial reports and have them audited, provided they enter into a</td>
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<td>deed of cross-guarantee with their holding company and other wholly</td>
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<td>owned companies. However, if a group wishes to join a company to a</td>
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<td>deed of cross-guarantee executed before the commencement of ASIC-CI</td>
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<td>2016/785, the existing deed will need to be replaced or revised and</td>
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<td>re-executed so it complies with PF 24 (Pro Forma 24 Deed of cross</td>
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<td>guarantee). As a general rule, the new instrument will not affect any</td>
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<td>entities currently relying on the relief. However, bodies regulated by</td>
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<td>APRA are no longer permitted to be a party to the deed of cross</td>
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<td>guarantee and will have to be removed, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More information: section 4.1.2, <a href="#">text of the instrument</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIC Corporations (Foreign-Controlled Company Reports) Instrument 2017/204

Relieves foreign controlled small proprietary companies from the requirement to prepare, audit and lodge a financial report in circumstances where a financial report is not lodged by the foreign parent entity or intermediate Australian parent entity, provided certain conditions are satisfied. This places foreign-controlled small proprietary companies on a par with other Australian small proprietary companies. See section 4.2.6 for a discussion of this part of the instrument.

The instrument also relieves a registered foreign company with characteristics similar to a small Australian proprietary company from the requirements of section 601CK which requires the lodgement of financial statements by registered foreign companies (see section 7.4.2).

More information: text of the instrument

4.5.3 Entity specific relief

A company may apply to ASIC under s.340 for accounting and audit relief. ASIC Regulatory Guide 43 indicates ASIC’s interpretation of the preconditions which need to be satisfied in order to obtain relief.
4.6 ASX

4.6.1 Who is the ASX?
The ASX is Australia’s primary securities exchange operated by Australian Securities Exchange Ltd. The Corporations Act includes special rules/requirements for listed companies and schemes for example:

- s.300(11)-(12): Specific information to be included in the Annual Directors’ report of listed companies
- s.300A: Disclosure of key management personnel remuneration to be provided by listed companies.

4.6.2 ASX Listing Rules

In addition to the requirements of the Corporations Act, entities with securities listed on the ASX must also comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules contained in Chapter 4 Periodic Disclosure of the ASX Listing Rules. Furthermore, mining and oil and gas production and exploration entities are required to comply with the ASX Listing Rules contained in Chapter 5 Additional reporting on mining and oil and gas production and exploration activities.

The ASX Listing Rules govern inter alia the admission of entities to list securities on the ASX, the disclosure requirements and some aspects of a listed entity’s conduct. The Listing Rules are enforceable against a listed entity and their associates under s.793C and s.1101B of the Corporations Act.

Forthcoming updates to the ASX Listing Rules

In November 2018, the ASX released a consultation paper Simplifying, clarifying and enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the ASX listing rules. This consultation paper proposes numerous changes to the ASX Listing Rules and related guidance. The changes are intended to apply from 1 July 2019, but have not been finalised at the date of this publication. More information on the consultation paper can be found at www.asx.com.au.

Under chapters 4 and 5 of the ASX Listing Rules, the following additional ASX reporting requirements arise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General requirements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary final report (Listing Rule 4.3A-4.3B)</td>
<td>Following the end of the financial year of an entity, the entity (in the case of a trust, the responsible entity) must give ASX the information required by Appendix 4E, unless the entity is a mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity (see section 6.6.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of annual reporting documents (Listing Rule 4.5)</td>
<td>The entity must also give the ASX a copy of the documents lodged with ASIC under s.319 of the Corporations Act if it is a disclosing entity, or otherwise provide the information lodged under s.601CK of the Corporations Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of annual report (Listing Rule 4.7)</td>
<td>The entity must give the ASX a copy of the annual report, and any concise report, given to shareholders under s.314 of the Corporations Act, or for entities not established in Australia, a copy of the annual report provided to its shareholders under the law of the place of its establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information (Listing Rule 4.10)</td>
<td>The annual report given to the ASX must include additional information that is prescribed by Listing Rule 4.10, including a corporate governance statement, information about the entity’s securities and their distribution, details of substantial shareholders and other items (see the example ‘Other ASX information’ starting on page 264 for details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-year report (Listing Rule 4.2A)</td>
<td>The entity must provide the ASX with a copy of the documents that a disclosing entity must lodge with ASIC under s.320 of the Corporations Act, or if the entity is not established in Australia, a half-year report that is required in its home jurisdiction (where such a report is not prepared, the entity is required to prepare an equivalent half-year report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4D (Listing Rule 4.2A)</td>
<td>The entity must provide the ASX the information required by Appendix 4D, unless the entity is a mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirement | Summary
--- | ---
**Requirements applying in specific circumstances**

**Additional disclosures on change of balance date (Listing Rule 4.4A)**
An, other than a mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity, which changes its annual reporting date such that its next annual accounts cover a period longer than 12 months, must provide the information required by Appendix 4F for the initial 12 month period.

**Quarterly disclosure (Listing Rule 4.7B)**
Entities admitted to the official list under Listing Rule 1.3.2(b)\(^5\) (or where that rule is applied in certain circumstances) are required to give the ASX the information required by Appendix 4C on a quarterly basis.

**Disclosures where securities are the main asset (Listing Rule 4.8)**
If a listed entity’s main asset are securities in an unlisted entity, the listed entity is required to give the ASX the latest accounts of the unlisted entity, together with any auditor’s report or statement, when it gives the ASX its annual report.

**Securities and loans to unlisted entities (Listing Rule 4.9)**
If a listed entity has investments in unlisted entities, or loans or advances to an unlisted entity as part of its assets, the listed entity must give the ASX the latest accounts of the unlisted entity if the ASX asks.

**Net tangible asset backing for investment entities (Listing Rule 4.12)**
An investment entity\(^6\) is required to disclose its net asset backing of its quoted securities on a monthly basis, within 14 days of the end of each month.

### Mining and oil and gas production and exploration entities

**Quarterly reporting (Listing Rules 5.1-5.5)**
Mining and oil and gas producing and exploration entities are required to provide the ASX with a quarterly report outlining their activities for the quarter. The nature of the information to be provided depends upon whether the entity is a mining or oil and gas entity, and whether the entity is a producing or exploration entity. In addition, mining and oil and gas exploration entities are required to give the ASX the information required in Appendix 5B.

**Reporting on mining activities (Listing Rules 5.6-5.24)**
These requirements relate to the reporting of exploration results, mineral resources, ore reserves, historical and foreign estimates and production targets by mining entities. There are specific requirements that must be included in a mining entity’s annual report, including details of mining tenements (for exploration entities) and a mineral resources and ore reserves statement (for mining entities).

**Reporting on oil and gas activities (Listing Rules 5.25-5.44)**
Provides details of how information from oil and gas activities is to be prepared and given to the ASX. There are specific requirements that must be included in an oil and gas entity’s annual report, including details of petroleum tenements (for exploration entities) and a reserves statement and reconciliation of petroleum reserves holdings against that from the previous year (for oil and gas entities).

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\(^5\) Listing Rule 1.3.2(b) applies on admission to the official list where half or more of the entity’s total tangible assets (after raising any funds) are cash or in a form readily convertible to cash, and the entity has commitments consistent with its business objectives to spend at least half of its cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash.

\(^6\) An investment entity is an entity which, in ASX’s opinion, is an entity to which both of the following apply: (1) its activities or the principal part of its activities consist of investing (directly or through a child entity) in listed or unlisted securities or derivatives and (2) its objectives do not include exercising control over or managing any entity, or the business of any entity, in which it invests.

See section 6.6 for a discussion on the annual reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules for listed entities.
4.6.3 Reporting deadlines
Chapter 4 Periodic Disclosure of ASX Listing Rules sets out reporting deadlines for entities and registered schemes listed on the ASX. See section 6.7 for a summary of the reporting deadlines under both the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules.

4.6.4 Continuous disclosure
See section 7.1 for a discussion on an entity's continuous disclosure obligations under inter alia ASX Listing Rule 3 Continuous disclosure.

4.6.5 Other exchanges
In addition to the ASX, other exchanges in Australia include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock exchange</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX)</td>
<td>NSX is a stock exchange in that caters specifically for the listing of small to medium enterprises. It is owned by NSX Limited which is listed on ASX. Entities listed on the NSX are required to comply with the NSX listing rules which prescribe the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a listing of securities on the NSX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-X-Australia</td>
<td>Chi-X Australia is a stock exchange and derivatives market operator licensed and regulated by ASIC. It provides an alternate to trading on the ASX and potential for lower costs. Chi-X Australia is owned by Chi X Global, which also operates Chi-X Canada and Chi-X Japan. Entities listed on Chi-X Australia are required to comply with the Chi-X Australia operating rules and procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIM Venture Securities Exchange Limited (SIM VSE)</td>
<td>SIM VSE is an Australian market licensed equity market which provides specialised capital market services for clean-tech and green-tech companies. It is a joint venture between Financial and Energy Exchange Limited (FEX) and the National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited (NSX). Entities listed on the SIM VSE are required to comply with the listing rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Stock Exchange Limited (SSX)</td>
<td>SSX is a securities exchange in Australia that provides opportunities for growth oriented companies to raise the capital for expansion from a range of domestic and international investors, especially from the Asia-Pacific region. In accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act, entities listed on the SSX are required to comply with the SSX operating rules.</td>
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</table>

The NSX listing rules are available at www.nsxa.com.au
The Chi-X Australia operating rules and procedures are available at www.chi-x.com.au
The SIM VSE listing rules are available at simvse.com.au
The SSX operating rules are available at www.apx.com.au
4.7 General purpose financial statements for significant global entities

4.7.1 Overview
Section 3CA of the Tax Administration Act requires a corporate tax entity to lodge a ‘general purpose financial statement’ (GPFS) with the Australian Tax Office (ATO) in specific circumstances (the ‘GPFS requirements’). The GPFS requirements apply in addition to any reporting obligations arising under the Corporations Act.

The GPFS requirements apply to ‘significant global entities’ (SGEs) that are a corporate tax entity and either Australian resident entities or a foreign resident corporate tax entity that operates an Australian permanent establishment (as defined in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936). However, where the entity has already lodged a GPFS with ASIC within the time provided under s.319(3) of the Corporations Act (see section 4.4.6), it is not required to lodge a GPFS with the ATO.

In essence, this means that unless a SGE that is otherwise captured by the GPFS requirements lodges GPFS with ASIC within the relevant timeframes, the entity will be required to lodge GPFS with the ATO.

The GPFS requirements apply where an entity’s income year for tax purposes commences on or after 1 July 2016.

In broad terms, the application of the GPFS requirements requires the following steps:

- **Determine if the entity is a significant global entity (SGE) for tax purposes.** The GPFS requirements can only apply to significant global entities (SGEs) as defined under tax law. The key test in the legislation is the amount of consolidated income of the global parent entity (GPE) of the entity (or the entity itself), specifically whether that income is greater than A$1 billion. However, there are considerations of what items are included in the determination of income. See section 4.7.2

- **Determine if the SGE is captured by the GPFS requirements.** The GPFS requirements only apply to ‘corporate tax entities’, including ‘permanent establishments’ operating in Australia, and only where those entities have not already lodged GPFS with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). Accordingly, an entity can be a SGE but still not have to meet the GPFS requirements. See section 4.7.3

- **Where GPFS are required, understand the choices available.** The enabling legislation for the GPFS requirements contemplates various options for satisfying the lodgement requirements, in terms of both the entity for which GPFS are lodged, and the accounting standards used in those GPFS. See section 4.7.4.

Further guidance and resources on the GPFS requirements
We have prepared an edition of our Clarity publication, which explores the issues surrounding the GPFS requirements for significant global entities and provides insight into their interpretation through analysis and examples. The publication is available at www.deloitte.com/au/accountingtechnical.

The Tax Laws Amendment (Combatting Multinational Tax Avoidance) Act 2015, which introduced the GPFS requirements, is available at www.legislation.gov.au.

A fully compiled version of the Tax Administration Act is also available at www.legislation.gov.au.

The ATO’s guidance on applying the GPFS requirements is available at www.ato.gov.au.
4.7.2 Determining if an entity is a significant global entity (SGE) for tax purposes

Broadly, a significant global entity (SGE) is an entity or a member of a consolidated group that has consolidated annual income of A$1 billion or more. The definition of a significant global entity focuses on identifying a ‘global parent entity’ and determining whether the ‘global financial statements’ discloses annual income exceeding the threshold.

The flowchart below outlines the legislative determination process to determine if an entity is a SGE:

What is a ‘global parent entity’?

For the purposes of determining whether an entity may be a significant global entity (SGE), a ‘global parent entity’ (GPE) is an entity that is not controlled by another entity (either applying Australian Accounting Standards or, where those standards do not apply, commercially accepted principles relating to accounting) (ITAA 1997 s.960-560).

In other words, a global parent entity is any entity that is not controlled by another entity using relevant accounting concepts.

This means:

- There is no requirement that the GPE be incorporated, registered or otherwise operating in Australia (even though the Australian taxpayer assessing whether it is a SGE may itself be incorporated, registered or otherwise incorporated in Australia)
- A GPE can be an Australian entity if that entity is not controlled by another entity, i.e. the global parent entity does not need to be a foreign entity
- A GPE can be a single entity, i.e. there is no requirement for a consolidated group to exist for an entity to be a global parent entity
- An entity directly owned and controlled by an individual can be a GPE, i.e. it is the entity, not the individual, which is seen as the GPE.
What are ‘global financial statements’?
Global financial statements for the GPE must be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (issued by the AASB) and where audited, audited in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards (issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board). Where these standards do not apply, commercially accepted principles relating to accounting and auditing can be applied, so long as they ensure the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity (or consolidated entity) (ITAA 1997 s.960-565).

In addition, the global financial statements must be for the most recent period (not necessarily the income year) for which they have been prepared, and end no later than the end of the relevant period and no earlier than 12 months before the start of the relevant period. Where the information is not in Australian dollars, the ATO’s guidance prescribes that translations of amounts included in the global financial statements be performed using average exchange rates for the period.

What is ‘annual global income’?
The annual global income of a GPE for a period is the total annual income of all the members of the group of entities that are consolidated in accordance with accounting principles in the global financial statements.

The legislation uses the term ‘income’ and uses it in the context of accounts prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, or if they do not apply, commercially acceptable principles (e.g. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or local generally accepted accounting principles).

The ATO’s guidance on significant global entities indicates that annual global income is the total income that goes to the determination of profit or loss in accordance with AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements including revenue and gains that go to the determination of profit or loss’ but excluding items included in other comprehensive income.

The ATO’s guidance clearly intends a broad reading of “income”, meaning net gains should be included in income when measuring a GPE’s global annual income. Because gains may be one off in nature, they may cause entities to move in and out of the SGE definition from period to period as transactions occur.

Nothing in the definition of annual global income requires the entity to operate on a global basis. Accordingly, Australian based entities that only operate in Australia can still be a significant global entity if they meet or exceed the A$1 billion income threshold.

Tax Commissioner can determine that an entity is a SGE
The Tax Commissioner can make a determination that an entity is a SGE if global financial statements have not been prepared and the Commissioner reasonably believes, on the basis of information available to the Commissioner, that such financial statements if prepared would have shown global annual income of A$1 billion or more (ITAA 1997 s.960-555(3)).
4.7.3 Determine if the SGE is captured by the GPFS requirements

Having determined an entity is a SGE, the next step is to determine whether the SGE is subject to the GPFS requirements. The flowchart below outlines the decision process in making this determination.

What is a corporate tax entity?
The ITAA 1997 includes the following types of entities as being ‘corporate tax entities’: companies, corporate limited partnerships and public trading trusts. Only these types of entities can be captured by the GPFS requirements. Accordingly, partnerships (other than corporate limited partnerships), trusts and non-corporate entities are generally not considered corporate tax entities and therefore cannot be subject to the GPFS requirements.

Requirement to lodge a tax return
Because the GPFS requirements link the timeframe for compliance to the lodgement of the entity's tax return, the ATO's guidance takes the view that only SGEs required to lodge a tax return with the ATO for a particular income year can be subject to those requirements for that period.
Accordingly, an entity may be a SGE but will not be required to lodge GPFS with the ATO because the entity is not required to lodge a tax return.

**Lodgement of GPFS with ASIC under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001**
The GPFS requirements only apply if a SGE has not lodged GPFS with ASIC for the financial year most closely corresponding to the income year. Accordingly, if an entity is obliged to prepare and lodge financial reports with ASIC under the Corporations Act 2001, it may choose to lodge GPFS with ASIC and avoid the GPFS requirement to lodge GPFS with the ATO.

**Permanent establishments operated by registered foreign companies**
Only certain foreign companies are required to be registered as ‘registered foreign companies’ under the Corporations Act (specifically Part 5B.2 of the Act, see section 7.4). This may be the case where a foreign entity operates a branch in Australia.

Only registered foreign companies can lodge financial reports under s.601CK of the Corporations Act. In other words, ASIC cannot accept the lodgement of financial reports of foreign entities unless the entity is required to be registered as a registered foreign company.

The ATO guidance on the GPFS requirements takes the view that where a foreign registered company operates a permanent establishment and lodges GPFS under s.601CK (within the appropriate deadlines), there is no obligation to lodge GPFS with the ATO under the GPFS requirements.

**Requirement to lodge with ASIC within given timeframes**
The GPFS requirements do not apply to an entity where the entity has already lodged a GPFS with ASIC within the time provided under s.319(3) of Corporations Act.

The deadline in s.319(3) for lodgement of financial reports with ASIC prepared under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001 is generally three or four months after the end of the entity’s financial year, depending on the nature of the entity.

The ATO's guidance contains administrative relief for late lodgement with ASIC. Under this relief, the ATO will accept that a SGE has satisfied its GPFS obligations where the entity lodges GPFS with ASIC after the deadline in s.319(3) but before the due date for lodgement of the entity’s income tax return for the relevant period. Where the relief is adopted, the SGE is required to notify the ATO of the late lodgement.

Updates to the guidance made in April 2019 explicitly provide that this relief applies to registered foreign companies lodging GPFS under s.601CK.

Accordingly, as long as an entity has lodged GPFS with ASIC before the due date of its income tax return for the relevant period, and also notified the ATO of any late lodgement (as noted in the ATO’s guidance), there is no obligation to prepare and lodge GPFS with the ATO.

Where the entity has a substituted accounting period for tax purposes, equivalent timelines will apply based on the timeline for the lodgement of the entity’s tax return.
4.7.4 Understanding the choices available where GPFS are required

The GPFS requirements effectively include a number of choices as to how to achieve compliance.

The flowchart below summarises the decision making process to determine which accounting standards should be applied in the preparation of GPFS to be lodged with the ATO, in light of the requirements of the law and the ATO’s guidance. This section also deals with determining the entity for which GPFS are prepared, as the two concepts are linked.

Legislative definition of ‘general purpose financial statement’

Section 3CA(5) of the Tax Administration Act 1953 provides the following:

“For the purposes of this section, a general purpose financial statement in relation to an entity:

(a) must be prepared in accordance with:
   (i) the accounting principles, or
   (ii) if the accounting principles do not apply in relation to the entity – commercially accepted principles relating to accounting; and

(b) if the entity is a member of a group of entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes as a single group – must relate to:
   (i) the entity; or
   (ii) the entity and some or all of the other members of the group.”

Because the legislation contemplates compliance being achieved in various ways, entities may, depending on their circumstances, have choices in:

- Which accounting standards are used in the preparation of GPFS lodged to meet the GPFS requirements, i.e. Australian Accounting Standards (by virtue of the definition of “accounting principles”) or ‘commercially accepted accounting principles’ (the term used in the ATO’s guidance, referred to as ‘CAAP’)
- Which entity prepares GPFS in meeting the GPFS requirements, i.e. the taxpayer itself (stand-alone financial statements), or consolidated financial statements that consolidate the entity (either consolidated GPFS for the entity itself, or a parent).

Because of the lack of clarity in the legislation dealing with these choices and their applicability, the ATO’s guidance was developed to provide the ATO’s views on how it will administer these matters.
Understanding the basis of the ATO’s guidance

In practical terms, the ATO’s guidance provides a very strict reading of the requirements in section 3CA(5), by linking ‘significant global entity’ to the corporate tax entity which is subject to Australian tax. Accordingly, many entities are likely to be required to prepare GPFS in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (whether for the entity itself or a parent).

The discussion below set out how the ATO’s views are applied in practice.

Entities with a reporting obligation under Part 2M.3 the Corporations Act 2001

Australian Accounting Standards generally apply in relation to all entities with an obligation to prepare financial reports under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (see section 4.2), due to requirements of s.296.

As a result, Australian Accounting Standards must be applied in preparing the GPFS lodged by the entity regardless of for which entity those GPFS are being prepared. For example, an entity with a reporting obligation under Part 2M.3 wishing to lodge a global parent’s GPFS, would have to prepare those GPFS in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards regardless of what accounting standards the global parent would otherwise apply. Converting the financial statements of a foreign parent to be compliant with Australian Accounting Standards is not necessarily a straightforward process.

However, the ATO guidance takes the view that Australian Accounting Standards will not automatically apply in circumstances where ASIC has otherwise relieved the entity, through a Corporations Instrument or Class Order, from preparing financial reports under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (e.g. see section 4.2). In these cases, the GPFS lodged will not have to comply with Australian Accounting Standards unless it is required to do so for other reasons.

Registered foreign companies reporting under s.601CK of the Corporations Act 2001

A registered foreign company may operate a permanent establishment in Australia and so be subject to the GPFS requirements

The interaction of the registered foreign company provisions with the GPFS requirements depends upon whether the registered foreign company is required to prepare financial statements in its own jurisdiction:

- **Registered foreign company is not required to prepare financial statements in its jurisdiction**. In these circumstances, the company will be subject to subsections 601CK(5), (5A) and (6) of the Corporations Act. These subsections require the entity to prepare the financial statements lodged with ASIC as if it were a public company required to comply with Part 2M.3. As public companies are required to apply Australian Accounting Standards, the GPFS lodged with the ATO for these entities must also be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

- **Registered foreign company is required to prepare financial statements in its jurisdiction**. In these circumstances, the GPFS lodged with the ATO can be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards or commercially accepted accounting principles (CAAP). This is because s.601CK does not impose a requirement to prepare the information lodged with ASIC to be in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Some closely held registered foreign companies that are not part of a ‘large group’ may be eligible for relief from s.601CK of the Corporations Act 2001 under ASIC Corporations (Foreign Controlled Company Reports) Instrument 2017/204 (see section 7.4.2). In these cases, the GPFS lodged with the ATO can be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards or commercially accepted accounting principles (CAAP) as the requirements in subsections 601CK(5), (5A) and (6) will not apply to the entity.

Other permanent establishments operated by foreign entities that are not registered foreign companies are not subject to these additional considerations and have a choice of which accounting standards are applied in preparing their GPFS, i.e. Australian Accounting Standards or commercially accepted accounting principles (CAAP).

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8 There are exceptions, such as certain small proprietary companies preparing financial reports by direction, and notified foreign passport funds. However, for the purposes of the GPFS requirements, these exceptions are unlikely to be applicable and Australian Accounting Standards would apply to the entity.
Options on the GPFS to be lodged

The ATO's guidance acknowledges that there are a number of ways to satisfy the GPFS requirements when preparing and lodging GPFS.

Depending upon the nature of the entity, the following GPFS may be able to be lodged:

- **GPFS of the affected taxpayer**, consolidated for accounting purposes as a single group (i.e. consolidated in accordance with relevant accounting standards including all subsidiaries of the entity required to be consolidated under AASB 10, including any relevant offshore subsidiaries and branches)
- **GPFS of the affected taxpayer, prepared for the entity alone** (the guidance refers to these as ‘stand-alone GPFS’), subject to any relevant accounting standard requirements
- **GPFS of a parent of the affected taxpayer**, which includes the financial position and financial performance of the affected taxpayer, i.e. consolidates the affected taxpayer. The updates to the ATO guidance made in April 2019 clarify that these consolidated financial statements can be for any parent of the affected taxpayer, i.e. it does not need to be the ultimate Australian or global parent, but can any parent of the entity preparing consolidated GPFS.

The critical point is that the GPFS for any of the above entities must be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards if the affected taxpayer is:

- Subject to Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, i.e. has an obligation to prepare financial reports where that obligation has not been relieved by an ASIC Corporations Instrument or Class Order
- Subject to s.601CK(5), (5A) and (6) of the Corporations Act, i.e. is a registered foreign company that does not have an obligation to prepare financial reports in its own jurisdiction and is therefore required to prepare financial reports in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, or
- Otherwise has a requirement to prepare financial reports in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

The obligation to prepare GPFS in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards applies when lodging those GPFS in accordance with the GPFS requirements, regardless of whether the entity for which those GPFS are being prepared would otherwise be subject to a different reporting framework. For example, if an affected taxpayer has a reporting obligation under the Corporations Act and has U.S. parent, if it chooses to lodge the consolidated GPFS of that parent in meeting the GPFS requirements, those GPFS would need to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Other affected taxpayers have some choice over which accounting principles are applied. Therefore, if the affected taxpayer does not have an obligation to prepare financial reports in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, it may choose to use Australian Accounting Standards or ‘commercially accepted accounting principles’ (CAAP).

**What are ‘commercially accepted accounting principles’ (CAAP)?**

The ATO’s guidance indicates that the following accounting standards and principles will be accepted as ‘commercially accepted accounting principles’ for the purposes of the GPFS requirements:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Accounting standards that are IFRS compliant as published on IFRS.org (such as Australian Accounting Standards or IFRS as adopted by the European Union)
- US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)
- Accounting standards that are accepted by ASX Limited from time to time for the purposes of the ASX Listing Rules.

Where other accounting standards listed above do not apply in an entity’s particular circumstances, the ATO’s guidance indicates that the principles and guidance provided in Australian Auditing Standard ASA 210 Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements can assist in determining whether the accounting standards applied in preparing GPFS are accepted as CAAP.

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9 The preparation of ‘stand-alone GPFS’ is subject to the requirements of the accounting framework being applied. For example, under Australian Accounting Standards, the ability for an entity to prepare stand-alone GPFS when it has subsidiaries is limited to certain limited exceptions. More information about this issue can be found in our Clarity publication on GPFS for SGEs, available at www.deloitte.com/au/clarity.
5 The Australian differential reporting framework

Once an entity has determined whether or not it is required to prepare an annual report under the Corporations Act (or any other regulatory requirements) it can then determine which financial reporting requirements to apply under the Accounting Standards.

Roadmap to this section

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<th>Who does it apply to?</th>
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<td>An overview of determining which financial reporting requirements apply.</td>
<td>All entities</td>
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<td>5.2 The reporting entity concept</td>
<td>A discussion on the reporting entity concept and how to identify reporting entities.</td>
<td>All entities</td>
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<td>5.3 General purpose financial statements</td>
<td>An overview of GPFS and the two Tier reporting requirements</td>
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<td>5.3.3 Reduced disclosure requirements</td>
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<td>5.4 Transitioning between reporting frameworks</td>
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<td>5.5 Special purpose financial statements</td>
<td>The reporting requirements of SPFS.</td>
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5.1 Overview

In determining which financial reporting requirements to apply an entity will need to consider the reporting entity concept as defined in SAC 1 Definition of the Reporting Entity (SAC 1) and in addition for-profit entities in the private sector will have to consider whether or not they have public accountability as defined in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.

Set out on the next page is a decision chart for determining which financial reporting requirements apply, which is supplemented by the discussions in the sections that follow. This decision chart does not apply to entities required to prepare GPFS under s.3CA of the Tax Administration Act unless they are required to prepare GPFS for another reason. The new requirements arising under the Tax Administration Act for the lodgement of GPFS by significant global entities which applies to income years beginning on or after 1 July 2016 is discussed in section 4.7 and section 8.3.1.
The reporting entity concept is discussed in section 5.2 below.

Entities required to prepare a GPFS under s.3CA of the Tax Administration Act should answer ‘No’ to this question unless they are required to prepare GPFS for another reason. The requirements arising under the Tax Administration Act for the lodgement of GPFS by significant global entities which applies to income years beginning on or after 1 July 2016 is discussed in section 4.7 and section 8.3.1. These requirements may require the preparation of GPFS even though they are not otherwise required to be prepared under the Corporations Act (although there may be a choice in the entity for which those GPFS are prepared).

For example, if the entity is considering listing its securities in an initial public offering (IPO), reverse takeover or similar transaction. Where an entity is already in the process of issuing debt or equity securities in a public market, it meets the definition of public accountability and will mandatorily fall into Tier 1 reporting. See section 5.3.1 below for a discussion on the tier reporting requirements.

Public accountability concept is discussed in section 5.3.2.

Only for-profit private sector entities are able to make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS under AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and only where the Tier 1 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements have been fully applied.

See section 5.5 below for a discussion on special purpose financial statements.
5.2 The reporting entity concept

5.2.1 Definition of reporting entity

A ‘reporting entity’ is defined in AASB 101 as “an entity in respect of which it is reasonable to expect the existence of users dependent on general purpose financial reports for information which will be useful to them for making and evaluating decisions about the allocation of scarce resources. A reporting entity can be a single entity or a group comprising a parent and all of its subsidiaries”.

The reporting entity concept was adopted by the Australian accounting profession in 1992 in an attempt to reduce the reporting requirements imposed on certain entities by the application of Accounting Standards. Under this concept, ‘reporting entities’ are required to prepare a financial report in compliance with all Accounting Standards and Interpretations, referred to as GPFS.

‘Non-reporting entities’, have the option to prepare SPFS in compliance with those Accounting Standards and Interpretations considered necessary to enable the financial reports to meet the special purpose needs of the users (see section 5.5 below).

5.2.2 Identification of reporting entities

Below is a diagram illustrating the factors to consider in determining whether or not an entity is a reporting entity. This is discussed in further detail below.

Figure 1

Are there users dependent on financial reports for making and evaluating decisions about resources?

- Yes (is a reporting entity)
- No (not a reporting entity)
- Not readily apparent

Separation of management and ownership

- Greater spread of ownership/membership
- Greater separation between management and owners/members

Economic or political importance

- Greater the economic or political influence of an entity to make an impact on the welfare of external parties (e.g. public sectors which have regulatory powers)

Financial characteristics (e.g. size or indebtedness of entity)

- Larger size (e.g. value of assets, number of employees or customers)
- Greater the indebtedness or resources allocated

More likely there are users dependent on financial reports for making and evaluating decisions about resources

In many instances, it will be apparent whether or not there are users who are dependent on the general purpose financial reports of an entity for making and evaluating resource allocation decisions. However, for entities where it is not apparent whether such dependent users exists, the primary factors set out in paragraphs 20 to 22 of SAC 1 should be considered to determine whether or not an entity is a reporting entity. These three factors are listed in Figure 1 above. (SAC 1.19).
5.3 General purpose financial statements

GPFS are defined in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements as “those intended to meet the needs of users who are not in a position to require an entity to prepare reports tailored to their particular information needs”.

5.3.1 Tiers of general purpose financial statements

AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards sets out how different categories of entities preparing general purpose financial statements apply the two Tiers of GPFS:

- **Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards** – incorporates IFRS issued by the IASB and includes requirements that are specific to Australian entities. Most for-profit entities applying Tier 1 Australian Accounting Standards make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS in the notes to the financial statements. Entities reporting under the Corporations Act are also required to include reference to the statement of compliance in the directors’ declaration.

- **Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements** – comprises of recognition and measurement requirements of Tier 1 but substantially reduced disclosure requirements. In addition, all presentation requirements are applied, with the exception of the requirement in some circumstances to present a third statement of financial position. An entity applying Tier 2 may elect to comply with additional Tier 1 requirements. Tier 2 financial reports include a statement of compliance with ‘Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements’ rather than IFRS.

AASB 1053 outlines the categories of entities that are required to apply each tier. For-profit private sector entities that have public accountability and Australian Government, State, Territory and Local governments are required to comply with Tier 1 requirements. Other reporting entities can choose to comply with Tier 1 or Tier 2 reporting requirements.

The application of Tier 1 and Tier 2 reporting, by entity sector, is set out in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity sector</th>
<th>Tier 1</th>
<th>Tier 2 (Reduced Disclosure Requirements)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For-profit private sector entities</td>
<td>Publicly accountable entities (including specific examples)</td>
<td>Non-publicly accountable entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not-for-profit private sector entities</td>
<td>Choice of applying Tier 1 or Tier 2 requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector entities</td>
<td>Australian Government, State, Territory and Local Governments, and General Government Sectors (GGSs) of Australian Government, State and Territory Governments (subject to AASB 1049)</td>
<td>All other public sector entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some cases, the entity’s reporting mandate may require the entity to apply Tier 1. Additionally, entities that may be expected to be required to prepare Tier 1 reports in the future, e.g. expected to list on the ASX or issue securities, may wish to elect to apply Tier 1 requirements even though they are not explicitly required to do so.

AASB deliberations on GPFS

The AASB is currently considering the categories and form of general purpose financial statements as part of its broader financial reporting project, which also proposes the removal of the ‘reporting entity’ concept (and consequentially the ability of entities complying with Accounting Standards to prepare special purpose financial statements). More information about these developments can be found in section 5.6.
5.3.2 Public accountability

In relation to for-profit private sector entities, the key determinant of which reporting tier is to be applied depends on the public accountability concept. Other than a minor scope amendment to restrict its application to for-profit entities, the AASB has taken the definition of ‘public accountability’ from the IASB’s *IFRS for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs)*. ‘Public accountability’ is defined as “accountability to those existing and potential resource providers and others external to the entity who make economic decisions but are not in a position to demand reports tailored to meet their particular information needs”.

The definition deems a for-profit private sector entity to have public accountability in the following circumstances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition inclusion</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The entity’s debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market*</td>
<td>Entities listed (debt or equity) on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX) or Bendigo Stock Exchange (BSX) or any global stock exchange. Entities with American Depository Receipts (ADRs) on issue. Entities listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The entity holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses</td>
<td>Banks, credit unions, building societies, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets

In addition to the definition, AASB 1053 specifies a number of entities that are deemed to have public accountability:

- Disclosing entities, even if their debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market or are not in the process of being issued for trading in a public market
- Co-operatives that issue debentures
- Registered managed investment schemes
- Superannuation plans regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) other than Small APRA Funds as defined by APRA Superannuation Circular No. III.E.1 Regulation of Small APRA Funds, December 2000
- Authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs).

The AASB is proposing to amend the definition of public accountability as part of its proposals to introduce the IASB’s *Conceptual Framework* (see section 5.6 for more information).

5.3.3 Reduced disclosure requirements

The AASB’s approach to determining the RDR has to date been largely guided by the IASB’s approach in developing the disclosure requirements for the *IFRS for SMEs*.

The AASB has utilised the following principles in determining the Tier 2 disclosures:

- When Tier 2 recognition and measurement requirements are the same as those under *IFRS for SMEs* – disclosures being omitted by the IASB in developing the disclosure requirements for the *IFRS for SMEs* are also excluded from the RDR.
- When Tier 2 recognition and measurement requirements are not the same as those under *IFRS for SMEs* – the ‘user need’ and ‘cost benefit’ principles applied by the IASB in developing its IFRS for SMEs are utilised in determining the RDR.

Unlike the IASB, which has introduced IFRSs and *IFRSs for SMEs*, there is only one ‘suite’ of standards in Australia for application by both Tier 1 and Tier 2 entities. AASB 1057 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards* specifies the types of entities and financial statements to which the Accounting Standards apply. When necessary, each Accounting Standard sets out disclosure requirements from which Tier 2 entities are exempt by shading the exempted requirements and adding special ‘RDR’ paragraphs.

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10 See section 5.6 for a discussion of the likely developments in relation to Tier 2 financial statements.
Whilst there are numerous exceptions, the table below broadly summarises the disclosure matters generally retained and those omitted from the RDR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure items generally retained</th>
<th>Disclosure items generally omitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Format and layout of the primary financial statements</td>
<td>• Detailed narrative disclosure, e.g. nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments under AASB 7, standards on issue but not yet effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Descriptions of accounting policies and methods</td>
<td>• Detailed information on how amounts have been measured, e.g. share-based payments, fair values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key amounts included in the financial statements, e.g. impairment and reversals, breakdown of revenue, discontinuing operations, fair value adjustments, gains and losses</td>
<td>• Supplementary information about key transactions, balances and events, e.g. financial information about associates/joint ventures, alternate presentation of profit or loss information, impairment, defined benefit plan liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Movement schedules, e.g. share-based payments, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill, and investment property</td>
<td>• Many additional Australian disclosures, e.g. audit fees, franking credits, reconciliation of net operating cash flows to profit or loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reconciliations of key transactions and balances, e.g. business combination breakdowns, income tax expense and deferred tax balances</td>
<td>• Most disclosures required by Interpretations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Significant uncertainties and judgements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Information about the entity and its related parties (but not necessarily details of transactions and balances).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Transitioning between reporting frameworks

5.4.1 Background

From 2005, all Australian for-profit entities preparing and lodging financial statements under the Corporations Act, and many other entities, were effectively required to follow at least the recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards that are equivalent to IFRS in preparing their financial reports. In the case of entities reporting under the Corporations Act, ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 Reporting requirements for non-reporting entities (available at asic.gov.au) explains ASIC’s view this is a consequence of the requirements of the Corporations Act and Accounting Standards which must be applied.

The creation of the RDR then created the need for transitional arrangements and the determination of the application of AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 1 links its application to an entity making an unreserved statement of compliance with Accounting Standards or International Financial Reporting Standards. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards only mentions the entity making an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS as IFRS do not generally have differing requirements for particular categories of entities.

As a result, in order to claim compliance with IFRS, Accounting Standards require a for-profit private sector entity moving to Tier 1 reporting (i.e. based on full IFRS with all disclosures) to apply AASB 1 on transition. However, where an entity has previously claimed compliance with IFRS in any previous period, the entity has the additional option under AASB 1 for retrospective application of Accounting Standards in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors. This is required even if the entity’s previous reports, prepared as special purpose financial statements or Tier 2/RDR reports, were fully compliant with the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS. As a result, the AASB’s transitional requirements need to be considered in light of the requirements of IFRS to ensure for-profit entities adopting the Tier 1 requirements can make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS.

With the need for IFRS compliance in mind, the transitional requirements applying to entities moving between Tier 1 and 2, or moving from SPFS to either Tier 1 or Tier 2, are necessarily complex.
5.4.2 Summary flowcharts

The flowcharts below provide a summary of the decision making process for the majority of cases for for-profit private sector entities.

**Adopting Tier 1**

1. Were the entity’s previous financial statements special purpose financial statements?
   - Yes → Has the entity applied Tier 1 or IFRS in a previous reporting period?
     - Yes → Do NOT apply AASB 1 but continue to apply existing recognition & measurement requirements
     - No → Apply AASB 1 without applying the AASB 108 option in AASB 1
   - No → Is the entity transitioning from Tier 2 to Tier 1?
     - Yes → Has the entity applied Tier 1 or IFRS in a previous reporting period?
       - Yes → Special case, apply the requirements of AASB 1053(1)
       - No → Apply AASB 1 (the AASB 108 option in AASB 1 is not relevant)
     - No → Was the entity previously IFRS compliant?
       - Yes → Apply AASB 1 or the option of applying AASB 108 in AASB 1
       - No → Was the entity’s previous financial statements special purpose financial statements?
         - Yes → Has the entity applied Tier 1 or IFRS in a previous reporting period?
           - Yes → Special case, apply the requirements of AASB 1053(1)
           - No → Apply AASB 1 or AASB 108
         - No → Is the entity transitioning from Tier 1 to Tier 2?
           - Yes → Do NOT apply AASB 1 but continue to apply existing recognition & measurement requirements
           - No → Apply AASB 1 or AASB 108

(1) This might arise where the entity has never prepared financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards and is doing so for the first time in order to meet the GPFS requirements. In this case, the applicable transition framework will depend on whether the entity has ever made a statement of compliance with Tier 2.
## 5.4.3 Transition scenarios

The table below summarises the transitional provisions arising under AASB 1053 when moving between various reporting frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Reporting framework applied in the most recent previous financial statements</th>
<th>Extent of application of recognition and measurement requirements in the most recent previous financial statements</th>
<th>Statement of compliance in the most recent previous financial statements</th>
<th>Applicable transition requirement in the current period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1053.18</td>
<td>SPFS</td>
<td>Recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards applied or not applied</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Apply all the requirements of AASB 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1053.21</td>
<td>Tier 2 reporting requirements</td>
<td>All recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards applied</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>• Apply AASB 1, if claiming compliance with IFRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Do not apply AASB 1, if a not-for-profit entity not claiming compliance with IFRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1053.18A(a)</td>
<td>SPFS</td>
<td>Recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards not applied or selectively applied</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>• Apply all requirements of AASB 1, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Apply Tier 2 requirements retrospectively in accordance with AASB 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1053.18(b)</td>
<td>SPFS</td>
<td>All recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards applied</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Do not apply AASB 1 and continue to apply the recognition and measurement requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1053.19</td>
<td>Tier 2 reporting requirements or SPFS</td>
<td>All recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards applied or Recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards not applied or selectively applied</td>
<td>Did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with Tier 2 reporting requirements</td>
<td>• Apply all requirements of AASB 1, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Apply Tier 1 requirements retrospectively in accordance with AASB 108²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. As at the date of transition.
### 5.4.4 Moving from stand-alone SPFS to consolidated Tier 2 GPFS

Additional interpretational issues arise in applying AASB 1053 in situations where an entity is moving from preparing stand-alone special purpose financial statements to consolidated ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) GPFS. Similar issues may arise where an entity is applying the equity method for the first time.

Because the transitional requirements that apply depend upon whether the entity has previously applied all the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the question arises as to whether consolidation is considered a recognition and measurement requirement, particularly where an entity previously otherwise applied all recognition and measurement requirements in its special purpose financial statements.

In our view, the application of consolidation principles in the financial report of the entity should trigger the requirements in AASB 1053 where all recognition and measurement requirements have not previously been applied. Accordingly, an entity in this situation will have the choice of applying AASB 108 (full retrospective application) or AASB 1 (which among other requirements, permits certain transitional provisions in relation to previously unconsolidated subsidiaries).

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11 There remains some uncertainty about how to apply AASB 1053 (or AASB 108) in these circumstances. The first-time preparation of consolidated financial statements may be seen as a ‘new’ set of financial statements (which would trigger the application of AASB 1 in all cases), or alternatively, the consolidated financial statements could apply the transitional provisions of AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. Whilst we understand the preferred view is that AASB 108 or AASB 1 can be applied in these circumstances, there may be other views. The AASB currently has a project underway to respond to the issue of the new Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (see section 5.6) which might be expected to consider how entities should transition from stand-alone SPFS to consolidated GPFS.
The choice that each entity makes between AASB 108 and AASB 1 in these circumstances will depend on whether sufficient information is available to retrospectively restate the consolidated financial information included in the GPFS. In some cases, entities may not have prepared consolidated financial information in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards in the past, and the application of optional exceptions to full restatement in AASB 1 may be attractive. In other cases, the information will be available and the consolidated financial information may be more readily prepared.

5.4.5 Considering additional disclosures on transition

An entity preparing GPFS for the first time need not only consider which Accounting Standards apply to the transition, but they also need to consider the additional disclosures to be included in those GPFS.

Where AASB 1 is applied, there are a raft of disclosures to be considered, including reconciliations from prior reported amounts. These disclosures are substantially less, but not eliminated, for ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) GPFS.

Similarly, where accounting policies change when applying AASB 108, additional disclosures are required under that Standard.

Even where full recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards have been previously applied in preparing SPFS, additional disclosures are recommended to alert users of the GPFS of the change in presentation.

See note 1 in section 10 Illustrative disclosures for illustrative disclosures of the disclosures where an entity is moving from SPFS to Tier 2 GPFS
5.5 Special purpose financial statements

5.5.1 Overview
SPFS are financial statements which are other than GPFS. SPFS can be prepared under the Corporations Act in instances where an entity is required to prepare financial statements under the Corporations Act. Alternatively, SPFS may be prepared for non-Corporations Act purposes. SPFS may also be prepared for purposes other than reporting financial performance and financial position (e.g. a banking covenant compliance report) and may or may not comply, or partially comply, with recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. SPFS are required to be identified as such and state which Accounting Standard requirements have not been applied.

Paragraph 6.1 of Miscellaneous Professional Statement APES 205 Conformity with Accounting Standards, imposes certain obligations on members of the Australian accounting bodies who are involved in, or are responsible for, the preparation, presentation, audit, review or compilation of an entity’s SPFS, except where the SPFS will be used solely for internal purposes. In these circumstances, members of Australian accounting bodies are required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the SPFS and any associated audit report, review report or compilation report clearly identifies:

- That the financial statements are SPFS
- The purpose for which the SPFS have been prepared
- The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation and presentation of the SPFS.

AASB deliberations on SPFS
As part of its proposals to introduce the IASB’s Conceptual Framework in Australia, the AASB is proposing to remove the ability of entities to prepare SPFS where financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards (see section 5.6 for more information).

As an interim measure, the AASB has also decided to prescribe additional disclosures to be included in SPFS, and the AASB recommends these disclosures be considered for financial years ending 30 June 2019 (see section 5.6.2). Entities should consider these disclosures when preparing SPFS.

5.5.2 Requirements for SPFS prepared under the Corporations Act
SPFS prepared for lodgement under the Corporations Act for a financial year must include (s.295(1)):

- Financial statements as required by the accounting standards for the period (s.296(1)). These comprise a statement of financial position, statement(s) of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, as required by the Corporations Regulations 2001 and Accounting Standards
- A directors’ declaration.

In addition, the financial report must include a directors’ report (s.298(1)).

5.5.3 Minimum compliance requirements
The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations apply to all entities required to prepare a financial report in accordance with Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, irrespective of whether they are reporting entities or not:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 1048 Interpretation of Standards
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures
- AASB 1057 Application of Australian Accounting Standards.
5.5.4 What impact do the minimum compliance requirements have on disclosures?

The minimum compliance requirements mean that disclosures that are required in the above noted accounting standards have to be included in the financial statements.

For any other Accounting Standards, only the recognition and measurement requirements apply, but the disclosure requirements are not mandatory. Many non-reporting entities include disclosures that are not otherwise required because the information is considered useful or is necessary to provide a true and fair view (see section 6.5.1).

For example, this means that a company with property, plant and equipment must recognise and measure it in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, but are not required to include a reconciliation of the movements in property, plant and equipment during the year in the notes in the financial statements. However, an accounting policy for property, plant and equipment must be disclosed (if material) because AASB 108 requires the disclosure of that policy.

5.5.5 Recognition and measurement requirements

In ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 Reporting requirements for non-reporting entities (July 2005), ASIC notes that the Accounting Standards provide a framework for determining a consistent definition of ‘financial position’ and ‘profit or loss’. Without such a framework the figures in financial statements would lose their meaning. Financial statements prepared under the Corporations Act must be prepared within the framework of Accounting Standards to ensure that the following requirements of the Corporations Act are met:

- The financial statements give a true and fair view (s.297)
- The financial statements do not contain false or misleading information (s.1308).

Therefore, the recognition and measurement requirements of all Accounting Standards and Interpretations must be applied in order to determine profit or loss and financial position.

The recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards and Interpretations include requirements relating to depreciation of non-current assets, impairment of goodwill, accounting for income tax, lease accounting, measurement of inventories, recognition and measurement of liabilities for employee benefits, recognition and measurement of financial instruments, and recognition and measurement of provisions.

In addition, those Accounting Standards and Interpretations which deal with the classification of items must be applied, for example the provisions of AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation concerning the classification of financial instruments as debt or equity.

In relation to the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, ASIC RG 85 notes the “sole determining factor as to whether consolidated financial statements are required is whether the group is a reporting entity”.

The full text of the ASIC RG 85 is available at www.asic.gov.au.

ASIC has also issued ASIC Corporations (Non-Reporting Entities) Instrument 2015/841 (dated 18 September 2015) to ensure that non-reporting entities will be able to take advantage of concessions or other modifications of the recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards that are available for reporting entities, such as concessions available under AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and transitional provisions or other concessions available under a non-mandatory Accounting Standard. This relief is available provided the non-reporting entity takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the relevant report complies with all recognition and measurement requirements as if it were a reporting entity.
5.6 Likely developments

5.6.1 Background

In May 2018, the AASB issued Consultation Paper ITC 39 Applying the IASB’s Revised Conceptual Framework and Solving the Reporting Entity and Special Purpose Financial Statements Problems.

The Consultation Paper proposed to remove the current definition of a ‘reporting entity’ in order to eliminate inconsistencies with the IASB’s Conceptual Framework for the Preparation of Financial Statements (Conceptual Framework) which was issued in March 2018. Whereas the current definition of ‘reporting entity’ (as outlined in section 5.2.1) is used to determine the nature of an entity's financial reporting obligations, the guidance in the IASB’s Conceptual Framework determines the boundary of the economic entity for which financial statements are prepared.

Aligning the ‘reporting entity’ definition with the IASB’s new Conceptual Framework would effectively remove the ability of entities to prepare SPFS where financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.\(^2\)

The AASB’s proposals in the Consultation Paper would be implemented in two phases:

- **Phase 1: Short-term approach** – apply the new Conceptual Framework to publicly accountable for-profit entities and other entities voluntarily reporting compliance with IFRS, to enable these entities to maintain IFRS compliance. In addition, the definition of ‘public accountability’ in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards would be aligned with the equivalent definition in the IASB’s IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities.
- **Phase 2: Medium-term approach** – apply the new Conceptual Framework to all entities, remove SPFS and provide a new Tier 2’ for general purpose financial statements (GPFS). The new Tier 2’ would either be the existing Reduced Disclosure Requirements (see section 5.3.3), or a new Tier 2’ called ‘Specified Disclosure Requirements’ (SDR), which would involve the full recognition and measurement of all Accounting Standards together with specified disclosures from some Standards, essentially the minimum disclosures currently included in SPFS (see section 5.5.3) plus related party, revenue, impairment of assets and income tax disclosures. Both options for Tier 2’ would require consolidation and the application of equity accounting (if applicable).

The full text of the Consultation Paper is available at www.aasb.gov.au. Comments closed on the proposals in 2018 and the AASB is currently deliberating the proposals at the time of the issue of this publication.

The AASB has subsequently decided to:

- Limit the proposals to apply only to for-profit entities, and undertake a separate project in respect of not-for-profit entities
- Limit Phase 1 to for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability and are required by legislation to comply with Accounting Standards, and to other for-profit entities that elect to apply the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. Further research and outreach is being undertaken in respect of other for-profit entities not covered by Phase 1 (such as trusts that are required by their constitutional documents to comply with Accounting Standards)
- To consider the effects of the Phase 1 proposals on other types of entities through a public accountability sub-project. This would consider entities such as internal registered managed investment schemes, unlisted entities operating in over-the-counter markets and entities undertaking crowd-sourced funding
- To permit, by way of an amendment to AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, an entity preparing GPFS under Tier 2 requirements for the first time to not restate comparative information, but instead provide certain information
- To propose a new Tier 2 framework that would replace the existing ‘Reduced Disclosure Requirements’ (RDR) but still require compliance with all recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards, including consolidation and equity accounting. The Tier 2 disclosures would be contained in a separate disclosure standard that is based on the disclosures in the IASB’s IFRS for SMEs standard, adjusted for recognition and measurement differences between IFRS and IFRS for SMEs.

\(^2\) Entities that are not required to prepare financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards could still prepare SPFS and special purpose financial reports could still be prepared for other purposes. However, these would not be dealt with under Accounting Standards
5.6.2 AASB’s proposed interim approach for more transparency in SPFS
As part of its wider financial reporting project, the AASB decided at its April 2019 meeting to issue an Exposure Draft proposing for-profit entities and not-for-profit (NFP) entities within the scope of AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures* that prepare special purpose financial statements (SPFS) disclose:

- Whether they have subsidiaries and prepared consolidated financial statements, and if not consolidated, why not
- If they have investments in an associate or a joint venture, whether they have been accounted for in a manner consistent with AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Whether the entity has or has not complied with all recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards in preparing the special purpose financial statements
- If the entity did not comply with all of the recognition and measurement requirements, sufficient information so that the users of the special purpose financial statements clearly understand the accounting policies.

The Exposure Draft is expected in June with a comment period of 45 days. The AASB has indicated its intention to issue a final Standard before the end of December 2019.

However, given the clear stakeholder expectations of trust and transparency from directors, the AASB encourages early voluntary disclosure for 30 June year-end financial statements.

*See note 1 in section 10 *Illustrative disclosures for illustrative disclosures of the disclosures in SPFS in accordance the AASB’s recommendations above*
6 Preparation of annual financial reports

Entities preparing annual financial reports under the Corporations Act will need to consider the requirements of the Corporations Act, Accounting Standards and the ASX.

Roadmap to this section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
<th>Who does it apply to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Basic requirements for annual financial reports under the Corporations Act</td>
<td>The Corporations Act requirements for the contents of an annual report, including the financial report, directors’ report (including the remuneration report for listed entities), the auditor’s independence declaration and the audit report.</td>
<td>Entities reporting under the Corporations Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Financial years</td>
<td>The Corporations Act requirements for an entity’s financial year and when a financial year can be changed to be different than 12 months in length</td>
<td>Entities reporting under the Corporations Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6.3 Primary financial statements | The presentation requirements of the primary financial statements i.e.:  
- The statement of financial position  
- The statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income  
- The statement of changes in equity  
- The statement of cash flows | Entities reporting under the Corporations Act and/or preparing reports in accordance with Accounting Standards |
| 6.4 Australian specific accounting standard requirements | Additional disclosures which are specific to entities reporting under the Accounting Standards such as tax consolidation accounting, accounting for goods and services tax and specific disclosures required by AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures.* | Entities reporting under the Corporations Act and/or preparing reports in accordance with Accounting Standards |
| 6.5 Other Australian specific considerations | Considerations specific to entities reporting in Australia such as:  
- Disclosure of additional information to give a true and fair view  
- Rounding off of amounts under ASIC-CI 2016/191  
- Disclosure of parent entity information  
- Reporting for entities that have entered into a deed of cross guarantee | Entities reporting under the Corporations Act |
| 6.6 ASX Listing Rule requirements | An overview of the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules applicable to entities with securities listed on the ASX. | Entities listed on the ASX |
| 6.7 Reporting deadlines | Reporting deadlines for entities reporting under the Corporations Act and entities listed on the ASX | Entities reporting under the Corporations Act or listed on the ASX |
6.1 Basic requirements for annual financial reports under the Corporations Act

6.1.1 Financial report

In terms of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act (available at www.legislation.gov.au) the financial report for a financial year consists of:

- The financial statements for the year
- The notes to the financial statements
- The directors’ declaration about the statements and notes\(^{13}\) (s.295(1)).

The financial statements for the year are the financial statements in relation to the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity required by the accounting standards (i.e. the Accounting Standards) unless the accounting standards require the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity to prepare consolidated financial statements (s.295(2)).

Compliance with Accounting Standards

A financial report for a financial year must comply with Accounting Standards (s.296). However:

- Where a small proprietary company prepares a financial report in response to a shareholder direction, the financial report does not need to be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards if the direction specifies that the report does not have to comply with those standards (this does not apply where the entity has ‘CSF shareholders’, i.e. has raised funds using crowd-sourced funding) (s.296(1A))
- Where a small company limited by guarantee prepares a financial report in response to a member direction, the financial report does not need to be prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards if the direction specifies that the report does not have to comply with those standards.

All other entities preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act are required to comply with Accounting Standards. However, not all Accounting Standards are applicable to all entities, e.g. AASB 8 Operating Segments only applies to entities whose debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market (or in the process of doing so), and reporting entities are only required to fully comply with a subset of Accounting Standards (see section 5.5.3)\(^{14}\).

True and fair view

Under s.297, the financial statements and notes for a financial year must give a ‘true and fair’ view of the financial position and performance of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity, or of the consolidated entity where consolidated financial statements are required.

Declaration by chief executive office and chief financial officer

Companies, disclosing entities and registered schemes that are listed must comply with additional requirements before the directors’ declaration can be made.

In particular, the directors’ declaration cannot be made until the directors receive a declaration from the chief executive officer and chief financial officer (or their equivalent functions) that, in the person’s opinion (s.295A):

- The financial records of the entity for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with the record keeping requirements of the Corporations Act (as outlined in s.286)
- The financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards
- The financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view
- Any other matters prescribed by the regulations.

The declaration must be made in writing, specify the date it is made and the capacity in which the person is making the declaration, and by signed by the person making the declaration (s.295A(3)).

An illustrative example of a directors’ declaration is available on page 204

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\(^{13}\) s.295(4) and (5) sets out the requirements for the directors’ declaration

\(^{14}\) Note however that ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 Reporting requirements for non-reporting entities notes that “the recognition and measurement requirements of accounting standards must also be applied in order to determine the financial position and profit or loss of any entity preparing financial reports in accordance with the Act”.

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6.1.2 Directors’ report

A company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that is required to prepare an annual report must prepare a directors’ report for each financial year (s.298(1)).

Summary of requirements

The table below sets out the various requirements for the directors’ report in summary terms, and indicates which entities are required to comply with each provision. This table covers in high-level terms the requirements of section 298-300A, and does not include details required by certain companies limited by guarantee or notified passport funds.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed entities</th>
<th>Unlisted registered schemes</th>
<th>Wholly-owned public company subsidiaries</th>
<th>Other public companies</th>
<th>Other entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General information about the entity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The entity’s principal activities during the year and any significant changes in the nature of those activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of operations and results of those operations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information members may reasonably require to make an informed assessment of the operation of the entity, financial position of the entity, and business strategies and prospects for future financial years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of any significant changes in the entity’s state of affairs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year impacting the entities operations, results or state of affairs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely developments in the entity’s operations in future financial years</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unissued shares or interests under option at the day the report is made</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of the entity’s performance in relation to any particular and significant environmental regulations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 The requirements for a directors’ report for a company limited by guarantee are set out in s.300B, and include a description of the short and long term objectives of the entity, the entity’s strategy, principal activities and how those activities assisted in achieving the entity’s objectives, and information about how the entity measures its performance (including any key performance indicators used by the entity). In addition, information about directors, directors meetings, and members’ contributions on winding up. Notified foreign passport funds are subject to separate reporting requirements (see section 4.2.7)
## Information about directors and officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed entities</th>
<th>Unlisted registered schemes</th>
<th>Wholly-owned public company subsidiaries</th>
<th>Other public companies</th>
<th>Other entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Names of each person who has been a director at any time during or since the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of each director’s qualifications, experience and special responsibilities, and details of the meetings held and attended</td>
<td>Listed public companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of each director’s relevant interests in shares of the company (or any related body corporate), debentures, rights and options over shares, debentures or interests</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts to which the director is a party or entitled to a benefit and that confer a right to call for or deliver shares, debentures or interests</td>
<td>Listed public companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorships of other listed companies held by any director at any time in the 3 years before the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Listed public companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration report</td>
<td>Listed public companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names of any officer that was a partner in an audit firm or director of an audit company that audited the entity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of indemnities given to current or former officers or auditors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Companies only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Equity/interest transactions and holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed entities</th>
<th>Unlisted registered schemes</th>
<th>Wholly-owned public company subsidiaries</th>
<th>Other public companies</th>
<th>Other entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details of options granted during or since the end of the financial to directors or any of the 5 most highly remunerated officers (including those granted, and shares or interests issued during or since the end of the financial year)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of each director’s interests in shares, debentures, rights or options of the company or any related body corporate</td>
<td>Listed public companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of relevant interests, or rights or options in the scheme, or contracts with the scheme, owned by or involving a director of the responsible entity</td>
<td>Listed registered schemes only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed entities</th>
<th>Unlisted registered schemes</th>
<th>Wholly-owned public company subsidiaries</th>
<th>Other public companies</th>
<th>Other entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details of distributions paid and those recommended or declared but not yet paid during the financial year</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of non-audit services, auditor independence, and other information about individual auditors and registered company auditors in certain circumstances</td>
<td>Listed companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees paid to the responsible entity and its associates, details of interests in the scheme held by the responsible entity (including those issued and withdrawn), the value of the scheme's assets, and the total interests in the scheme at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Listed registered schemes only</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of any proceedings on behalf of the company</td>
<td>Listed companies only</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Companies only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other information

- Details of distributions paid and those recommended or declared but not yet paid during the financial year: Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes.
- Details of non-audit services, auditor independence, and other information about individual auditors and registered company auditors in certain circumstances: Listed companies only, No, No, No, No.
- Fees paid to the responsible entity and its associates, details of interests in the scheme held by the responsible entity (including those issued and withdrawn), the value of the scheme's assets, and the total interests in the scheme at the end of the financial year: Listed registered schemes only, Yes, No, No, No.
- Details of any proceedings on behalf of the company: Listed companies only, No, Yes, Yes, Companies only.

### Selective relief for wholly-owned subsidiaries

Wholly-owned subsidiaries of companies incorporated in Australia that are public companies need not include the following information required by s.300(10) in the directors' report:

- Each director’s qualifications, experience and special responsibilities
- The number of meetings of the board of directors held during the year and each director’s attendance at those meetings
- The number of meetings of each board committee held during the year and each director’s attendance at those meetings
- The qualifications and experience of each person who is a company secretary of the company as at the end of the year.

For the purposes of applying these requirements, ‘wholly owned subsidiary’ is defined in s.9 to mean a body corporate none of whose members is a person other than:

- The first-mentioned body, or
- A nominee of the first-mentioned body, or
- A subsidiary of the first-mentioned body, being a subsidiary none of whose members is a person other than:
  - The first-mentioned body, or
  - A nominee of the first-mentioned body, or
  - A nominee of such a subsidiary.

### Remuneration report

Section 300A of the Corporations Act requires certain information to be disclosed about the remuneration of key management personnel for all listed disclosing entities that are companies. The information is required to be included in the directors’ report under the heading ‘Remuneration report’.

An illustrative example of a directors’ report (which includes the remuneration report) is available on page 172.
6.1.3 Auditor’s independence declaration
An auditor who conducts an audit or review of the financial report for a financial year (or half year) must give the directors of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity a written declaration stating his/her compliance with the independence requirements (s.307C).

The financial report must include a copy of the auditor’s independence declaration (s.298(1AA)). However, this does not apply to:

- Companies eligible for the corporate governance concessions available to certain crowd-sourced funded public companies where an auditor has not been appointed or an audit has not been conducted (see section 4.3.3) (s.298(1AC))
- Companies limited by guarantee, which must instead include a copy of the auditor’s declaration under section 307C in relation to the audit or review for the financial year (s.298(1AB)).

6.1.4 Audit report
The auditor who audits the financial report for a financial year must give a report to the members of the entity a written opinion on the entity’s financial statements (s.308).
6.2 Financial years

6.2.1 Basic requirements for financial years under the Corporations Act

The requirements for financial years under the Corporations Act for the purposes of financial reporting are contained in s.323D of the Act. In addition, requirements for the financial years of notified foreign passport funds (see section 3.3.4) are contained in s.323DAA of the Act (see section 6.2.9).

In general, the financial year of an entity is a period of 12 months, starting at the end of the previous financial year. The directors may vary the length of the financial year, but not by more than 7 days (s.323D(2)). This permits entities to align their year ends with a particular day of the week, e.g. some retail entities report on a ‘52 week’ basis rather than a 12 month basis.

6.2.2 Initial financial year of a newly incorporated entity

An entity’s first financial year starts on the day on which it is registered or incorporated and lasts for a period determined by the directors. However, the first financial year cannot be longer than 18 months (s.323D(1)). This flexibility permits directors of newly incorporated entities to choose a convenient end to its first financial year. For example, the directors of an entity that is incorporated during March 20X1 could choose a financial year ending on 30 June 20X1 (3-4 months in length) or 30 June 20X2 (as this would not be longer than 18 months).

6.2.3 Synchronisation with an Australian parent

If an entity is controlled by an Australian company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that has to prepare consolidated financial statements, that entity is required to do whatever is necessary to ensure the financial years of all its consolidated entities are synchronised with its own financial year (s.323D(3)). To facilitate synchronisation, the financial year of the controlled entity can be lengthened or shortened, but cannot exceed 18 months (s.323D(4)). The synchronisation must be achieved within 12 months after the situation that calls for consolidation arises. For instance, if an entity acquires another entity in a business combination, it will have 12 months in which to change the financial years of the acquired entities if the financial year of the acquired entity does not coincide with its own.

6.2.4 Synchronisation with a foreign parent

The ability of an entity to synchronise financial years with a parent under s.323(3) only applies to Australian parents, due to the wording of the section referring to companies, registered schemes and disclosing entities.

Some foreign parents may be subject to equivalent requirements under foreign law to synchronise financial years of subsidiaries (including foreign subsidiaries). In this case, ASIC Corporations (Synchronisation of Financial Years) Instrument 2016/189 (ASIC-CI 2016/189) permits Australian subsidiaries of such entities to effectively synchronise their financial years with the foreign parent. The new financial year of the entity cannot be longer than 18 months. The relief available under ASIC-CI 2016/189 is subject to a number of conditions and the notes to the financial statements of the Australian subsidiary must include a brief statement as to the relief provided by the instrument.

It is important to note that the relief available under ASIC-CI 2016/189 is not automatic, but is only available where the foreign parent is required by foreign law to synchronise financial years of its subsidiaries. Therefore, this relief is not available where the directors of the foreign or Australian parent simply wish to synchronise financial years for convenience. In these cases, the directors of the Australian entities may be able to achieve synchronisation through other mechanisms available under s.323D (see section 6.2.5) or by application to ASIC, although this may require a financial year less than 12 months in some circumstances.

6.2.5 Ability to change financial years every five years

Directors of an entity have ability to change financial years where the change is made in good faith in the best interests of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity. A change in financial year in these circumstances can only result in a financial year that is less than 12 months in length (s.323D(2A)).

However, such a change can only be made if during the previous 5 financial years there has not been a financial year of the entity that was less than 12 months as a result of relying on s.323D(2A). Therefore, where an entity has synchronised its financial year with an Australian parent, or varied its financial year by not more than 7 days, this will not of itself affect the entity's ability to change its financial year.
### 6.2.6 Summary of requirements for financial years

The table below summarises the options available for determining financial years of entities other than notified foreign passport funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circumstance</th>
<th>When available</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial financial year of an entity</td>
<td>When an entity is incorporated or registered</td>
<td>Maximum of 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent financial year</td>
<td>Every financial year after the initial financial year of the entity</td>
<td>12 months ± 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronisation with an Australian parent</td>
<td>Within 12 months of a requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements arises (e.g. on acquiring an entity with a different financial year to the acquirer)</td>
<td>Maximum of 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronisation with a foreign parent</td>
<td>Where the foreign law applicable to the parent requires the foreign entity to synchronise financial years of its subsidiaries</td>
<td>Maximum of 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in financial year once every 5 years</td>
<td>Where the entity has not changed its financial year in the previous 5 years where a change is made in good faith in the best interests of the entity</td>
<td>Less than 12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2.7 Application to ASIC

An entity that is not otherwise permitted to change its year end under s.323D or ASIC Corporations (Synchronisation of Financial Years) Instrument 2016/189 may be able to apply to ASIC for entity specific relief. In these cases, entities should refer to the guidance in ASIC Regulatory Guide 43 Financial reports and audit relief (available on [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au)), and more generally, ASIC Regulators Guide 51 Applications for relief (also available on [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au)).

### 6.2.8 Disclosure considerations

AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements contains explicit requirements where an entity’s changes the end of its reporting period. Where an entity presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, paragraph 36 requires the entity to disclose:

- The reasons for using a longer or shorter period
- The fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.

This disclosure may impact the headings of the primary financial statements, column headings and narrative information. Preparers should ensure it is clear to the users of the financial statements for which periods the information is being given.

### 6.2.9 Notified foreign passport funds

Under s.323DAA of the Corporations Act, the financial year for a notified foreign passport fund is:

- A period of 12 months in relation to which the operator of the fund must, under the passport rules for the home economy of the fund, prepare a report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements applying to the fund under those rules, or
- Where the law of the home economy of the fund allows an exception for the report to be prepared for a shorter or longer period, that period.

The definition of a financial year is relevant in relation to the report lodgement requirements applying to the notified foreign passport fund under the Corporations Act (see section 4.4.5).
6.3 Primary financial statements
6.3.1 Format and presentation of the financial statements

AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors sets out the general requirements for the primary financial statements. Some of the key requirements are summarised in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General disclosures</strong></td>
<td>Minimum general requirements relating to the format of the financial statements are included in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and have been implicitly applied in the model financial statements. These include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.49</td>
<td>• An entity shall clearly identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.36</td>
<td>• An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information) at least annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.36</td>
<td>• When an entity changes the end of its reporting period and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity shall disclose, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ The reason for using a longer or shorter period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ The fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51</td>
<td>• An entity shall clearly identify each financial statement and the notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51</td>
<td>• An entity shall display the following information prominently, and repeat it when necessary for the information presented to be understandable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51(a)</td>
<td>‒ The name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the preceding reporting period (for example, to give a proper understanding, the change of name may be disclosed on the cover of the annual report and repeated in the directors' report, the directors' declaration, auditor's independence declaration, independent auditor's report and on the face of the financial statements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51(b)</td>
<td>‒ Whether the financial statements are of the individual entity or a group of entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51(c)</td>
<td>‒ The date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the set of financial statements or notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51(d)</td>
<td>‒ The presentation currency, as defined in AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.51(e)</td>
<td>‒ The level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.45</td>
<td>• An entity shall retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.45(a)</td>
<td>‒ It is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in AASB 108, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.45(b)</td>
<td>‒ An Accounting Standard requires a change in presentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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#### Subtotals

When an entity presents subtotals, those subtotals should:

- Be comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with Accounting Standards
- Be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable
- Be consistent from period to period
- Not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in Accounting Standards.

#### Specific disclosures

Where the following is not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements, the information shall be disclosed in the financial statements:

- The domicile and legal form of the entity, its country of incorporation and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office)
- For a listed entity, this information would normally be disclosed in additional securities exchange information. However, non-listed entities will need to ensure that this information is specifically included in the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are illustrated in note 1 to the model financial statements.
- A description of the nature of the entity’s operations and its principal activities
- Complying with the Corporations Act directors’ report requirements, in relation to principal activities, will ensure compliance with these requirements. This disclosure requirement is illustrated in the directors’ report on page 172.
- The name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group
- If it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life.

#### Complete set of financial statements

A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- A statement of financial position as at the end of the period
- A statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period
- A statement of changes in equity for the period
- A statement of cash flows for the period
- Notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- Comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paragraphs 38 and 38A of AASB 101 (see Comparative information on page 74)
- A statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 40A-40D of AASB 101
Notes to the financial statements

The notes shall:

- Present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used
- Disclose the information required by Accounting Standards that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements
- Provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.

An entity shall, as far as practicable, present notes in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, the entity shall consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of its financial statements. An entity shall cross-reference each item in the statements of financial position and in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows to any related information in the notes.

Examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes include:

- Giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities
- Grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value, or
- Following the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position, such as:
  - Statement of compliance with IFRS (see paragraph 16)
  - Significant accounting policies applied (see paragraph 117)
  - Supporting information for items presented in the statements of financial position and in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented
  - Other disclosures, including:
    - Contingent liabilities (see AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) and unrecognised contractual commitments
    - Non-financial disclosures, e.g. the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies (see AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

Materiality

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

Some Accounting Standards specify information that is required to be included in the financial statements, which include the notes. An entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an Accounting Standard if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. This is the case even if the Accounting Standard contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements. An entity shall also consider whether to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in Accounting Standards are insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative information</strong> AASB 101.38</td>
<td>Except when Accounting Standards permit or require otherwise, an entity shall present comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.38A</td>
<td>An entity shall present, as a minimum, two statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate statements of profit or loss (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity, and related notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.38B</td>
<td>An entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.38C</td>
<td>An entity may present comparative information in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required by Accounting Standards, as long as that information is prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reclassification of financial information</strong> AASB 101.41</td>
<td>When the entity changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, the entity shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When the entity reclassifies comparative amounts, the entity shall disclose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The nature of the reclassification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The reason for the reclassification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.42(a)</td>
<td>When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, an entity shall disclose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The reason for not reclassifying the amounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.42(b)</td>
<td>• The nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Errors made in prior periods</strong> AASB 108.42</td>
<td>Material prior period errors shall be retrospectively corrected in the first financial statements authorised for issue after their discovery by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 108.43</td>
<td>However, to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 108.44</td>
<td>• The period-specific effects of an error on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented, the entity shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable (which may be the current period), or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 108.45</td>
<td>• The cumulative effect, at the beginning of the current period, of an error on all prior periods, the entity shall restate the comparative information to correct the error prospectively from the earliest date practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 108.46</td>
<td>The correction of a prior period error is excluded from profit or loss for the period in which the error is discovered. Any information presented about prior periods, including any historical summaries of financial data, is restated as far back as is practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| AASB 108.36     | **Change in accounting estimates**  
The effect of a change in an accounting estimate shall be recognised prospectively by including it in profit or loss in:  
- The period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or  
- The period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| AASB 108.37     | To the extent that a change in an accounting estimate gives rise to changes in assets and liabilities, or relates to an item of equity, it shall be recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the related asset, liability or equity item in the period of the change.                                                                                           |
| AASB 101.15     | **True and fair override**  
Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework. The application of Accounting Standards, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation. |
| AASB 101.19     | In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an Accounting Standard would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, the entity shall depart from that requirement in the manner set out in AASB 101.20 if the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such a departure. |
| AASB 101.Aus19.1| In relation to AASB 101.19 above, the following shall not depart from a requirement in an Accounting Standard:  
- Entities required to prepare financial reports under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act  
- Private and public sector not-for-profit entities  
- Entities applying Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| AASB 101.23     | In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an Australian Accounting Standard would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, the entity shall, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:  
- The title of the Australian Accounting Standard in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework  
- For each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation.                                                                                       |

**Consolidated entity vs. group**  
The provisions of the Corporations Act use the term ‘consolidated entity’, rather than ‘group’, to refer to the parent entity and the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, where consolidated financial statements are prepared under the Corporations Act, the directors’ report, directors’ declaration, auditor’s independence declaration and independent auditor’s report shall adopt the term ‘consolidated entity’. However, as Accounting Standard use the term ‘group’ to refer to the parent entity and its subsidiaries, it would be equally acceptable for the financial statements and the notes thereto to adopt the term ‘group’, as has been illustrated in the model financial statements.
### 6.3.2 Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Guidance on the presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is set out below. This guidance may be used as a supplement to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income included in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

**Illustrative examples**

Refer to the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements available at [www.deloitte.com/au/models](http://www.deloitte.com/au/models) for an illustrative disclosure of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AASB 101.10A    | **One statement vs. two statements**

AASB 101 permits an entity to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements.

Whichever presentation approach is adopted, the distinction is retained between items recognised in profit or loss and items recognised in other comprehensive income. Under both approaches, profit or loss, total other comprehensive income, as well as comprehensive income for the period (being the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income) should be presented. Under the two-statement approach, the separate statement of profit or loss ends at ‘profit for the year’, and this ‘profit for the year’ is then the starting point for the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, which is required to be presented immediately following the statement of profit or loss. In addition, the analysis of ‘profit for the year’ between the amount attributable to the owners of the parent entity and the amount attributable to non-controlling interests is presented as part of the separate statement of profit or loss.

**Presentation of the statement**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (statement of comprehensive income) shall present, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections:

- Profit or loss
- Total other comprehensive income
- Comprehensive income for the period, being the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If an entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss it does not present the profit or loss section in the statement presenting comprehensive income.

AASB 101.81B

An entity shall present the following items, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections, as allocation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period:

- Profit or loss for the period attributable to:
  - Non-controlling interests
  - Owners of the parent

- Comprehensive income for the period attributable to:
  - Non-controlling interests
  - Owners of the parent.

If an entity presents profit or loss in a separate statement it shall present (a) in that statement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specified line items</strong></td>
<td>In addition to items required by other Australian Accounting Standards, the profit or loss section or the statement of profit or loss shall include line items that present the following amounts for the period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Revenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost*#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Finance costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Impairment losses (including reversals of impairment losses or impairment gains) determined in accordance with Section 5.5 of AASB 9 Financial Instruments*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* If a financial asset is reclassified out of the amortised cost measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortised cost of the financial asset and its fair value at the reclassification date (as defined in AASB 9)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* If a financial asset is reclassified out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income that is reclassified to profit or loss*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Tax expense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A single amount for the total of discontinued operations (see AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* These disclosures apply to entities only where AASB 9 Financial Instruments is being applied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* This disclosure is not required in Tier 2 (RDR) GPFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive income: items that may or may not be reclassified</strong></td>
<td>Irrespective of whether the one-statement or the two-statement approach is followed, the other comprehensive income disclosures must present line items for the amounts for the period of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* The items of other comprehensive income (excluding amounts in (b)), classified by nature and grouped into those that, in accordance with other Accounting Standards:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* The share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other Accounting Standards:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 101.88</strong></td>
<td>All items of income and expense recognised in a period are to be included in profit or loss unless another Accounting Standard requires otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation of expenses by nature or function</strong></td>
<td>An entity shall present, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes, an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on either their nature or their function within the entity, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Entities are encouraged to present the analysis in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.105</td>
<td>The choice between the function of expense method and the nature of expense method depends on historical and industry factors and the nature of the entity. Both methods provide an indication of those costs that might vary, directly or indirectly, with the level of sales or production of the entity. Because each method of presentation has merit for different types of entities, management is required to select the most relevant and reliable presentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.99, 100</td>
<td>Regardless of whether expenses are classified by nature or by function, each material class is separately disclosed. Unclassified expenses that are immaterial both individually and in aggregate may be combined and presented as a single line item. An entity shall not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offsetting</strong></td>
<td>An entity shall not offset income and expenses, unless required or permitted by an Australian Accounting Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.32</td>
<td>An entity undertakes, in the course of its ordinary activities, transactions that do not generate revenue but are incidental to the main revenue-generating activities. An entity presents the results of such transactions, when this presentation reflects the substance of the transaction or other event, by netting any income with related expenses arising on the same transaction. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disclosure of specific revenues and expenses</strong></td>
<td>When items of income and expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately either in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.34</td>
<td>An entity presents gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.35</td>
<td>An entity may net expenditure related to a provision that is recognised in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and reimbursed under a contractual arrangement with a third party (for example, a supplier’s warranty agreement) against the related reimbursement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disclosure of additional information</strong></td>
<td>An entity shall present additional line items, headings and subtotals in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity’s financial performance, and reconcile any subtotals with the totals or subtotals required in Australian accounting Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101.97</td>
<td>An entity presents on a net basis gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, for example, foreign exchange gains and losses or gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading. However, an entity presents such gains and losses separately if they are material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prohibition on extraordinary items</strong></td>
<td>An entity shall not present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3.3 Presentation of the statement of financial position

Current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, are generally presented as separate classifications in the statement of financial position. This is subject to an exception when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and is more relevant. When this exception applies, an entity presents all assets and liabilities in order of liquidity. (AASB 101.60). With the exception of this guidance, the Accounting Standards do not prescribe the order or format in which an entity presents items in its statement of financial position (AASB 101.60).

The order in which an entity presents items in its statement of financial position does not change the substance in the statement of financial position. Furthermore, a standard approach is not adopted globally. Entities in Australia and continental Europe for example present items in a decreasing order of liquidity while entities in North America generally presents items in an increasing order of liquidity. Furthermore, entities in Australia present liability items before capital and reserves where some countries present capital and reserves before liability items.

Illustrative example

An illustrative example of the statement of financial position reflecting a common presentation in Australia available on page 205. This illustrative example replaces the illustrative example in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

Source | Requirement
--- | ---
AASB 101.10(f), 40A | AASB 101.40A requires an entity to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period (third statement of financial position) if:
- It applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements
- The retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the third statement of financial position.

AASB 101.40C | Other than disclosures of certain specified information as required by AASB 101.41-44 and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

AASB 101.60, 61 | Current/non-current vs. liquidity presentation
All assets and all liabilities shall be classified and presented as either current or non-current unless they are presented in order of their liquidity. The term ‘current’ is defined for:
- Assets, as an asset that is:
  - Expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle
  - Held primarily for the purpose of being traded
  - Expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period, or
  - Cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AASB 101.69 | Liabilities, as a liability that:  
- Is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle  
- Is held primarily for the purpose of trading  
- Is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or  
- The entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. |
| AASB 101.60 | A liquidity basis shall only be presented where a liquidity presentation provides information that is reliable and more relevant than the current/non-current presentation. |
| AASB 101.68 | A company's operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Once an entity defines their operating cycle it affects the classification and presentation of assets and liabilities as either current or non-current. |
| AASB1 01.68, 70 | When an entity's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, its duration is assumed to be 12 months. |
| AASB 101.66, 69 | However, where there is a single clearly identifiable operating cycle that extends over a period greater than 12 months, the longer period shall be used as the basis for identifying as:  
- Current assets, those assets expected to be realised in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle  
- Current liabilities, those liabilities expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle. |
| AASB 101.68, 70 | Current assets will include inventories and trade receivables that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle and current liabilities will include those liabilities that form part of the working capital used in a normal operating cycle of the entity, for example trade payables and some accruals for employee and other operating costs. This is the case even when they are not expected to be realised/settled within 12 months of the reporting period. |
| AASB 101.72 | Refinancing liabilities  
Where current and non-current liabilities are presented separately, financial liabilities shall be categorised as current when they are due to be settled within 12 months of the reporting period, even if:  
- The original term was for a period longer than 12 months  
- An agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial report is authorised for issue. |
<p>| AASB 101.73 | However, if an entity expects, and has the discretion, to refinance or roll over an obligation for at least 12 months after the reporting period under an existing loan facility, it classifies the obligation as non-current, even if it would otherwise be due within a shorter period. However, when refinancing or rolling over the obligation is not at the discretion of the entity (for example, there is no agreement to refinance), the potential to refinance is not considered and the obligation is classified as current. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breach of loan covenants</strong>&lt;br&gt;AASB 101.74</td>
<td>When an entity breaches a provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand, it classifies the liability as current, even if the lender has agreed, after the reporting period, and before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. An entity classifies the liability as current because, at the end of the reporting period, it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offsetting</strong>&lt;br&gt;AASB 101.75</td>
<td>However, an entity classifies the liability as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least 12 months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Income taxes**<br>AASB 112.71 | An entity shall offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity:  
- Has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts  
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. |
| **Presentation of a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale**<br>AASB 5.40 | An entity shall not reclassify or re-present amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the statements of financial position for prior periods to reflect the classification in the statements of financial position for the latest period presented. |
### 6.3.4 Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Guidance on the presentation of the consolidated statement of changes in equity is set out below. This guidance may be used as a supplement to the consolidated statement of changes in equity included the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

**Illustrative example**


### Source | Requirement
--- | ---
AASB 101.106 | **Requirements for a statement of changes in equity**

An entity shall present a statement of changes in equity as required by paragraph 10. The statement of changes in equity includes the following information:

- Total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests
- For each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors
- For each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:
  - Profit or loss
  - Other comprehensive income
  - Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control.

AASB 101.106A | For each component of equity an entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item (see paragraph 106(d)(ii)).

AASB 101.107, IAS 1.BC75 RDR: See AASB 101.107 | An entity shall present, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period, and the related amount of dividends per share*. (Note that presentation of dividend disclosures in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is not permitted.)

*Note that the per share amounts are not required to be disclosed by entities preparing Tier 2 (RDR) financial reports

AASB 101.109 | Changes in an entity’s equity between the beginning and the end of the reporting period reflect the increase or decrease in its net assets during the period. Except for changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners (such as equity contributions, reacquisitions of the entity’s own equity instruments and dividends) and transaction costs directly related to such transactions, the overall change in equity during a period represents the total amount of income and expense, including gains and losses, generated by the entity's activities during that period.
6.3.5 Consolidated statement of cash flows

Guidance on the presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows is set out below. This guidance may be used as a supplement to the consolidated statement of cash flows included in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

Illustrative example


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.14</td>
<td>Operating activities are primarily derived from the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions and other events that enter into the determination of profit or loss. Examples of cash flows from operating activities are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from the sale of goods and the rendering of services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash payments to and on behalf of employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts and cash payments of an insurance entity for premiums and claims, annuities and other policy benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash payments or refunds of income taxes unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts and payments from contracts held for dealing or trading purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some transactions, such as the sale of an item of plant, may give rise to a gain or loss that is included in recognised profit or loss. The cash flows relating to such transactions are cash flows from investing activities. However, cash payments to manufacture or acquire assets held for rental to others and subsequently held for sale as described in paragraph 68A of AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment are cash flows from operating activities. The cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales of such assets are also cash flows from operating activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AASB 107.18</th>
<th>Entities shall report cash flows from operations using the direct method or indirect method.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.19</td>
<td>Entities are encouraged to report cash flows from operating activities using the direct method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 1054.16</td>
<td>When an entity uses the direct method to present its statement of cash flows, the financial statements shall provide a reconciliation of the net cash flow from operating activities to profit (loss).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investing activities

The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from investing activities is important because the cash flows represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows. Only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position are eligible for classification as investing activities. Examples of cash flows arising from investing activities are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AASB 107.16</th>
<th>• Cash payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other long-term assets. These payments include those relating to capitalised development costs and self-constructed property, plant and equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from sales of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other long-term assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities and interests in joint ventures (other than payments for those instruments considered to be cash equivalents or those held for dealing or trading purposes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from sales of equity or debt instruments of other entities and interests in joint ventures (other than receipts for those instruments considered to be cash equivalents and those held for dealing or trading purposes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash advances and loans made to other parties (other than advances and loans made by a financial institution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from the repayment of advances and loans made to other parties (other than advances and loans of a financial institution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash payments for futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts except when the contracts are held for dealing or trading purposes, or the payments are classified as financing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash receipts from futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts except when the contracts are held for dealing or trading purposes, or the receipts are classified as financing activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a contract is accounted for as a hedge of an identifiable position, the cash flows of the contract are classified in the same manner as the cash flows of the position being hedged.

**Financing activities**

AASB 107.17

The separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because it is useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital to the entity. Examples of cash flows arising from financing activities are:

• Cash proceeds from issuing shares or other equity instruments
• Cash payments to owners to acquire or redeem the entity's shares
• Cash proceeds from issuing debentures, loans, notes, bonds, mortgages and other short-term or long-term borrowings
• Cash repayments of amounts borrowed
• Cash payments by a lessee for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to a finance lease.

**Interest and dividends**

AASB 107.31

Cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid shall each be disclosed separately. Each shall be classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.

AASB 107.32

The total amount of interest paid during a period is disclosed in the cash flow statement whether it has been recognised as an expense in profit or loss or capitalised in accordance with AASB 123 Borrowing Costs.

AASB 107.33

Interest paid and interest and dividends received are usually classified as operating cash flows for a financial institution. However, there is no consensus on the classification of these cash flows for other entities. Interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as operating cash flows because they enter into the determination of net profit or loss. Alternatively, interest paid and interest and dividends received may be classified as financing cash flows and investing cash flows respectively, because they are costs of obtaining financial resources or returns on investments.

AASB 107.34

Dividends paid may be classified as a financing cash flow because they are a cost of obtaining financial resources. Alternatively, dividends paid may be classified as a component of cash flows from operating activities in order to assist users to determine the ability of an entity to pay dividends out of operating cash flows.

**Taxes on income**

AASB 107.35

Cash flows arising from taxes on income shall be separately disclosed and shall be classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.37</td>
<td><strong>Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures</strong>&lt;br&gt;When accounting for an investment in an associate or a subsidiary accounted for by use of the equity or cost method, an investor restricts its reporting in the cash flow statement to the cash flows between itself and the investee, for example, to dividends and advances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.38</td>
<td>An entity that reports its interest in an associate or a joint venture using the equity method includes in its statement of cash flows the cash flows in respect of its investments in the associate or joint venture, and distributions and other payments or receipts between it and the associate or joint venture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.43</td>
<td><strong>Non-cash transactions</strong>&lt;br&gt;Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a cash flow statement. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.44A</td>
<td><strong>Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities</strong>&lt;br&gt;An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 107.44B</td>
<td>To the extent necessary to satisfy this requirement, an entity shall disclose the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:&lt;br&gt;- Changes from financing cash flows&lt;br&gt;- Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses&lt;br&gt;- The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates&lt;br&gt;- Changes in fair values&lt;br&gt;- Other changes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Australian specific accounting standard requirements
6.4.1 Overview of differences between the Accounting Standards and IFRS
Accounting Standards require additional disclosures specific to entities reporting under the Accounting Standards, i.e. in addition to those required by IFRS. These requirements (which are listed below) are discussed in this section and illustrative disclosures are provided in the Illustrative disclosure section of this guide.

Australian additional disclosures discussed in this section:

- Tax consolidation accounting (discussed in section 6.4.2)
- Interpretation 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) (discussed in section 6.4.3)
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures (discussed in section 6.4.4)
- Australian specific disclosures (discussed in section 6.4.5).

6.4.2 Tax consolidation accounting
Tax consolidation is a system adopted by a number of countries including Australia that treats a group of entities as a single entity for tax purposes. The aim of the system is to reduce administrative costs for government tax departments and compliance costs for taxpayers.

Tax accounting methodology in the consolidated financial statements of entities is clear under AASB 112 Income Taxes. AASB 112 requires that in consolidated financial statements, temporary differences be determined by comparing the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements with the appropriate tax base, determined by reference to the consolidated tax return (AASB 112.11). However, AASB 112 provides no guidance on if, and if so how, tax accounting should be undertaken in the separate financial statements of the various members of a tax consolidated group. As a result, the AASB issued Interpretation 1052 Tax Consolidation Accounting (Int 1052) with the primary objective of providing guidance on how tax consolidation should be treated in the separate financial statements of the members of a tax-consolidated group.

Allocation of tax consolidation amounts
Int 1052 requires the current and deferred taxes arising in a tax-consolidated group to be allocated to the members of the group when they issue separate financial statements (Int 1052.8).

Acceptable allocation methods include (Int 1052.9):

- A 'stand alone taxpayer' approach for each entity, as if it continued to be a taxable entity in its own right
- A 'separate taxpayer within group' approach for each entity, on the basis that the entity is subject to tax as part of the tax-consolidated group. This method requires adjustments for transactions and events occurring within the tax-consolidated group that do not give rise to a tax consequence for the group or that have a different tax consequence at the level of the group
- A 'group allocation' approach, under which the current and deferred tax amounts for the tax-consolidated group are allocated among each entity in the group (subject to certain limitations).

Int 1052 provides little guidance on how the ‘group allocation’ method should be implemented. However, it does specifically note that the following ‘group allocation’ methods would not be considered ‘acceptable methods’ for the calculation of current and deferred taxes by members of the tax-consolidated group (Int 1052.10, 39):

- A method that allocates only current tax liabilities to an entity in the group that has taxable temporary differences
- A method that allocated deferred taxes to an entity in the group using a method that is fundamentally different from the temporary difference approach required by AASB 112
- A method that allocates no current or deferred tax expense to an entity in the group that has taxable income because the tax-consolidated group has no current or deferred income tax expense
- A method that only allocates current taxes to entities in the group that have accounting profits, with no allocation to entities that have accounting losses
- A method that allocated current taxes to entities in the group on an arbitrary basis, for example on the basis of sales revenue, total assets, net assets or operating profits without adjustment for material items that are not assessable or deductible for tax purposes.
The following table outlines how the various methods are applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Stand-alone taxpayer method</th>
<th>Separate taxpayer within group method</th>
<th>Group allocation method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current tax allocation</td>
<td>Separate calculation</td>
<td>Separate calculation</td>
<td>Allocation of consolidated current tax payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax allocation</td>
<td>Separate calculation</td>
<td>Separate calculation</td>
<td>Allocation of consolidated deferred tax amounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of transactions within the group</td>
<td>Considered a transaction with an external party and tax accounted in the same manner as if the transaction were with a party external to the group</td>
<td>Adjusted for when tax accounting so that no tax consequences from the transaction are recognised, i.e. treated as non-taxable</td>
<td>Effectively the same as the separate taxpayer within group method because these transactions have already been eliminated in the consolidated tax calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amounts used in the measurement of deferred taxes</td>
<td>Carrying amounts in the separate financial statements of each entity</td>
<td>Carrying amounts in the separate financial statements of each entity or the consolidated carrying amounts if considered more appropriate</td>
<td>Deferred taxes are measured in the consolidated financial statements by reference to the consolidated carrying amounts and tax values applying under tax consolidation and then allocated to each entity in a rational and systematic manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax bases used in the measurement of deferred taxes</td>
<td>By reference to the tax values applying under tax consolidation (reset or otherwise)</td>
<td>By reference to the tax values applying under tax consolidation (reset or otherwise)</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of deferred tax assets</td>
<td>Consider the ability of the entity itself to meet the recognition requirements, based on its own expected future tax position</td>
<td>Consider within the context of the entire tax-consolidated group</td>
<td>Consider within the context of the entire tax-consolidated group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accounting by the head entity**

Int 1052 requires that the head entity in a tax-consolidated group recognises, in addition to the tax effects of its own transactions, events and balances (Int 1052.12):

- The current tax liability (or asset) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from the subsidiaries in the group
- Assets and liabilities (if any) arising for the head entity under a tax funding arrangement as amounts received from or payable to other entities in the group
- Any difference between the net amounts recognised are treated as a contribution by (or distribution to) equity participants between the head entity and its subsidiaries.

**Accounting by members of the tax-consolidated group**

The following specific tax-consolidation adjustments are required in the separate financial statements of each member of the tax-consolidated group (Int 1052.11):

- Current tax liabilities (or assets) recognised for the period by the subsidiary are accounted for as immediately assumed by the head entity
- Deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits recognised for the period by the subsidiary are accounted for as immediately assumed by the head entity
• Assets and liabilities (if any) arising for the subsidiary under a tax funding arrangement are recognised as amounts receivable or payable to other entities in the group.
• Any difference between the net tax amounts derecognised and the tax-funding arrangement amount recognised is recognised as a contribution by equity participants or a distribution between the subsidiary and the head entity.

Where a subsidiary in a tax-consolidated group is not a direct subsidiary of the head entity, any contributions by (or distribution to) equity participants arising are accounted for as contributions or distributions through the interposed parents (Int 1052.14).

**Effects of tax-consolidation accounting**
The effects of the specific tax consolidation adjustments required under Int 1052 are as follows:

• Each entity in the tax-consolidated group recognises its allocated share of the consolidated deferred tax balances and income tax expense (both current and deferred) – thereby showing its true ‘cost of doing business’
• The head entity recognises the group’s aggregate current tax liability and the benefit of any tax losses and tax credits in the tax-consolidated group – as the head entity has the primary obligation for tax and also keeps the benefit of any tax losses and any relevant tax loss credits/offsets under the tax consolidation legislation
• Where amounts payable under any tax-funding arrangement that is in place within the group does not mirror these requirements, the net difference is treated as a contribution from (or distribution to) equity participants – this represents a ‘non-arm’s length transaction’ between related entities, which would only occur due to the ownership interests between those entities.

‘Multiple entry consolidated’ (MEC) groups
Int 1052 notes that it applies to ‘multiple entry consolidated’ (MEC) groups in the same way as ‘traditional’ tax-consolidated groups (Int 1052.23).

A MEC group is one where various Australian entities are controlled 100% by a foreign, non-resident parent. All the subsidiaries of the foreign parent together form a tax-consolidated group and one of the Australian entities are designated as the head entity. Unlike for a ‘normal’ tax-consolidated group, the ultimate holding company in the wholly-owned group is therefore not automatically considered to be the head entity.

The accounting concepts and approach for MEC groups are the same as for other tax-consolidated groups. However, a number of additional issues can arise due to the lack of one Australian ultimate parent entity being identified as the ‘head entity’.

**Disclosure considerations**
Int 1052 requires a number of disclosures to be made in the financial statements, including the relevance of tax-consolidation to the entity, the method used to allocate current and deferred taxes to members of the group, the nature of any tax funding agreements and details of equity contributions and distributions arising as a result of adopting the accounting required by the Interpretation.

For entities applying Tier 2 (RDR), the disclosures are not mandatory, but if disclosures are made, they should be in accordance with the Interpretation.

Where separate financial statements are prepared for an entity that is a member of a tax-consolidated group, the disclosure requirements should be followed to the extent that they are relevant.

In consolidated financial statements without parent entity columns, the following disclosures are relevant:

• In the context of the parent entity disclosures required in the notes to the financial statements by the Corporations Regulations (see section 6.5.3)
• In complying with the requirement of the Interpretation to name the head entity of the tax-consolidated group, and to explain which entities are members of the tax-consolidated group (usually included in the note to the financial statements where the members of the accounting group are detailed).
Impact of tax consolidation on deferred taxes associated with investments

When preparing the consolidated financial statements the group would need to consider the requirements of Int 1052 (paragraph 54) in respect of unrecognised taxable temporary differences (AASB 112.81(e) and 81(f)) associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements. The below discussion in respect thereof is relevant for note 10.7 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

Under the tax law, the taxable profit made by a tax-consolidated group in relation to an entity leaving the group depends on a range of factors, including the tax values and/or carrying values of the assets and liabilities of the leaving entities, which vary in line with the transactions and events recognised in each entity. The taxable profit or loss ultimately made on any disposal of the investments within the tax-consolidated group will therefore depend upon when each entity leaves the tax-consolidated group and the assets and liabilities that the leaving entity holds at that time.

The amounts (if any) disclosed in the tables in note 10.7 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements will depend on the view taken by the entity in relation to the deferred tax consequences of investments within tax-consolidated groups and other factors.

There are three main views as to how deferred taxes should be calculated in relation to investments within tax-consolidated groups:

‘End of time’ view

Under this view, it is assumed that all entities in the tax-consolidated group will eventually leave the group at some point in the future. This would then require an annual computation of the so-called ‘exit ACA’ calculation in order for the temporary difference associated with the investment to be determined.

There are then two further views as to how this notional ‘exit ACA’ calculation should be performed:

- Determining the entity’s expectations as to when the entity will leave the tax-consolidated group and forecasting what the tax base might be at that point in time, even though there may be no current intention to dispose of the investment
- Performing the calculation based on information available at the reporting date as if the entity were to be disposed at the reporting date.

It would be practically difficult to ‘forecast’ the likely tax base of an investment within a tax-consolidated group. This is due to the way in which the ‘exit ACA’ calculation is dependent upon the tax values of the entity’s assets and liabilities, thereby changing every time a tax value changes, e.g. tax depreciation, purchase of a new asset, etc.

The alternative approach of calculating the tax base of the investment as the aggregate tax bases available at each reporting date, ignoring the expected method of realisation, i.e. presume it will be sold at reporting date. Some commentators argue that this approach is not consistent with the concept of measuring deferred taxes taking the entity’s expectations into account, but at least it would be more easily applied.

The ‘end of time’ view is conceptually equivalent to the requirement to recognise a deferred tax liability on revalued land even though the entity may have no intention to dispose of the land in the foreseeable future. It also is consistent with the approach taken to other investments outside tax-consolidated groups.

‘Change in tax status’ view

Under this view, an entity leaving a tax-consolidated group would be considered a voluntary change in tax status, i.e. the entity no longer is taxed as part of the tax-consolidated group, but is taxed either as a stand-alone taxpayer, or alternatively as part of another tax-consolidated group (with different reset tax values).

Using this approach would result in no deferred tax being recognised until such time as an entity leaves the tax-consolidated group. Whilst the entity was a member of the group, the investment would be considered to have no tax consequences because all transactions and balances between entities in the tax-consolidated group are ignored for tax purposes.

This approach would be consistent with the option of treating the pre-implementation effects of tax consolidation as a change in tax status.

16 This disclosure requirement does not apply to entities applying Tier 2 (RDR) in their financial reports.
**‘Foreseeable future’ view**

Under this view, any temporary differences (and so deferred taxes) arising from investments within the tax-consolidated group would only be calculated in the event that the entity expects that an investment is expected to leave the group in the foreseeable future.

This then would permit a more realistic temporary difference to be calculated and subsequently recognised as a deferred tax balance (automatically for deferred tax liabilities, but subject to the ‘probable’ criterion for deferred tax assets).

Although a pragmatic approach, there is limited support for this approach under AASB 112 as the ‘foreseeable future’ criterion is applied to the recognition requirement for deferred taxes associated with investments, not the measurement of the temporary difference arising.

Because the Group has no current intention to dispose of these investments, a deferred tax liability has not been recognised in relation to investments within the tax-consolidated group. Furthermore, temporary differences that might arise on disposal of the entities in the tax-consolidated group cannot be reliably measured because of the inherent uncertainties surrounding the nature of any future disposal that might occur.

However, in some cases, management of the entity may believe that certain non-taxable transactions could be put in place within the tax-consolidated group before any disposal that could reduce any taxable amount that might arise to nil. In situations where there is no current intention to dispose of investments and because of the existence of these tax planning opportunities, the directors believe the minimum amount of any temporary difference arising would be nil.

See notes 21 and 63A in section 10 *Illustrative disclosures* for illustrative disclosures of the requirements of Int 1052.
6.4.3 Interpretation 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Interpretation 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) (Int 1031) clarifies how GST should be recognised in the financial statements but does not require specific disclosures. Int 1031 requires the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.6</td>
<td>Revenues, expenses and assets shall be recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where paragraphs 7 and 8 apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.7</td>
<td>The amount of GST incurred by a purchaser that is not recoverable from the taxation authority shall be recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.8</td>
<td>Receivables and payables shall be stated with the amount of GST included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.9</td>
<td>The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority shall be included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.10</td>
<td>Cash flows shall be included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, subject to paragraph 11 and to AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1031.11</td>
<td>The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority shall be classified as operating cash flows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See note 3 and note 31 in section 10 Illustrative disclosures for illustrative disclosures which addresses the consensus in Int 1031.

6.4.4 AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures

AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures (AASB 1054) sets out Australian-specific disclosure requirements that are in addition to the disclosure requirements in IFRS. The standard is applicable to:

- Entities that are required to prepare financial reports under the Corporations Act
- General purpose financial statements of reporting entities
- Financial statements that are, or are held out to be general purpose financial statements.

Compliance with AASB 1054 is not needed for compliance with IFRSs, but must be complied with in order to make a statement of compliance with Accounting Standards.

Below is an overview of the disclosures required AASB 1054:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with Accounting Standards</td>
<td>An entity whose financial statements comply with Accounting Standards or Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting framework</td>
<td>Disclose the basis under which the financial statements are prepared and whether the financial statements are prepared for a for-profit or not-for-profit entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPFS or SPFS</td>
<td>Disclose in the notes whether the financial statement are GPFS or SPFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees*</td>
<td>Disclose audit fees separately for the audit or review of financial statements and all other services (including the nature of the services) performed during the reporting period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputation credits*</td>
<td>Disclose the amount of imputation credits available for use in subsequent reporting periods. The disclosures shall be made separately in respect of New Zealand and Australian imputation credits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation of net operating cash flow to profit (loss)*</td>
<td>When an entity uses the direct method to present its statement of cash flows, the financial statements shall provide a reconciliation of the net cash flow from operating activities to profit (loss).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This requirement does not apply to Tier 2 (RDR) financial reports
6.4.5 Australian specific disclosures

In 2005 when Australia moved to Accounting Standards based on IFRS, the AASB included Australian-specific paragraphs (labelled as ‘Aus’ paragraphs), including application paragraphs, which were added to the IFRS text. These application paragraphs identified the entities and financial reports to which each Standard applied. Other minor amendments were also made to the IFRS text, e.g. Australian terminology and punctuation.

At its May 2015 meeting, the AASB decided to revise Accounting Standards that incorporate IFRS to further minimise Australian-specific wording. The AASB reissued most of Accounting Standards that incorporate IFRS in July and August 2015 in order to make editorial changes. The new principal versions do not include Australian application paragraphs, which were previously included in each Accounting Standard. Instead, these Australian application paragraphs are included in an Australian-specific Accounting Standard, AASB 1057 Application of Australian Accounting Standards. In doing so, the application requirements were not amended.

As a result of these changes, the number of ‘Aus’ paragraphs included in Accounting Standards have been substantially reduced. The remaining ‘Aus’ paragraphs deal with limited additional information, including:

- Specific requirements that apply to particular differential reporting frameworks, e.g. requirements that apply only to not-for-profit entities or entities applying RDR (see section 5.3.3)
- Limited amendments to the requirements to IFRS without affecting a for-profit private sector entity’s ability to make an unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS17, e.g.:
  - A prohibition on many entities from making a departure from the requirements of Accounting Standards that is contemplated in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
  - Requiring an ultimate Australian parent to present consolidated financial statements that consolidate its investments in subsidiaries in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements when either the parent or the group is a reporting entity or both the parent and the group are reporting entities (unless the entity is an investment entity)
  - Specific paragraphs added to AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, requiring an entity to adopt an ‘area of interest’ method for the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets recognised
  - Requiring most general insurance and life insurance contracts to be accounted for in accordance with Australian-specific standards (AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts and AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts) rather than AASB 4 Insurance Contracts
- In limited cases, the inclusion of additional disclosures that are not included in AASB 1054, e.g.:
  - Including in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures a requirement for additional disclosures about parent entities that are not incorporated in Australia
  - Additional Australian disclosures included in AASB 1023 and AASB 1038.

Each Accounting Standard (where relevant) includes additional materials in respect of RDR (see section 5.3.3) and an appendix of any text deleted from IFRS when making the standard.

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17 In addition, the impacts of Australian-specific Interpretations also have a similar impact, by effectively require Australian entities to account for transactions and events in a particular manner without impacting compliance, e.g. Interpretation 1003 Australian Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (requires Australian Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) to be accounted for an income tax), Interpretation 1052 Tax Consolidation Accounting (setting accounting requirements within tax-consolidated groups formed in Australia). Some Australian-specific Interpretations also introduce a number of additional disclosures that are in addition to those required by IFRS.
6.5 Other Australian specific considerations

6.5.1 True and fair view

Financial statements and notes thereto prepared to satisfy the reporting requirements of the Corporations Act must comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations (see section 6.1.1), even if compliance does not result in a true and fair view.

Section 295(3) of the Corporations Act requires directors to provide additional information and explanations when compliance with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations would not give a true and fair view. This additional information and explanation should be given by way of a note to the financial statements.

6.5.2 Rounding off of amounts

General

Under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191, the level of rounding permitted in the financial statements depends upon the amount of total assets of the company, registered scheme, disclosing entity or financial services licensee.

The table below outlines the thresholds at which the various prescribed levels of rounding are permitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where total assets exceed</th>
<th>Rounding permitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10 million ($10,000,000)</td>
<td>Rounding off to the nearest thousand dollars is permitted. Each page must clearly indicate where this has been done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 million ($1,000,000,000)</td>
<td>Rounding off to the nearest hundred thousand dollars is permitted. Each page must clearly indicate where this has been done. These amounts should be presented in the form of a whole number of millions of dollars and one place of decimals representing hundreds of thousands of dollars, with a clear indication that the amounts are presented in millions of dollars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 million (10,000,000,000)</td>
<td>Rounding off to the nearest million dollars is permitted. Each page must clearly indicate where this has been done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, rounding is not allowed where rounding could adversely affect decisions about the allocation of scarce resources made by users of the financial report or the discharge of accountability by management or the directors.

The relevant financial report or report must state that the company is of a kind referred to in the Corporations Instrument and that amounts in the directors’ report and the financial report have been rounded in accordance with the Corporations Instrument.

Amounts rounded down to zero may be indicated by ‘nil’ or the equivalent thereof. In addition, an item that is rounded down to nil in the financial report for the current and comparative accounting periods may be omitted completely.

Special rules

The Corporations Instruments applies special rounding requirements in respect of certain amounts disclosed in the financial report or directors report in respect of the following:

- Details, values and aggregates required to be disclosed in the directors’ report under s.300(1)(g), s.300(8), s.300(9), s.300(11B), s.300(11C), s.300(13)(a), s.300A(1)(c) and s.300A(1)(e) of the Corporations Act
- Amounts disclosed under AASB 2 Share-based Payment (AASB 2) paragraph 50, such as share-based payment expenses and the amount of liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions
- Remuneration of auditors disclosed under AASB 1054 Additional Australian Disclosures paragraph 10
- Compensation to key management personnel disclosed under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 17
- Transactions between related parties disclosed under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures paragraphs 18 and 19.

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Information required by Regulation 2M.3.03 is considered to be caught by the references to s.300A above.
The level of rounding of these amounts depends on the ‘base’ level of rounding adopted:

- Where an entity rounds amounts to the nearest $100,000 or $1,000,000, the above items must be rounded only to the nearest $1,000
- Where a company rounds to the nearest $1,000, the above items must be presented in whole dollars (i.e. the following items cannot be rounded).

The amounts included in the following notes/lines which are rounded in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements should be presented rounded only to the nearest $1,000 or in whole dollars (depending on the rounding adopted elsewhere in the financial report) in terms of ASIC-CI 2016/191. We have not re-presented these disclosures in the illustrative disclosures in section 10 of this guide.

### Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note and line item/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Employee benefits expense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounts required to be disclosed under AASB 2.50, i.e. line items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Note and line item/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2.50</td>
<td>Share-based payments (note 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2.51(a)</td>
<td>Equity-settled share-based payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2.51(d)</td>
<td>Cash-settled share-based payments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 64. Related party transactions

Transactions between related parties required to be disclosed under AASB 124 paragraphs 18 and 19 i.e. all line items in note 64. This includes:

- Trading transactions
- Remuneration of key management personnel
- Loans to related parties

### EPS and option disclosures

In addition:

- Earnings per share may be rounded to one tenth of one cent (disclosed in accordance with AASB 133 *Earnings per Share* paragraphs 66 and 69)
- Information disclosed in accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment* paragraphs 44 and 46 and s.300(6)(c), s.300(7)(d) and s.300(7)(e) of the Corporations Act about the prices for shares and options may be rounded to one cent.

### Rounding by lower amounts

Where considered appropriate, and provided certain conditions are satisfied, amounts may be rounded off to a lesser extent than that detailed above. For example, a company with total assets exceeding $10,000 million may wish to round to the nearest $1,000 or $100,000 even though it is permitted to round to the nearest $1 million.
6.5.3 Parent entity information
An amendment to the Corporations Act in 2010 removed the requirement for entities to include parent entity columns in their general purpose consolidated financial statements. Instead, information about the parent entity as required by Regulation 2M.3.01 Disclosures required by notes to consolidated financial statements—annual financial reports (s.295) must be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Regulation 2M.3.01 defines a parent entity as a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that is required by the Accounting Standards to prepare financial statements in relation to a consolidated entity.

ASIC has also made ASIC Class Order 10/654 Inclusion of parent entity financial statements in financial reports to permit this information to be included in the notes to the financial statements (see section 4.5.2).

See note 51A (starting on page 258) of section 10 Illustrative disclosures for an illustrative disclosure of the parent entity note.

6.5.4 Deed of cross guarantee
As discussed under section 4.1.2, ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 relieves certain wholly-owned subsidiaries from the requirement to prepare a financial report and to have the financial report audited, where they enter into a deed of cross guarantee with their parent entity and certain other conditions are satisfied. Under a deed of cross guarantee the parties guarantee the debts of each other in certain circumstances. One of the significant conditions of the Corporations Instrument is the parent entity prepares consolidated financial statements that includes financial information of the parties to the deed.

See note 51A (starting on page 258) of section 10 Illustrative disclosures for disclosures that illustrate the requirements of ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 in respect of the consolidated financial statements.
6.6 ASX Listing Rule requirements

6.6.1 Requirements for the Appendix 4E

As noted in section 4.6.2, listed entities are required to provide an Appendix 4E preliminary final report to the ASX for each annual reporting period.

Forthcoming changes to the ASX Listing Rules

In November 2018, the ASX released a consultation paper *Simplifying, clarifying and enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the ASX listing rules*. This consultation paper proposes numerous changes to the ASX Listing Rules and related guidance. The changes are intended to apply from 1 July 2019, but have not been finalised at the date of the publication. More information on the consultation paper can be found at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au).

The information included in the Appendix 4E and the financial reports upon which it is based must use the same accounting policies. The information must comply with all relevant accounting standards, which may be accounting standards other than Australian Accounting Standards where the entity is a foreign entity.

The requirements to prepare and lodge an Appendix 4E do not apply to mining exploration entities or oil and gas exploration entities.

If an entity becomes aware of any circumstances which are likely to materially affect the results or other information contained in the preliminary final report given to ASX, it must immediately give ASX an explanation of the circumstances and the effects the circumstances are expected to have on the entity’s current or future financial performance or financial position (ASX Listing Rule 4.3D).

The following information must be included in the Appendix 4E:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 1</td>
<td><strong>Details of the reporting period</strong>&lt;br&gt;Details of the reporting period and the previous corresponding period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 2</td>
<td><strong>Results for announcement to the market</strong>&lt;br&gt;Key information in relation to the following, identified as “Results for announcement to the market” must be disclosed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of revenue from ordinary activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of net profit (loss) for the period attributable to members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount per security and franked amount per security of final and interim dividends or a statement that it is not proposed to pay dividends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The record date for determining entitlements to the dividends (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A brief explanation of any of the figures in (a)-(d) necessary to enable the figures to be understood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The information required above must be placed at the beginning of the report. The other information may be presented in whatever way is most convenient, e.g. combined with the body of the report, combined with notes to the accounts, or set out separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Financial statements</strong>&lt;br&gt;The preliminary final report must include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A statement of comprehensive income together with notes to the statement, prepared in compliance with AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements or the equivalent foreign accounting standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A statement of financial position together with notes to the statement. The statement of financial position may be condensed but must report as line items each significant class of asset, liability, and equity element with appropriate sub-totals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A statement of cash flows together with notes to the statement. The statement of cash flows may be condensed but must report as line items each significant form of cash flow and comply with the disclosure requirements of AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows, or for foreign entities, the equivalent foreign accounting standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A statement of retained earnings, or a statement of changes in equity, showing movements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 6</td>
<td>Information about dividends and net tangible assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The preliminary final report must include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Details of individual and total dividends or distributions and dividend or distribution payments. The details must include the date on which each dividend or distribution is payable and (if known) the amount per security of foreign sourced dividend or distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Net tangible assets per security with the comparative figure for the previous corresponding period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 10</td>
<td>Entities over which control has been gained or lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period, including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The name of the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The date of the gain or loss of control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Where material to an understanding of the report – the contribution of such entities to the reporting entity’s profit from ordinary activities during the period and the profit or loss of such entities during the whole of the previous corresponding period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 11</td>
<td>Details of associates and joint ventures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Details of associates and joint venture entities, including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The name of the associate or joint venture entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Details of the reporting entity’s percentage holding in each of these entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Where material to an understanding of the report - aggregate share of profits (losses) of these entities, details of contributions to net profit for each of these entities, and with comparative figures for each of these disclosures for the previous corresponding period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 12</td>
<td>Other information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The report must include any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the entity’s financial performance and financial position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 13</td>
<td>Foreign entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For foreign entities, the report must state which set of accounting standards is used in compiling the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, Item 14</td>
<td>Commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The report must contain a commentary on the results for the period. The commentary must be sufficient for the user to be able to compare the information presented with equivalent information for previous periods. The commentary must include any significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the entity’s activities and results, which would include but not be limited to discussion of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The earnings per security and the nature of any dilution aspects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Returns to shareholders including distributions and buy backs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Significant features of operating performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The results of segments that are significant to an understanding of the business as a whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A discussion of trends in performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.6.2 ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations

Corporate governance is a system of rules, practices, policies and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. It aims at balancing the interests of a company's stakeholders and furthermore, good corporate governance promotes investor confidence. The ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations ('Principles and Recommendations') set out recommended corporate governance practices for entities listed on the ASX.

The Principles and Recommendations are not mandatory. As a result if a listed entity considers that a recommended principles/recommendation is not appropriate for the entity to adopt, it is entitled not to adopt it. However, the entity must explain why it has not adopted the principle/recommendation – seen as the “if not, why not” approach.

Unlisted entities are not required to report against the Principles and Recommendations however, may choose to adopt the Principles and Recommendations.

Important note regarding the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations

The ASX Corporate Governance Council issued the fourth edition of the ‘Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations’ in February 2019. The fourth edition is effective for a listed entity's first full financial year commencing on or after 1 January 2020. For June reporting entities, the fourth edition would be applied to financial years ending on or after 30 June 2021. For December reporting entities, the fourth edition would be applied to financial years ending on or after 31 December 2020. Early adoption is encouraged.

The principles set out below are those outlined in the fourth edition of the Principles and Recommendations. Entities wishing to comply with the third edition of the ‘Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations’ should refer to earlier editions of this guide, available at www.deloitte.com/au/models.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4E, items 15-17</td>
<td>• Any other factors which have affected the results in the period or which are likely to affect results in the future, including those where the effect could not be quantified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Audit information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The report must include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A statement as to whether the report is based on accounts which have been audited or subject to review, are in the process of being audited or reviewed, or have not yet been audited or reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the accounts have not yet been audited and are likely to contain an independent audit report that is subject to a modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph, a description of the modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the accounts have been audited and contain an independent audit report that is subject to a modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph, a description of the modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ASX corporate governance considerations applicable to listed entities are set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ASX-LR.4.10.3 | **Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rule 4.10.3** requires companies to disclose the extent to which they have complied with the best practice recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period. This disclosure is required either in the annual report or the annual report should include a link to the company's corporate governance statement on the company's website. Where a recommendation has not been followed for any part of the reporting period, the corporate governance statement must separately identify that recommendation and the period during which it was not followed and the entity must justify the reason for the non-compliance and what (if any) alternative governance practices it has adopted. The corporate governance statement must also:

- Specify the date at which it is current (must be entity's balance sheet date or a later date specified by the entity)
- State that it has been approved by the board of the entity or the board of the responsibility entity of a trust. |
| ASX-GN.9 | **Recommendations**

To assist companies in complying with the guidelines, the ASX has issued [Guidance Note 9 ‘Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices’](https://www.asx.com.au/content/dam/ASX corporateregulatory/governance/CorporateGovernanceGuidanceNote9.pdf), most recently amended to reflect amendments made by the ASX Corporate Governance Council in December 2016. At the date of this publication, the Guidance Note has not been revised for the fourth edition of the Principles and Recommendations issued in February 2019 (as these apply to the first full financial year commencing on or after 1 January 2020).

It is important that listed entities refer to the complete document when preparing their reports as they provide comprehensive and invaluable guidance in relation to implementation of the Principles and Recommendations. The recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council, including corporate governance practices and suggested disclosures, are set out below. The recommendations are differentiated between the eight core principles that the ASX Corporate Governance Council believes underlie good corporate governance. Entities must disclose any instances of non-compliance with these recommendations.

**Note:** To assist users of this table, significant changes from the third edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations are highlighted in blue. This is not intended to be a ‘mark up’ of every change, but rather to highlight the significant areas of change between the third and fourth editions. Readers interested in a more granular analysis should refer to the resources available on the ASX website.

**Principle 1 – Lay solid foundations for management and oversight**

1.1 A listed entity should have and disclose a board charter setting out:

(a) The respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management
(b) Those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.

1.2 A listed entity should:

(a) Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a director or senior executive or putting someone forward for election as a director
(b) Provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.

1.3 A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.

1.4 The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.

1.5 A listed entity should:

(a) Have and disclose a diversity policy
### Source | Requirement
--- | ---
(b) Through its board or committee of the board set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board, senior executives and workforce generally
(c) Disclose in relation to each reporting period:
1. The measurable objectives set for that period to achieve gender diversity
2. The entity’s progress towards achieving those objectives
3. Either:
   a. The respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole workforce (including how the entity has defined ‘senior executive’ for these purposes), or
   b. If the entity is a ‘relevant employer’ under the Workforce Gender Equality Act, the entity’s most recent ‘Gender Equality Indicators’, as defined and published under that Act.

If the entity was in the S&P/ASX 300 Index at the commencement of the reporting period, the measurable objective for achieving gender diversity in the composition of its board should be to have not less than 30% of its directors of each gender within a specified period.

1.6 A listed entity should:
(a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors
(b) Disclose, for each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period

1.7 A listed entity should:
(a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives at least once each reporting period
(b) Disclose for each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with that process during or in respect of that period.

### Principle 2 - Structure the board to be effective and add value

2.1 The board of a listed entity should:
(a) Have a nomination committee which:
1. Has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors, and
2. Is chaired by an independent director and disclose
3. The charter or the committee
4. The members of the committee
5. As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings, or
(b) If it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

2.2 A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.

2.3 A listed entity should disclose:
(a) The names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors
(b) If a director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described below but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the directors, the nature of the interest, position or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion:
- The director is, or has been, employed in the executive capacity by the entity or any of its child entities and there has not been a period of at least three years between ceasing such employment and serving on the board.
- The director receives performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participates in an employee incentive scheme of the entity.
- The director is, or has been within the last three years, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the entity or any of its child entities, or is an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship.
- The director is, represents, or is or has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or professional adviser to, a substantial holder.
- The director has close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above.
- The director has been a director of the entity for such a period that their independence from management and substantial holds may have been compromised.

2.4 A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.
2.5 The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.
2.6 A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and for periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing directors to undertake professional development to maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.

**Principle 3 – Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly**

3.1 A listed entity should articulate and disclose its values.
3.2 A listed entity should:
   (a) Have and disclose a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees.
   (b) Ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that code.

3.3 A listed entity should:
   (a) Have and disclose a whistleblower policy.
   (b) Ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material incidents reported under that policy.

3.4 A listed entity should:
   (a) Have and disclose and anti-bribery and corruption policy.
   (b) Ensure that the board or a committee of the board is informed of any material breaches of that policy.

**Principle 4 - Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports**

4.1 The board of a listed entity should:
   (a) Have an audit committee which:
      1. Has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors, and
      2. Is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board and disclose:
      3. The charter of the committee
      4. The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee
      5. In relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings, or
### Source | Requirement
--- | ---
(b) If it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.

4.2 The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

4.3 A listed entity should disclose its process to verify the integrity of any periodic corporate report it releases to the market that is not audited or reviewed by an external auditor.

**Principle 5 - Make timely and balanced disclosures**

5.1 A listed entity should have and disclose a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under listing rule 3.1

5.2 A listed entity should ensure that its board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made.

5.3 A listed entity that gives a new and substantive investor or analyst presentation should release a copy of the presentation materials on the ASX Market Announcements Platform ahead of the presentation.

**Principle 6 - Respect the rights of security holders**

6.1 A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.

6.2 A listed entity should have an investor relations program that facilitates effective two-way communication with investors.

6.3 A listed entity should disclose how it facilitates and encourages participation at meetings of security holders.

6.4 A listed entity should ensure that all substantive resolutions at a meeting of security holders are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands.

6.5 A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.

**Principle 7 - Recognise and manage risk**

7.1 The board of a listed entity should:

(a) Have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which:
   1. Has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors
   2. Is chaired by an independent director
   3. The charter of the committee
   4. The members of the committee
   5. As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings,

(b) If it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.

7.2 The board or a committee of the board should:

(a) Review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and that the entity is operating with the due regard to the risk appetite set by the board.

(b) Disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.
### Source | Requirement
--- | ---
7.3 | A listed entity should disclose:
   (a) If it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs, or
   (b) If it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes
7.4 | A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to environmental or social risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.

#### Principle 8 - Remunerate fairly and responsibly
8.1 | The board of a listed entity should:
   (a) Have a remuneration committee which:
      1. Has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors, and
      2. Is chaired by an independent director
      and disclose:
      3. The charter of the committee
      4. The members of the committee
      5. As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings, or
   (b) If it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive
8.2 | A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.
8.3 | A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should:
   - Have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme
   - Disclose that policy or a summary of it.

#### Additional recommendations that apply only in certain cases
9.1 | A listed entity with a director who does not speak the language in which board or security holder meetings are held or key corporate documents are written should disclose the processes it has in place to ensure the director understands and can contribute to the discussions at those meetings and understands and can discharge their obligations in relation to those documents.
9.2 | A listed entity established outside Australia should ensure that meetings of security holders are held at a reasonable place and time.
9.3 | A listed entity established outside Australia, and an externally managed listed entity that has an AGM, should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

#### Externally managed listed entities
The current version of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations includes additional guidance on the application of the recommendations to externally managed listed entities. In addition, certain recommendations do not apply to externally managed entities. The following recommendations are those which do not apply:
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 9.1 and 9.2.
The entity may simply state that these recommendations are “not applicable’ in its corporate governance statement.

For the following recommendations the normal requirements do not apply, but in lieu of these requirements alternative recommendations apply:
1.1, 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3.

The recommendations and alternative recommendations listed below, apply to externally managed listed entities with specific guidance on application:

- **Alternative recommendation 1.1** – The responsible entity of an externally managed listed entity should disclose (1) the arrangements between the responsible entity and the listed entity for managing the affairs of the listed entity and (2) the role and responsibility of the board of the responsible entity for overseeing those arrangements
- **Alternative recommendation 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3** – An externally managed listed entity should clearly disclose the terms governing the remuneration of the manager.
6.7 Reporting deadlines
6.7.1 Summary of reporting deadlines
The following table summarises the reporting deadlines under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules (where relevant).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Public companies</th>
<th>Proprietary companies</th>
<th>Registered schemes and notified foreign passport funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.3A, ASX 4.3B</td>
<td>Lodgement of Appendix 4E with the ASX</td>
<td>As soon as available (and no later than 2 months after the year end)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.5, ASX 4.5.1</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act financial report and concise report with the ASX</td>
<td>As soon as available (and no later than 3 months after the year end)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.7.1, ASX 4.7.2</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act annual report and concise report with the ASX</td>
<td>First day sent to the members (and the earlier of 21 days before the next AGM or 4 months after the end of the financial year (s.315))</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.7.3, ASX 4.7.4</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Appendix 4G with the ASX (and Corporate governance statement (to the extent not included in the annual report))</td>
<td>Same time as annual report distributed to the members</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.314 s.315</td>
<td>Sending of financial report to members</td>
<td>Earlier of 21 days before the next AGM or 4 months after the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Earlier of 21 days before the next AGM or 4 months after the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Earlier of 21 days before the next AGM or 4 months after the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Within 4 months after the end of the financial year</td>
<td>Within 3 months after the end of the financial year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mining exploration entities or oil and gas exploration entities are not required to provide the information set out in the Appendix 4E.

If the entity is not established in Australia but required by the law of the place of its establishment to prepare an annual report and provide it to the members this must be given to the ASX at the same time as distributed to the members (ASX 4.7.2).
### Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Public companies</th>
<th>Proprietary companies</th>
<th>Registered schemes and notified foreign passport funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s.319</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act annual report and concise report with ASIC(^{21}), (^{22})</td>
<td>n/a (ASIC-CI 2016/181)</td>
<td>Within 3 months after the year end</td>
<td>Within 4 months after the year end</td>
<td>Within 3 months after the year end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annual general meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Public companies</th>
<th>Proprietary companies</th>
<th>Registered schemes and notified foreign passport funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s.250N</td>
<td>Hold the AGM</td>
<td>Within 5 months after the year end (if a public company)</td>
<td>Within 5 months after the year end (if a public company)</td>
<td>Within 5 months after the year end (unless exempted)(^{21})</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.7.2 Where deadlines fall on a weekend or public holiday

Where a deadline under the Corporations Act falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, section 36(2) of the Acts Interpretations Act 1901 permits the deadline to be met on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday. However, where a deadline arises under the ASX Listing Rules and that deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, ASX Listing Rule 19.5 requires the deadline to be met by the preceding business day.

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\(^{21}\) An entity need not give ASIC the annual report if it comprises only the documents already given to the ASX under ASX Listing Rule 4.5. The entity must tell ASIC if this is the case.

\(^{22}\) If the entity is not established in Australia, the annual report must be given to the ASX by the earlier of (a) the first day the entity sends the documents to security holders under the law of the place of its establishment or (b) the last day for the documents to be given to security holders under that law (see ASX Listing Rule 4.7.2).

\(^{23}\) A wholly-owned public company (i.e. a public company with one member) is not required to hold an AGM under s.250N(4). Similarly, under s.250N(5) and s.250N(6), certain companies eligible for limited governance requirements under s.738ZI (i.e. certain entities raising funds under crowd-sourced funding arrangements, see section 3.3.2) are not required to hold an AGM. This latter concession is only available to companies that register as, or convert to, a public company after the commencement of the crowd-sourced funding regime under the Corporations Act (see section 4.3.3).
6.7.3 Dates applicable for 30 June 2019 reports

The following table summarises the reporting deadlines for annual reporting periods ending 30 June 2019. Note: These reporting deadlines will be applicable to the majority of entities; however care should be taken to ensure that the dates noted below are the appropriate dates for the entity in question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entities</th>
<th>Public companies</th>
<th>Proprietary companies</th>
<th>Registered schemes and notified registered passport funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of Appendix 4E with the ASX</td>
<td>30 August 2019</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act annual report and concise report with the ASX</td>
<td>30 September 2019(^{25})</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act annual financial report and concise report with ASIC</td>
<td>n/a(^{26})</td>
<td>30 September 2019</td>
<td>31 October 2019</td>
<td>30 October 2019</td>
<td>30 October 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


6.7.4 Special considerations in relation to other small proprietary companies and small companies limited by guarantee

With the exception of certain foreign controlled small proprietary companies (see section 4.2.6) and entities raising funds through crowd sourced funding (see section 3.3.2), small proprietary companies, and small companies limited by guarantee, are not required to prepare an annual financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, unless requested to do so by either:

- ASIC, or
- A direction given by shareholders with at least 5% of the votes of the company.

**ASIC request**

In the event that a small proprietary company (not otherwise required to prepare and lodge an annual financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act), or small company limited by guarantee, is requested by ASIC to prepare and lodge an annual financial report, the deadline for lodgement with ASIC is the date specified in the request (s.294, s.294B).

**Shareholders’ request**

In the event that a small proprietary company (not otherwise required to prepare an annual financial report under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act) or a small company limited by guarantee is requested by 5% or more of the shareholders to prepare and distribute an annual financial report, the deadline for the distribution is the later of (s.315(2), s.316A(4)):

- Two months after the date on which the request is made, and
- Four months after the end of the financial year.

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\(^{24}\) Refer to section 6.7.1 for the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 4.7.1 – 4.7.4 (applicable to listed entities).

\(^{25}\) 31 March 2019 falls on Sunday, therefore the deadline is Friday 29 March 2019 being the preceding business day (see section 6.7.2).

\(^{26}\) Consider ASIC-CI 2016/181 (see section 4.5.2).
Where a small proprietary company or small company limited by guarantee is required to prepare an annual financial report in accordance with a shareholders’ request, a directors’ report need not be prepared and that financial report is not required to be made out in accordance with Accounting Standards where the shareholders’ request specifies that a directors’ report is not required to be prepared and that compliance with Accounting Standards is not required.

In addition, the annual financial report is only required to be audited where the shareholders’ request asks for an audit to be performed (s.293(3), s.294A(3)).

6.7.5 Concession available to certain public companies undertaking crowd sourced funding
The Corporations Act contains a number of corporate governance concessions that are available to certain crowd-sourced funding entities, which are designed to reduce the barriers to entities adopting the public company structure in order to raise crowd-sourced funding. With the extension of the crowd source funding regime to proprietary companies during 2018 (see the general eligibility requirements in section 3.3.2), these concessions have become less important.

For details of when the concessions are available, see section 4.3.3.

Modified reporting to members
A company that satisfies the general eligibility criteria to claim the concessions (as noted in section 4.3.3) at the end of the financial year only needs to provide its annual report (and concise report if any) via a website and does not need to notify shareholders of alternative ways of receiving the reports or concise reports (s.314(1AF)).

Relief from holding an annual general meeting (AGM)
If the financial year end for a public company is within 18 months of the date of registration, or conversion, the company does not need to hold an AGM if it satisfies the requirements to claim the concessions at the end of the financial year (s.250N(5)).

For all subsequent financial years, the company does not need to hold an AGM if it satisfies the requirements to claim the public company concessions at the end of that financial year. (s.250N(6)).

6.7.6 Signing the annual financial report and half-year financial report
The directors’ report and directors’ declaration must be prepared and signed off in time to comply with the lodgement and distribution deadlines of the Corporations Act (as detailed above).

The directors’ report and directors’ declaration (made out in accordance with a directors’ resolution) need only be signed by one director, for example, the chair of the board. The board of directors can however choose to have more than one director sign the directors’ report or directors’ declaration.

6.7.7 Notice of members’ meetings
In relation to proprietary companies and unlisted public companies, 21 days notice must be given for all members’ meetings (unless a longer notice period is specified in the company’s constitution). However, the Corporations Act makes provision for the members to agree to a shorter notice period, other than notice periods for members’ meetings in which a resolution will be moved to appoint or remove directors, or remove the auditor of the company.

In relation to listed companies, 28 days’ notice must be given for all members’ meetings, unless a longer notice period is specified in the company’s constitution.
7 Other financial reporting considerations

In addition to the core reporting requirements of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act, entities also need to consider a number of other requirements and recommendations when reporting their financial performance and position.

Roadmap to this section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
<th>Who does it apply to?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Continuous disclosure</td>
<td>An overview of continuous disclosure obligations required by the ASX and Corporations Act.</td>
<td>Disclosing entities</td>
</tr>
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<td>7.2 Half-year reports</td>
<td>Half year reporting requirements disclosing entities</td>
<td>Disclosing entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Concise reports</td>
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<td>Companies, registered schemes and disclosing entities that elect to prepare a concise report</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.4 Foreign companies</td>
<td>An overview of the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rule reporting requirements for foreign companies.</td>
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<td>7.6 Relevant financial reporting</td>
<td>An overview of the relevant financial reporting techniques which can be applied to ensure that users of financial statements are provided with relevant and reliable information that is useful. This section also includes an illustrative example of a disclosure after applying the techniques of relevant financial reporting.</td>
<td>All entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 Continuous disclosure

Chapter 6CA of the Corporations Act sets out an entity’s continuous disclosure obligations, which is dependent on the type of entity.

7.1.1 Listed disclosing entities bound by disclosure requirements in market listing rules

Listed disclosing entities bound by disclosure requirements in market listing rules (such as the ASX) are subject to continuous disclosure obligations under s.674 of the Corporations Act. In terms of s.674 the entity must notify the market operator (e.g. the ASX) about events or matters as they arise if the information:

- Is not generally available
- Is information that could have a material effect on the price or value of an entity’s securities.
7.1.2 Continuous disclosure obligations arising under the ASX Listing Rules

*ASX Listing Rule 3 Continuous disclosure* sets out the continuous disclosure requirements with which an entity listed on the ASX must comply. Under *ASX Listing Rule 3.1* a listed entity must immediately inform the ASX of information that is expected to have a material effect on the price or value of the entity's securities, once the entity becomes aware of the information.

The following are examples of the type of information that could require disclosure under listing rule 3.1:

- A transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the entity's activities
- A material mineral or hydro-carbon discovery
- A material acquisition or disposal
- The granting or withdrawal of a material licence
- The entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement
- Becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material law suit
- The fact that the entity's earnings will be materially different from market expectations
- The appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver
- The commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility
- Under subscriptions or over subscriptions to an issue of securities (a proposed issue of securities is separately notifiable to the ASX under listing rule 3.10.3)
- Giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover
- Any rating applied by a rating agency to an entity or its securities and any change to such a rating.

Listing rule 3.1 however, does not apply to information under the following conditions:

- One of the following applies to the information:
  - It would be a breach of a law to disclose the information
  - The information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation
  - The information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure
  - The information is generated for the internal management purposes of the entity
  - The information is a trade secret
- The ASX agrees that the information is confidential
- A reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed.

*Guidance note 8 Continuous Disclosure: Listing Rules 3.1 – 3.1B* provides more detailed information to help listed entities understand and comply with their continuous disclosure obligations.

In addition, Listing Rule 3 has a number of other specific disclosure requirements in relation to particular transactions or events, e.g:

- Takeover bids, buy-backs and capital transactions
- Details of escrow restrictions over securities
- Information about options
- Outcomes of meetings, changes in office holders, registers of offices
- Copies of documents sent to security holders and security holder requisitions
- Documents given to overseas stock exchanges
- Specific disclosures if loans are an asset of the entity
- Information about ownership limits
- Directors interests.

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**Forthcoming changes to the ASX Listing Rules**

On 28 November 2018, the ASX released a consultation paper *Simplifying, clarifying and enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the ASX listing rules*. This consultation paper proposes numerous changes to the ASX Listing Rules and related guidance, including the continuous disclosure requirements. More information on the consultation paper can be found at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au).
7.1.3 Unlisted disclosing entities and other disclosing entities not subject to Corporations Act s.674

Unlisted disclosing entities (and other disclosing entities not subject to s.674 of the Corporations Act) are subject to continuous disclosure obligations under s.675 of the Corporations Act. Section 675 requires these entities to make material information (i.e., information that would, if available, have a material effect on the price or value of the entities' securities) available to ASIC as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it.

ASIC Regulatory Guide 198 Unlisted disclosing entities: Continuous disclosure obligations provides guidance on how unlisted disclosing entities should comply with their continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act. Under this Regulatory Guide, ASIC permits unlisted entities to effectively satisfy their continuous disclosure obligations under s.675 by making the information available on the entity's website, rather than lodging the information with ASIC. In order to take advantage of this alternative, unlisted disclosing entities must:

- Be satisfied that most of its investors are likely to look for information of this kind on its website
- Notify existing and new investors that it makes disclosure available in this way
- Disclose any material information on its website in a timely fashion in accordance with the good practice guidance in the Regulatory Guide.

7.2 Half-year reports

7.2.1 Corporations Act requirements

Under s.302 disclosing entities must:

- Prepare a financial report and directors' report for each half year end
- Have the financial report audited or reviewed
- Obtain an auditor's report
- Lodge the half year report, directors' report and audit report with ASIC (except for listed entities that have lodged with ASX who are relieved from the requirement in terms of ASIC Corporations (Electronic Lodgment of Financial Reports) Instrument 2016/181).

Furthermore, under s.304, half year reports must comply with Accounting Standards and regulations and therefore must be prepared in accordance with AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting.

Entities preparing Tier 2 (RDR) are exempt from some of the disclosure requirements set out in AASB 134. The Accounting Standard sets out disclosure requirements from which Tier 2 entities are exempt by shading the exempted requirements and adding special ‘RDR’ paragraphs. These disclosures include:

- The presentation of a third statement of financial position
- Segment disclosures
- Disclosure of compliance with Accounting Standards
- Disclosures relating to seasonal information
- Disclosures required by AASB 3 Business Combinations in half-year financial reports.

If an entity applying RDR chooses to present these disclosures, they must be prepared in accordance with the relevant Accounting Standards.

Under s.323D(5), an entity's half-year is the first six months of an entity's financial year (see section 6.2 for more information about financial years). A half-year can be up to seven days longer or shorter than the six month period.

Where a disclosing entity has a short first financial year, ASIC Corporations (Disclosing Entities) Instrument 2016/190 provides relief from the requirements to comply with s.302 or s.306, i.e., there is no requirement to prepare and lodge half-year financial reports. Listed disclosing entities seeking to take advantage of the relief in the instrument must give to the operator of the prescribed financial market (e.g., ASX) that it intends to rely on the instrument. Similarly, unlisted disclosing entities must give notice to ASIC of its intention to rely on the instrument.
7.2.2 ASX requirements for listed disclosing entities

Disclosing entities listed on the ASX are required to comply with additional ASX reporting requirements in half-year reports.

Under Chapter 4 Periodic Disclosure of the ASX Listing Rules the following information must be included in the Appendix 4D:

**Forthcoming changes to the ASX Listing Rules**

On 28 November 2018, the ASX released a consultation paper *Simplifying, clarifying and enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the ASX listing rules*. This consultation paper proposes numerous changes to the ASX Listing Rules and related guidance, including the continuous disclosure requirements. More information on the consultation paper can be found at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX-LR 4.2A.3</td>
<td>ASX listed entities (other than mining exploration entities and oil and gas exploration entities) must provide the following information to the ASX under ASX Listing Rule 4.2A.3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Results for announcement to the market</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Key information in relation to the following. This information must be identified as 'Results for announcement to the market' and placed at the beginning of the report:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of revenue from ordinary activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The amount and percentage change up or down from the previous corresponding period of net profit (loss) for the period attributable to members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The amount per security and franked amount per security of final and interim dividends or a statement that it is not proposed to pay dividends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The record date for determining entitlements to the dividends (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– A brief explanation of any of the figures in (i) to (iv) necessary to enable the figures to be understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4D, Item 2</td>
<td><strong>General information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Details of the reporting period and the previous corresponding period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Net tangible assets per security with the comparative figure for the previous corresponding period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4D, Item 1</td>
<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4D, Item 3</td>
<td>• Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period, including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX Appendix 4D, Item 4</td>
<td>– Name of the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– The date of the gain or loss of control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Where material to an understanding of the report – the contribution of such entities to the reporting entity's profit from ordinary activities during the period and the profit or loss of such entities during the whole of the previous corresponding period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Details of associates and joint venture entities including the name of the associate or joint venture entity and details of the reporting entity's percentage holding in each of these entities and – where material to an understanding of the report - aggregate share of profits (losses) of these entities, details of contributions to net profit for each of these entities, and with comparative figures for each of these disclosures for the previous corresponding period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other financial reporting considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ASX Appendix 4D, Item 5 | **Distributions**  
- Details of individual and total dividends or distributions and dividend or distribution payments. The details must include the date on which each dividend or distribution is payable, and (if known) the amount per security of foreign sourced dividend or distribution  
- Details of any dividend or distribution reinvestment plans in operation and the last date for the receipt of an election notice for participation in any dividend or distribution reinvestment plan |
| ASX Appendix 4D, Item 6 | **Audit information**  
- For all entities, if the accounts contain an independent audit report that is subject to a modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph, a description of the modified opinion, emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph. The audit report or review report must be provided as part of the report to the ASX. |
| ASX Appendix 4D, Item 8 | **Additional information for foreign entities**  
- For foreign entities, which set of accounting standards is used in compiling the report (e.g. International Financial Reporting Standards) |
| ASX Appendix 4D, Item 9 | **Presentation of information**  
Other than the information identified as ‘Results for announcement to the market’ (point (a) below), the information may be presented in whatever way is the most clear and helpful to users, e.g. combined with the body of the report, combined with notes to the accounts, or set out separately. |

See section 9.4 *Using the Deloitte model half-year report.*
### 7.2.3 Reporting deadlines

The following table summarises the reporting deadlines for half-year reports under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules (where relevant).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entity</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.2A, ASX 4.2A.3, ASX 4.2B</td>
<td>Lodgement of Appendix 4D with the ASX</td>
<td>As soon as available (no later than when half-year reports are lodged with ASIC, and no later than 2 months after the half-year end)(^{27})</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASX 4.2A, ASX 4.2A.1, ASX 4.2B</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act half-year report with the ASX</td>
<td>As soon as available (no later than when half-year reports are lodged with ASIC, and no later than 2 months after the half-year end)(^{28})</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.320</td>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act half-year report with ASIC</td>
<td>n/a (ASIC-CI 2016/181)</td>
<td>Within 75 days after the half-year end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table summarises the reporting deadlines for half-year reporting periods ending 30 June 2019. Note: These reporting deadlines will be applicable to the majority of entities; however, care should be taken to ensure that the dates noted below are the appropriate dates for the entity in question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Listed disclosing entity</th>
<th>Non-listed disclosing entity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of Appendix 4D with the ASX</td>
<td>30 September 2019</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act half-year report with the ASX</td>
<td>30 September 2019</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgement of the Corporations Act half-year report with ASIC</td>
<td>13 September 2019(^{29})</td>
<td>13 September 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{27}\) Mining exploration entities or oil and gas exploration entities are not required to provide the information set out in the Appendix 4D

\(^{28}\) The deadline for lodgement of the half-year report for mining exploration entities or oil and gas exploration entities is 75 days after the end of the accounting period.

\(^{29}\) Explorers only – within 75 days after the half-year end.
7.3 Concise reports

7.3.1 Concise reporting concept
In accordance with s.314(1) a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity (excluding companies limited by guarantee) may elect to provide its members with a concise report instead of a full financial report. However, in accordance with s.316 a member may request company, registered scheme or disclosing entity to send the full financial report, directors’ report and auditor’s report instead of the concise report.\(^{30}\)

Concise reports were originally introduced with the aim of reducing costs in relation to annual reports. Concise reports aim to provide members with information relevant to evaluating the performance and prospects of the business, without giving them fully detailed accounting disclosures.

The requirements of the Corporations Act relating to concise financial reports are based on the view that a concise financial report can provide members with information relevant to evaluating the business, without giving them fully detailed accounting disclosures. For some members, the provision of less detailed information is expected to be sufficient to meet member’s needs for an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity. The minimum content required in a concise report is intended to provide sufficient information to permit members to identify if and when they consider it would be useful to obtain more comprehensive and detailed information by requesting a copy of the full financial report.

7.3.2 Contents of a concise report
Under s.314(2) a concise report for a financial year consists of:

- A concise financial report prepared in accordance with ‘accounting standards made for the purpose of s.314(2)’ (being AASB 1039 Concise Financial Reports, see section 7.3.4)
- The directors’ report
- An audit report
- A copy of any qualification and of any statements included in the emphasis of matter section of the auditor’s report on the financial report
- A statement that the report is a concise financial report and a full financial report and auditor’s report will be sent to any member free of charge on request.

The Corporations Act does not require the concise financial report to include a directors’ declaration. However, to be consistent with the preparation of the full financial report the preparation of a directors’ declaration is encouraged.

7.3.3 Requirements for the contents of the concise reports
The financial statements and specific disclosures required in a concise financial report must be derived from the financial report of the entity. Any other information included in a concise financial report must be consistent with the financial report of the entity. Where an entity is the parent of a group, AASB 1039 applies to the consolidated financial statements of the entity and the notes to those statements, and does not require that parent financial information be provided.

The directors’ report in the concise financial report must be the same as that in the financial report, except that references to notes in the financial statements are omitted. However, where any of the following information has been transferred out of the directors’ report into a document forming part of the annual report in accordance with ASIC-CI 2016/188, the concise report must include the documents that contain this information:

- Auditors’ independence declaration (s.298(1AA)(c))
- Information to give a true and fair view (s.298(1A))
- General information about operations and activities (s.299)
- Information about the entity’s operations, financial position, business strategies and future prospects (s.299A).

In addition, any page references in the directors’ report must be updated as necessary.

\(^{30}\) Certain concessions are available for eligible public companies using crowd-sourced funding (see section 4.3.3)
7.3.4 AASB 1039 Concise Financial Reports

The AASB has made AASB 1039 Concise Financial Reports (AASB 1039) to be used when preparing concise financial reports under s.314(2).

The purpose of AASB 1039 is to specify the minimum content of a concise report, which is as follows:

- A statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the annual reporting period which in terms of AASB 101.10A may be presented as either:
  - A single statement with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income, or
  - In two separate but consecutive statements.
- A statement of financial position as at the end of the annual reporting period
- A statement of cash flows for the annual reporting period
- A statement of changes in equity for the annual reporting period
- Certain specific note disclosure.

Where there are particular features of the operations and activities of the entity that are significant, the entity may need to provide additional information in the concise financial report if it is likely that the concise financial report would be misleading without such disclosures. Similarly, members benefit from industry-specific disclosures, for example, disclosure of additional information by mining companies in relation to exploration and evaluation expenditure and decommissioning costs, and by banks and other financial institutions in relation to doubtful debts.

The content required in a concise financial report shall be derived from the financial report of the entity. Any other information included in a concise financial report shall be consistent with the financial report of the entity. This means that the accounting policies relating to recognition and measurement applied in the preparation of a concise financial report to be the same as those adopted in the preparation of the financial report (AASB 1039 paragraphs 12 and 13).

Although AASB 1039 prescribes the minimum information to be disclosed in a concise financial report, it does not prescribe the format in which the information is to be presented. The format for the presentation of information in a concise financial report is developed having regard to the particular circumstances of the entity and the presentation of relevant, reliable, understandable and comparable information about the entity's financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities. Entities are encouraged to develop a format that best meets the information needs of their members (AASB 1039.14).

For the full requirements of AASB 1039, refer to the Standard, which can be found at www.aasb.gov.au.
7.4 Foreign companies

7.4.1 Requirements for registration

In general, foreign companies are not permitted to carry on business in Australia (within the meaning of that term for the purposes of the Corporations Act) unless they are registered (s.601CD). A company becomes registered by lodging Form 402 Application for registration as a foreign company with ASIC, together with the prescribed supporting documents. Registered companies are given an Australian Registered Body Number (ARBN) and must always have a local agent in Australia.

7.4.2 Corporations Act reporting requirements

General requirements

Under s.601CK, registered foreign companies are required, at least once in every calendar year, to lodge with ASIC a copy of its:

- Balance sheet made up to the end of its last financial year
- Cash flow statement for its last financial year
- Profit and loss statement for its last financial year.

The documents are to be provided in such form and containing such particulars and including copies of such documents as the company is required to prepare under the laws applying in its place of origin. The documents must be accompanied by a statement in writing that the copies are true copies of the documents so required, which is met by using Form 405 Statement to verify financial statements of a foreign company.

If ASIC believes the documents do not sufficiently disclose a registered foreign company's financial position, it has the discretion to require a foreign company to lodge additional documents, which may be required to be audited (s.601CK(3)).

ASIC has released ASIC Regulatory Guide 58 Reporting by registered foreign companies and Australian companies with foreign shareholders (ASIC RG 58). This provides more detailed information about the requirements for registered foreign companies, and can be found at www.asic.gov.au.

Where documents are not prepared

Where a registered foreign company is not required by the law of its place of incorporation to prepare a balance sheet, cash flow statement or profit or loss statement, the registered foreign company is required to prepare those documents as if the company were a public company incorporated under the Corporations Act (s.601CK(5), (5A) and (6)).

Relief for certain entities

Registered foreign companies are not required to lodge financial reports with ASIC if all conditions of ASIC Corporations (Foreign-Controlled Company Reports) 2017/204 are met (see section 4.5.2).

In summary terms, in order to be eligible for relief, the entity must:

- Be subject to similar requirements to those applying to proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2), such as the restriction on the number of shareholders and fundraising
- Not be required to prepare financial statements under the law of its jurisdiction
- Not be a disclosing entity, borrowing corporation or guarantor of a borrowing corporation at any time during the year
- Not be considered 'large' under a test similar to that applied to proprietary companies (see section 3.1.2)
- Either:
  - Not be part of a 'large group' (by reference to revenue, asset and employees), or
  - Is covered in consolidated financial statements for the whole financial year lodged with ASIC by a company, registered foreign company or disclosing entity controlling the entity for the entire financial year.

Entities eligible for relief must still lodge an annual return with ASIC using ASIC Form 406 Annual return of a foreign company.
Specific relief for New Zealand entities
s.601CDA(a) permits the regulations to prescribe particular countries for which the foreign company requirements of the Corporations Act, insofar as they apply to the requirement to lodge documents or copies of documents, do not apply. Corporations Regulation 5B.2.05 Prescribed countries (Act s 601CDA(a)) currently lists New Zealand as the only prescribed country for these purposes.

Accordingly, a New Zealand company that carries on business in Australia is not required to lodge information or a copy of a document with ASIC under s.601CK if the company has given the information or a copy of the document to an authority equivalent to ASIC in New Zealand.

7.4.3 Foreign companies listed on the ASX
The ASX Listing Rules permit foreign companies to list on the ASX. One of the requirements for such entities to be listed is that the entity is a registered foreign company carrying on business in Australia under the Corporations Act.

In some cases, a foreign company may list on the ASX as an ‘ASX Foreign Exempt Listing’ where the entity is listed on a foreign exchange, is subject to listing rules (or their equivalent) in its home exchange, and meets various other conditions. Entities that are listed on the ASX as a ‘ASX Foreign Exempt Listing’ are not required to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the ASX Listing Rules (see section 4.6.2). Instead, such entities are required to immediately provide to the ASX all the information that it provides to its home exchange and also make an annual statement that it continues to meet the listing rules of its home exchange (ASX Listing Rules 1.11-1.15).

Other foreign entities are required to comply with the ASX Listing Rules as appropriate, including the periodic reporting requirements under Chapter 4 of the ASX Listing Rules (see section 4.6.2). These rules include some modifications to the general requirements, including:

- Permitting entities to utilise accounting standards other than those applying in Australia when preparing financial information, so long as those accounting standards are acceptable to the ASX
- Requiring the lodgement of annual reporting documents the entity lodges under s.601CK of the Corporations Act in lieu of financial reports under Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act
- Requiring the lodgement of half-year reporting documents the entity lodges under the law in its home jurisdiction rather than those required by the Corporations Act

7.4.4 Foreign residents operating a permanent establishment in Australia
In accordance with s.3CA of the Tax Administration Act, foreign residents that operate a permanent establishment in Australia are subject to a requirement to lodge general purpose financial statements with the Australian Tax Office.

In general, a foreign resident that is a member of consolidated group whose annual global income exceeds A$1 billion will be subject to the requirements, unless the entity is otherwise required to lodge, and lodges, general purpose financial statements with ASIC.

More information about these requirements can be found in section 4.7.

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31 However, where the entity is not required to prepare half-year reports, it is required to prepare such reports
7.5 Climate disclosures

7.5.1 Background

In December 2015, at the request of the G20, the Financial Stability Board established an industry-led task force on climate-related financial disclosures that would help “financial market participants understand their climate-related risks”. This request followed the Paris Agreement of December 2015, which committed nearly 200 governments to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change.

In December 2016, the task force published a proposed set of voluntary recommendations, compatible with current market disclosure requirements, which aimed to provide investors, lenders and insurance underwriters with consistent climate-related financial disclosures that are useful in understanding material climate-related risks.

On 29 June 2017 the task force released three documents which describe and support the implementation of the task force’s recommendations:

- Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) which sets out the task force’s recommendations for helping businesses disclose climate-related financial information. The recommended disclosures focus on climate-related risks (including physical and transitional risks) and opportunities (including better resource efficiency), and related financial impacts on cash flows, assets and liabilities, net income and other metrics. They result in more quantitative financial disclosures and, in particular, reporting metrics about the actual or possible financial impact of climate-related risks. The report can be found at www.fsb-tcfd.org.

- Annexure: Implementing the Recommendations of the TCFD which provides the next level of detail to help companies implement the recommendations. The annexure can be found at www.fsb-tcfd.org.

- Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities which describes key publicly available scenarios and resources on scenario analysis. The technical supplement can be found at www.fsb-tcfd.org.

The “widely adoptable” recommendations are intended to encourage market-led, industry-focused initiatives within the financial reporting envelope, and address governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. They are applicable to all organisations, with emphasis on the financial sector, including banks, insurance companies, asset managers and asset owners.

In September 2018, ASIC released a media release, 18-273MR ASIC reports on climate risk disclosure by Australia’s listed companies. ASIC noted that of the 60 listed companies in its ASX 300 sample, 17% identified climate risk as a material risk to their business. ASIC also noted that while most of the reviewed ASX 100 entities had considered climate risk to the company’s business to at least some extent, disclosure practices were considerably fragmented, with information provided to the market in differing forms across a wide range of means of disclosure. In some cases, the review found climate risk disclosures to be far too general, and of limited use to investors. The full text of the media release can be found at www.asic.gov.au.

Furthermore, the AASB and Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AuASB) together released a bulletin on Climate-related and other emerging risks disclosures: assessing financial statement materiality using AASB Practice Statement 2 (APS 2) which guides directors, preparers and auditors considering APS 2, when preparing and auditing financial statements for half and full year ends. In early May 2019, the AASB and AuASB released an updated version of the bulletin (dated April 2019). The full text of the AASB/AuASB bulletin can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/.
### 7.5.2 Understanding the disclosures suggested by the TCFD

The table below outlines a summary of the TCFD recommendations and supporting recommended disclosures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Risk management</th>
<th>Metrics and targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.</td>
<td>Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.</td>
<td>Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.</td>
<td>Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Recommended disclosures

- **Governance**
  - Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities
  - Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

- **Strategy**
  - Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term
  - Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning
  - Describe the potential impact of different scenarios, including a 2°C scenario, on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

- **Risk management**
  - Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks
  - Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks
  - Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

- **Metrics and targets**
  - Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process
  - Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks
  - Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

### 7.5.3 AASB/AuASB bulletin views on impacts of climate change on financial reporting

In the AASB/AuASB bulletin, the boards set out their view that investor expectations mean that entities cannot treat climate-related risks as merely a matter of corporate social responsibility and may need to consider them in the context of their financial statements.

The bulletin notes that entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards should consider:

- Whether investors could reasonably expect that emerging risks, including climate-related risks, could affect the amounts and disclosures reported in the financial statements and have indicated the importance of such information to their decision making
- What disclosures about the impact of climate-related risks and other emerging risks on the assumptions made in preparing the financial statements are material to the financial statements in light of the guidance in AASB Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* (equivalent to IASB Practice Statement 2 of the same name).
The bulletin provides the following summary decision chart on whether climate-related disclosure should be made in the financial statements:

**Investor expectations**
Could investors reasonably expect that the climate-related risks or other emerging risks have a significant impact on the entity and would that risk qualitatively influence investors' decisions, regardless of the quantitative impact on the financial statements?

- Yes
- No

**Entity assessment**
Have these risks affected any of the amounts recognised or disclosed in the financial statements?

- Yes
- No

**Entity assessment**
Are climate-related risks or other emerging risks likely to have a material impact in the entity's specific circumstances?

- Yes
- No

- Determine relevant disclosures
- Explain assumptions made
- Consider the risks when determining amounts recognised and make relevant disclosures
- No disclosures necessary

The bulletin explains that the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements should focus on specific issues and assumptions made that are relevant to the amounts recognised in the financial statements and should not be of a ‘boilerplate’ nature.

The bulletin notes the following areas of focus (summarised):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Standard</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements</td>
<td>AASB 101.112 requires the notes to provide information not presented elsewhere in the financial statements that is relevant to understanding of the financial statements. In terms of climate-related risks, information will be relevant if investors could reasonably expect that climate-related risks or other emerging risks have a significant impact on the entity and this would impact investor's decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 136 Impairment of Assets</td>
<td>The carrying value of assets such as property, plant and equipment, assets recognised in relation to mineral resources, intangible assets and goodwill could be overstated if the impairment calculations do not take the impact of climate-related risks into account. An entity's exposure to climate-related risks could be an indicator that an asset or a group of assets is impaired, and also affect future estimated cash inflows and outflows used in recoverable amount calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 138 Intangible Assets</td>
<td>Other than impairment, climate-related risks may impact whether certain expenses satisfy the definition of an asset and can be recognised, and the estimate of useful lives of assets used in depreciation/amortisation calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement</td>
<td>AASB 13 requires entities to disclose key assumptions used where assets are recognised at fair value. When the fair value of a particular asset is impacted by climate-related risks, the entity may need to disclose how climate-related risk is factored into the calculations. Entities particularly impacted by climate-related risks should disclose their assumptions regarding climate-related risks regardless of the quantitative impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Accounting Standard and Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Standard</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</td>
<td>AASB 9 impairment requirements use forward-looking information when determining expected credit losses. Expected adverse changes in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the borrower’s ability to meet its debt obligations must be considered. Banks investing in or lending money to business impacted by climate-related risks need to also consider how exposure to credit-related risk affects the expected credit losses. Superannuation entities and insurance companies could also hold investments in industries that may be impacted by climate-related risk and would therefore be exposed to price risk in relation to these investments, and these risks should be included in the disclosures about risks arising from financial instruments under AASB 7, including its objectives in managing these risks, changes from the previous period and qualitative information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</td>
<td>Entities are required to provide a description of the nature of any contingent liability, along with an estimate of its financial effect (where practicable) and an indication of the uncertainties relating to the outflow of resources to settle the obligation. Potential climate-related risks and uncertainties may also be taken into account in determining the best estimate of a provision, and disclosures of how climate-related risk have been factored into that best estimate. Climate-related risks may result in the recognition of onerous contract provisions (due to potential loss of revenues or increased costs), increases in provisions for decommissioning or rehabilitation (due to regulatory changes or shortened project lives), and disclosure of contingent liabilities (due to potential litigation and fines or penalties due to stricter environmental and other regulations).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.6 Relevant financial reporting

7.6.1 The purpose of financial reporting

There is a widely held perception amongst both preparers and users that financial reports are less relevant than they could be. Over the years, the piecemeal addition of new disclosure requirements combined with the use of technical jargon and/or boilerplate language has, in many cases, led to financial statements that are unwieldy, lacking in coherency and therefore difficult to understand.

Recently, there has been a push by both Australian and international regulators and standard setters towards encouraging meaningful communication rather than just compliance in financial reporting. For instance, ASIC has stated they encourage efforts to communicate information more clearly in financial reports and will not pursue immaterial disclosures that may add unnecessary clutter to financial reports.

The purpose of ‘relevant financial reporting’ is to improve financial statement disclosure, thereby enabling the directors to tell their ‘story’ in a more effective manner and to ensure that users are provided with relevant and reliable information that is useful. With this as the focus, there is a range of ways to make financial statements more relevant from ‘quick wins’ to a ‘complete overhaul’.

7.6.2 Impact of the IASB disclosure initiative

The IASB’s disclosure initiative project is implementing improvements to Accounting Standards to assist entities in making more relevant disclosure in their financial reports.

The amendments made to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements by AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101, including narrow-focus amendments to address concerns about existing presentation and disclosure requirements and to ensure entities are able to use judgements when applying a Standard in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.

The amendments provide additional guidance and clarification on the application of materiality to financial statements, aggregation, disaggregation and sub-totals in the primary financial statements and the ordering and grouping of the notes to the financial statements.

For example, paragraph 114 of AASB 101 provides the following examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes:

- Giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities
- Grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value
- Following the order of the line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

Entities should exercise judgement when considering how to apply the disclosure initiative amendments to AASB 101 in order to provide relevant information to users and to enhance the understandability and comparability of its financial statements, taking into account regulatory requirements where appropriate.

In addition, the IASB and AASB have issued Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements. The Practice Statement provides guidance on the general characteristics of materiality, a four-step process entities can use in making materiality judgements, and guidance on how to make materiality judgements in specific circumstances. Both boards have also issued amendments to AASB 108/IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifying the definition of material (AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material in the case of the AASB).

The IASB continues to explore additional sub-projects in its overall disclosure initiative project, and further amendments and guidance are expected in the future.
7.6.3 Techniques that entities can use

Examples of techniques that can be applied to create relevant financial reporting are shrink, structure and sharpen:

Shrink
- Remove ‘boiler-plate’ accounting policy narrative that is not applicable to the client. Do not disclose accounting policies that might only become relevant in the future.
- Only discuss accounting standards that have been issued, but that are not yet effective, where these are material to the entity.
- Tailor disclosures about significant judgements and estimates to only include those items that have a material impact on the financial statements.
- Remove immaterial note disclosures (for example, disclosure of prepayments and disclosure of insignificant defined benefit schemes).
- Apply materiality assessments to financial instrument disclosures and other disclosures.
- Make use of cross-referencing to avoid repetition within the financial report.
- Make reductions through the creative use of tables, graphs, graphics and font.

Structure
- Reorder disclosures in order of importance with the most relevant information presented first. For example, notes relating to performance presented first, with notes relating to less material items presented last.
- Group related notes together. For example:
  - Performance notes (segment report, revenue and expenses, taxation and working capital).
  - Group structure notes (business acquisitions, subsidiaries, deed of cross guarantee and parent entity information).
- Include accounting policy narrative within the note to which it relates. For example, include the property, plant and equipment accounting policy within the property, plant and equipment note.
- Improve structure through the creative use of tables, graphs, graphics and font.
- Include details of significant estimates and judgements within the note to which they relate.

Sharpen
- Tailor disclosures to describe the actual circumstances of the company.
- Avoid the use of generic ‘boiler plate’ language.
- Replace accounting jargon and technical language with plain English. For example, use short sentences, full terms instead of abbreviations, simple language and active voice in written narrative.
- Improve the design through creative use of tables, graphs, graphics, colour and font.

The key message of relevant financial reporting is to ensure that the disclosures are relevant to the entity's specific circumstances. Each entity is different and the key disclosures will accordingly be different for every entity.

The example disclosures on the following pages are intended as an example of the techniques used in preparing relevant financial reports. Certain disclosures have been reduced or removed as they are not considered material or relevant in the context of the entity's circumstances. However, other entities may find the example disclosures do not represent the best way to present their particular circumstances and instead develop their own disclosures using the techniques illustrated, rather than focusing on the disclosures as a ‘boilerplate’ for how to produce relevant financial reports.
7.6.4 Illustrative disclosure
Applying the techniques to create relevant financial reporting, below is an illustrative disclosure of note 19 - *Property, plant and equipment* presented in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements which is suitable as a guide only. Each entity shall consider its respective circumstances and amend the disclosures as necessary. We recommend that you compare the below illustrative disclosure with the illustrative disclosure in note 19 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements to view the differences between the two illustrative disclosures.

Note 19 includes line items without amounts to illustrate items that are commonly encountered in practice. These line items, where they have a nil value are not required to be disclosed.

Source
International GAAP Holdings Limited
Assets and liabilities used in operations

... Note 19. Property, plant and equipment

Applying the techniques to create relevant financial reporting, the group has structured its financial statements by grouping the notes into the below categories. The property, plant and equipment note is included in the ‘Assets and liabilities used for operations’ category:

- Financial performance
- Assets and liabilities used for operations
- Capital structure and risk management
- Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and buildings $'000</th>
<th>Plant and machinery $'000</th>
<th>Fixtures and fittings $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Year ended 30 June 2018

**At 1 July 2018:**

- Gross carrying amount
- Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others [describe]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance at 30 June 2018**
Year ended 30 June 2019

At 1 July 2019:

Land and buildings $'000  Plant and machinery $'000  Fixtures and fittings $'000  Total $'000

Gross carrying amount
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss
Carrying amount

Additions
Disposals
Transferred as consideration for acquisition of subsidiary
Derecognition on disposal of subsidiary
Acquisitions through business combinations
Reclassified as held for sale
Revaluation increase
Depreciation

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences
Others [describe]

Balance at 30 June 2019

Balance at 30 June 2019
Gross carrying amount
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss

Land and buildings are measured at their revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less any recognised impairment loss.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Buildings 20 – 30 years
Plant and equipment 5 -15 years
Equipment under finance lease 5 years

The Group has summarised the reconciliation of property, plant and equipment by reconciling the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the period (as opposed to reconciling both the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation and impairment).
Source: International GAAP Holdings Limited

Note 19. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment does not specifically require a reconciliation of both the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation and impairment. The disclosure requirements include the following:

- The gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period
- A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing the movements during the period (set out in AASB 16.73(d)).

The Group has **changed the structure** of its financial statements by including accounting policies in the relevant subsection of the property, plant and equipment note. Furthermore, the Group has **shrunk** the property, plant and equipment accounting policy by disclosing only key accounting policies and not including details of accounting policies where there is no accounting policy choice under Accounting Standards. As an alternate the Group could include all key accounting policies in a separate sub-section in the property, plant and equipment note.

**Freehold land and buildings**

Freehold land and buildings are measured at fair value such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period. Qualified independent valuers [Name of valuers] were engaged in the current and prior year to perform the valuations.

Land valuations are based on the comparisons with transactions of similar property and are a ‘Level 2’ fair value measurement. The fair value of buildings are estimated based on adjusted estimated replacement costs and are a ‘Level 3’ fair value measurement. These valuation methods are significantly impacted by market prices for land and by changes in construction costs and notional depreciation factors for buildings.

**Assets pledged as security**

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of CU million (2017: CU million) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group (see note 32). The Group is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

In addition, the Group’s obligations under finance leases (see note 36), all of which relate to plant and machinery and have a carrying amount of CU million (2017: CU million), are secured by the lessors’ title to the leased assets.

The group has **shrunk** its property, plant and equipment note by making use of cross-referencing within the financial report and focusing the disclosures on those that are considered most material and relevant to the entity’s circumstances. In addition, information about the fair value hierarchy has been incorporated into the narrative, as this valuation approach applies to both land and buildings and to each of those classes in their entirety and so the amounts are evident from the reconciliation amount above.

However, in doing this it is important that the relevant disclosures required by AASB 116 are disclosed where they are material or relevant to the entity’s specific circumstances (e.g. information about the original cost of property, plant and equipment measured on the fair value basis, detailed information about significant inputs and other factors affecting the fair value of property, plant and equipment, the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities, or other requirements).

The Deloitte model IFRS financial statements indicate that “There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.” (AASB 13.93(c)). AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement does not specifically require (or recommend) a statement to be disclosed where there have been no transfers of amounts between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Therefore the group has **shrunk** its financial statements by removing this disclosure.
**Source**

**International GAAP Holdings Limited**

**Note 15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

**Impairment losses recognised in the year**

AASB 136.130(a) to (g) During the year, as the result of the unexpected poor performance of a manufacturing plant, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of that manufacturing plant and the related equipment. These assets are used in the Group’s [name segment] reportable segment. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of $____, which has been recognised in profit or loss. The Group also estimated the fair value less costs of disposal of the manufacturing plant and the related equipment, which is based on the recent market prices of assets with similar age and obsolescence. The fair value less costs of disposal is less than the value in use and hence the recoverable amount of the relevant assets has been determined on the basis of their value in use. The discount rate used in measuring value in use was ___ per cent per annum. No impairment assessment was performed in 2018 as there was no indication of impairment.

AASB 136.131 Additional impairment losses recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment in the year amounted to $____. These losses are attributable to greater than anticipated wear and tear. Those assets have been impaired in full and they belonged to the Group’s [name segment] reportable segment.

AASB 136.126(a) The impairment losses have been included in profit or loss in the (other expenses/cost of sales] line item.

The group has shrunk the impairment disclosure by including, what it considers to be material information.

As an alternate, the group could change the structure its property, plant and equipment note by including information about the impairment of property, plant and equipment in a separate note which discloses the required information about the impairment of goodwill and all non-financial assets.

**Key estimates**

AASB 101.125, 129 During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of certain items of equipment should be shortened, due to developments in technology.

The financial effect of this reassessment, assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated useful lives, is to increase the depreciation expense in the current financial year and for the next 3 years, by the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>$’000s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Group has changed the structure of its financial statements by including key sources of estimation uncertainty in the relevant note.

As an alternate the key judgements and estimations could be incorporated in the relevant sub-section of the property, plant and equipment note (as opposed to in a separate sub-section of the property, plant and equipment note).
8 What’s new in financial reporting?

This section provides a high level overview of the key financial reporting considerations for financial reporting periods ending on 30 June 2019.

Roadmap to this section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Summary of changes</td>
<td>An easy to follow summary of the key changes and other considerations for financial reporting at 30 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Summary of new and amended pronouncements</td>
<td>An overview table of all new accounting pronouncements that are mandatory for 30 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Australian specific considerations</td>
<td>A brief summary of key changes and other considerations arising in Australia due to law and regulatory changes and developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 Other developments</td>
<td>Information about other developments that may impact financial reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5 Details of new and revised financial reporting pronouncements</td>
<td>More detailed summaries of key new pronouncements, legislation and regulatory developments, with links to in-depth information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information in this section was prepared as of 17 June 2019. We update this publication twice yearly and the latest edition can be found at www.deloitte.com/au/models.

As occurs so often with changes to accounting standards and financial reporting requirements, some of the new or revised pronouncements and other information noted in this section may have a substantial impact on particular entities. Therefore, it is important that the information is carefully reviewed for any potential impacts or opportunities.
### 8.1 Summary of changes

#### 8.1.1 Relevant to full-year and half-year reports at 30 June 2019
The following considerations should be considered for both full-year and half-year financial reports at 30 June 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s changed?</th>
<th>Who is affected?</th>
<th>What needs to be considered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disclosure considerations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The AASB has issued guidance on how to make materiality judgements[^2]</td>
<td>All entities however not mandatory nor does it change existing or introduce new requirements</td>
<td>Refer to the practical guidance and examples in AASB Practice Statement 2 <em>Making Materiality Judgements</em> to assist in presenting financial information about the entity that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors in making decisions about providing resources to the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The AASB and AuASB have released guidance on the impact of climate-related risks in financial reporting</td>
<td>Entities that are exposed to material climate-related risks or have investors with an expectation that climate-related or emerging risks would influence their decisions</td>
<td>The AASB and AuASB have stated that entities should adequately consider climate-related risks and other emerging risks in their financial reporting. Specific financial reporting areas that may be impacted include asset impairment, changes in useful lives, valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities and expected credit losses (see section 7.5 and section 8.4.1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other considerations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller entities are subject to a phased-in decrease in the corporate tax rate</td>
<td>Entities with turnover of less than $50 million may benefit from phased-in reduced income tax rates</td>
<td>The impacts of reduced tax rates will need to be considered when undertaking current and deferred tax accounting, which may result in the complex scheduling of temporary differences (see section 8.3.2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 8.1.2 Relevant to full-year reports at 30 June 2019
The following additional considerations should be considered for full-year financial reports at 30 June 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s changed?</th>
<th>Who is affected?</th>
<th>What needs to be considered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disclosure considerations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is the first annual period in which it is mandatory to apply AASB 9 <em>Financial Instruments</em> and AASB 15 <em>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</em></td>
<td>Virtually all entities will be affected by the new Standards</td>
<td>It is recommended that entities carefully consider their transitional disclosure in annual reports (see the illustrative examples in Note 2 starting on page 211). In addition, the items shown on the face of the financial statements and throughout the notes will likely change due to the new requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The implementation date for the new standard on leases is rapidly approaching (1 July 2019 for June year ends)</td>
<td>Entities which have leases or arrangements which may contain leases</td>
<td>The level of disclosures made in the financial report to comply with Accounting Standard and regulatory requirements need to be carefully considered (see page 136).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^2]: The AASB Statement was issued in December 2017 and is consistent with the equivalent IFRS Practice Statement *Making Materiality Judgements* issued by the IASB.
### Underlying accounting changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What's changed</th>
<th>Who is affected</th>
<th>What needs to be considered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting for financial instruments has changed</td>
<td>Virtually all entities will be affected to some extent</td>
<td>The new requirements will have broad impacts, including on the classification of financial instruments, impairment (including how the allowance for doubtful debts is determined), revised hedge accounting requirements, removal of separate accounting for embedded derivatives embedded within financial assets, and own credit risk associated with financial liabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Accounting for revenue has changed | Virtually all entities will be affected | The new revenue requirements are complex and much more extensive than previous guidance. Even though the outcomes may be the same for some revenue streams, entities need to understand the new revenue recognition process and ensure contracts are assessed appropriately. |

| A number of amendments to Accounting Standards become applicable for the first time | Entities issuing insurance contracts, share-based payments, or with prepayments or advanced revenue denominated in foreign currencies | Although these largely represent minor changes, in some cases particular entities may be impacted. It is important to understand the nature and detail of these changes to determine if they could significantly impact each entity. |

### Other considerations

| Significant global entities (SGEs) are required to lodge general purpose financial statements (GPFS) with the Australian Tax Office (ATO) where they have not lodged general purpose financial statements with ASIC | Members of groups that have more than A$1 billion in income and which have not lodged general purpose financial statements with ASIC | Impacted entities may need to consider the effects of revised ATO guidance released in April 2019 on how it will administer the law. In addition, for many entities, the 'transitional administrative approach' permitting the lodgement of foreign parent's GPFS may not be available in the current period (see section 8.3.1) |

### 8.1.3 Relevant to half-year reports at 30 June 2019

The following additional considerations should be considered for half-year financial reports at 30 June 2019.

### Disclosure considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s changed</th>
<th>Who is affected</th>
<th>What needs to be considered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the first period in which it is mandatory to apply AASB 16 Leases</td>
<td>Many entities will be affected by the new Standards</td>
<td>It is recommended that entities carefully consider their transitional disclosure in half-year reports (see the illustrative examples in Note 2.1B starting on page 240). In addition, the items shown on the face of the financial statements and throughout the notes will likely change due to the new requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Underlying accounting changes

| Accounting for leases has changed | Many entities will be affected to some extent | The new requirements will have broad impacts where the entity (as lessee) enters into leases or transactions that may be classified as leases under AASB 16. Leases previously classified as operating leases will be capitalised onto the balance sheet (except for certain low value items and short-term leases). There are some minor changes for lessor accounting as well |
## What's changed?

A number of amendments to Accounting Standards become applicable for the first time

## Who is affected?

Entities with uncertain tax positions, loans to joint ventures or associates, transactions involving joint operations, tax-deductible distributions on equity instruments, certain financial instruments, changes to defined benefit plans, or with capitalisable borrowing costs

## What needs to be considered?

Although these largely represent minor changes, in some cases particular entities may be impacted. It is important to understand the nature and detail of these changes to determine if they could significantly impact each entity.

The above tables are a high-level summary and each entity will be affected differently. Accordingly, financial report preparers should address their own specific circumstances when preparing their financial reports and ensure they fully consider all the requirements on the following pages.
8.2  **Summary of new and amended pronouncements**

The table below summarises the amended reporting requirements that must be applied for the first time for financial years ending 30 June 2019 and half-years ending 30 June 2019 (see section 8.5 for a summary of each pronouncement):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date issued</th>
<th>Pronouncement</th>
<th>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>AASB 9 <em>Financial Instruments</em> and related amending Standards</td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>AASB 15 <em>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</em> and related amending Standards</td>
<td>1 January 2018(^{33})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td>AASB 2016-5 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2016</td>
<td>AASB 2016-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 *Financial Instruments with AASB 4 <em>Insurance Contracts</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-1 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-3 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 4</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-5 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018(^{34})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>Interpretation 22 <em>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</em></td>
<td>1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applicable to half-year reports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date issued</th>
<th>Pronouncement</th>
<th>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 2016</td>
<td>AASB 16 <em>Leases</em> and related amending standards</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2016</td>
<td>AASB 1058 <em>Income of Not-for-Profit Entities</em> and AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-1 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments</em></td>
<td>1 January 2019(^{35}) (not-for-profit entities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-6 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</em></td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>AASB 2017-7 <em>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</em></td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{33}\) Applicable to annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2019 for not-for-profit entities.

\(^{34}\) Although this standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, the standard has the effect of deferring the effective date of amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 to be effective from 1 January 2022 rather than 1 January 2018. However, the editorial corrections contained within AASB 2017-5 are effective from the commencement date of the amending standard (31 December 2017), and should have been applied in the previous financial year for entities with a financial year ending in June.

\(^{35}\) In relation to for-profit entities, AASB 2017-1 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and so would have already been applied by those entities in the previous financial year.
8.3 Australian specific considerations

Some of the Australian-specific and other related factors that need to be considered in the current reporting season:

8.3.1 General purpose financial statements of significant global entities


As part of negotiations with the Senate to pass the legislation, the Act was amended to include a requirement (contained in section 3CA of the Tax Administration Act) whereby certain significant global entities, (broadly, single entities, or members of an accounting group that has global income of more than A$1 billion), that do not lodge GPFS with ASIC are required to lodge GPFS with the ATO on or before the due date for lodgement of a relevant entity’s income tax return (the ‘GPFS requirements’). This measure applied for income years commencing on or after 1 July 2016.

The interpretation of the GPFS requirements was uncertain when the legislation was enacted, with many matters initially identified for clarification. After multiple consultations and the issue of multiple documents, the ATO issued updated guidance on how it will interpret the law in April 2019. This updated guidance clarifies a number of outstanding matters in relation to the interpretation of the GPFS requirements.

In addition, in the prior year, many entities were eligible to lodge the consolidated GPFS of a foreign parent to achieve compliance with the GPFS requirements, even though those GPFS would otherwise be required to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards under the ATO’s guidance. This option is not available in respect of the current income year, and may result in a need to prepare GPFS of an eligible entity for the first time in order to achieve compliance with the GPFS requirements (or otherwise lodged with ASIC to avoid the need to lodge with the ATO).

More information about the GPFS requirements can be found in section 4.7.
8.3.2 Impacts of tax changes on current and deferred tax accounting

During 2017 and 2018, the Federal Government legislated a phased-in reduction in the tax rate for companies with a relevant turnover of less than $50 million. The tax rate for other companies currently remains at 30%.

Because of these changes, the following tax rates apply to affected companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial year</th>
<th>Eligible company turnover threshold</th>
<th>Tax rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>$25 million</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19 to 2019-20</td>
<td>$50 million</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>$50 million</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22 and thereafter</td>
<td>$50 million</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new tax rates will need to be taken into account when conducting current and deferred tax accounting. Because the tax rate is being phased-in, this requires affected entities to assess when temporary differences are likely to reverse, so that the appropriate tax rate can be applied. For entities likely to be at the margin of the turnover threshold, an assessment of whether the threshold will be met or not will also have to be made.

The impact of the reduction in tax rate will generally be recognised in profit or loss as part of income tax expense, unless the deferred tax relates to an item recognised outside of profit or loss. For example, the impact of a reduction in a deferred tax liability associated with an item of property, plant and equipment measured on the revaluation basis under AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment will be recognised in the asset revaluation reserve to the extent that deferred tax liability has been recognised in that reserve.

In addition, a number of tax-related Bills lapsed with the prorogation of Federal Parliament in preparation for the Federal Election in May 2019. These included measures that may have current and deferred tax consequences and broader financial reporting impacts, including changes to tax rates, thin capitalisation rules, research and development and significant global entities. Should these Bills be reintroduced into the Federal Parliament and are supported, they may have additional tax consequences.

As Parliament is not scheduled to resume sitting until July 2019, it is unlikely that any of these measures would have significant direct impacts on financial reporting. However, if they are enacted prior to the signing of the financial report, they may result in subsequent events disclosure if the financial reporting impacts in future reporting periods are expected to be material.

More information about likely tax changes under the incoming Federal Government can be found in our Tax at hand publication, available at www.taxathand.com.
8.4 Other developments

8.4.1 Climate-related financial disclosures

In September 2018, ASIC released a media release, 18-273MR ASIC reports on climate risk disclosure by Australia’s listed companies. ASIC noted that of the 60 listed companies in its ASX 300 sample, 17% identified climate risk as a material risk to their business. ASIC also noted that while most of the reviewed ASX 100 entities had considered climate risk to their company’s business to at least some extent, disclosure practices were considerably fragmented, with information provided to the market in differing forms across a wide range of means of disclosure. In some cases, the review found climate risk disclosures to be far too general, and of limited use to investors. The full text of the media release can be found at www.asic.gov.au.

Furthermore, the AASB and Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AuASB) together released a bulletin on Climate-related and other emerging risks disclosures: assessing financial statement materiality using AASB Practice Statement 2 (APS 2) which guides directors, preparers and auditors will be considering APS 2, when preparing and auditing financial statements for their next half and full year ends. In early May 2019, the AASB and AuASB released an updated version of the bulletin (dated April 2019). The full text of the AASB/AuASB bulletin can be found at www.auasb.gov.au.

More information about these developments and their impacts on financial reporting can be found in section 7.5

8.5 Details of new and revised financial reporting pronouncements

The tables and other information in this section outline the new and revised pronouncements and other requirements that are to be applied for the first time at 30 June 2019, or which may be early adopted at that date.

8.5.1 Overall considerations

Impacts of adopting new and revised pronouncements

Applying new and revised pronouncements for the first time can result in direct changes in recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements. In addition, there can be consequential impacts on financial reports through the transitional provisions of the pronouncement and the existing requirements of other Accounting Standards.

The table below outlines some of the areas where these consequential impacts should be considered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Consideration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updates to accounting policies</td>
<td>The terminology and substance of disclosed accounting policies may need to be updated to reflect new recognition, measurement and other requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of transitional provisions</td>
<td>AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors contains a general requirement that changes in accounting policies are retrospectively applied, but this does not apply to the extent an individual pronouncement has specific transitional provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosures about changes in accounting policies</td>
<td>Where an entity changes its accounting policy as a result of the initial application of an Accounting Standard and it has an effect on the current period or any prior period, AASB 108 requires the disclosure of a number of matters, e.g. the title of the Standard, the nature of the change in accounting policy, a description of the transitional provisions, and the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third statement of financial position</td>
<td>AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements requires the presentation of a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements in a number of situations, including if an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively and the retrospective application has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share (EPS)</td>
<td>Where applicable to the entity, AASB 133 Earnings Per Share requires basic and diluted EPS to be adjusted for the impacts of adjustments result from changes in accounting policies accounted for retrospectively and AASB 108 requires the disclosure of the amount of any such adjustments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above requirements apply fully in Tier 1 financial reports. Some of these requirements are not applicable in Tier 2 (RDR) financial reports. Details of which requirements apply can be found in section 6.3.
Disclosing information about pronouncements not yet adopted
The disclosure requirements required in relation to new and revised accounting pronouncements need to be carefully considered where they have not yet been adopted.

AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires an entity to disclose any known or reasonably estimable information about the possible impact that the application of Accounting Standards on issue which have not been applied, including a discussion of the impact that initial application will have on the entity's financial statements. This requirement does not apply to entities applying Tier 2 (RDR) reporting requirements.

In December 2016, ASIC issued press release 16-442MR Companies need to respond to major new accounting standards. In ASIC’s view, the impact of the new standards on revenue, financial instruments and leases on reported results could be “even more significant than was the case with the adoption of IFRS”. ASIC points out various matters that should be considered in any implementation plans for the new standards, including required system changes, business impacts, impacts on compliance with financial requirements, disclosures required in financial reports prior to the effective dates of the standards, possible continuous disclosure obligation, and the impact on fundraising or other transaction documents.

An attachment to the media release provides more guidance on these topics, and notes that listed entities should provide adequate information to the market on the company's preparedness and the possible financial impact in accordance with any continuous disclosure obligations. The full media release is available at www.asic.gov.au.

The guidance from ASIC is consistent with the views of other regulators. For example:

- The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), of which ASIC is a member, has published a Statement on Implementation of New Accounting Standards related to revenue, financial instruments, and leases. The statement emphasises the need for transparent issuer disclosures relevant to assessing the possible impacts of adopting the new standards and providing investors with timely and decision-useful information. IOSCO believes the level of an issuer’s disclosures should increase with the progress in its implementation of the new standards, which will occur as their effective dates approach. Furthermore, the qualitative and quantitative disclosures must be timely, issuer-specific, and sufficiently robust and detailed. The full statement is available at www.iosco.org.

- The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), while not directly applicable in an Australian context, has issued specific guidance and anticipates that issuers provide progressively more entity-specific qualitative and quantitative information about the application of the new standards. ESMA expects that, for most issuers, the impacts (or the magnitude of its impacts) of the initial application will be known or reasonably estimable as the effective dates approach. The full ESMA guidance is available at www.esma.europa.eu.

On 17 June 2019, ASIC released its focus areas for 30 June 2019 financial reports (see section 8.5.11). ASIC notes that full-year reports must comply with new accounting standards on revenue recognition and financial instrument values (including hedge accounting and loan loss provisioning), those reports “must also disclose the future impact of new lease accounting requirements”. The release also notes that there “are also new standards covering: accounting by insurers; and the definition and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses” for which disclosure should be considered.

With the new Accounting Standard on leases introducing significant changes in the future, entities need to ensure that they comply with the requirements of AASB 108 and respond to regulatory expectations.

Illustrative examples of the disclosures can be found in Note 2 included in the Illustrative disclosure section of this guide (starting on page 230).

Early adoption
Where early adoption is being contemplated, it is important to address any necessary procedural requirements, e.g. for entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001, appropriate director’s resolutions for early adoption must be made under s.334 (5).
8.5.2 New and revised Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 9 Financial Instruments, AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010), AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part E – Financial Instruments), AASB 2014-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)</td>
<td>Applies on a modified retrospective basis to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018</td>
<td>Mandatory (already adopted in the prior annual report for half-year reporters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final version of AASB 9 brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Standard carries over the existing derecognition requirements from AASB 139 but all other areas of AASB 139 have been revised.

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

- Debt instruments meeting both a ‘business model’ test and a ‘cash flow characteristics’ test are measured at amortised cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances)
- Investments in equity instruments not held for trading can be designated as ‘fair value through other comprehensive income’ with only dividends being recognised in profit or loss
- All other instruments (including all derivatives unless in a hedge relationship) are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit or loss
- The concept of ‘embedded derivatives’ does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the Standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortised cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit and loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in fair value related to changes in the entity’s own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss, unless it creates a mismatch in profit or loss.

A new impairment model based on expected credit losses will apply to debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, contract assets and written loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The loan loss allowance will be for either 12-month expected losses or lifetime expected losses. The latter applies if credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial instrument.

A new hedge accounting model has been put in place that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures. However, some transition options exist that allow entities to essentially retain AASB 139 hedge accounting.

More information: IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRS 9
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15, AASB 2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15, and AASB 2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15

AASB 15 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers; and replaces AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue, Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, Interpretation 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, Interpretation 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and Interpretation 131 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The core principle is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

More information: IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRS 15

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 replaces AASB 117 Leases, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The Standard will provide a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors.

The new Standard introduces three main changes:

- Enhanced guidance on identifying whether a contract contains a lease
- A new leases accounting model for lessees that require lessees to recognise all leases on balance sheet, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets
- Enhanced disclosures.

Lessor accounting will not significantly change.

More information: Heads Up newsletter, IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRS 16

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38 On 20 December 2018, the AASB announced its intention to issue an amending standard that would provide a temporary option for not-for-profit lessees to elect to measure right-of-use assets arising under ‘concessionary leases’ at initial recognition at cost rather than at fair value. If approved in time, the Amending Standard will be published in late December 2018, or otherwise in January 2019, and will have an application date of periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 17 Insurance Contracts</strong></td>
<td>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AASB 17 measures insurance contracts either under the general model or a simplified version of this called the ‘premium allocation approach’. The general model is defined such that at initial recognition an entity measures a group of contracts at the total of (a) the amount of fulfilment cash flows, which comprise probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks associated with those future cash flows and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (b) the contractual service margin.

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to future services and the contractual service margin of the group at that date. The liability for incurred claims is measured as the fulfilment cash flows related to past services allocated to the group at that date.

An entity may simplify the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts using the premium allocation approach on the condition that, at initial recognition, the entity reasonably expects that doing so would produce a reasonable approximation of the general model, or the coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRS 17](#)
### 8.5.3 New or revised domestic Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 1058</strong> <em>Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities and AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities</em>**&lt;br&gt;Clarifies the income recognition requirements applying to not-for-profit entities in conjunction with AASB 15 <em>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</em>. Establishes principles applying to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives and the receipt of volunteer services. The standards also amend the application date of AASB 15 for not-for-profit entities to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 instead of 1 January 2018 and add Australian implementation guidance for not-for-profit entities to AASB 9 <em>Financial Instruments</em> and AASB 15.</td>
<td>Applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (AASB 1058 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)</td>
<td>Optional (for annual reports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors and AASB 2018-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 1059</strong>*&lt;br&gt;Addresses the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity by prescribing the accounting for the arrangement from the grantor's perspective. The Standard is based on International Public Sector Accounting Standard IPSAS 32 <em>Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor</em> and is informed by AASB Interpretation 12 <em>Service Concession Arrangements</em>, which sets out the accounting for the operator in a public-to-private service concession arrangement. For example, the principles for recognition of a service concession asset are broadly consistent with AASB Interpretation 12. AASB 2018-5 defers the mandatory application of AASB 1059 from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.</td>
<td>Applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 Although AASB 2018-5 is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, it has the effect of amending the application date of AASB 1059 to defer it to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
8.5.4 New Amending Standards
The table below lists the Amending Standards that do not relate to the pronouncements listed in other tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or</strong></td>
<td>Applicable to</td>
<td>Optional (editorial amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture,</strong></td>
<td>annual reporting</td>
<td>made by AASB 2017-5 mandatory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date</strong></td>
<td>periods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128, AASB 2017-5 Amendments to</strong></td>
<td>beginning on or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and</strong></td>
<td>after 1 January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections</strong></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses a conflict between the requirements of AASB 128 Investments in Associates and</td>
<td>(see note in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Ventures and AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and clarify that in a</td>
<td>previous column)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognised depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The equivalent amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 have no set commencement date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due to amendments made by the IASB, pending further research in other projects.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2015-10 extended the application date of the equivalent amendments to 1 January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018. AASB 2017-5 then further extended the application date of the amendments from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 2018 to 1 January 2022, and also made a number of editorial amendments to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information: <a href="#">IFRS in Focus newsletter</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 2016-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification</strong></td>
<td>Applicable to</td>
<td>Mandatory (already adopted in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</strong></td>
<td>annual reporting</td>
<td>the prior annual report for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amendments clarify the following:</td>
<td>periods</td>
<td>half-year reporters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In estimating the fair value of a cash-settled share-based payment, the</td>
<td>beginning on or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions should follow the</td>
<td>after 1 January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Where tax law or regulation requires an entity to withhold a specified number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of equity instruments equal to the monetary value of the employee's tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligation to meet the employee's tax liability which is then remitted to the tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authority (typically in cash), i.e. the share-based payment arrangement has a ‘net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settlement feature’, such an arrangement should be classified as equity-settled in its</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entirety, provided that the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settled had it not included the net settlement feature.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A modification of a share-based payment that changes the transaction from cash-</td>
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<tr>
<td>settled to equity-settled should be accounted for as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– The original liability is derecognised</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>– The equity-settled share-based payment is recognised at the modification date</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>date fair value of the equity instrument granted to the extent that services</td>
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<td>have been rendered up to the modification date</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability at the</td>
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<tr>
<td>modification date and the amount recognised in equity should be recognises in profit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>or loss immediately.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information: <a href="#">IFRS in Focus newsletter</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Australian financial reporting guide | What's new in financial reporting?

#### New or revised requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AASB 2016-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amendments address concerns about the different effective dates of AASB 9 and the forthcoming new insurance contracts standard. For an insurer that meets certain criteria, this Standard provides a temporary exemption that permits, but does not require, the insurer to apply AASB 139 <em>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</em> rather than AASB 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2021.</td>
<td>Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018</td>
<td>Mandatory (already adopted in the prior annual report for half-year reporters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amendments are expected to have very limited application in Australia as they do not apply to insurance contracts subject to AASB 1023 _General Insurance Contracts_ and AASB 1038 _Life Insurance Contracts_.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

| **AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments** | | |
| Makes amendments to the following Accounting Standards: | | |
| | | |
| • AASB 140 _Investment Property_, to clarify when an entity transfers property under construction or development previously classified as inventory to or from investment property, which are made when there is evidence of a change in use. The amendments clarify the principle that a change in use would involve: | | |
| | | |
| | ‒ An assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of an investment property | |
| | ‒ Supporting evidence that a change in use has occurred (a change of management's intentions for the use of property in isolation does not provide evidence of a change in use) | |
| • AASB 1 _First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards_, to: | | |
| | | |
| | ‒ Remove the short-term exemptions first-time adopters in relation to disclosures about financial statements, employee benefits and investment entities (paragraphs E3-E7) as they are no longer applicable as they relate to reporting periods that have now passed | |
| | ‒ Add exemptions arising from Interpretation 22 _Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration_ | |
| • AASB 128 _Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures_, to: | | |
| | | |
| | ‒ Clarify that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition | |
| | ‒ Allow entities that are not investment entities to elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint ventures that are investment entities when applying the equity method. | |

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)
## New or revised requirement

### AASB 2017-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 4

Amends AASB 4 Insurance Contracts to:

- Confirm that in Australia compliance with AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts and AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts ensures simultaneous compliance with AASB 4. AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 address all aspects of recognition, measurement and disclosure of general and life insurance contracts. These Standards address a wider range of accounting requirements than AASB 4
- Ensure that the relief available to issuers of insurance contracts set out in AASB 2016-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts can be applied by an entity applying either AASB 1023 or AASB 1038 if the entity otherwise meets the qualifying criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandatory (already adopted in the prior annual report for half-year reporters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments to clarify that particular financial assets with prepayment features that may result in reasonable negative compensation (i.e. a payment to the borrower) for the early termination of the contract are eligible to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (depending upon the entity's business model). As a result, entities may adopt this approach when on the early termination of the contract a party may pay or receive reasonable compensation for that early termination.

Also clarifies (in the Basis for Conclusions) the accounting for a modification or exchange of a financial liability measured at amortised cost that does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability. The amendments clarify that an entity recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from a modification or exchange in profit or loss at the date of the modification or exchange.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability at 30 June 2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional (for annual reports)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandatory (for half-year reports)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

Clarifies that an entity applies AASB 9 Financial Instruments to financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture.

An entity applies AASB 9 to such long-term interests before it considers whether to discontinue the recognition of losses (where its share of losses equals or exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture) and impairment. In applying AASB 9, the entity does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests that arise from applying AASB 128 Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)
### AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle

Makes amendments to the following Accounting Standards:

- **AASB 3 Business Combinations** to clarify that remeasurement of a previously held interest in a joint operation is required on obtaining control of that joint operation.
- **AASB 11 Joint Arrangements** to clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.
- **AASB 112 Income Taxes** to clarify the requirements surrounding when the tax consequences of distributions should be recognised in income tax expense rather than retained earnings.
- **AASB 133 Borrowing Costs** to clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

**Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019**

**Mandatory (for half-year reports)**

### AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

Amends AASB 119 Employee Benefits to:

- Require, if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement.
- Clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the asset ceiling requirements.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

**Effective for plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1 January 2019**

**Optional (for annual reports) Mandatory (for half-year reports)**

### AASB 2018-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

Amends AASB 16 Leases and AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities to establish Reduced Disclosure Requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (see section 5.3.3)

**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019**

**Optional (for annual reports) Mandatory (for half-year reports)**

### AASB 2018-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Public Sector Licensors

This Standard includes Australian Implementation Guidance and illustrative examples to AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to provide:

- Guidance to distinguish a licence from a tax.
- Clarification on the application of AASB 15 for revenue from ‘non-intellectual property’ licences (by extending the scope of AASB 15 to such licences).
- Practical recognition exemptions for short-term or low-value licences issued by not-for-profit public sector licensors.

The Standard also amends AASB 16 Leases to clarify its scope.

**Effective for annual periods beginning no or after 1 January 2019**

**Optional (for annual reports) Mandatory (for half-year reports)**
### AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business

Amends AASB 3 Business Combinations to clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

The amendments:

- Clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs
- Remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs
- Add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired
- Narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs
- Add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

### AASB 2018-7 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material

These amendments are intended to address concerns that the wording in the definition of ‘material’ was different in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The amendments address these concerns by:

- Replacing the term ‘could influence’ with ‘could reasonably be expected to influence’
- Including the concept of ‘obscuring information’ alongside the concepts of ‘omitting’ and ‘misstating’ information in the definition of material
- Clarifying that the users to which the definition refers are the primary users of general purpose financial statements referred to in the Conceptual Framework
- Aligning the definition of material across IFRS Standards and other publications.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

### AASB 2018-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities

Amends AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, AASB 16 Leases, AASB 117 Leases, AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

The amendments provide an option for not-for-profit entities to not apply the fair value initial measurement requirements to a class or classes of right-of-use assets arising under leases with significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives.

The Amending Standard also adds additional disclosure requirements to AASB 16 for not-for-profit entities that elect to apply the option.
### New or revised requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Makes amendments to various Accounting Standards and other pronouncements to support the issue of the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Accounting Standards and other pronouncements contain references to, or quotations from, the previous versions of the Conceptual Framework. This Standard updates some of these references and quotations so they refer to the Conceptual Framework issued by the AASB in June 2019, and also makes other amendments to clarify which version of the Conceptual Framework is referred to in particular documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: The amendments made by AASB 2019-1 apply to for-profit sector entities that have public accountability and are required by legislation to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other for-profit entities that elect to apply the Conceptual Framework. The superseded text providing references to the previous versions of the Conceptual Framework is reintroduced by the amendments as a series of ‘AusCF’ paragraphs and footnotes that apply to ‘AusCF entities’, being not-for-profit entities and for-profit entities that are not applying the revised Conceptual Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information: <a href="#">IFRS in Focus newsletter</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.5.5 New and revised Interpretations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</strong></td>
<td>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 (1 January 2019 for not-for-profit entities)</td>
<td>Mandatory (already adopted in the prior annual report for half-year reporters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clarifies how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use when recognising the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The Interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) as the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

More information: IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRIC 22

**Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

AASB 2017-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Interpretation 23 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates (‘tax amounts’), when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under AASB 112 Income Taxes.

The Interpretation requires an entity to:

- Use judgement to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered independently or whether some tax treatments should be considered together
- Assume that a taxation authority with the right to examine any amounts reported to it will examine those amounts and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so
- Determine tax amounts on a basis that is consistent with the tax treatment included in its income tax filings if an entity concludes that it is probable that a particular tax treatment will be accepted by the taxation authorities
- Determine tax amounts using the most likely amount or expected value of the tax treatment (whichever provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty) if an entity concludes that it is not probable that a particular tax treatment will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

AASB 2017-4 amends AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards as a consequence of the issuance of Interpretation 23. In terms of this amendment a first time adopter, whose date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards is before 1 July 2017, may elect not to reflect the application of Interpretation 23 in comparative information in its first IFRS compliant financial statements. Instead, an entity making this election recognises the cumulative effect of applying Interpretation 23 as an adjustment to opening retained earnings (or other component of equity) at the beginning of its first IFRS compliant reporting period.

More information: IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of IFRIC 23
8.5.6 Other new pronouncements issued by the AASB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised pronouncement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability to 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Optional (Non-mandatory pronouncement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Practice Statement is equivalent to IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements issued by the IASB, and also includes additional guidance and examples that are specific to not-for-profit private and public sector entities.

The Practice Statement:

- Provides an overview of the general characteristics of materiality
- Presents a four-step process an entity may follow in making materiality judgements when preparing financial statements (materiality process). The description of the materiality process provides an overview of the role materiality plays in the preparation of financial statements, with a focus on the factors the entity should consider when making materiality judgements
- Provides guidance on how to make materiality judgements in specific circumstances, namely, how to make materiality judgements about prior-period information, errors and covenants, and in the context of interim reporting.

Note: The Practice Statement is a non-mandatory document. It does not change or introduce any requirements in Accounting Standards and entities are not required to comply with it to state compliance with Accounting Standards or IFRS.

More information: IFRS in Focus newsletter, summary of the Practice Statement

| Bulletin Climate-related and other emerging risks disclosures: assessing financial statement materiality using AASB Practice Statement 2 | Not applicable | Optional (Non-mandatory pronouncement) |

Sets out the AASB and Auditing and Assurance Standards Board’s (AuASB) view that:

- Investor statements on the importance of climate-related risks to their decision making, the impact of the materiality definition and AASB Practice Statement 2 (APS 2) is that entities can no longer treat climate-related risks as merely a matter of corporate social responsibility and should consider them also in the context of their financial statements
- They expect that directors, preparers and auditors will be considering APS 2, when preparing and auditing financial statements for their next half and full year ends. Even though the guidance is not mandatory, it represents the IASB’s best practice interpretation of materiality and entities in Australia are already being subject to law suits regarding lack of disclosure.

Among other things, the Bulletin sets out a number of key recommendations and financial report consideration, and explains how APS 2 applies to disclosing climate-related and other emerging risks in financial statements.

Note: This pronouncement was originally published in December 2018 and subsequently reissued in May 2019 (dated April 2019).

More information, full text of the Bulletin
# Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

Revised version of the AASB's framework for financial reporting, based on an equivalent pronouncement issued by the IASB. The Conceptual Framework replaces an earlier version, updating a number of definitions and guidance, introduces new guidance on a number of topics including the reporting entity and presentation and disclosure, and clarifies a number of other matters.

Note: The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the AASB in developing and revising Accounting Standards that are based on consistent concepts, to help preparers to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret Accounting Standards. The 'Status and Purpose' section of the Conceptual Framework states “The Conceptual Framework is not a Standard. Nothing in the Conceptual Framework overrides any Standard or any requirement in a Standard. This is consistent with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001, section 227(1)”.

Note: The Conceptual Framework applies to for-profit sector entities that have public accountability and are required by legislation to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other for-profit entities that elect to apply the Conceptual Framework and the consequential amendments to other pronouncements set out in Accounting Standards AASB 2019-1 ‘Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework’.

More information: [IFRS in Focus newsletter](#)

## 8.5.7 Pronouncements issued by the IASB/IFRIC where an equivalent pronouncement has not been issued by the AASB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or revised requirement</th>
<th>When effective</th>
<th>Applicability to 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None noted at the date of issue of this document</td>
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</table>
8.5.8 IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decisions

Along with its activity developing formal interpretations of IFRS and proposing that the IASB make amendments to Standards, the IFRS Interpretations Committee regularly publishes summaries of issues that it has decided not to add to its agenda, often accompanied by a discussion of the accounting issue submitted.

Whilst the commentary included in an agenda decision is not formally part of IFRS, it is an important source of guidance that should be carefully considered when selecting a suitable accounting policy. In many jurisdictions there is an expectation from regulators that agenda decisions will be considered, with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), for example, publicly stating an expectation to this effect.

The table below outlines the agenda decisions published by the Committee since December 2017, grouped by standards to which they relate. Where a decision relates to more than one standard, it is listed under each standard. Links in the table are to the IASB website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouncement</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Month finalised</th>
<th>More information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</td>
<td>Presentation of interest revenue for particular financial instruments</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classification of a particular type of dual currency bond</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curing of a credit-impaired financial asset</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Credit enhancement in the measurement of expected credit losses</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical settlement of contract to buy or sell a non-financial item</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application of the highly probable requirement when a specific derivative is designated as a hedging instrument</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holdings of cryptocurrencies</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements</td>
<td>Liabilities in relation to a joint operator’s interest in a joint operation</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sale of output by a joint operator</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</td>
<td>Right to payment for performance completed to date</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue recognition in a real estate contract</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue recognition in a real estate contract that includes the transfer of land</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment of promised goods or services</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Costs to fulfil a contract</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 16 Leases</td>
<td>Subsurface rights</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements</td>
<td>Presentation of interest revenue for particular financial instruments</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAS 2 Inventories</td>
<td>Holdings of cryptocurrencies</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows</td>
<td>Classification of short-term loans and credit facilities</td>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronouncement</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Month finalised</td>
<td>More information</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 19 Employee Benefits</strong></td>
<td>Effect of a potential discount on plan classification</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</strong></td>
<td>Determination of the exchange rate when there is a long-term lack of exchangeability</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 23 Borrowing Costs</strong></td>
<td>Expenditures on qualifying assets</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Borrowing costs on land</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over time transfer of constructed good</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements</strong></td>
<td>Investments in a subsidiary accounted for at cost: step acquisition</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investments in a subsidiary accounted for at cost: partial disposal</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</strong></td>
<td>Contributing property, plant and equipment to an associate</td>
<td>January 2018</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</strong></td>
<td>Deposits relating to taxes other than income tax</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAS 38 Intangible Assets</strong></td>
<td>Customer's right to receive access to the supplier's software host on the cloud</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holdings of cryptocurrencies</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>Agenda decision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.5.9 AASB agenda decisions
Similar to the IFRS Interpretations Committee, some issues that are raised for consideration by the AASB are either not added to the agenda or else are removed from the agenda when it is decided that an Interpretation will not be issued. For such issues, the AASB normally provides its reasons for rejecting the issue in agenda decisions (sometimes called rejection statements).

Since December 2017, no agenda decisions have been published by the AASB.

8.5.10 Corporations Act 2001 developments
The following amendments and regulations are relevant to financial reporting have been recently made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>When effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporations Amendment (Asia Region Funds Passport) Act 2018 and Corporations</strong></td>
<td>18 September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment (Asia Region Funds Passport) Regulations 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implements the ‘Asia Region Funds Passport’ rules into the Corporations Act, to allow notified foreign passport funds to operate in Australia and for Australian passport funds to operate in certain Asian jurisdictions (see section 3.3.4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>When effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporations Amendment (Crowd-sourced Funding for Proprietary Companies) Act</strong></td>
<td>19 October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 and Corporations Regulations (Crowd-sourced Funding for Proprietary Companies) Regulations 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extends the ability of Australian companies permitted to raise funds using crowd-sourced funding to proprietary companies meeting particular conditions (see section 3.3.2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>When effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasury Laws Amendment (Mutual Reforms Act) 2019</strong></td>
<td>6 April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduces a new definition of a ‘mutual entity’ in the Corporations Act, being a company registered under the Act that has a constitution that provides that each member of the company has no more than one vote at a general meeting of the company for each capacity in which the person is a member. Mutual entities are eligible to issue equity instruments (‘MCIs’) that are a bespoke share for the mutual sector (see section 3.3.5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>When effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporations Amendment (Proprietary Company Thresholds) Regulations 2019</strong></td>
<td>Financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases the thresholds under s.45A, used for determining whether proprietary companies are small or large (see section 3.1.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.5.11 ASIC
ASIC focus areas for financial reporting
On 17 June 2019, ASIC released its focus areas for June 2019 financial reports, including announcing its intention to review at least 200 full year financial reports at 30 June 2019.

ASIC has noted:
- Full year reports at 30 June 2019 must comply with the new standards on revenue recognition and financial instrument values (AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 9 Financial Instruments)
- Full year reports must also disclose the future impact of the new lease accounting requirements (AASB 16 Leases), together with the new standard on accounting by insurers (AASB 17 Insurance Contracts), and the definition and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses (new Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework)
- Directors are primarily responsible for the quality of the financial report and ensure companies have appropriate processes, records and analysis to support information in the financial report. This requires the application of appropriate experience and expertise, partially in more complex areas.

The attachment to the media release notes the following focus areas:
- **Impact of the new standards** (as noted above), including that they may have real business impacts such as compliance with debt covenants or regulatory condition requirements, tax liabilities, dividend paying capacity and remuneration schemes
- **Accounting estimates** – including impairment test and asset values
- **Accounting policy choices** – including the revenue recognition policies under AASB 15, expense deferrals, off-balance sheet arrangements and tax accounting
**Key disclosures** – focusing on the operating and financial review (OFR), non-IFRS information, and estimates and accounting policy judgements.

The full text of the ASIC focus areas can be found in ASIC media release 19-143MR *Major financial reporting changes and other focuses*, which is available at [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au).

**Results from prior ASIC financial report reviews**

On 25 January 2019, ASIC announced the results from a review of 30 June 2018 financial reports that covered 215 listed and other public interest entities. The top five areas where enquiries were raised from the review were:

- Impairment and other asset values
- Revenue recognition
- Tax accounting
- Consolidation accounting
- Business combinations and expense deferral (equal fifth with 3 enquiries each)

The full text of the findings can be found in ASIC media release 19-014MR *Findings from 30 June 2018 financial reports*, which is available at [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au).

**Results from ASIC’s review of climate risk disclosures**

On September 2018, ASIC released a media release, 18-273MR *ASIC reports on climate risk disclosure by Australia’s listed companies*.

ASIC noted that of the 60 listed companies in its ASX 300 sample, 17% identified climate risk as a material risk to their business. ASIC also noted that while most of the reviewed ASX 100 entities had considered climate risk to the company’s business to at least some extent, disclosure practices were considerably fragmented, with information provided to the market in differing forms across a wide range of means of disclosure. In some cases, the review found climate risk disclosures to be far too general, and of limited use to investors.

ASIC encourages listed companies and their directors and advisors to:

- Adopt a probative and proactive approach to emerging risks, including climate risk
- Develop and maintain strong and effective corporate governance which helps in identifying, assessing and managing risk
- Consider how best to comply with the law where it requires disclosure of material risks
- Disclose meaningful and useful climate risk related information to investors – the voluntary framework developed by the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures can assist in this regard.

The full text of the media release can be found at [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au).

In addition, an address given by ASIC Commissioners Sean Hughes and Cathie Armour to the ANU Climate Update in February-March 2019 shared ASIC’s views on climate change, which are consistent with the themes above, and included:

- Climate change is an issue of increasing importance in financial markets and community more generally
- Director’s duties under the Corporations Act mean that directors must consider the impact of climate change on a company’s business and ensuring that strong and effective corporate governance practices are sustained in the company
- An entity’s operating and financial review must contain information that shareholders would reasonably require to make an informed assessment of the entity’s operations, financial position, business strategies and prospects for future financial years. Material business risks affecting future financial years could include climate risk
- The Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting framework is emerging as the ‘framework of choice’ for making voluntary climate disclosures and ASIC encourages listed companies with material exposure to climate risk to strongly consider reporting under the TCFD on a voluntary basis
- ASIC sees investors as playing a leading role in the push for the provision of meaningful and useful climate risk disclosure.

The full text of the speech can be found at [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au).
9 Using the illustrative financial statements

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has designed various model financial reports which can be used as a guide to assist the majority of entities meet their general financial reporting requirements.

Roadmap to this section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What is covered</th>
<th>Who does it apply to?</th>
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<td>9.1 Summary of Deloitte model financial reports</td>
<td>Outline of all the model financial reports designed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu</td>
<td>All entities preparing financial reports in Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2 Using the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements for Tier 1 entities</td>
<td>Guidance on how to use the global model financial statements designed for entities preparing Tier 1 GPFS</td>
<td>Entities preparing Tier 1 GPFS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.3 Using the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements for Tier 2 entities (RDR)</td>
<td>Guidance on how to use the global model financial statements for entities preparing Tier 2 GPFS</td>
<td>Entities preparing Tier 2 GPFS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.4 Using the Deloitte model half-year report</td>
<td>Guidance on how to use the Deloitte model half-year report</td>
<td>Listed entities, disclosing entities and any other entities that voluntarily prepare half-year financial reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Using the Deloitte model SPFS</td>
<td>Guidance on how to use the Deloitte model SPFS</td>
<td>Entities preparing SPFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 Other model financial statements</td>
<td>Guidance on how to use the Deloitte model MIS and superannuation fund report</td>
<td>Schemes and superannuation funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.1 Summary of Deloitte model financial reports

The following Deloitte model financial reports and guide have been designed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. (Refer to the section noted in the below table for a further discussion on the respective model financial reports):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model financial report</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Section to refer to for further discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>IFRS consolidated model financial statements of International GAAP Holdings Limited which illustrate the presentation and disclosure requirements of IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2018 by an entity that is not a first-time adopter of IFRS.</td>
<td>9.2 and 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model half-year report</td>
<td>Model financial report of GAAP Holdings (Australia) Interim Limited which is a listed for-profit disclosing entity that is not a first-time adopter of Accounting Standards. This model financial half-year report illustrates the presentation of a set of condensed financial statements, as envisaged by AASB 134 <em>Interim Financial Reporting</em> paragraph 8 for the half-year ending 31 December 2018 by an entity that is not a first time adopter of Australian Accounting Standards.</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model special purpose report</td>
<td>Model financial report of International GAAP Holdings Limited which illustrate the presentation and disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2018 by an entity that:</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prepares SPFS under the Corporations Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is not a first-time adopter of Australian Accounting Standards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model managed investment scheme annual report for the year ending 30 June 2019</td>
<td>Model managed investment scheme annual report which illustrates the presentation and disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards for the year ended 30 June 2019 by scheme that is not a first-time adopter of Australian Accounting Standards.</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrative AASB 1056 financial report for superannuation entities for the financial year ending 30 June 2018</td>
<td>Designed to comply with Accounting Standard AASB 1056 <em>Superannuation Entities.</em></td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The model financial statements referred to in the above table are available [www.deloitte.com/au/models](http://www.deloitte.com/au/models)
9.2 Using the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements for Tier 1 entities

9.2.1 Purpose
The Deloitte model IFRS financial statements illustrate the presentation and disclosure requirements of IFRSs for the year ended 31 December 2018 by an entity that is not a first-time adopter of IFRSs. They comprise consolidated financial statements which illustrate the impact of the application of IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018.

The Deloitte model IFRS financial statements however, do not illustrate the presentation and disclosure requirements specific to annual reports prepared in Australia. Therefore, this guide has been designed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Australia to assist users with the preparation of annual reports in Australia in accordance with:

- Provisions of the Corporations Act 2001
- Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- Other requirements and guidelines current as at the date of issue, including ASX Listing Rules, ASIC Class Orders/Corporations Instruments, Regulatory Guides and Media Releases.

9.2.2 How to use the Deloitte model financial statements and the Guide
Entities preparing Tier 1 GPFS should refer to:

- The following in section 2 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements:
  - Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
  - Consolidated statement of changes in equity
  - Consolidated statement of cash flows
  - Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

- The illustrative disclosures in section 10 Illustrative disclosures.
- ASX disclosures in section 10 Illustrative disclosures if the entity is listed.

9.2.3 Composition of a Tier 1 financial report
The table below outlines the composition of a Tier 1 financial report prepared under the Corporations Act 2001. The table lists the relevant information from both the global model financial statements and those additional requirements included in section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this guide (the second column).

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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Where to find the example</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directors’ report</td>
<td>This guide (page 172)</td>
<td>Entities preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act must provide a directors’ report. Listed entities must also include a Remuneration report as part of the directors’ report. An example of a directors’ report is available in section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor’s independence declaration</td>
<td>This guide (page 199)</td>
<td>Entities preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act must include the auditor’s independence declaration (see section 6.1.3). An example of an auditor’s independence declaration is available in section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent auditor’s report</td>
<td>This guide (page 201)</td>
<td>Entities preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act must include an independent auditor’s report. More information about the independent auditor’s report is available in section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors’ declaration</td>
<td>This guide (page 204)</td>
<td>Entities preparing financial reports under the Corporations Act must include a directors’ declaration. An example of an directors’ declaration is available in section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Where to find the example</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary financial statements</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income [Alt 1]</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Additional guidance on the compilation of the statement can be found in section 6.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of profit or loss [Alt 2]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income [Alt 2]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of financial position</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Australian entities commonly present the order of the statement of financial position differently to entities preparing financial statement in other countries. See the example Consolidated statement of financial position in section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this Guide (see page 205). Where the version in the Guide is adopted, the ordering of the notes should be reconsidered. Additional guidance on the compilation of the statement can be found in section 6.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of changes in equity</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Additional guidance on the compilation of the statement can be found in section 6.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of cash flows [Alt 1]</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Australian entities commonly adopt the direct method of presentation of the statement of cash flows and in this case are additionally required to provide a reconciliation of the net cash flows from operating activities to profit or loss. An illustrative disclosure is included in Note 46.1 of section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this guide. Additional guidance on the compilation of the statement can be found in section 6.3.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated statement of cash flows [Alt 2]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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<tr>
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<th>Where to find</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>General information</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adoption of new and revised Standards</td>
<td>This guide (page 210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Significant accounting policies</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Where to find the example</td>
<td>Considerations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Operating segments</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Restructuring costs</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Profit for the year</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for certain share-based payment information. Details can be found in section 6.5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Employee benefit expense</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for certain share-based payment information. Details can be found in section 6.5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Finance income</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Other gains and losses</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Finance costs</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Income tax</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note. However, entities with tax-consolidated groups may need to provide additional information. See the illustrative Note 19 in the Illustrative disclosures section of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Discontinued operations</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dividends</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for certain share-based payment information. Details can be found in section 6.5.2. Australian entities are required to provide information about imputation credits (franking credits). See the example in Note 15 of section 10 Illustrative disclosures of this Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Earnings per share</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for earnings per share information. Details can be found in section 6.5.2 of this Guide</td>
</tr>
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<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Other intangible assets</td>
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<td>19 Property, plant and equipment</td>
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<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Investment property</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Where to find the example</td>
<td>Considerations</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Subsidiaries</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>Entities applying ASIC Class Order 98/1418, ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, or with tax-consolidated groups may need to provide additional information. See the illustrative Note 21 in the Illustrative disclosures section of this Guide.</td>
</tr>
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<td>22 Associates</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>23 Joint ventures</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Joint operations</td>
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<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>25 Investments</td>
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<td>26 Inventories</td>
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<td>27 Right to returned goods asset</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Contract assets</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Contract costs</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Finance lease receivables</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>Where material, entities may wish to include a separate line item setting out the amount of goods and services tax recoverable. For more information, see section 6.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Borrowings</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
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<td>33 Convertible loan notes</td>
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<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>34 Derivative financial instruments</td>
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<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>35 Deferred tax</td>
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<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>36 Obligations under finance leases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Where to find the example</td>
<td>Considerations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>37 Trade and other payables</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for certain share-based payment information. Details can be found in section 6.5.2. Where material, entities may wish to include a separate line item setting out the amount of goods and services tax recoverable. For more information, see section 6.4.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Other financial liabilities</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>39 Provisions</td>
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<td>40 Share capital</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<tr>
<td>41 Share premium account</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>Under the Corporations Act, Australian entities generally do not have a par value for issued shares and accordingly, this note may not be relevant.</td>
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<td>42 Revaluation reserves</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<td>43 Own shares</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44 Option premium on convertible notes reserve</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
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<td>45 Financial liabilities at FVTPL credit risk reserve</td>
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<td>48 Cost of hedging reserve</td>
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<td>49 Retained earnings</td>
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<td>50 Share-based payments reserve</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Australian entities commonly adopt the direct method of presentation of the statement of cash flows and in this case are additionally required to provide a reconciliation of the net cash flows from operating activities to profit or loss. An illustrative disclosure is included in Note 46.1 of section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this guide. Additional guidance on the compilation of the statement can be found in section 6.3.5.</td>
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<td>64 Related party transactions</td>
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<td>Additional information is required for Australian entities in relation to parent entities. Example disclosures are included in Note 64 of section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this Guide. In addition, the specific considerations apply in relation to rounding under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 for certain related party information, including remuneration of key management personnel. Details can be found in section 6.5.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64A Parent entity information</td>
<td>This guide (page 258)</td>
<td>This additional note is required where consolidated financial reports are prepared under the Corporations Act. Note 64A is available in section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this Guide (see page 258)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Approval of financial statements</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>No additional considerations for this note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 Remuneration of auditors</td>
<td>Deloitte model IFRS financial statements</td>
<td>This Australian specific disclosure is required for entities applying Tier 1. Note 66 is available in section 10 <em>Illustrative disclosures</em> of this Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component | Where to find the example | Considerations
--- | --- | ---
**Other**
ASX Corporate Governance Statement | This guide (page 98) | Entities listed on the ASX are required to disclose the extent to which they have complied with the best practice recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period. More information about these requirements can be found in section 6.6.2

ASX disclosures | This guide (page 261) | Entities listed on the ASX are required to provide additional information in their annual reports. Illustrative disclosures can be found in section 10 *illustrative disclosures* of this Guide

---

### 9.2.4 Early adoption of AASB 16 Leases

An appendix to the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements is available for entities that adopted AASB 16 Leases prior to its mandatory adoption date. The appendix illustrates the new and amended disclosures that apply under AASB 16.

![The AASB 16 appendix to the Deloitte model IFRS financial is available on www.iasplus.com.](image)

---

### 9.3 Using the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements for Tier 2 entities (RDR)

The guidance provided under 9.2 above (for entities preparing Tier 1 GPFS) is also applicable to entities preparing Tier 2 financial reports. However, as discussed under section 5.3.3 above entities preparing Tier 2 GPFS are exempt from some of the disclosure requirements set out in the Accounting Standards. The Accounting Standards sets out disclosure requirements from which Tier 2 entities are exempt by shading the exempted requirements and adding special ‘RDR’ paragraphs.

The illustrative disclosures in this guide which are not applicable to Tier 2 GPFS have been shaded in grey.
9.4 Using the Deloitte model half-year report

9.4.1 Purpose

The Deloitte model half-year report has been developed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to assist users with the preparation of half-year reports for a consolidated entity in accordance with:

- Provisions of the Corporations Act 2001
- Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting
- Other requirements and guidelines current as at the date of issue, including ASX Listing Rules and ASIC Class Orders/Corporations Instruments, Regulatory Guides and Media Releases.

Where appropriate, the Deloitte model half-year report also adopts the classification criteria and other guidance contained in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements. It comprises consolidated financial statements which illustrate the impact of the application of Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the half year ending 31 December 2018. It illustrates the presentation and disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards for the half-year ended 31 December 2018 by an entity that is not a first-time adopter of the Accounting Standards.

This guide provides additional guidance on the reporting obligations for entities preparing half-year reports.

9.4.2 How to use the Deloitte model half-year report and Guide

Entities preparing half-year reports should refer to:

- The Deloitte model half-year report which comprises a model half-year report
- The following sections of this guide for additional information:
  - 4.2.2 Disclosing entities
  - 6.6 ASX Listing Rule requirements
  - 6.7 Reporting deadlines.
  - 7.2 Half-year reports
  - 8 What's new in financial reporting?
  - 10 Illustrative disclosures (to the extent relevant)

The Deloitte model half-year report is available at www.deloitte.com/au/models.
9.5 Using the Deloitte model SPFS

9.5.1 Purpose

The Deloitte model SPFS has been developed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to assist users with the preparation of SPFS for an entity in accordance with:

- Provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*
- Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- Other requirements and guidelines current as at the date of issue, including ASIC Corporations Instruments/Class Orders, Regulatory Guides and Media Releases.

Where appropriate, the Deloitte model SPFS also adopts the classification criteria and other guidance contained in AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. It comprises financial statements which illustrate the impact of the application of Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the half year ending 31 December 2018. It illustrates the presentation and disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2018 by an entity that is not a first-time adopter of the Accounting Standards.

This guide provides additional guidance on the reporting obligations for entities preparing SPFS.

9.5.2 How to use the Deloitte model SPFS and Guide

Entities preparing SPFS under the Corporations Act should refer to:

- The Deloitte model SPFS which comprises Model SPFS
- The following sections of this guide for additional information:
  - 4.2 Requirement to prepare annual financial reports under the Corporations Act
  - 4.3 Requirement for the annual report to be audited under the Corporations Act
  - 4.4 Requirement to lodge the annual financial report with ASIC
  - 5 The Australian differential reporting framework
  - 6.7 Reporting deadlines
  - 7.6 Relevant financial reporting
  - 8 What’s new in financial reporting?

9.6  Other model financial statements

9.6.1  Deloitte model MIS report

The Deloitte model MIS report has been developed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to assist users with the preparation of annual reports for a scheme in accordance with:

- Provisions of the Corporations Act 2001
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (except as noted in the publication)
- Other requirements and guidelines current as at the date of issue, ASIC Class Orders/Corporations Instruments, Regulatory Guides and Media Releases.

The Deloitte model MIS report comprises financial statements which illustrate the impact of the application of Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for year ended 30 June 2019. It illustrates the presentation and disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards for the year ended 30 June 2019 by a scheme that is not a first-time adopter of the Accounting Standards.

Schemes preparing annual reports should refer to Deloitte model MIS report. There is no additional information in this guide that schemes preparing annual reports should refer to.

The Deloitte model MIS report is available at www.deloitte.com/au/models.

9.6.2  Deloitte illustrative AASB 1056 financial report for superannuation entities

The Deloitte illustrative AASB 1056 financial report for superannuation entities has been developed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to assist users with the preparation of annual reports for a superannuation entity in accordance with Accounting Standards (including AASB 1056 Superannuation Entities), Interpretations, the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and the provisions of an entity’s Trust Deed.

The Deloitte illustrative AASB 1056 financial reporting for superannuation entities comprises financial statements which illustrate the impact of the application of Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the full year ending 30 June 2018 by a superannuation entity that is adopting AASB 1056 Superannuation Entities for the first time.

The Deloitte illustrative AASB 1056 financial report for superannuation entities is available at www.deloitte.com/au/models.

9.7  Other considerations

9.7.1  Limitations

We have developed this guide and the Deloitte model financial reports to assist you to meet the general financial reporting requirements applying to the majority of entities reporting under the Corporations Act. General guidance cannot cover all possibilities, or deal with every possible permutation. We have not dealt with specific industries and types of entities, including:

- Not-for-profit entities
- Entities subject to the regulatory requirements of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC)
- Australian financial services licences (AFSL) holders
- Entities subject to the regulatory requirements of the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)
- Stapled entities
- Notified foreign passport funds.

Inquiries regarding specialised industries (e.g. life insurance companies, credit unions etc.) should be directed to an industry specialist in your Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu office.
9.7.2 Relevant financial reporting

The Deloitte model financial reports and illustrative disclosures included in this guide are not designed to be templates for all entities. Furthermore, this guide (and the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements and other Deloitte model IFRS financial statements referred to in the guide) should not be used as a substitute for acts, regulations and pronouncements such as the Corporations Act, ASX Listing Rules and Accounting Standards that govern reporting in Australia. Knowledge of the disclosure provisions of inter alia the Corporations Act, ASX Listing Rules and Accounting Standards is a pre-requisite for the preparation of financial reports in Australia. We see this guide (and the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements and other Deloitte model IFRS financial statements referred to in the guide) as an illustration only and strongly encourage preparers of financial statements to ensure that disclosures made are relevant, practical and useful.

9.7.3 Illustrative amounts and line items

The illustrative disclosures included in this guide include amounts that are independent of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements. Furthermore, this guide (and the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements) include line items for which no amounts are shown, to illustrate items that, although perhaps not applicable to International GAAP Holdings Limited (and International GAAP Holdings Limited), are commonly encountered in practice. This does not mean that we have illustrated all possible disclosures. Nor should it be taken to mean that, in practice, entities are required to display line items for any ‘nil’ amounts.

9.7.4 Other pronouncements to consider

This guide, or the various editions of the model financial statements, do not illustrate the early adoption of any Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not mandatory as at 30 June 2019. Furthermore, this guide does not illustrate the disclosure requirements of the following Accounting Standards and Interpretations:

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<th>Title / comment</th>
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<td>AASB 4</td>
<td>Insurance Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 6</td>
<td>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: While this illustration does not provide guidance on the disclosure requirements of AASB 6, a number of example accounting policies applicable to mining entities are included in Note 3 to the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AASB 129</td>
<td>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 134</td>
<td>Interim Financial Reporting (other than as noted and in the Deloitte model half-year report. Refer to the Deloitte model half-year report (available at <a href="http://www.deloitte.com/au/models">www.deloitte.com/au/models</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 141</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>AASB 1004</td>
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<td>AASB 1049</td>
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<td>AASB 1050</td>
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<td>AASB 1052</td>
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<td>AASB 1053</td>
<td>Application of tiers of Australian Accounting Standards</td>
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<td>AASB 1055</td>
<td>Budgetary Reporting</td>
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<td>AASB 1056</td>
<td>Superannuation Entities (see section 9.6.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Int 2</td>
<td>Members Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Int 7</td>
<td>Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</td>
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<td>Int 10</td>
<td>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</td>
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<td>Int 20</td>
<td>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Int 129</td>
<td>Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1019</td>
<td>The Superannuation Contributions Surcharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int 1003</td>
<td>Australian Petroleum Resource Rent Tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unless otherwise specified, this guide (as well as the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements and other Deloitte model IFRS financial statements referred to in the guide) only includes references to Standards not yet effective (and not early adopted) in the context of illustrating the disclosures specified by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

9.7.5 Source references

References to the relevant requirements are provided in the left hand column where relevant. Where doubt exists as to the appropriate treatment, examination of the source of the disclosure requirement is recommended.
10 Illustrative disclosures
About these disclosures

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has designed Australian specific illustrative disclosures to be used as a guide, in conjunction with the model financial reports, to assist the majority of entities meet their general financial reporting requirements.

This section contains illustrative disclosures that are suitable for use as a guide only and will not be appropriate for use by all entities. Each entity should consider its respective circumstances and amend the disclosures as necessary.

The illustrative disclosures in this section only illustrate additional Australian specific disclosures and requirements that are in addition to, or instead of, the disclosures included in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

Section 9 provides an explanation on how to use these illustrative disclosures in conjunction with the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements. In particular, section 9.2.2 illustrates how a complete financial report can be constructed using the information in this guide and the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 reports
Entities preparing Tier 2 GPFS – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) are exempt from some of the disclosure requirements set out in Accounting Standards. The Accounting Standards set out disclosure requirements from which Tier 2 entities are exempt by shading the exempted requirements and adding special ‘RDR’ paragraphs. More information about Tier 2 (RDR) reporting can be found in section 5.3.3).

This International GAAP Holdings Limited model financial report includes disclosures that apply to Tier 1 general purpose financial statements.

The illustrative disclosures in this publication and the various editions of our model financial statements which are not applicable to Tier 2 general purpose financial statements have been shaded in grey. If an entity applying Tier 2 (RDR) chooses to present additional disclosures, they must be prepared in accordance with the relevant Accounting Standards.

The information in this section has been presented for a financial year ending on 30 June 2019, consistent with the date of this guide. However, these disclosures are designed to be used in conjunction with the relevant model financial statements applicable to each entity (see Section 9), which may have different year ends. Entities with differing year ends will need to ensure that they include the relevant dates when preparing their financial reports.
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Directors’ report

Source

s.298(1)  A company, registered scheme or disclosing entity must prepare a directors’ report for each financial year

s.1308(7)  Where the directors’ report contains information in addition to that required by the Corporations Act, the information will be regarded as part of the directors’ report for the purposes of s.1308 ‘False or misleading statements’.

Transfer of information from the directors’ report into another document forming part of the annual report

s.300(2)  Information required by s.300 need not be included in the directors’ report where such information is disclosed in the financial statements.

ASIC.CI 2016/188  Information required by s.298(1AA)(c), s.298(1AB)(b), s.299 to s.300 (other than s.300(11B) and (11C)) and s.300B to the extent that those sections require certain information to be included in the directors’ report or in the financial statements under s.300(2) may be included in a document which accompanies the directors’ report and financial statements where a prominent cross reference to the page/s containing the excluded information exists and certain conditions are satisfied. The information required by s.298(1)(c), s.298(1A), s.299 and s.299A may not be transferred into the financial statements.

Where information is transferred into the financial statements it will be subject to audit.

The directors of International GAAP Holdings Limited submit herewith the annual report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Information about the directors

s.300(1)(c), s.300(10)(a)  The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name [all entities]</th>
<th>Particulars [public companies only]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>Chairman, Chartered Accountant, joined the Board in 2012 in a non-executive capacity and is a non-executive director of the ultimate holding company, Y Holdings Limited. Mr C.J. Chambers is also a director of Eastwood Limited. He is a member of the audit committee and the risk management committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer, joined the Board in 2010. Mr P.H. Taylor was previously the CEO at a large manufacturing company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>Chartered Accountant, joined the Board in 2014 in a non-executive capacity. Ms F.R. Ridley is a member of the nomination and remuneration committee, and of the audit committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A.K. Black</td>
<td>Industrial Engineer, joined the Board on 17 July 2018. He previously held various senior management positions in manufacturing and wholesale companies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name [all entities]</th>
<th>Particulars [public companies only]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>Director of Merchant Bank Limited, joined the Board in 2013 in a non-executive capacity. Mr B.M. Stavrinidis is a member of the nomination and remuneration committee, the audit committee, and the risk management committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr W.K. Flinders</td>
<td>Practicing Solicitor, joined the Board in 2011 in a non-executive capacity and resigned during the year. Mr W.K. Flinders was a member of the nomination and remuneration committee until his resignation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms S.M. Saunders</td>
<td>Practicing Solicitor, joined the Board on 3 August 2018 in a non-executive capacity and resigned after year end. Ms S.M. Saunders was a member of the nomination and remuneration committee and the risk management committee until her resignation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**s.300(1)(c)** The above named directors held office during the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year except for:

- Mr W.K. Flinders – resigned 17 July 2018
- Ms S.M. Saunders – appointed 3 August 2018, resigned 16 July 2019
- Mr A.K. Black – appointed 17 July 2018

**s.300(10)** Particulars include each director’s qualifications, experience and special responsibilities.

**s.300(10)** Disclosure of directors' particulars is not required for a public company that is a wholly-owned controlled entity of another company.

**Directorships of other listed companies [listed companies only]**

Directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Period of directorship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>Eastwood Limited</td>
<td>Since 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yarwood Limited</td>
<td>2014 – 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Former partners of the audit firm**

The directors' report must disclose the name of each person who:

- Is an officer of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity at any time during the year
- Was a partner in an audit firm, or a director of an audit company, that is an auditor of the company, disclosing entity or registered scheme for the year
- Was such a partner or director at a time when the audit firm or the audit company undertook an audit of the company, disclosing entity or registered scheme.

**Directors' shareholdings [listed companies only]**

The following table sets out each director’s relevant interest in shares, debentures, and rights or options in shares or debentures of the company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>International GAAP Holdings Limited</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fully paid ordinary shares</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Share options</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report**

**Source**

s.608 Directors are considered to have a relevant interest where the director:
- Is the holder of the securities
- Has power to exercise, or control the exercise of, a right to vote attached to the securities, or
- Has power to dispose of, or control the exercise of a power to dispose of, the securities.

s.608 It does not matter how remote the relevant interest is or how it arises. If two or more people can jointly exercise one of these powers, each of them is taken to have that power.

s.608, s.609 Refer s.608 and s.609 of the Corporations Act for more information about when a person has a relevant interest in a security.

Although s.300(11)(a)-(c) only requires relevant interests in shares, debentures, and rights or options in shares or debentures to be disclosed, where considered necessary (i.e. to satisfy the information needs of the likely users of the annual report), directors may consider disclosing interests in other equity instruments.

s.300(11)(d) For each director who is party to or entitled to a benefit under a contract that confers a right to call for or deliver shares in, or debentures of or interests in a registered scheme made available by the company or a related body corporate, disclosure should be made of such contracts.

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

Information about the remuneration of key management personnel is set out in the remuneration report section of this directors' report. The term ‘key management personnel’ refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the consolidated entity (i.e. group), directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the consolidated entity.

**Share options granted to directors and senior management**

The directors' report should include details of options that are:
- Granted over unissued shares or unissued interests during or since the end of the financial year
- Granted to any of the directors or any of the 5 most highly remunerated officers of the company (other than the directors)
- Granted to them as part of their remuneration.

The disclosures required by s.300(1)(d) cover:
- Options over unissued shares and interests of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity
- If consolidated financial statements are required – options over unissued shares and interests of any controlled entity that is a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity.

The details of an option granted during or since the end of the financial year should include:
- The identity of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity granting the option
- The name of the person to whom the option is granted
- The number and class of shares or interests over which the option is granted.

During and since the end of the financial year, an aggregate 140,870 share options were granted to the following directors and to the five highest remunerated officers of the company and its controlled entities as part of their remuneration:

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40 While s.300A(1)(a) has been amended to remove remuneration disclosures for the five highest remunerated officers in the remuneration report section of the directors' report, disclosure of options granted to such officers as part of their remuneration continues to be required in the general directors' report section in accordance with s.300(1)(d).
Illustrative disclosures  |  Directors' report

Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors and senior management</th>
<th>Number of options granted</th>
<th>Issuing entity</th>
<th>Number of ordinary shares under option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>88,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.L. Smith</td>
<td>32,036</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>32,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>4,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>4,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Company secretary [public companies only]
Mr A.B. Grey, Chartered Accountant, held the position of company secretary of International GAAP Holdings Limited at the end of the financial year. He joined International GAAP Holdings Limited in 2016 and previously held the company secretary position at a large manufacturing company. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Company Secretaries in Australia.

Disclosure of the company secretary's qualifications and experience is not required for a public company which is a wholly-owned controlled entity of another company.

Principal activities
The consolidated entity's principal activities in the course of the financial year were the manufacture of electronic equipment and leisure goods, and the construction and renovation of residential properties.

During the financial year the consolidated entity sold its [describe] business. Details of the sale are contained in note 11 and note 45 to the financial statements. During the year the board of directors decided to dispose of the [describe] business. Details of the planned disposal are contained in note 11 to the financial statements.

Review of operations
The directors' report must contain a review of the consolidated entity's operations during the financial year and the results of those operations. The Corporations Act contains additional general requirements for listed public companies.

Additional requirements for listed companies, listed registered schemes and listed disclosing entities
The directors' report for a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that is listed must also contain information that members of the listed entity would reasonably require to make an informed assessment of:

- The operations of the consolidated entity
- The financial position of the consolidated entity
- The business strategies, and prospects for future financial years, of the consolidated entity.

The directors' report may omit material that would otherwise be included under s.299A(1)(c) concerning the consolidated entity's business strategies and prospects for future financial years, if it is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity or any entity (including the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity) that is part of the consolidated entity. If material is omitted, the report must say so.

ASIC Regulatory Guide 247 Effective disclosure in an operating and financial review
In preparing this disclosure, entities may wish to refer to ASIC Regulatory Guide 247 Effective disclosure in an operating and financial review (RG 247, available on www.asic.gov.au) as it is designed to provide guidance on preparing an operating and financial review (OFR) in the directors' report of a listed entity under s.299A of the Corporations Act.
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

Presenting the narrative and analysis
Recommended disclosures for presenting the narrative and analysis in an OFR are:

- Information should be presented in a single self-contained section of the annual report
- Information should be presented in a manner that complements and remains consistent to information disclosed in the financial report and other disclosure announcements of the entity and the disclosures must be balanced and unambiguous. At the same time, the OFR should present information in a clear, concise and effective manner.

Operations and financial position
Information regarding the operations and financial position of the entity should reflect the individual circumstances of the entity and its business environment. In this regard, RG 247 outlines that the OFR should:

- Describe and provide a review of the operations that the entity undertakes, including the results of these operations, and give details of any significant changes during the reporting period
- Explain the drivers and reasons for the entity's results and financial position and key developments in the reporting period, including significant factors affecting the entity's results and financial position
- Highlight any qualification by the entity's auditor and provide the circumstances to explain the concerns underlying the audit opinion
- Explain the entity's business model, and its effect on the entity's operations, including its main features, any key dependencies and the significance of particular operating segments
- Discuss results for the key operating segments and major components of the overall result.

Business strategies and prospects for future financial years
Information on business strategies and prospects for future financial years should focus on what may affect the future financial performance and position of the entity. RG 247 outlines that the OFR should:

- Discuss the entity's key business strategies and significant plans
- Explain the financial performance and financial outcomes that the entity expects to achieve overall, and significant factors on which the achievement of these objectives depends
- Discuss the material business risks that could adversely affect the achievement of the described financial performance.

Inclusion of numerical financial forecasts is not expected in an OFR. However, if an entity chooses to present financial forecasts in its OFR, it should consider the guidance contained in ASIC Regulatory Guide 170 Prospective Financial Information on the presentation of prospective and hypothetical information.

The relevant time period for which business strategies and prospects should be described, will depend on the individual circumstances of the entity, taking into account factors such as the age of the entity, the business in which it is engaged, the industry in which it operates and the types of commitments it enters into.

In addition, entities may wish to refer to ASX Guidance Note 10 Review of Operations and Activities: Listing Rule 4.10.17 (available on www.asx.com.au) and to the G100's Guide to Review of Operations and Financial Condition, providing guidance on the form and content of the consolidated entity's review of operations and the results of those operations, including specific guidance on items which might be appropriately included in such a review.

It is recommended that the review should provide users, being shareholders, prospective investors and other interested stakeholders, an understanding of the consolidated entity by providing short and long-term analysis of the business as seen through the eyes of the directors. As such, the review should aim to meet the information needs of users of financial reports relating to the current
reporting period and provide them with a basis for forming a view as to likely future performance in the context of the strategies of the consolidated entity for achieving long-term value creation and known trends in performance. This requires that the review contain a discussion of the operations of the period, including an explanation of unusual or infrequent events and transactions, and an analysis of the opportunities and risks facing the consolidated entity, together with the planned approach to managing those opportunities and risks. Given this context, preparers of annual reports are encouraged to provide:

- An overview of the consolidated entity and its strategy
- A review of operations, considering both short and longer-term value creation in the context of the consolidated entity's strategy
- Information on investments made to enhance future value creating potential
- A review of the consolidated entity's financial condition
- An overview of risk management and governance practices.

This is aimed at anchoring the review in a strategic context of how the consolidated entity is aiming to enhance shareholder value, both in the short and long-term. This includes discussion of both financial and non-financial elements of performance, including analysis using relevant financial and non-financial key performance indicators. The latter may include sustainability related indicators. The recommended contents of the review include:

- Consolidated entity overview and strategy:
  - Explaining the objectives of the consolidated entity and how they are to be achieved
  - Including a discussion and analysis of key financial and non-financial performance indicators used by management in their assessment of the consolidated entity and its performance (including relevant sustainability performance indicators)
  - Discussing the main factors and influences that may have a major effect on future results (including potential longer-term effects), whether or not they were significant in the period under review. This may include discussion of market opportunities and risks; competitive advantage; changes in market share or position; economic factors; key customer and other relationships; employee skills and training; environmental, occupational health and safety aspects; significant legal issues; and innovation and technological developments

- Review of operations:
  - Discussing the main activities of the consolidated entity, including significant features of operating performance for the period under review. It should cover all aspects of operations, focusing on the consolidated entity as a whole ‘through the eyes of the directors’. It should not be boilerplate, and should cover significant aspects of the consolidated entity's performance in the period, financial and non-financial. Consideration should be given to unusual or infrequent events or transactions, including material acquisitions or disposals, major sources of revenues and expenses, and changes in factors which affect the results to enable users to assess the significance of the ongoing and core activities of the consolidated entity to identify the sustainability of performance over the longer-term
  - Providing the overall return attributable to shareholders in terms of dividends and increases in shareholders’ funds, including a commentary on the comparison between the results of the financial year and dividends, both in total and in per share terms, and indicating the directors’ overall distribution policy

- Providing information on investments made for future performance, including capital expenditure and other expenditure enhancing future performance potential. This may include marketing and advertising spend to enhance brand loyalty and reputation; staff training and development programmes; quality improvement and health and safety programs; customer relationship management; and expansion of production capacity

- Review of financial conditions:
Illustrative disclosure

Source

- Capital structure of the consolidated entity including capital funding and treasury policies and objectives
- Cash from operations and other sources of capital
- Discussion of the liquidity and funding at the end of the period under review, including restrictions on funds transfer, covenants entered into and the maturity profile of borrowings
- Discussing the resources available to the consolidated entity not reflected in the statement of financial position, for example mineral reserves, key intellectual property (e.g. databases or specific entity competences); market-position; employee competences or resources/skills and their role in creating longer-term value
- Impact of legislation and other external requirements having a material effect on the financial condition in the reporting period or expected to have a material effect on the financial condition in future periods

- Risk management and corporate governance practices, including management of both financial and non-financial risks.

Non-IFRS financial information

ASIC-RG 230

If the directors consider it appropriate to include non-IFRS financial information in the OFR, the directors’ report or another document in the annual report, the guidelines in Section D of ASIC Regulatory Guide 230 'Disclosing non-IFRS financial information' (available at www.asic.gov.au) should be followed to assist in reducing the risk of non-IFRS financial information being misleading.41

Important considerations include that:

- IFRS financial information should be given equal or greater prominence compared to non IFRS financial information, in particular IFRS profit
- Non-IFRS information should:
  - Be explained and reconciled to IFRS financial information
  - Be calculated consistently from period to period
  - Be unbiased and not used to remove ‘bad news’.

Entities should refer to the complete document when preparing their reports as it provides detailed guidance for presenting non-IFRS financial information.

A clear statement should be made about whether or not the non-IFRS financial information has been audited or reviewed in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Changes in state of affairs

s.299(1)(b)

During the financial year, the consolidated entity disposed of its toy business. The consolidated entity is also seeking to dispose of its bicycle business, in order to focus its operations towards the manufacture and distribution of electronic equipment and leisure goods as proposed and agreed at the company’s last Annual General Meeting. Other than the above, there was no significant change in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Subsequent events

s.299(1)(d)

On 2 August 2019, the premises of Subfive Limited were seriously damaged by fire. Insurance claims are in process, but the cost of refurbishment is currently expected to exceed the amount that will be reimbursed by $___ million.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

41 Non-IFRS financial information is financial information presented other than in accordance with all relevant accounting standards.
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

**Future developments**

Directors must bring likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity in future financial years and the expected results of those operations to the attention of the users of the annual report. These disclosures are not required where they would result in unreasonable prejudice to the entity.

The directors' report for a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that is listed must also contain information that members of the listed entity would reasonably require to make an informed assessment of the consolidated entity's prospects for future financial years.

Use of the 'unreasonable prejudice' exemption

In determining whether any information should be omitted in the case of 'unreasonable prejudice', RG 247 suggest that:

- Unreasonable prejudice means the consequence would be unreasonable if, for example, disclosing the information is likely to give third parties (such as competitors, suppliers and buyers) a commercial advantage, resulting in a material disadvantage to the entity
- Likely means ‘more than a possibility’ or ‘more probable than not’.

Even where the exemption is relied upon it is still expected that some information should be able to be disclosed about an entity's business strategies and prospects.

**Environmental regulations**

If the consolidated entity's operations are subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory, the directors' report should disclose details of the consolidated entity's performance in relation to the environmental regulation.

ASIC has provided the following guidance on completing environmental regulations disclosures:

- Prima facie, the requirements would normally apply where an entity is licensed or otherwise subject to conditions for the purposes of environmental legislation or regulation
- The requirements are not related specifically to financial disclosures (e.g. contingent liabilities and capital commitments) but relate to performance in relation to environmental regulation. Hence, accounting concepts of materiality in financial statements are not applicable
- The information provided in the directors' report cannot be reduced or eliminated because information has been provided to a regulatory authority for the purposes of any environmental legislation
- The information provided in the director's report would normally be more general and less technical than information which an entity is required to provide in any compliance reports to an environmental regulator.

**Dividends**

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2018, as detailed in the directors' report for that financial year, a final dividend of ____ cents per share franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate was paid to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares on [insert date].

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2019, an interim dividend of ____ cents per share franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate was paid to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares on [insert date].

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2019, a dividend of ____ cents per share franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate was paid to the holders of convertible non-participating preference shares on [insert date].

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2019, an interim dividend of ____ cents per share franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate was paid to the holders of redeemable cumulative preference shares on [insert date].
In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of ____ cents per share franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate on 4 October 2019 to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares on 23 September 2019.

Where no dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year, and/or the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year, the directors’ report should disclose that fact.

If dividends are declared (i.e. the dividends are appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity) after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the dividends are not recognized as a liability at the reporting date because no obligations exist at that time. Such dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

### Shares under option or issued on exercise of options

The directors’ report should include details of:

- Shares or interests issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests
- Unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of the directors’ report.

The disclosures required by s.300(1)(e) and s.300(1)(f) cover:

- Options over unissued shares and interests of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity
- If consolidated financial statements are required – options over unissued shares and interests of any controlled entity that is a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity.

The details of unissued shares or interests under option should include:

- The company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that will issue shares or interests when the options are exercised
- The number and classes of those shares or interests
- The issue price, or the method of determining the issue price, of those shares or interests
- The expiry date of the options
- Any rights that option holders have under the options to participate in any share issue or interest issue of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity or of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

The details of shares and interests issued as a result of the exercise of any option should include:

- The company, registered scheme or disclosing entity issuing the shares or interests
- The number of shares or interests issued
- If the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity has different classes of shares or interests, the class to which each of those shares or interests belongs
- The amount unpaid on each of those shares or interests
- The amount paid, or agreed to be considered as paid, on each of those shares or interests.

Details of unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of this report are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuing entity</th>
<th>Number of shares under option</th>
<th>Class of shares</th>
<th>Exercise price of option</th>
<th>Expiry date of options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>[insert date]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>[insert date]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) These share options can only be exercised once the share price of International GAAP Holdings Limited exceeds $4.00.
The holders of these options do not have the right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue or interest issue of the company or of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

Details of shares or interests issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of exercise of an option are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuing entity</th>
<th>Number of shares issued</th>
<th>Class of shares</th>
<th>Amount paid for shares</th>
<th>Amount unpaid on shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International GAAP Holdings Limited</td>
<td>314,000</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indemnification of officers and auditors**

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named above), the company secretary, Mr A.B. Grey, and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Where the company has not indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor against a liability incurred, or paid an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor, the following disclosure is encouraged:

‘During or since the end of the financial year the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor. In addition, the company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.’

**Directors’ meetings [public companies only]**

The following table sets out the number of directors’ meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, 12 board meetings, 2 nomination and remuneration committee meetings, 4 audit committee meetings and 4 risk management committee meetings were held.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors</th>
<th>Board of directors</th>
<th>Nomination &amp; remuneration committee</th>
<th>Audit committee</th>
<th>Risk management committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Attended</td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.K. Black</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.K. Flinders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.M. Saunders</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclosure of directors’ meetings is not required for a public company which is a wholly-owned controlled entity of another company.
### Source

#### Registered schemes [registered schemes only]

s.300(12) The directors’ report for a listed registered scheme should disclose the following details for each director of the company that is the responsible entity for the scheme:

- Their relevant interests in the scheme
- Their rights or options over interests in the scheme
- Contracts to which the director is a party or under which the director is entitled to a benefit and that confer a right to call for or deliver interests in the scheme.

s.300(13) The directors’ report for a registered scheme (whether listed or unlisted) should disclose details of:

- The fees paid to the responsible entity and its associates out of scheme property during the financial year
- The number of interests in the scheme held by the responsible entity or its associates as at the end of the financial year
- Interests in the scheme issued during the financial year
- Withdrawals from the scheme during the financial year
- The value of the scheme’s assets as at the end of the financial year, and the basis for the valuation
- The number of interests in the scheme as at the end of the financial year.

#### Proceedings on behalf of the company

s.300(14) The directors’ report should disclose, with respect to persons applying for leave under s.237 to bring, or intervene in, proceedings on behalf of the company, the applicant’s name and a statement whether leave was granted.

s.300(15) Where leave is granted under s.237, the directors’ report should disclose the following details of any proceedings that a person has brought, or intervened in, on behalf of the company:

- The person’s name
- The names of the parties to the proceedings
- Sufficient information to enable members to understand the nature and status of the proceedings (including the cause of action and any orders made by the court).

#### Non-audit services [listed companies only]

s.300(2A), s.300(11B) (a) Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in note 64A to the financial statements.

s.300(11B) (b) The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services, during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor’s behalf) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act.

s.300(11B)(c) The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 64A to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor’s independence, based on advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons\(^\text{42}\):

- All non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor’s own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

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\(^\text{42}\) Note 64A is included in this guide on page 229
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

Source

s.300(11D)  The statements under s.300(11B)(b) and (c) must be made in accordance with:

- Advice provided by the listed company's audit committee if the company has an audit committee, or
- A resolution of the directors of the listed company if the company does not have an audit committee.

s.300(11E)  A statement is taken to be made in accordance with advice provided by the company's audit committee only if:

- The statement is consistent with that advice and does not contain any material omission of material included in that advice
- The advice is endorsed by a resolution passed by the members of the audit committee
- The advice is written advice signed by a member of the audit committee on behalf of the audit committee and given to the directors.

Auditor's independence declaration

s.298(1AA), (c)  The auditor's independence declaration is included after this report on page 199.

Extension of audit rotation period [listed companies only]

s.300(11AA)  Where, in accordance with s.324DAA, the directors of the company by resolution grant an approval for an individual to play a significant role in the audit of a listed company by extending the audit involvement period from the normal five successive financial years to six or seven successive financial years, the report must include details of and the reasons for the approval.

s.300(11A)  Where, in accordance with s.342A, ASIC has made a declaration to enable an individual who is a registered company auditor to continue to play a significant role (as defined in s.9 of the Corporations Act) in the audit of a listed company (by extending the audit involvement period from the normal five successive financial years to six or seven successive financial years), the directors' report must include details of the declaration.

True and fair view

s.298(1A)  If the financial statements for a financial year include additional information under s.295(3)(c) to give a true and fair view of financial position and performance, the directors' report for the financial year must also:

- Set out the directors' reasons for forming the opinion that the inclusion of that additional information was necessary to give a true and fair view required by s.297
- Specify where that additional information can be found in the financial statements.
**Source**

**Rounding off of amounts**

If the company is of the kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, dated 24 March 2016, and consequently the amounts in the directors' report and the financial statements are rounded, that fact must be disclosed in the financial statements or the directors' report.

The company is a company of the kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Or

The company is a company of the kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Or

The company is a company of the kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest million dollars, unless otherwise indicated.
Remuneration report [all listed disclosing entities that are companies]

This model remuneration report is suitable for use as a guide only and will not be appropriate for use by all companies required to prepare a remuneration report. Each company shall consider its respective circumstances and amend the disclosures as necessary.

Entities preparing Tier 2 (RDR) financial reports cannot be listed entities (as all listed entities are deemed to have public accountability and are thereby required to prepare Tier 1 reports), and accordingly will not be required to prepare a remuneration report.

Defined terms

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Closely related party of a member of the key management personnel for an entity is defined to include:

- A spouse or child of the member
- A child of the member’s spouse
- A dependant of the member or of the member’s spouse
- Anyone else who is one of the member’s family and may be expected to influence the member, or be influenced by the member, in the member’s dealings with the entity
- A company the member controls
- A person prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.

A remuneration committee is a committee of the board of directors of the company that has functions relating to the remuneration of key management personnel for the company.

Remuneration consultant means a person:

(a) Who makes a remuneration recommendation under a contract for services with the company to whose key management personnel the recommendation relates
(b) Who is not an officer or employee of the company.

1. A remuneration recommendation is:
   a. A recommendation about either or both of the following:
      (i) How much the remuneration should be
      (ii) What elements the remuneration should have for one or more members of the key management personnel for a company, or
   b. A recommendation or advice about a matter or of a kind prescribed by the regulations.

2. None of the following is a remuneration recommendation (even if it would otherwise be covered by s.9B(1) above):
   a. Advice about the operation of the law (including tax law)
   b. Advice about the operation of accounting principles (for example, about how options should be valued)
   c. Advice about the operation of actuarial principles and practice
   d. The provision of facts
   e. The provision of information of a general nature relevant to all employees of the company
   f. A recommendation, or advice or information, of a kind prescribed by the regulations.
      (Regulation 1.2.01 of the of the Corporations Regulations 2001 prescribes that for s.9B(2)(f), a recommendation, or advice or information, provided in relation to one or more members of the key management personnel for a company by an employee of a company within the same consolidated entity, is not a remuneration recommendation).
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

Source

3. s.9B(2) does not limit the things that are not remuneration recommendations, nor does it mean that something specified in that subsection would otherwise be a remuneration recommendation within the meaning of s.9B(1).

4. ASIC may by writing declare that s.9B(1) above does not apply to a specified recommendation or specified advice, but may do so only if ASIC is satisfied that it would be unreasonable in the circumstances for the advice or recommendation to be a remuneration recommendation. The declaration has effect accordingly. The declaration is not a legislative instrument.

Prescribed details in relation to remuneration

The prescribed details in relation to remuneration referred to in s.300A(1)(c) are detailed in Regulation 2M.3.03 of the Corporations Regulations. The prescribed details must be provided in respect of the following persons:

- If consolidated financial statements are required – each member of the key management personnel for the consolidated entity, or
- If consolidated financial statements are not required – each member of the key management personnel for the company.

Note, s.300A(1)(d) and s.300A(1)(e) specify further remuneration details that must be made in the remuneration report in respect of the persons noted above.

This remuneration report, which forms part of the directors’ report, sets out information about the remuneration of International GAAP Holdings Limited’s key management personnel for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. The term ‘key management personnel’ refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the consolidated entity. The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below under the following headings:

- Key management personnel
- Remuneration policy
- Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance
- Remuneration of key management personnel
- Key terms of employment contracts.

Key management personnel

The directors and other key management personnel of the consolidated entity during or since the end of the financial year were:

**Non-executive directors**

- C.J. Chambers (Chairman, Non-executive director)
- F.R. Ridley (Non-executive director)
- A.K. Black (appointed 17 July 2018, Non-executive director)
- B.M. Stavrinidis (Non-executive director)
- W.K. Flinders (resigned 3 August 2018, Non-executive director)
- S.M. Saunders (appointed 3 August 2018, resigned 16 July 2019, Non-executive director)

**Executive officers**

- P.H. Taylor (Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer)
- W.L. Lee (Chief Financial Officer)
- L.J. Jackson (Chief Marketing Officer)
- C.P. Daniels (resigned 21 July 2018, Chief Operations Officer)
- N.W. Wright (resigned 17 December 2018, General Manager – [describe])
- T.L. Smith (appointed 15 July 2018, General Manager – [describe])

Except as noted, the named persons held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.
Source

Remuneration policy
s.300A(1)(a)
The directors’ report for a financial year for a company must include (in a separate and clearly identified section of the report) discussion of board policy for determining, or in relation to, the nature and amount (or value, as appropriate) of remuneration of the key management personnel for:

(a) The company, if consolidated financial statements are not required, or
(b) The consolidated entity, if consolidated financial statements are required.

The report must also include:

s.300A(1)(f)
(a) Such other matters related to the policy or policies referred to in s.300A(1)(a) above as are prescribed by the regulations, and

s.300A(1)(g)
(b) If:
   (i) At the company’s most recent AGM, comments were made on the remuneration report that was considered at that AGM, and
   (ii) When a resolution that the remuneration report for the last financial year be adopted was put to the vote at the company’s most recent AGM, at least 25% of the votes cast were against adoption of that report,

   an explanation of the board’s proposed action in response or, if the board does not propose any action, the board’s reasons for inaction

s.300A(1)(h)
(c) If a remuneration consultant made a remuneration recommendation in relation to any of the key management personnel for the company or, if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity, for the financial year:
   (i) The name of the consultant
   (ii) A statement that the consultant made such a recommendation
   (iii) If the consultant provided any other kind of advice to the company or entity for the financial year – a statement that the consultant provided that other kind or those other kinds of advice
   (iv) The amount and nature of the consideration payable for the remuneration recommendation
   (v) The amount and nature of the consideration payable for any other kind of advice referred to in subparagraph (iii)
   (vi) Information about the arrangements the company made to ensure that the making of the remuneration recommendation would be free from undue influence by the member or members of the key management personnel to whom the recommendation relates
   (vii) A statement about whether the board is satisfied that the remuneration recommendation was made free from undue influence by the member or members of the key management personnel to whom the recommendation relates
   (viii) If the board is satisfied that the remuneration recommendation was made free from undue influence by the member or members of the key management personnel to whom the recommendation relates – the board’s reasons for being satisfied of this.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance
Extent (or otherwise) of remuneration being dependent on satisfaction of a performance condition
A disclosing entity that is a company must disclose:

s.300A(1)(e)(i)
(a) An explanation of the relative proportions of those elements of the remuneration of a member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity, that are related to performance and those elements of the person’s remuneration that are not
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

**Source**

**s.300A(1)(d)**

(b) If an element of the remuneration of a member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity consists of securities of a body and that element is not dependent on the satisfaction of a performance condition – an explanation of why that element of the remuneration is not dependent on the satisfaction of a performance condition must be disclosed.

**s.300A(1)(ba)**

(a) If an element of the remuneration of a member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity, is dependent on the satisfaction of a performance condition:

(i) A detailed summary of the performance condition

(ii) An explanation of why the performance condition was chosen

(iii) A summary of the methods used in assessing whether the performance condition is satisfied and an explanation of why those methods were chosen

(iv) If the performance condition involves a comparison with factors external to the company:

i) A summary of the factors to be used in making the comparison

ii) If any of the factors relates to the performance of another company, of 2 or more other companies or of an index in which the securities of a company or companies are included – the identity of that company, of each of those companies or of the index.

**No hedging of remuneration of key management personnel**

**s.206J(1),(3)**

1. A member of the key management personnel for a company that is a disclosing entity, or a closely related party of such a member, must not enter into an arrangement (with anyone) if the arrangement would have the effect of limiting the exposure of the member to risk relating to an element of the member’s remuneration that:

2. Has not vested in the member, or

3. Has vested in the member but remains subject to a holding lock.

4. Without limiting s.206J(1)(a), remuneration that is not payable to a member until a particular day is, until that day, remuneration that has not vested in the member.

5. In determining whether an arrangement has the effect described in s.206J(1) in relation to an element of remuneration described in that subsection, regard is to be had to the regulations made for the purposes of this subsection (see Regulation 2D.7.01 of the Corporations Regulations 2001).

**Discussion of the relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance**

**s.300A(1)(b)**

The directors’ report must include discussion of the relationship between the remuneration policy for key management personnel and the company’s performance.

**s.300A (1AA)**

Without limiting the requirements of s.300A(1)(b), the discussion under that subsection of the company’s performance must specifically deal with:

(a) The company’s earnings

(b) The consequences of the company’s performance on shareholder wealth,

in the financial year to which the report relates and in the previous 4 financial years.

**s.300A (1AB)**

In determining, for the purposes of s.300A(1AA), the consequences of the company’s performance on shareholder wealth in a financial year, have regard to:

(a) Dividends paid by the company to its shareholders during that year

(b) Changes in the price at which shares in the company are traded between the beginning and the end of that year

(c) Any return of capital by the company to its shareholders during that year that involves:

(i) The cancellation of shares in the company

(ii) A payment to the holders of those shares that exceeds the price at which shares in that class are being traded at the time when the shares are cancelled.
Illustrative disclosure

Illustrated below is an example of how an entity may present information to comply with s.300A(1AA) and s.300A(1AB). Alternatively, an entity may elect to present such information graphically. The illustrative tables must be accompanied by discussion relevant to explaining the relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance.

The tables below set out summary information about the consolidated entity’s earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the five years to 30 June 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Net profit before tax</th>
<th>Net profit after tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 19</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 18</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 17</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 16</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 15</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Share price at start of year</th>
<th>Share price at end of year</th>
<th>Interim dividend</th>
<th>Final dividend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 19</td>
<td>$2.65</td>
<td>$3.37</td>
<td>17.85cps</td>
<td>26.31cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 18</td>
<td>$2.59</td>
<td>$2.65</td>
<td>12.71cps</td>
<td>19.36cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 17</td>
<td>$2.61</td>
<td>$2.59</td>
<td>12.71cps</td>
<td>18.93cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 16</td>
<td>$2.54</td>
<td>$2.61</td>
<td>10.00cps</td>
<td>15.00cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jun 15</td>
<td>$2.59</td>
<td>$2.65</td>
<td>10.00cps</td>
<td>15.00cps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remuneration of key management personnel

Reg2M.3.03(1)
(Item 6-9, 11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Short-term employee benefits</th>
<th>Post-employment benefits</th>
<th>Long-term employee benefits</th>
<th>Share-based payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary &amp; fees $</td>
<td>Cash Bonus $</td>
<td>Non-monetary $</td>
<td>Other $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-executive directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,050</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,091</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.K. Flinders</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.M. Saunders</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,159</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>261,600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66,280</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>183,712</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,796</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>187,928</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,481</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>185,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,805</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,761</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.L. Smith</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,734</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) Franked to ____% at 30% corporate income tax rate.
(ii) Declared after the end of the reporting period and not reflected in the financial statements.

In addition, during the financial year International GAAP Holdings Limited repurchased ____ thousand shares for ____ thousand. The shares were repurchased at the prevailing market price on the date of the buy-back.
Source
Reg2M.3.03(1)
(Item 6-9, 11)

### Short-term employee benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Salary &amp; fees $</th>
<th>Cash Bonus $</th>
<th>Non-monetary $</th>
<th>Other $</th>
<th>Super-annuation $</th>
<th>Long service leave $</th>
<th>Options &amp; rights (i) $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>65,125</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,400</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>91,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23,162</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,350</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.K. Flinders</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,350</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.H. O’Brien</td>
<td>36,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,120</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>229,860</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53,800</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>10,140</td>
<td>57,500</td>
<td>390,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>179,372</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>6,878</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>209,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>180,690</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,503</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,560</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>220,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>171,250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,028</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>212,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>173,738</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>207,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.P Hart</td>
<td>179,375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,270</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>209,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The value of the options and rights granted to key management personnel as part of their remuneration is calculated as at the grant date using a binomial pricing model. The amounts disclosed as part of remuneration for the financial year have been determined by allocating the grant date value on a straight-line basis over the period from grant date to vesting date.

s.300A(1)(e)(i)

The relative proportions of those elements of remuneration of key management personnel that are linked to performance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fixed remuneration</th>
<th>Remuneration linked to performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.K. Flinders</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.H. O’Brien</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.P Hart</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reg2M.3.03(1)
(Item 10)

No key management personnel appointed during the period received a payment as part of his or her consideration for agreeing to hold the position.
Payments and benefits
The tables above do not illustrate all the payments and benefits specified by Regulation 2M.3.03 that must be disclosed, if present. Disclosure of the following payments and benefits in respect of each s.300A(1)(c) identified person is required:

- The person’s short-term employee benefits, divided into at least the following components:
  1. Cash salary, fees and short-term compensated absences
  2. Short-term cash profit-sharing and other bonuses
  3. Non-monetary benefits
  4. Other short-term employee benefits
- The person’s post-employment benefits, divided into at least the following components:
  1. Pension and superannuation benefits
  2. Other post-employment benefits
- The person’s long-term employee benefits other than benefits mentioned in items 6 and 7 (i.e. short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits) and long-term, separately identifying any amount attributable to a long-term incentive plan
- The person’s termination benefits
- For any position the person started to hold during the financial year, payments (if any) made to the person, before the person started to hold the position, as part of the consideration for the person agreeing to hold the position, including:
  1. The monetary value of the payment
  2. The date of the payment
- Share-based payments made to the person, divided into at least the following components:
  1. Equity-settled share based payment transactions, showing separately:
  2. Shares and units
  3. Options and rights
  4. Cash-settled share based payment transactions
  5. All other forms of share based payment compensation (including hybrids).

Total of a person’s compensation
Disclosure of the total compensation for each identified person is not specifically required by s.300A or Regulation 2M.3.03, however Deloitte recommends that it be made as a matter of good practice.

Comparative information
For items 6-9 and 11 of Regulation 2M.3.03, information of the kind described in the item for the previous financial year must also be disclosed in the financial year to which the item relates (to give comparative information for the purposes of the item), but this does not apply in relation to the first financial year in which paragraph 300A(1)(c) of the Corporations Act applies in relation to a person.

Bonuses and share-based payments granted as compensation for the current financial year
Cash bonuses
W.L. Lee was granted a cash bonus of $10,000 on [date]. The cash bonus was given, on successful acquisition by the consolidated entity, for his identification of the manufacturing business of Subseven Limited as an advantageous investment opportunity earlier in the reporting period.

No other cash bonuses were granted during the financial year.
Employee share option plan

International GAAP Holdings Limited operates an ownership-based scheme for executives and senior employees of the consolidated entity. In accordance with the provisions of the plan, as approved by shareholders at a previous annual general meeting, executives and senior employees with more than five years service with the company may be granted options to purchase parcels of ordinary shares at an exercise price of $1.00 per ordinary share.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share of International GAAP Holdings Limited on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The number of options granted is calculated in accordance with the performance based formula approved by shareholders at a previous annual general meeting and is subject to approval by the Remuneration Committee. The formula rewards executives and senior employees against the extent of the consolidated entity’s and individual’s achievement against both qualitative and quantitative criteria from the following financial and customer service measures:

- Improvement in share price
- Improvement in net profit
- Improvement in return to shareholders
- Reduction in warranty claims
- Results of client satisfaction surveys
- Reduction in rate of staff turnover

The options granted expire within twelve months of their issue, or one month of the resignation of the executive or senior employee, whichever is the earlier.

Terms and conditions of share-based payment arrangements affecting remuneration of key management personnel in the current financial year or future financial years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options series</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Grant date fair value</th>
<th>Exercise price</th>
<th>Expiry date</th>
<th>Vesting date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>30/03/17</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>30/03/20</td>
<td>Vests at the date of grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series 4</td>
<td>30/09/18</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>30/09/20</td>
<td>Vests on the date that the International GAAP Holdings Limited share price exceeds $4.00, and provided that the eligible recipient is employed by the company on that date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been no alteration of the terms and conditions of the above share-based payment arrangements since the grant date.

Details of share-based payments granted as compensation to key management personnel during the current financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Option series</th>
<th>No. granted</th>
<th>No. vested</th>
<th>% of grant vested</th>
<th>% of grant forfeited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.L. Smith</td>
<td>Series 4</td>
<td>32,036</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During the year, the following key management personnel exercised options that were granted to them as part of their compensation. Each option converts into one ordinary share of International GAAP Holdings Limited.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No. of options exercised</th>
<th>No. of ordinary shares of International GAAP Holdings Limited issued</th>
<th>Amount paid</th>
<th>Amount unpaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>$6,250</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>$6,250</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>$4,167</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>$4,167</td>
<td>$nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table summarises the value of options granted and exercised during the financial year, in relation to options granted to key management personnel as part of their remuneration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value of options granted at the grant date (i)</th>
<th>Value of options exercised at the exercise date (ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>105,600</td>
<td>88,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>15,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>15,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.L. Smith</td>
<td>33,638</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) The value of options granted during the financial year is calculated as at the grant date using a binomial pricing model. This grant date value is allocated to remuneration of key management personnel on a straight-line basis over the period from grant date to vesting date.

(iii) The value of options exercised during the financial year is calculated as at the exercise date using a binomial pricing model.

The following table summarises the number of options that lapsed during the financial year, in relation to options granted to key management personnel as part of their remuneration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Financial year in which the options were granted</th>
<th>No. of options lapsed during the current year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[name]</td>
<td>[year]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compensation**

For each grant of a cash bonus, performance related bonus or share-based payment compensation benefit made to a member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity, whether part of a specific contract for services or not, the remuneration report must include the terms and conditions of each grant affecting compensation in the reporting period or a future reporting period, including the following:

- The grant date
- The nature of the compensation
- The service and performance criteria used to determine the amount of compensation
### Source

- If there has been any alteration of the terms or conditions of the grant since the grant date – the date, details and effect of each alteration (see also 'alterations and modifications' below)
- The percentage of the bonus or grant for the financial year that was paid to the person or that vested in the person, in the financial year
- The percentage of the bonus or grant for the financial year that was forfeited by the person (because the person did not meet the service and performance criteria for the bonus or grant) in the financial year
- The financial years, after the financial year which the report relates, for which the bonus or grant will be payable if the person meets the service and performance criteria for the bonus or grant
- Estimates of the maximum and minimum possible total value of the bonus or grant (other than option grants) for financial years after the financial year to which the report relates.

### Options and rights over equity instruments

A disclosure required by Regulation 2M.3.03(1)(Items 15-19) must:

- Be separated into each class of equity instrument
- Identify each class of equity instrument by:
  - The name of the disclosing entity or the relevant subsidiary that issued the equity instrument
  - The class of equity instrument
  - If the instrument is an option or right – the class and number of equity instruments for which it may be exercised.

If options and rights over an equity instrument issued or issuable by the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries have been provided as compensation to a member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity, during the reporting period:

- The number of options and the number of rights that, during the reporting period:
  - Have been granted
  - Have vested
- The terms and conditions of each grant made during the reporting period, including:
  - The fair value per option or right at grant date
  - The exercise price per share or unit
  - The amount, if any, paid or payable, by the recipient
  - The expiry date
  - The date or dates when the options or rights may be exercised
  - A summary of the service and performance criteria that must be met before the beneficial interest vests in the person.

If an equity instrument that is issued or issuable by the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries has been provided as a result of the exercise during the reporting period of options and rights that have been granted as compensation to a person:

- The number of equity instruments
- If the number of options or rights exercised differs from the number of equity instruments disclosed under paragraph (a) - the number of options or rights exercised
- The amount paid per instrument
- The amount unpaid per instrument.
Illustrative disclosures | Directors' report

**Alterations and modifications**
If the terms of share-based payment transactions (including options or rights) granted as compensation to key management personnel have been altered or modified by the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries during the reporting period:

- The date of the alteration
- The market price of the underlying equity instrument at the date of the alteration
- The terms of the grant of compensation immediately before the alteration, including:
  - The number and class of the underlying equity instruments, exercise price
  - The time remaining until expiry
  - Each other condition in the terms that affects the vesting or exercise of an option or other right
- The new terms
- The difference between:
  - The total of the fair value of the options or other rights affected by the alteration immediately before the alteration
  - The total of the fair value of the options or other rights immediately after the alteration.

**Key terms of employment contracts**
The report must also include, for each member of key management personnel for the company, or if consolidated financial statements are required, for the consolidated entity:

- If the person is employed by the company under a contract – the duration of the contract, the periods of notice required to terminate the contract and the termination payments provided for under the contract
- For each contract for services between a person and the disclosing entity (or any of its subsidiaries), any further explanation that is necessary in addition to those prescribed in s.300A(1)(ba) and Regulation 2M.3.03(1)(Item 12) to provide an understanding of:
  - How the amount of compensation in the current reporting period was determined
  - How the terms of the contract affect compensation in future periods.

**Loans to key management personnel**
The Group has provided several of its key management personnel with short-term loans at rates comparable to the average commercial rate of interest.

The loans to key management personnel are unsecured.

The following table outlines aggregate amounts in respect of loans made to key management personnel of the Group.

The disclosures required by Regulation 2M3.03(1)(Item 20) and Regulation 2M3.03(1)(Item 21) below does not include loans involved in transactions that are in-substance options, including non-recourse loans.

Where such loan arrangements exist and are excluded from the table. The following disclosure is recommended: ‘These balances do not include loans that are in-substance options and are non-recourse to the Group.’
**Illustrative disclosures | Directors’ report**

**Source**
Reg2M.3.03(1) (Item 20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance at 1/7/2018 $</th>
<th>Interest charged $</th>
<th>Arm’s length interest differential (i) $</th>
<th>Allowance for doubtful receivables $</th>
<th>Balance at 30/06/2019 $</th>
<th>Number of key management personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33,167</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,420,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The amount above refers to the difference between the amount of interest paid and payable in the reporting period and the amount of interest that would have been charged on an arms-length basis.

**Key management personnel with loans above $100,000 in the reporting period:**

The Group has provided several of its key management personnel with short-term loans at rates comparable to the average commercial rate of interest.

The loans to key management personnel are unsecured.

The following table outlines amounts in relation to loans above $100,000 made to key management personnel of the Group:

**Source**
Reg2M.3.03(1) (Item 21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balance at 1/7/2018 $</th>
<th>Interest charged $</th>
<th>Arm’s length interest differential (i) $</th>
<th>Allowance for doubtful receivables $</th>
<th>Balance at 30/06/2019 $</th>
<th>Highest loan balance during the period $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F.R. Ridley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,977</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
<td>1,345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Stavrinidis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,070</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>269,000</td>
<td>269,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>806,000</td>
<td>806,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The amount above refers to the difference between the amount of interest paid and payable in the reporting period and the amount of interest that would have been charged on an arms-length basis.

**Key management personnel equity holdings**

**Fully paid ordinary shares of International GAAP Holdings Limited**

**Source**
Reg2M.3.03 (1) (Item 21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balance at 1/7/2018 No.</th>
<th>Granted as compensation No.</th>
<th>Received on exercise of options No.</th>
<th>Net other change No.</th>
<th>Balance at 30/06/2019 No.</th>
<th>Balance held nominally No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>(1,500)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.K. Black</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(8,000)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>12,270</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>(1,500)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,751</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Convertible notes of International GAAP Holdings Limited**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Balance at 1/7/2018 No.</th>
<th>Granted as compensation on options No.</th>
<th>Received on exercise of options No.</th>
<th>Net other change No.</th>
<th>Balance at 30/06/2019 No.</th>
<th>Balance held nominally No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Share options of International GAAP Holdings Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>88,000 (50,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L. Lee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,250 (6,250)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J. Jackson</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,250 (6,250)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,167 (4,167)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Wright</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,167 (4,167)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.L. Smith</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,036</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,036</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All share options issued to key management personnel were made in accordance with the provisions of the employee share option plan.

During the financial year, 70,834 options were exercised by key management personnel at an exercise price of $1 per option for 70,834 ordinary shares in International GAAP Holdings Limited. No amounts remain unpaid on the options exercised during the financial year at year end.

Further details of the employee share option plan and of share options granted during the 2018 and 2017 financial years are contained in notes 43 and 44 to the financial statements.

For a transaction (other than share based payment compensation) that:

- Involves an equity instrument issued or issuable by the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries
- Has occurred, during the reporting period, between the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries and any of the following:
  - A key management person
  - A close member of the family of that person
  - An entity over which the person or the family member has, either directly or indirectly, control, joint control or significant influence

if the terms or conditions of the transaction were more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would adopt if dealing at arms-length with an unrelated person, the remuneration report must detail:

- The nature of each different type of transaction
- For each transaction, the terms and conditions of the transaction.

Other transactions with key management personnel of the Group

During the financial year, the Group recognised interest revenue of $20,833 in relation to debentures with a carrying value of $500,000 offered by a company related to Mr B.M. Stavrinidis and held by Subone Finance Pty Ltd. The debentures return interest of 6% p.a., payable monthly. The debentures mature on [insert date].

Profit for the year includes the following items of revenue and expense that resulted from transactions, other than compensation, loans or equity holdings, with key management personnel or their related entities:

Consolidated revenue includes the following amounts arising from transactions with key management personnel of the Group or their related parties:

- Interest revenue 20,833
- Dividend revenue -
- Other -

20,833
Consolidated profit includes the following expenses arising from transactions with key management personnel of the Group or their related parties:
- Interest expense
- Net amounts written-off and allowances for doubtful receivables
- Other

Total assets arising from transactions other than loans and amounts receivable in relation to equity instruments with key management personnel or their related parties:
- Current
- Allowance for doubtful receivables
- Non-current

Total liabilities arising from transactions other than compensation with key management personnel or their related parties:
- Current
- Non-current

Reg 2M.3.03 (3B) A transaction with, or an amount that is receivable from or payable under a transaction to, a key management person, a close member of the family of that person, or an entity over which the person or the family member has, directly or indirectly, control, joint control or significant influence, is excluded from the requirements of items 22 to 24 of Regulation 2M.3.03 if:
- The transaction occurs within a normal employee, customer or supplier relationship on terms and conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing at arms-length with an unrelated person
- Information about the transaction does not have the potential to affect adversely decisions about the allocation of scarce resources made by users of the financial statements, or the discharge of accountability by the key management person
- The transaction is trivial or domestic in nature.

s.298(2) This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

(Signature)  
C.J. Chambers  
Director  
Sydney, 13 September 2019
Auditor’s independence declaration

The Board of Directors
International GAAP Holdings Limited
167 Admin Ave
SYDNEY, NSW 2000

13 September 2019

Dear Board Members,

International GAAP Holdings Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of International GAAP Holdings Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of International GAAP Holdings Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

T.L. Green
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.
If an audit firm, audit company or individual auditor conducts an audit or review of the financial statements for the financial year, the individual or lead auditor must give the directors of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity a written declaration that, to the best of the individual or lead auditor’s knowledge and belief, there have been:

- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit or review
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit or review.

Alternatively, if contraventions have occurred, the auditor is required to set out those contraventions in a written declaration that, and include a statement in the declaration that to the best of the individual or lead auditor’s knowledge and belief, those contraventions are the only contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit or review, or
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit or review.

The auditor’s independence declaration must be given when the audit report is given to the directors of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity before the directors pass a resolution under s.298(2) in relation to the directors’ report for the financial year.

A declaration under s.307C(1) or s.307C(3) in relation to financial statements for a financial year satisfies the conditions in this subsection if:

- The declaration is given to the directors of the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity before the directors pass a resolution under s.298(2) in relation to the directors’ report for the financial year
- A director signs the directors’ report within 7 days after the declaration is given to the directors
- The auditors’ report on the financial statements is made within 7 days after the directors’ report is signed
- The auditors’ report includes either of the following statements:
  - A statement to the effect that the declaration would be in the same terms if it had been given to the directors at the time that auditors’ report was made
  - A statement to the effect that circumstances have changed since the declaration was given to the directors, and setting out how the declaration would differ if it had been given to the directors at the time the auditor’s report was made.

An individual auditor or lead auditor is not required to give a declaration under s.307C(1) and s.307C(3) in respect of a contravention if:

- The contravention was a contravention by a person of s.324CE(2) or s.324CG(2) (strict liability contravention of specific independence requirements by individual auditor or audit firm), or s.324CF(2) (contravention of independence requirements by members of audit firms)
- The person does not commit an offence because of s.324CE(4), s.324CF(4) or s.324CG(4) (quality control system defence).

A company that is eligible to adopt the corporate governance concessions available to certain crowd-sourced funded public companies is not required to include a copy of the auditor’s independence declaration in its financial report where an auditor has not been appointed or where an audit is not required due to the operation of the concessions (see section 4.3.3).
Independent auditor’s report

Source

An independent auditor’s report shall be prepared by the auditor in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards.

Duty to form an opinion

The auditor is required to form an opinion on the following:

- Whether the financial statements are in accordance with the Corporations Act, including:
  - Whether the financial statements comply with Accounting Standards
  - Whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the entity (or consolidated entity)

- If the financial statements include additional information under s.295(3)(c) (information included to give true and fair view of financial position and performance) - whether the inclusion of that additional information was necessary to give the true and fair view required by s.297

- Whether the auditor has been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit

- Whether the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity has kept financial records sufficient to enable financial statements to be prepared and audited

- Whether the company, registered scheme or disclosing entity has kept other records and registers as required by the Corporations Act

- If the directors’ report for the financial year includes a remuneration report, whether the auditor is of the opinion that the remuneration report complies with s.300A of the Corporations Act. If not of that opinion, the auditor’s report must say why

Duty to report

The auditor is required to report any defect or irregularity in the financial statements.

The audit report must include any statements or disclosures required by the auditing standards.

If the financial statements include additional information under s.295(3)(c) (information included to give true and fair view of financial position and performance), the audit report must also include a statement of the auditor’s opinion on whether the inclusion of that additional information was necessary to give the true and fair view required by s.297.
Source

Duty to inform

s.311(c)
The auditor must inform ASIC in writing if the auditor is aware of circumstances that:

- The auditor has reasonable grounds to suspect amount to a contravention of the Corporations Act, or
- Amount to an attempt, in relation to the audit, by any person to unduly influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead a person involved in the conduct of the audit, or
- Amount to an attempt, by any person, to otherwise interfere with the proper conduct of the audit.

s.311
The auditor is required to notify ASIC in writing of the circumstances of the matters outlined above as soon as practicable and in any case within 28 days, after the auditor becomes aware of those circumstances.

ASIC-RG 34
ASIC Regulatory Guide 34 Auditor's obligations: Reporting to ASIC provides guidance on the procedures to be followed by registered company auditors in complying with s.311 of the Corporations Act, including specific reference to evidence of a contravention, examples of contraventions and timing of notification.

Communicating Key Audit Matters

Requirement to report

ASA701.5
ASA 701 Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report applies to audits of general purpose financial reports of listed entities and circumstances when the auditor otherwise decides to communicate key audit matters in the auditor's report. ASA 701 also applies when the auditor is required by law or regulation to communicate key audit matters in the auditor's report. However, ASA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report prohibits the auditor from communicating key audit matters when the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial report, unless such reporting is required by law or regulation.

What is required to be reported

ASA701.11
The auditor shall describe each key audit matter, using an appropriate subheading, in a separate section of the auditor's report under the heading “Key Audit Matters,” unless the circumstances below apply. The introductory language in this section of the auditor's report shall state that:

- Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial report (of the current period), and
- These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and the auditor does not provide a separate opinion on these matters

ASA701.15
The auditor shall describe each key audit matter in the auditor's report unless:

- Law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter, or
- In extremely rare circumstances, the auditor determines that the matter should not be communicated in the auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. This shall not apply if the entity has publicly disclosed information about the matter.

ASA701.15
A matter giving rise to a modified opinion in accordance with ASA 705, or a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ASA 570, are by their nature key audit matters. However, in such circumstances, these matters shall not be described in the Key Audit Matters section of the auditor's report and the requirements in paragraphs 13–14 of this Auditing Standard do not apply.
Source

**Description of individual Key Audit Matters**

The description of each key audit matter in the Key Audit Matters section of the auditor's report shall include a reference to the related disclosure(s), if any, in the financial report and shall address:

- Why the matter was considered to be one of most significance in the audit and therefore determined to be a key audit matter
- How the matter was addressed in the audit.
 Directors’ declaration

Source

The directors declare that:

s.295(4)(c) 
(a) in the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable

s.295(4)(ca) 
(b) in the directors’ opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in note 3.1 to the financial statements

s.295(4)(d) 
(c) in the directors’ opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity, and

s.295(4)(e) 
(d) the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001. (listed companies, listed disclosing entities and listed registered schemes only)

Where the entity and its closely-held entities have entered into a deed of cross guarantee pursuant to ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 (see section 4.1.2), the following statements must be included in order to be compliant with the conditions of the Instrument:

ASIC-CI 2016/785, s.6(w) 
At the date of this declaration, the company is within the class of companies affected by ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785. The nature of the deed of cross guarantee is such that each company which is party to the deed guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in accordance with the deed of cross guarantee.

In the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company and the companies to which ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 applies, as detailed in note 21 to the financial statements will, as a group, be able to meet any liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject because of the deed of cross guarantee.

s.295(5) 
Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

(Signature)
C.J. Chambers
Director
Sydney, 13 September 2019
### Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2019

**Source**

AASB 101.10(a),(ea), 51(b),(c), 113
AASB 101.51(d), (e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
<th>1/7/2017</th>
</tr>
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<table>
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<td>AASB 101.60</td>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AASB 101.54(i)</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(d), 55</td>
<td>Investments</td>
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<td>Contract costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>AASB 101.54(d), 55</td>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(d), 55</td>
<td>Derivative financial instruments</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(j)</td>
<td>Assets classified as held for sale</td>
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<td>Contract assets</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55</td>
<td>Contract costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
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Note: The table above represents the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, including assets and liabilities classified as both current and non-current. The specific sections of AASB standards referenced in the table indicate the sources of information and the notes to the financial statements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>30/06/2019 $’000</th>
<th>30/06/2018 $’000 (restated)*</th>
<th>1/7/2017 $’000 (restated)*</th>
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<td><strong>AASB 1.60</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>AASB 1.54(k) Trade and other payables</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(n) Current tax liabilities</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(m) Obligations under finance leases</td>
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<tr>
<td>AASB 101.55(m) Borrowings</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(m) Other financial liabilities</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(m) Derivative financial liabilities</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(m) Deferred income – government grant</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Contract liabilities</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Refund liability</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(p) Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale</td>
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<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Non-current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Borrowings</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Retirement benefit obligations</td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(m) Liability for share-based payments</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Lease incentives</td>
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<td><strong>Total non-current liabilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Capital and reserves</strong></td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Share capital</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Reserves</td>
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<td>AASB 101.55 Retained earnings</td>
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<td><strong>Equity attributable to owners of the parent</strong></td>
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<td>AASB 101.54(q) Non-controlling interests</td>
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<tr>
<td>AASB 101.55-55A Total equity</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*The comparative information has been restated as a result of the initial application of AASB 9 and AASB 15 as discussed in note 2.
AASB 101.40A requires an entity to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period (third statement of financial position) if:

- It applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements; and
- The retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the third statement of financial position.

Other than disclosures of certain specified information as required by AASB 101.41-44 (RDR: see AASB 101.42) and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.
Notes to the financial statements

Source

1. General information
   1.1 Statement of compliance

AASB 1054.7, 8, 9 These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), and comply with other requirements of the law.

AASB 1054.8(b) The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

AASB 101.16 Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Consequently, this financial report has been prepared in accordance with and complies with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Summary of requirements

AASB 1054.7 An entity whose financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with Australian Accounting Standards unless they comply with all the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 1054.8 An entity shall disclose in the notes:
   (a) The statutory basis or other reporting framework, if any, under which the financial statements are prepared
   (b) Whether, for the purposes of preparing the financial statements, it is a for-profit or not-for-profit entity.

AASB 1054.9 An entity shall disclose in the notes whether the financial statements are general purpose financial statements or special purpose financial statements.

Entities applying ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) reporting requirements

AASB 1054 RDR7.1 An entity whose financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements unless they comply with all the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Where Tier 2 (RDR) is being applied, the following statement should be made:

AASB 1054 RDR7.1 The financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
Source

Moving from SPFS to ‘Tier 2’ (RDR)
Where the entity is moving from preparing stand-alone SPFS to preparing consolidated ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) financial statements, the disclosure requirements of either AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards (as applicable) should be considered. These illustrative disclosures do not include example disclosures for these standards in these circumstances.

The following additional statement should be made where:

- Stand-alone SPFS were previously prepared following all recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards and a stand-alone ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) report is being prepared for the first time, or
- Consolidated SPFS were previously prepared following all recognition and measurement requirements of Accounting Standards and a consolidated ‘Tier 2’ (RDR) report is being prepared for the first time.

The company previously prepared special purpose financial statements and in doing so applied the recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards. The comparative information in this financial report has been re-presented in order to comply with the relevant presentation and disclosure requirements of all relevant Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Additional preparation information in SPFS
In April 2019, the AASB decided to issue an exposure draft proposing to include additional disclosures in SPFS (see section 5.6.2). The AASB encourages SPFS to include, on a voluntary basis, the proposed disclosures in financial statements at 30 June 2019 “given the clear stakeholder expectations of trust and transparency from directors”. The examples below should be adapted to suit the entity’s particular circumstances.

Each of these examples assume the SPFS are fully compliant with all relevant recognition and measurement requirements, consistent with ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 Reporting requirements for non-reporting entities (see section 5.5.5). The information provided is based on the AASB Action Alert from the April 2019 AASB meeting. The final (recommended) requirements in the exposure draft should be followed once any exposure draft is issued.

Company with no investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates
These special purpose financial statements have been prepared as individual financial statements for the company as a stand-alone entity as the company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The financial statements have been prepared following the recognition and measurement requirements of all relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

Stand-alone SPFS prepared for an entity that has subsidiaries
These special purpose financial statements have been prepared as separate financial statements for the company as a stand-alone entity.

The company has subsidiaries but has not prepared consolidated financial statements, as, in the opinion of the directors of the company, the company is not a reporting entity. Consistent with ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 Reporting Requirement for non-reporting entities, the sole determining factor to whether consolidated financial statements are required is whether the group is a reporting entity, there is no requirement for the company to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared following the recognition and measurement requirements of all relevant Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to separate financial statements prepared in accordance with AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements.

* Where the entity has joint ventures and/or associates, as well as, or instead of, subsidiaries, the wording should be amended accordingly
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards

How to use this section in conjunction with the Deloitte IFRS model financial statements

Note 2 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements sets out new and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year and new and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective.

Note 2 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements should be replaced with the illustrative disclosures below which set out:

- Amendments to Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current period, i.e. for the year ending 30 June 2019
- New and revised AASB accounting standards that are not mandatorily effective (but allow early application) for the year ending 30 June 2019
- IASB Standards and IFRIC Interpretations for which equivalent Australian Standards and Interpretations have not yet been issued.

Entities are required to disclose in their financial statements the potential impact of new and revised Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The disclosures reflect a cut-off date of 17 June 2019. The potential impact of any new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB or IASB after that date, but before the issue of the financial statements, should also be considered and disclosed.

The impact of the application of the new and revised Accounting Standards (see below) is for illustrative purposes only. Entities should analyse the impact based on their specific facts and circumstances.

The following example wording has been provided in order to assist with compliance of the requirements of AASB 108.28. The disclosures required by AASB 108.28 are only provided where the effect on the current period or any prior period is material.

Consideration of these disclosures in half year reports

AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting requires half-year financial reports to contain a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change.

The disclosures below illustrate disclosures that would be required in an annual reporting period in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors. Whilst the disclosure requirements of AASB 108 may be considered to exceed those required under AASB 134, such disclosures may be considered best practice in half-year financial reports when major new standards such as AASB 16 Leases are being applied for the first time. However, the impact of these and other Standards will differ for each entity, and the disclosures outlined below should be considered guidance only. Each entity should develop disclosures that are relevant to their circumstances.

For more information about disclosing the new adoption of Accounting Standards in interim financial statements, see our Clarity newsletter, which is available at www.deloitte.com/au/clarity.
2.1A Amendments to Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period (FULL YEARS)

A full listing of mandatorily effective standards is not required to be presented. Only include Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current period, that are applicable, and where the information is material.

The Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2018.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Group include:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments and related amending Standards
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and related amended Standards
- AASB 2016-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
- AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments
- Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The following new Standards and Interpretations are not applicable for the Group but are relevant for the period:

- AASB 2016-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2017-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 4

AASB 9 Financial Instruments and related amending Standards

In the current year, the Group has applied AASB 9 Financial Instruments (as amended) and the related consequential amendments to other Accounting Standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 July 2018. The transition provisions of AASB 9 allow an entity not to restate comparatives. However, the Group has elected to restate comparatives in respect of the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

Additionally, the Group adopted consequential amendments to AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that were applied to the disclosures about the financial year ended 30 June 2019 and to the comparative period.

AASB 9 introduced new requirements for:

- The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities,
- Impairment of financial assets, and
- General hedge accounting.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements are described below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Group has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of AASB 9) is 1 July 2018. Accordingly, the Group has applied the requirements of AASB 9 to instruments that continue to be recognised as at 1 July 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 July 2018. Comparative amounts in relation to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 July 2018 have been restated where appropriate.
The date of initial application of AASB 9 is significant because it is the date on which certain conditions for classification and measurement are assessed. On the date of initial application, an entity assesses whether a financial asset meets the business model test for amortised cost and FVTOCI measurement on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at that date. The resulting classification is applied retrospectively irrespective of the entity's business model in prior reporting periods.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of AASB 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- Debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortised cost.
- Debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- All other debt investments and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income.
- The Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

In the current year, the Group has not designated any debt investments that meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment (see below).
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

The directors of the Company reviewed and assessed the Group's existing financial assets as at 1 July 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of AASB 9 has had the following impact on the Group's financial assets as regards their classification and measurement:

- The Group's investments in redeemable notes were classified as available-for-sale financial assets under AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The notes have been reclassified as financial assets at amortised cost because they are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and they have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- The Group's investment in corporate bonds that were classified as available-for-sale financial assets under AASB 139 have been classified as financial assets at FVTOCI because they are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the bonds, and they have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding. The change in the fair value on these redeemable notes continues to accumulate in the investment revaluation reserve until they are derecognised or reclassified.

- The Group's investments in equity instruments (neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination) that were previously classified as available-for-sale financial assets and were measured at fair value at each reporting date under AASB 139 have been designated as at FVTOCI. The change in fair value on these equity instruments continues to be accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve.

- There is no change in the measurement of the Group's investments in equity instruments that are held for trading; those instruments were and continue to be measured at FVTPL.

- Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity and loans and receivables under AASB 139 that were measured at amortised cost continue to be measured at amortised cost under AASB 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Later in this note is a tabulation of the change in classification of the Group's financial assets upon application of AASB 9.

The change in classification of the investment in redeemable notes has resulted in the fair value gain on available-for-sale financial assets of CU___ (net of tax) accumulated in revaluation reserve being reclassified to the carrying value of the redeemable notes on 1 July 2017 and similarly the subsequent changes in the fair value of CU___ (net of tax) that were recognised in other comprehensive income during the financial year ended 30 June 2018 were reversed. The remaining amount accumulated in revaluation reserve of CU___ (2018: CU___) that used to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss was split into two parts:

- Those arising on equity investments designated as FVTOCI that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss of CU___ (2018: CU___).
- Those arising from investment in corporate bonds measured at FVTOCI that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss of CU___ (2018: CU___).

None of the other reclassifications of financial assets have had any impact on the Group's financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income or total comprehensive income in either year.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, AASB 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under AASB 139. The expected credit loss model requires the Group to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, AASB 9 requires the Group to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI,
- Lease receivables,
- Trade receivables and contract assets, and
- Financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of AASB 9 apply

In particular, AASB 9 requires the Group to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Group is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. AASB 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

The references to ‘contract assets’ above are as used in AASB 9 and refer to those rights that AASB 15 specifies are accounted for in accordance with AASB 9 for the purposes of recognising and measuring impairment gains or losses.

Because the Group has elected to restate comparatives, for the purpose of assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of financial instruments that remain recognised on the date of initial application of AASB 9 (i.e. 1 July 2018), the directors have compared the credit risk of the respective financial instruments on the date of their initial recognition to their credit risk as at 1 July 2017.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

The result of the assessment is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items existing as at 1/7/2018 that are subject to the impairment provisions of AASB 9</th>
<th>Credit risk attributes at 1/7/2017 and 1/7/2018</th>
<th>Cumulative additional loss allowance recognised on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/7/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CU’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to related parties</td>
<td>The directors have concluded that it would require undue cost and effort to determine the credit risk of each loan on their respective dates of initial recognition. These loans are also assessed to have credit risk other than low. Accordingly, the Group recognises lifetime ECL for these loans until they are derecognised.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to other entities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debentures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange (external credit rating: A)</td>
<td>These items are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date based on their respective external credit ratings. As such, the Group assumes that the credit risk on these financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition as permitted by AASB 9 and recognises 12-months ECL for these assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate bonds (external credit rating BBB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redeemable notes (external credit rating: AA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>The Group applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime ECL for these assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts due from customers under construction contracts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>All bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable international banking institutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial guarantee contracts</td>
<td>All financial guarantee contracts were issued in the financial year ended 30 June 2018. There has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the underlying loans since initial recognition up to 1 July 2018. The Group therefore recognises 12-months ECL for these contracts.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

The additional credit loss allowance of CU___ as at 1 July 2018 and CU___ as at 1 July 2017 has been recognised against retained earnings on the respective dates, net of their related deferred tax impact of CU___ and CU___ respectively, resulting in a net decrease in retained earnings of CU___ and CU___ as at 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2017 respectively. The additional loss allowance is charged against the respective asset or provision for financial guarantee, except for the investment in redeemable notes which is measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance for which is recognised against the investment revaluation reserve (see note 42). The application of the AASB 9 impairment requirements has resulted in additional loss allowance of CU___ to be recognised in year ended 30 June 2018. See (e) and (f) below for further financial details of the adjustments.

The reconciliation between the ending provision for impairment in accordance with AASB 139 and the provision in accordance with AASB 137 (for the financial guarantee contracts) to the opening loss allowance determined in accordance with AASB 9 for the above financial instruments on 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2017 is disclosed in their respective notes.

The consequential amendments to AASB 7 have also resulted in more extensive disclosures about the Group’s exposure to credit risk in the consolidated financial statements (see notes 25, 28, 30, 31, 34 and 62(c) for details).

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

One major change introduced by AASB 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer.

Specifically, AASB 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability’s credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognised. Previously, under AASB 139, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss.

This change in accounting policy has affected the Group’s accounting for changes in the fair value of redeemable cumulative preference shares issued by the Group in the current year that were designated by the Group on initial recognition as financial liabilities at FVTPL. Specifically, the gain arising from changes in the fair value of the redeemable cumulative preference shares attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liabilities of CU___ has been presented in other comprehensive income in the current year. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liabilities of CU___ has been presented in profit or loss.

Accordingly, this aspect of the application of AASB 9 has resulted in the profit reported for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 being decreased by CU___ (CU___ net of tax of CU___), with a corresponding increase in other comprehensive income thus leaving total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 unchanged. Profit and other comprehensive income reported for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 have not been affected as the Group did not have any financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL in the prior year.

Apart from the above, the application of AASB 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group’s financial liabilities.

Please refer below for further details regarding the change in classification upon the application of AASB 9.
Source

2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

General hedge accounting

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an ‘economic relationship’. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about the Group’s risk management activities have also been introduced.

In accordance with AASB 9’s transition provisions for hedge accounting, the Group has applied the AASB 9 hedge accounting requirements prospectively from the date of initial application on 1 July 2018. The Group’s qualifying hedging relationships in place as at 1 July 2018 also qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with AASB 9 and were therefore regarded as continuing hedging relationships. No rebalancing of any of the hedging relationships was necessary on 1 July 2018. As the critical terms of the hedging instruments match those of their corresponding hedged items, all hedging relationships continue to be effective under AASB 9’s effectiveness assessment requirements. The Group has also not designated any hedging relationships under AASB 9 that would not have met the qualifying hedge accounting criteria under AASB 139.

AASB 9 requires hedging gains and losses to be recognised as an adjustment to the initial carrying amount of non-financial hedged items (basis adjustment). In addition, transfers from the hedging reserve to the initial carrying amount of the hedged item are not reclassification adjustments under AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and hence they do not affect other comprehensive income. Hedging gains and losses subject to basis adjustments are categorised as amounts that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss in other comprehensive income. This is consistent with the Group’s practice prior to the adoption of AASB 9.

Consistent with prior periods, when a forward contract is used in a cash flow hedge or fair value hedge relationship, the Group has designated the change in fair value of the entire forward contract, i.e. including the forward element, as the hedging instrument.

When the option contracts are used to hedge the forecast transactions, the Group designates only the intrinsic value of the options as the hedging instrument. Under AASB 139 the changes in the fair value of time value of option (i.e. non-designated component) were recognised immediately in profit or loss. Under AASB 9, the changes in the time value of the options that relate to the hedged item (‘aligned time value’) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve within equity. The amounts accumulated in equity are either reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss or removed directly from equity and included in the carrying amount of non-financial item.

AASB 9 requires that the accounting for non-designated time value of option should be applied retrospectively. This only applies to hedging relationships that existed at 1 July 2017 or were designated thereafter. Accordingly, as of 1 July 2018 the retained earnings increased by CU___ (net of tax) and cost of hedging reserve decreased by CU___ (net of tax). As of 30 June 2018 the profit or loss decreased by CU___ (net of tax) due to reversal of previously recognised change in fair value of time value of options during the financial year ended 30 June 2018, other comprehensive income net increase of CU___ (net of tax) caused by recognised change in fair value of time value of options of CU___ (net of tax) during the financial year ended 30 June 2018 less reclassification of amount accumulated in cost of hedging reserve of CU___ (net of tax). Additionally, CU___ (net of tax) was removed from cost of hedging reserve and included in the initial carrying value of the inventory as of 30 June 2018.
Source

2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)
Apart from this, the application of the AASB 9 hedge accounting requirements has had no other impact on the results and financial position of the Group for the current and/or prior years. Please refer to note 62(c) for detailed disclosures regarding the Group’s risk management activities.

Disclosures in relation to the initial application of AASB 9
When AASB 9 was finalised in 2014, consequential amendments were made to AASB 7 to require certain disclosures when an entity first applies AASB 9. The disclosures apply regardless of whether an entity restates comparatives.

There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Group had previously designated as at FVTPL under AASB 139 that were subject to reclassification or which the Group has elected to reclassify upon the application of AASB 9. There were no financial assets or financial liabilities which the Group has elected to designate as at FVTPL at the date of initial application of AASB 9.

The table below show information relating to financial assets that have been reclassified as a result of transition to AASB 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
<th>(iii)</th>
<th>(iv) = (i) + (ii) + (iii)</th>
<th>(v) = (iii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 139 carrying amount</td>
<td>Reclassifications</td>
<td>Remeasurements</td>
<td>AASB 9 carrying amount</td>
<td>Retained earnings effect on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/06/2018</td>
<td>1/7/2018</td>
<td>1/7/2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial assets
FVTPL

Additions:
From available for sale (AASB 139)
From amortised cost (AASB 139) – required reclassification
From amortised cost (AASB 139) – fair value option elected at 1 July 2018

Subtractions:
To amortised cost (AASB 9)
To FVTOCI – debt instruments (AASB 9)
To FVTOCI – equity instruments (AASB 9)

Total
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(i)} & \quad \text{(ii)} & \quad \text{(iii)} & \quad \text{(iv) = (i) + (ii) + (iii)} & \quad \text{(v) = (iii)} \\
\text{AASB 139 carrying amount} & \quad \text{Reclassifications} & \quad \text{Remeasurements} & \quad \text{AASB 9 carrying amount} & \quad \text{Retained earnings effect on} \\
30/06/2018 & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000} \\
1/7/2018 & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000} & \quad \text{CU’000}
\end{align*}
\]

Financial assets

**FVTPL**

**Additions – debt instruments:**
- From amortised cost (AASB 139)
- From FVTPL (AASB 139) – required reclassification based on classification criteria
- From FVTPL (fair value option under AASB 139) – fair value option criteria not met at 1 July 2018
- From FVTPL (AASB 139) – fair value option revoked at 1 July 2018 by choice

**Additions – equity instruments:**
- From FVTPL (fair value option under AASB 139) – FVTOCI elected at 1 July 2018
- From FVTPL (AASB 139) – required reclassification based on classification criteria
- From cost (AASB 139)

**Subtractions – debt and equity instruments**
- Available for sale (AASB 139) to FVTPL (AASB 9) – required reclassification based on classification criteria
- Available for sale (AASB 139) to FVTPL (AASB 9) – fair value option elected at 1 July 2018
- Available for sale (AASB 139) to amortised cost (AASB 9)

Total

---

**Notes to the financial statements**

Source:
- AASB 7.42K
- AASB 7.42L
- AASB 7.42O
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

* This represents the additional loss allowance recognised for the redeemable notes classified as at FVTOCI, which is recognised against the investment revaluation reserve and not against the carrying amount as the redeemable notes are already measured at fair value.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
(i) & (ii) & (iii) & (iv) = (i) + (ii) + (iii) \\
AASB 139 carrying amount & Reclassifications & Remeasurements & AASB 9 carrying amount & Retained earnings effect on \\
30/06/2018 & & & 1/7/2018 & 1/7/2018 \\
CU’000 & CU’000 & CU’000 & CU’000 & CU’000 \\
\end{array}
\]

Financial assets

Amortised cost

Additions:
From available for sale (AASB 139)
From FVTPL (AASB 139) – required reclassification
From FVTPL (fair value option under AASB 139) – fair value option criteria not met at 1 July 2018
From FVTPL (AASB 139) – fair value option revoked at 1 July 2018 by choice

Subtractions:
To FVTOCI (AASB 9)
To FVTPL (AASB 9) – required reclassification based on classification criteria
To FVTPL (AASB 9) – fair value option elected at 1 July 2018

Total

Total financial asset balances, reclassifications and remeasurements at 1 July 2018
### 2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>AASB 7.42K</th>
<th>AASB 7.42L</th>
<th>AASB 7.42O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Financial liabilities

**Amortised cost**

**Additions:**
- From FVTPL (fair value option under AASB 139) – fair value option criteria not met at 1 July 2018
- From FVTPL (AASB 139) – fair value option revoked at 1 July 2018 by choice

**Subtractions:**
- To FVTPL (AASB 9) - fair value option elected at 1 July 2018

**Total**

#### FVTPL

**Additions:**
- From amortised cost (AASB 139) – fair value option elected at 1 July 2018

**Subtractions:**
- To amortised cost (AASB 9)

**Total**

**Total financial liabilities balances, reclassifications and remeasurements at 1 July 2018**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>AASB 7.42K</th>
<th>AASB 7.42L</th>
<th>AASB 7.42O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AASB 139 carrying amount 30/06/2018</th>
<th>Reclassifications</th>
<th>Remeasurements</th>
<th>AASB 9 carrying amount 1/7/2018</th>
<th>Retained earnings effect on 1/7/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
<td>CU’000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income

#### Impact on profit (loss) for the year

- Decrease in other gains and losses
- Increase in administrative expenses
- Decrease in income tax
- Decrease in profit for the year

#### Impact on other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax):

**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**
- Increase in net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI
- Increase in net fair value gain on financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in credit risk
- Increase/(decrease) due to recognised cost of hedging relating to cash flow hedges of items will result in recognition of non-financial items

**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**
- Increase/(decrease) in net fair value gain on investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI
- Increase/(decrease) due to recognised cost of hedging relating to cash flow hedges

#### Increase in other comprehensive income for the year

#### Increase/(decrease) in total comprehensive income for the year

#### Increase/(decrease) in profit for the year attributable to:
- Owners of the Company
- Non-controlling interests

#### Increase (decrease) in total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:
- Owners of the Company
- Non-controlling interests
### Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>As previously reported</th>
<th>AASB 9 adjustments</th>
<th>As restated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effect on net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment revaluation reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of hedging reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effect on equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 30 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>As previously reported</th>
<th>AASB 9 adjustments</th>
<th>As restated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effect on net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment revaluation reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of hedging reserve</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total effect on equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AASB 108.28(f)(x)**
The application of AASB 9 has had no impact on the consolidated cash flows of the Group.

**AASB 108.28(f)(ii)**
The impact of the application of AASB 9 on basic and diluted earnings per share is disclosed in note 16.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and related amending Standards

In the current year, the Group has applied AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (as amended) which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 July 2018. AASB 15 introduced a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in AASB 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Details of the new requirements as well as their impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements are described below.

The Group has applied AASB 15 in accordance with the fully retrospective transitional approach without using the practical expedients for completed contracts in AASB 15:C5(a), and (b), or for modified contracts in AASB 15:C5(c) but using the expedient in AASB 15:C5(d) allowing both non-disclosure of the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations, and an explanation of when it expects to recognise that amount as revenue for all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, i.e. 1 July 2018.

AASB 15 uses the terms ‘contract asset’ and ‘contract liability’ to describe what might more commonly be known as ‘accrued revenue’ and ‘deferred revenue’, however the Standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position. The Group has adopted the terminology used in AASB 15 to describe such balances. The term deferred income is used in respect of the government grant balances that are disclosed in note 59 and are not within the scope of AASB 15.

The Group’s accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in note 3 below. Apart from providing more extensive disclosures for the Group’s revenue transactions, the application of AASB 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the Group. The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of AASB 15 is illustrated below.

Impact on profit or loss for the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on profit (loss) for the year</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>CU'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- (Decrease) due to change in the timing of recognition for internet sales (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- (Decrease) due to change in the timing of recognition for maintenance services (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- (Decrease) due to expected returns (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>- (Decrease) due to expected returned goods (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- (Decrease) due capitalisation of the costs to obtain construction costs (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Decrease) in income tax expense (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Decrease) in profit for the year</td>
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</table>

The impact of the application of AASB 15 on basic and diluted earnings per share is disclosed in note 16.
## 2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

### Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As previously reported CU’000</th>
<th>AASB 15 adjustments CU’000</th>
<th>As restated CU’000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables (6), (8)</td>
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<td>Contract assets (current) (6), (8)</td>
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<td>Contract assets (non-current) (6), (8)</td>
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<td>Contract costs (4)</td>
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<td>Amounts due from customers under construction contracts (8)</td>
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<td>Contract liabilities (non – current) (2)</td>
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<td>Deferred revenue (non – current) (7)</td>
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<td>Amounts due to customers under construction contracts (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract liabilities (current) (1), (2), (7), (8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refund liability (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred income (current) (7)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total effect on net assets**

Retained earnings

**Total effect on equity**

### Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 30 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As previously reported CU’000</th>
<th>AASB 15 adjustments CU’000</th>
<th>As restated CU’000</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total effect on net assets**

Retained earnings

**Total effect on equity**
Source

2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Notes

(1) For internet sales of electronic equipment there is a timing difference between payment for the goods and when control of the goods passes to the customer on delivery. An adjustment to revenue has therefore been made to reflect the change in accounting. A contract liability has also been recognised for this amount.

(2) The amounts allocated to the maintenance service for electronic equipment increased as a result of the allocation method required under AASB 15 (i.e. an allocation based on stand-alone selling price). Such services are paid up-front as part of the initial sales transaction whereas revenue is recognised proportionally over the three-year period over which maintenance services are provided to the customer. Based on the previous allocation method, no amounts were deferred as the impact was not considered to be material. There has been an adjustment to revenue and the recognition of a contract liability to reflect the change in accounting.

(3) Under the Group’s standard contract terms for the sale of leisure goods and electronic equipment, customers have a right of return within 30 days. At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognised for those products expected to be returned. At the same time, the Group has a right to recover the product from customers when they exercise their right of return so consequently recognises a right to returned goods asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales.

(4) The Group incurs incremental commission fees paid to intermediaries in connection with obtaining residential property sales contracts. When the Group expects that these incremental costs will be recovered, it capitalises these and amortises them over the period during which the residential property is transferred to the customer. These amounts were previously expensed as incurred.

(5) To recognise the impact on deferred income tax of the other adjustments recognised.

(6) The installation process for software services takes an average of six months to complete and the company is not entitled to bill the customer until the process is complete. Under AASB 15, revenue recognised prior to the date on which it is invoiced to the customer is recognised as a contract asset. This balance was previously recognised as part of amounts due from customers under construction contracts and so has been reclassified. There was no impact on the statement of profit or loss as a result of these reclassifications.

(7) The adjustment to deferred revenue relates to the reclassification of a balance that was previously recognised as part of deferred revenue and that has been reclassified as a contract liability. This balance relates to the Group’s Maxi-Points scheme. This had no impact on the statement of profit or loss. The remaining deferred revenue balance relates to an amount recognised for a government grant that is now presented as deferred income.

(8) The contract asset (liability) balance also includes an amount reclassified from amounts due from (to) customers under construction contracts. This had no impact on the statement of profit or loss.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Other pronouncements adopted for the first time in the current period

AASB 108:28

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 July 2018. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

AASB 2016-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The Group has adopted AASB 2016-5 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify the following:

1. In estimating the fair value of a cash-settled share-based payment, the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions should follow the same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments.

2. Where tax law or regulation requires an entity to withhold a specified number of equity instruments equal to the monetary value of the employee’s tax obligation to meet the employee’s tax liability which is then remitted to the tax authority, i.e. the share-based payment arrangement has a ‘net settlement feature’, such an arrangement should be classified as equity-settled in its entirety, provided that the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-settled had it not included the net settlement feature.

3. A modification of a share-based payment that changes the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled should be accounted for as follows:
   - The original liability is derecognised.
   - The equity-settled share-based payment is recognised at the modification date fair value of the equity instrument granted to the extent that services have been rendered up to the modification date.
   - Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability at the modification date and the amount recognised in equity should be recognised in profit or loss immediately.

AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments

The Group has adopted AASB 2016-5 for the first time in the current year, which amends the following Accounting Standards (as relevant to the Group):

- AASB 140 Investment Property, to clarify that a transfer to, or from, investment property necessitates an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property, supported by observable evidence that a change in use has occurred. The amendments further clarify that situations other than the ones listed in AASB 140 may evidence a change in use, and that a change in use is possible for properties under construction (i.e. a change in use is not limited to completed properties).

- AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, to clarify that the option for a venture capital organisation and other similar entities to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss is available separately for each associate or joint venture, and that election should be made at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. In respect of the option for an entity that is not an investment entity to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint ventures that are investment entities when applying the equity method, the amendments make a similar clarification that this choice is available for each investment entity associate or investment entity joint venture.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

Interpretation 22 addresses how to determine the ‘date of transaction’ for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in the recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability (e.g. a non-refundable deposit or deferred revenue).

The Interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Changes in accounting policies on initial application of Accounting Standards

When initial application of an Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, or would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:

(a) The title of the Accounting Standard
(b) When applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions*
(c) The nature of the change in accounting policy
(d) When applicable, a description of the transitional provisions*
(e) When applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods*
(f) For the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
   (i) For each financial statement line item affected
   (ii) If AASB 133 Earnings per Share applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share*
(g) The amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable
(h) If retrospective application required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied*.

* Tier 2 (RDR) reports are not required to include these disclosures

Financial reports of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures.

The above information would usually be disclosed in the accounting policy note of the relevant item and the relevant note for the item, or in a change in accounting policy note.

An entity applying Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements shall disclose an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts required to be disclosed by paragraph 28(f)(i) or 28(g).
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Voluntary changes in accounting policies

When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:

(a) The nature of the change in accounting policy
(b) The reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information
(c) For the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment:
(d) For each financial statement line item affected
(e) If AASB 133 Earnings per Share applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share
(f) The amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable
(g) If retrospective application of the accounting policy is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.

AASB 108.20

Financial statements of subsequent periods, need not repeat these disclosures. The early application of an accounting standard is not a voluntary change in accounting policy.

Changes in accounting policy

A change in accounting policy, other than one for which the transition is specified by a new Accounting Standard, shall be reflected by:

(a) Restating the financial statements of prior interim periods of the current annual reporting period and the comparable interim periods of any prior annual reporting periods that will be restated in the annual financial statements in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, or
(b) When it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect at the beginning of the annual reporting period of applying a new accounting policy to all prior periods, adjusting the financial statements of prior interim periods of the current annual reporting period, and comparable interim periods of prior annual reporting periods to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

2.2 New and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations on issue but not yet effective

Entities are required to disclose in their financial statements the potential impact of new and revised Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The disclosures below reflect a cut-off date of 17 June 2019. The potential impact of the application of any new and revised Accounting Standards issued by the AASB or IASB after 17 June 2019 but before the financial statements are issued should also be considered and disclosed.

Having completed assessment of the impact of the various pronouncements in issue but not yet effective, the following example disclosures should be tailored as appropriate for the entity. In some cases, an entity may not yet have determined the impact and therefore may state:

The potential effect of the revised Standards/Interpretations on the Group's financial statements has not yet been determined.

Entities should however, consider the expectations of regulators (e.g. ASIC) with regards to having assessed the impact of pronouncements in issue but not yet effective and how detailed the disclosures need to be (see section 8.5.1).

A number of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations [and IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations] are in issue but are not effective for the current year end. The following existing group accounting policies will change on adoption of these pronouncements:

The impact of the application of the new and revised Accounting Standards (see below) is for illustrative purposes only. Entities should analyse the impact based on their specific facts and circumstances.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

When an entity has not applied a new Accounting Standard that has been issued but is not yet effective, the entity shall disclose:

- This fact
- Known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new Accounting Standard will have on the entity's financial report in the period of initial application.

In complying with the requirements above, an entity considers disclosing:

- The title of the new Accounting Standard
- The nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy
- The date by which application of the Accounting Standard is required
- The date as at which it plans to apply the Accounting Standard initially
- Either:
  - A discussion of the impact that initial application of the Accounting Standard is expected to have on the entity's financial report; or
  - If that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

The illustrative disclosures below do not include examples of disclosures that would be made (where relevant) by not-for-profit entities.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/amendment</th>
<th>Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AASB 16 Leases</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 17 Insurance Contracts</td>
<td>1 January 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [AASB 10 &amp; AASB 128], AASB 2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128</td>
<td>1 January 2022 (Editorial corrections in AASB 2017-5 apply from 1 January 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2018-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements</td>
<td>1 January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of a Business</td>
<td>1 January 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AASB 108:30 requires entities to give known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of any new or revised standard will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

The regulatory requirements in the various jurisdictions may differ as to how detailed the disclosures need to be; some regulators may require both qualitative and quantitative information to be disclosed whereas others may consider that qualitative information (e.g. key areas that may be affected by the new or revised standards) suffices in many circumstances. For this reason, relevant regulatory guidance should also be taken into account in preparing the disclosure.

This applies to all new or revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

**AASB 16 Leases**

**General impact of application**

AASB 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements for both lessors and lessees. AASB 16 will supersede the current lease guidance including AASB 117 Leases and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The date of initial application of AASB 16 for the Group will be 1 July 2019.

The Group has chosen the full retrospective application of AASB 16 in accordance with AASB 16:C5(a). Consequently, the Group will restate the comparative information.

In contrast to lessee accounting, AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117.
Impact of the new definition of a lease

The Group will make use of the practical expedient available on transition to AASB 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 will continue to apply to those leases entered or modified before 1 July 2019.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. AASB 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer. Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset, and
- The right to direct the use of that asset.

The Group will apply the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in AASB 16 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after 1 July 2019 (whether it is a lessor or a lessee in the lease contract). In preparation for the first-time application of AASB 16, the Group has carried out an implementation project. The project has shown that the new definition in AASB 16 will not change significantly the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Group.

Impact on lessee accounting

Operating leases

AASB 16 will change how the Group accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117, which were off-balance sheet.

On initial application of AASB 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the Group will:

- Recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- Recognise depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss;
- Separate the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the consolidated cash flow statement.

Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free period) will be recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under AASB 117 they resulted in the recognition of a lease liability incentive, amortised as a reduction of rental expenses on a straight-line basis.

Under AASB 16, right-of-use assets will be tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. This will replace the previous requirement to recognise a provision for onerous lease contracts.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and office furniture), the Group will opt to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by AASB 16.

As at 30 June 2019, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of CU____.

A preliminary assessment indicates that CU____ of these arrangements relate to leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, and hence the Group will recognise a right-of-use asset of CU____ and a corresponding lease liability of CU____ in respect of all these leases. The impact on profit or loss is to decrease Other expenses by CU____, to increase depreciation by CU____ and to increase interest expense by CU____. The provision for onerous lease contracts which was required under AASB 117 of CU____ will be derecognised. Lease liability incentives of CU____ previously recognised in respect of the operating leases will be derecognised and the amount factored into the measurement of the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities.
The preliminary assessment indicates that CU___ of these arrangements relate to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Under AASB 117, all lease payments on operating leases are presented as part of cash flows from operating activities. The impact of the changes under AASB 16 would be to reduce the cash generated by operating activities by CU___ and to increase net cash used in financing activities by the same amount.

Finance leases
The main differences between AASB 16 and AASB 117 with respect to assets formerly held under a finance lease is the measurement of the residual value guarantees provided by the lessee to the lessor. AASB 16 requires that the Group recognises as part of its lease liability only the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, rather than the maximum amount guaranteed as required by AASB 117. On initial application the Group will present equipment previously included in property, plant and equipment within the line item for right-of-use assets and the lease liability, previously presented within borrowing, will be presented in a separate line for lease liabilities.

Based on an analysis of the Group's finance leases as at 30 June 2019 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at that date, the directors of the Company have assessed that the impact of this change will not have an impact on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Impact on lessor accounting
Under AASB 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. However, AASB 16 has changed and expanded the disclosures required, in particular regarding how a lessor manages the risks arising from its residual interest in leased assets.

Under AASB 16, an intermediate lessor accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The intermediate lessor is required to classify the sublease as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease (and not by reference to the underlying asset as was the case under AASB 117).

Because of this change, the Group will reclassify certain of its sublease agreements as finance leases. As required by AASB 9, an allowance for expected credit losses will be recognised on the finance lease receivables. The leased assets will be derecognised and finance lease asset receivables recognised. This change in accounting will change the timing of recognition of the related revenue (recognised in finance income).
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

**AASB 17 Insurance Contracts**

The new Standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes AASB 4 *Insurance Contracts*.

The Standard outlines a General Model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the Variable Fee Approach. The General Model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach.

The implementation of the Standard is likely to bring significant changes to an entity's processes and systems, and will require much greater co-ordination between many functions of the business, including finance, actuarial and IT.

The Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. It is applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start if the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Standard in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

**AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [AASB 10 & AASB 128], AASB 2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and AASB 2017-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections**

The amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures* deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments was amended by AASB 2015-10 and AASB 2017-5 and now applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 (however the editorial corrections in AASB 2017-5 apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2017-6 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Amends AASB 9 to clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the ‘solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount’ (SPPI) condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI.

The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted. There are specific transition provisions depending on when the amendments are first applied, relative to the initial application of AASB 9.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment clarifies that AASB 9, including its impairment requirements, applies to long-term interests. Furthermore, in applying AASB 9 to long-term interests, an entity does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amount required by AASB 128 (i.e., adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with AASB 128).

The amendments apply retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted. Specific transition provisions apply depending on whether the first-time application of the amendments coincides with that of AASB 9.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle

Makes amendments to the following Accounting Standards:

- **AASB 3 Business Combinations** to clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value. The previously held interest to be remeasured includes any unrecognised assets, liabilities and goodwill relating to the joint operation.

- **AASB 11 Joint Arrangements** to clarify that when a party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation that is a business obtains joint control of such a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation.

- **AASB 112 Income Taxes** to clarify that an entity should recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributed profits.

- **AASB 133 Borrowing Costs** to clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and generally apply on prospective basis. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability (asset) using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the asset ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). AASB 119 is now clear that the change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognised in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

The paragraphs that relate to measuring the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) have also been amended. An entity will now be required to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, the amendments make it clear that for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured under AASB 119.99 with the discount rate used in the remeasurement (also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

The amendments are applied prospectively. They apply only to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements that occur on or after the beginning of the annual period in which the amendments to AASB 119 are first applied. The amendments to AASB 119 must be applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but they can be applied earlier if an entity elects to do so.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

AASB 2018-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

Amends AASB 16 Leases and AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities to establish Reduced Disclosure Requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The amendments applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

As the Group's financial statements are ‘Tier 1’ general purpose financial statements, the directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

**AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business**
Amends AASB 3 Business Combinations to clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

The amendments:

- Clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs
- Remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs
- Add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired
- Narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs
- Add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of this Standard will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, but may have an impact on the assessment and accounting for of future acquisitions.

**AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material**
Makes amendments intended to address concerns that the wording in the definition of ‘material’ was different in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The amendments address these concerns by:

- Replacing the term ‘could influence’ with ‘could reasonably be expected to influence’
- Including the concept of ‘obscuring information’ alongside the concepts of ‘omitting’ and ‘misstating’ information in the definition of material
- Clarifying that the users to which the definition refers are the primary users of general purpose financial statements referred to in the Conceptual Framework
- Aligning the definition of material across Australian Accounting Standards and other publications.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of this Standard will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2019-1 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework

Makes amendments to various Accounting Standards to reflect the issue of the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. This Standard updates references to, or quotations from, previous versions of the Framework contained in many Accounting Standards.

This Amending Standard applies to for-profit sector entities that have public accountability and are required by legislation to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other for-profit entities that elect to apply the Conceptual Framework, for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of this Standard will have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

The AASB’s revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting updates a number of definitions and guidance, introduces new guidance on a number of topics including the reporting entity and presentation and disclosure, and clarifies a number of other matters. If an analysis of the impacts of the new Conceptual Framework has not been performed, the last sentence above can be substituted with a statement similar to the following:

The potential effect of the Amending Standard, and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting to which it refers, on the Group’s financial statements has not yet been determined.

Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Interpretation 23 sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires an entity to:

- Determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group, and
- Assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:
  - If yes, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
  - If no, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Entities can apply the Interpretation with either full retrospective application or modified retrospective application without restatement of comparatives retrospectively or prospectively.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the Interpretation will have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

These illustrative disclosures do not show example disclosures for new and amending pronouncements that are not relevant to International GAAP Holdings Limited, for example amending standards applying to not-for-profit entities. Entities should ensure that review section 8.5 to determine all pronouncements for which disclosures should be made.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

2.1B Amendments to Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period (HALF-YEARS)

Background to these disclosures

AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting requires half-year financial reports to contain a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change.

The disclosures below illustrate disclosures that would be required in an annual reporting period in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors. Whilst the disclosure requirements of AASB 108 may be considered to exceed those required under AASB 134, such disclosures may be considered best practice in half-year financial reports when major new standards such as AASB 16 Leases are being applied for the first time. However, the impact of these and other Standards will differ for each entity, and the disclosures outlined below should be considered guidance only. Each entity should develop disclosures that are relevant to their circumstances.

For more information about disclosing the new adoption of Accounting Standards in interim financial statements, see our Clarity newsletter available at www.deloitte.com/au/clarity.

The Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2019.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current financial year, and which have been applied in the preparation of this half-year report, that are relevant to the Group include:

- AASB 9 Leases
- AASB 2017-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- AASB 2017-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
- AASB 2018-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle
- AASB 2018-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

For the purposes of these illustrative disclosures for a half-year financial report, only information on the adoption of AASB 16 has been provided. If the adoption of any of the other pronouncements has a material impact on the financial statements, additional disclosures should be provided.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

**AASB 16 Leases**

The information in the illustrative example below (including the example accounting policies in Note 3) should be read in conjunction with our half-year model financial statements for 31 December 2018 (available at www.deloitte.com/au/models) and our Model financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (with early adoption of IFRS 16) (available at www.iasplus.com). The latter publication illustrates all of the disclosures that are impacted by the adoption of AASB 16 and may be a useful guide to determining any additional disclosures required.

In the current year, the Group has applied AASB 16 Leases for the first time.

AASB 16 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to the lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance leases and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lease accounting, the requirements for lessor accounted have remain largely unchanged. Details of the new requirements are described in Note 3. The impact of the adoption of AASB 16 on the Group’s consolidated financial statements is described below.

The date of initial application of AASB 16 for the Group is 1 January 2019.

The Group has applied AASB 16 using the full retrospective approach, with restatement of the comparative information.

**Impact of the new definition of a lease**

The Group has made use of the practical expedient on transition to AASB 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with AASB 117 Leases and Interpretation 4 Determining whether and Arrangement contains a Lease will continue to be applied for those leases entered or modified before 1 January 2019.

The change to the definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. AASB 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for the period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in AASB 16 to all lease contract entered into or modified after 1 January 2019 (whether it is lessor or lessee in the lease contract). In preparation for the first-time application of AASB 16, the Group has carried out an implementation project. The project has shown that the new definition in AASB 16 will not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Group.

**Impact of the new definition of a lease**

**Former operating leases**

AASB 16 changes how the Group accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117, which were off-balance sheet.

Applying AASB 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the Group:

- Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments
- Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of profit or loss
- Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Lease incentives (e.g. free rent period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under AASB 117 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive liability, amortised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Under AASB 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. This replaces the previous requirement to recognise a provision for onerous lease contracts.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as personal computers and office furniture), the Group has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by AASB 16. This expense is presented within other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Former finance leases

The main difference between AASB 16 and AASB 117 with respect to assets formerly held under a finance lease is the measurement of residual value guarantees provided by the lessee to a lessor. AASB 16 requires that the Group recognises as part of its lease liability only the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, rather than the maximum amount guaranteed as required by AASB 117. This change did not have a material effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Impact on lessor accounting

AASB 16 does not change substantially how a lessor for leases. Under AASB 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. However, AASB 16 has changed and expanded the disclosures required, in particular regarding how a lessor manages the risks arising from its residual interest in leased assets.

Under AASB 16, an intermediate lessor accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The intermediate lessor is required to classify the sublease as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease (and not by reference to the underlying asset as was the case under AASB 117).

Because of this change, the Group has reclassified certain of its sublease agreements as finance leases. As required by AASB 9, an allowance for expected credit losses has been recognised on the finance lease receivables.

Financial impact of the initial application of AASB 16

Unlike other recent Accounting Standards (e.g. AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers), for entities that adopt AASB 16 using the full retrospective approach, AASB 16 does not provide an exception from the requirements of AASB 108.28(f) to present the effect of the new Accounting Standard on the current period amounts.

The tables below show the amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of AASB 16 for the current and prior years.
**2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on profit or loss</th>
<th>2019 $000s</th>
<th>2018 $000s</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in finance income (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase in depreciation and amortisation expenses (1)</td>
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<td>Increase in finance costs (1)</td>
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<td>Decrease in other expenses (1), (5)</td>
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**Impact on earnings per share**

Increase (decrease) in earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations

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Increase (decrease) in earnings per share from continuing operations

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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>AASB 108.28(f)(ii)</th>
<th>AASB 108.28(f)(ii)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 January 2018</td>
<td>As previously reported $000s</td>
<td>AASB 16 adjustments $000s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment (2), (6)</td>
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<td>Right-of-use assets (1), (2)</td>
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<td>Finance lease receivables (6)</td>
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**Net impact on total assets**

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| Obligations under finance leases (3) |             |            |            |
| Lease liabilities (1), (3) |             |            |            |
| Provisions (4) |             |            |            |
| Trade and other payables (5) |             |            |            |

**Net impact on total liabilities**

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**Retained earnings**

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### 2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

#### AASB 108.28(f)(ii)

**Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2018**

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<th>As previously reported $000s</th>
<th>AASB 16 adjustments $000s</th>
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**Net impact on total assets**

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**Obligations under finance leases (3)**

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**Net impact on total liabilities**

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#### AASB 108.28(f)(ii)

**Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 30 June 2019**

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**Net impact on total assets**

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**Net impact on total liabilities**

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**Group as lessee**

1. The application of AASB 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117 resulted in the recognition of right-of-use assets and liabilities. It resulted in a decrease in ‘Other expenses’ and an increase in depreciation and interest expense.

2. Equipment under finance lease arrangements previously presented within property, plant and equipment is now presented within the line item right-to-use assets. There has been no change in the amount recognised.
Illustrative disclosure

Notes to the financial statements

Source

2. Application of new and revised Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

(3) Lease liability on leases previously classified as finance leases under AASB 117 and previously presented within obligations under finance leases is now presented in the line ‘lease liabilities’. There has been no change in the liability recognised.

(4) Provision for onerous lease contracts required under AASB 117 has been derecognised.

(5) Lease incentives liabilities previously recognised with respect to operating leases has been derecognised and the amount factored into the measurement of the right-to-use assets and lease liabilities.

Group as lessee

(6) The Group, as a lessor, has reclassified certain of its sublease agreements as finance leases. The leased assets have been derecognised and finance lease asset receivables have been recognised. This change in accounting changes the timing of recognition of the related revenue (recognised in finance income).

Impact on the statement of cash flows

The application of AASB 16 has an impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group.

Under AASB 16, leases must present:

- Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities as part of the operating activities (the Group has included these payments as part of payments to suppliers and employees).
- Cash paid for the interest portion of lease liabilities as either operating activities or financing activities, as permitted by AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows (the Group has opted to include interest paid as part of operating activities).
- Cash payments for the principal portion of leases liabilities, as part of financing activities.

Under AASB 117, all lease payments on operating leases were presented as part of cash flows from operating activities. Consequently, the net cash generated by operating activities has increased by $____ thousand (31 December 2018: $____ thousand) and net cash used in financing activities increased by the same amount.

The adoption of AASB 16 did not have an impact on net cash flows.

AASB 16.C12

The above illustrates the information required if an entity applies AASB 16 in accordance with the full retrospective approach.

If the group had adopted AASB 16 using the cumulative catch up approach, instead of the information required by AASB 108.28(f) (i.e. the impact of the new Standard for the current and each prior period presented), it would be required to disclose the following information with respect to leases in which it is a lessee as per AASB 16.C12:

- The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application
- An explanation of any difference between:
  - Operating lease commitments disclosed in applying AASB 117 at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application as described in AASB 16.C8(a), and
  - Lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application.

It would also be required to disclose whether it has used one or more of the specified practical expedients permitted by AASB 16.C10 (as per AASB 16.C13).
3. Accounting policies

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- Where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense, or
- For receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

Accounting policies relevant to half-year financial reports

Set out below are illustrative disclosures of accounting policies relevant to half-year financial reports at 30 June 2019 in respect of the adoption of AASB 16 Leases. These illustrative accounting policies should be adapted to reflect each entity’s specific situation.

The information and amounts in this illustrative example should be read in conjunction with our half-year model financial statements for 31 December 2018 (available at www.deloitte.com/au/models) and our Model financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (with early adoption of IFRS 16) (available at www.iasplus.com).

Leases

The Group as lessee

AASB 16.15
AASB 16.60

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

If the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate, it must explain how the rate is determined. The rate is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability compromise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.
3. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)
The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liabilities is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised leased payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies AASB 136 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the ‘Property, plant and equipment’ policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line ‘Other expenses’ in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, AASB 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associates non-lease component as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient.
3. Accounting policies (continued)
Leases (continued)
The Group as lessor
The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties. The Group also rents equipment to retailers necessary for the presentation and customer fitting and testing of footwear and equipment manufactured by the Group.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group’s net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts from Customers to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.
15. Dividends

AASB 1054 disclosures to be provided in addition to those provided in note 15 of the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements:

On 29 August 2019, the directors declared a fully franked final dividend of 26.31 cents per share to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2019 to be paid to shareholders on 4 October 2019. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these consolidated financial statements. If approved, the dividend will be paid to all shareholders on the Register of Members on 23 September 2019. The total estimated dividend to be paid is $____.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted franking account balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax consequences of unrecognised dividends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The term ‘imputation credits’ is used in paragraphs 13-15 to also mean ‘franking credits’. The disclosures required by paragraphs 13 and 15 shall be made separately in respect of any New Zealand imputation credits and any Australian imputation credits.

An entity shall disclose the amount of imputation credits available for use in subsequent reporting periods.

For the purposes of determining the amount required to be disclosed (in accordance with paragraph 13 of AASB 1054), entities may have:

- Imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax
- Imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date
- Imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

Where there are different classes of investors with different entitlements to imputation credits, disclosures shall be made about the nature of those entitlements for each class where this is relevant to an understanding of them.

Exempting accounts are held by companies wholly-owned by non-residents or tax exempt institutions and are similar to franking accounts. AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures does not specifically require the disclosure of exempting account balances, however, where considered necessary (i.e. to satisfy the information needs of the likely users of the financial report), directors may consider disclosing the exempting account balance.
Illustrative disclosures | Notes to the financial statements

Source

21. Subsidiaries

The disclosures below illustrate the requirements of ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 in respect of the consolidated financial statements. See the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements note 21 for the remainder of the disclosures for subsidiaries.

Details of the Group’s material subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

AASB 124.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of subsidiary</th>
<th>Principal activity</th>
<th>Place of incorporation and operation</th>
<th>Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subzero Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of toys</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subbone Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of electronic equipment</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>90% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtwo Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of leisure goods</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>45% 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subthree Limited (ii), (iii)</td>
<td>Construction of residential properties</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>100% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subfour Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of leisure goods</td>
<td>B Land</td>
<td>70% 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subfive Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of electronic equipment and bicycles</td>
<td>C Land</td>
<td>100% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsix Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of leisure goods</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>80% Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subseven Limited (ii), (iii)</td>
<td>Manufacture of leisure goods</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>100% Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Plus Limited</td>
<td>Manufacture of electronic equipment</td>
<td>A Land</td>
<td>45% 45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) International GAAP Holdings Limited is the head entity within the tax-consolidated group.

(ii) These companies are members of the tax-consolidated group.

(iii) These wholly-owned subsidiaries have entered into a deed of cross guarantee with International GAAP Holdings Limited pursuant to ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 and are relieved from the requirement to prepare and lodge an audited financial report. Subseven Limited became a party to the deed of cross guarantee on 14 December 2017.

ASIC-CI 2016/785 s.6(v)(ii)

Details required

ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 requires the following information in respect of parties to the deed of cross guarantee at the end of the financial year:

- Details (including dates) of parties to the deed of cross guarantee which, during or since the financial year have been added by an assumption deed, removed by a revocation deed or which are the subject of a notice of disposal (as required under the instrument)
- Details (including dates and reasons) of any entities which obtained relief under the instrument or ASIC Class Order 98/1418 at the end of the immediately preceding financial year but which were ineligible for relief in respect of the relevant financial year.

Financial support

When the Group gives financial support to a consolidated structured entity, the nature and risks (including the type and amount of support provided) should be disclosed in the financial statements. Refer AASB 12.14-17 for details.
21. Subsidiaries (continued)
Consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of financial position and movements in consolidated retained earnings of entities party to the deed of cross guarantee

The consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of financial position of the entities which are parties to the deed of cross guarantee are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended</th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of comprehensive income**

Revenue  
Finance income – interest income  
Finance income - other  
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress  
Raw materials and consumables used  
Employee benefits expense  
Depreciation and amortisation expense  
Finance costs  
Consulting expense  
Other expenses  
Restructuring costs  
Share of results of associates  
Share of results of joint ventures  
Net gain/(loss) from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost  
Net gain/(loss) on reclassification of financial assets from amortised cost to FVTPL  
Other gains and losses

**Profit before tax**

Income tax expense

**Profit for the year from continuing operations**

Loss for the year from discontinued operations

**Profit for the year**

**Other comprehensive Income**  
*Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:*

Gains/(losses) on property revaluation  
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability  
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments designated as FVTOCI  
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in credit risk  
Fair value gain/(loss) on hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges subject to basis adjustment  
Cost of hedging subject to basis adjustment  
Share of other comprehensive income of associates  
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures  
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequent to profit or loss
**Source**

### 21. Subsidiaries (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</th>
<th>30/06/2019 $'000</th>
<th>30/06/2018 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in debt instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classified as at FVTOCI reclassified to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss on investments in debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruments classified as at FVTOCI reclassified to profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or loss upon disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss on investments in debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruments classified as at FVTOCI reclassified to profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or loss upon reclassification from FVTOCI to FVTPL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow hedges:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fair value gain/(loss) arising on hedging instruments during the period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss arising on hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow hedges:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fair value gain/(loss) arising on hedging instruments during the period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss arising on hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency translation, net of investment hedges of a foreign operation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: (Gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gain/(loss) arising on hedging instruments designated in hedges of the net assets in foreign operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: (Gain)/loss on hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of hedging not subject to basis adjustment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Changes in the fair value during the period in relation to transaction-related hedged items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Changes in the fair value during the period in relation to time-period related hedged items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss arising on changes in the fair value in relation to transaction-related hedged items reclassified to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Less: Amortisation to profit or loss of cumulative (gain)/loss arising on changes in the fair value in relation to time-period related hedged item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source

21. Subsidiaries (continued)

Share of other comprehensive income of associates
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss

Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax
Total comprehensive income for the year

Statement of financial position

Current assets
Cash and bank balances
Inventories
Investments
Rights to returned goods asset
Contract assets
Contract costs
Financial lease receivables
Trade and other receivables

Assets classified as held for sale

Total current assets

Non-current assets
Goodwill
Other intangible assets
Property, plant and equipment
Investments property
Investments in associates
Investments in joint ventures
Investments in financial assets
Finance lease receivables
Deferred tax asset
Derivative financial assets
Contract assets
Contract costs

Total non-current assets

Total assets
21. Subsidiaries (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Current liabilities</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019 $'000</th>
<th>30/06/2018 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current tax liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations under finance leases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative financial liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income – government grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund liability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Non-current liabilities</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible loan notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income – government grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations under finance lease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability for share-based payments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease incentives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total non-current liabilities</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total liabilities</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Net assets</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Equity</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total equity</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* Retained earnings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Retained earnings as at beginning of the financial year</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends provided for or paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share buy-back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Retained earnings as at end of the financial year</strong></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
21. Subsidiaries (continued)

Requirements for additional consolidation information

ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 requires the holding entity to include ‘additional consolidation information’ in each of the following circumstances:

- Where the consolidated financial statements cover entities which are not members of the ‘closed group’, additional consolidation information in respect of the ‘closed group’
- Where the consolidated financial statements cover entities which are not parties to the deed of cross guarantee, additional consolidation information in respect of the consolidation of the holding entity and those entities which are parties to the deed of cross guarantee and controlled by the holding entity
- If there are parties to the deed of cross guarantee (other than a trustee or alternative trustee that is not a ‘group entity’ within the meaning of the deed) which are not controlled by the holding entity, additional consolidated information in respect of those parties (either individually or in aggregate).

The additional consolidation information presented to comply with the requirements of ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 includes:

- A statement of comprehensive income setting out the information specified by paragraphs 82 to 87 of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Opening and closing retained earnings, dividends provided for or paid and transfers to and from reserves
- A statement of financial position complying with paragraphs 54 to 60 of AASB 101.

In addition, elimination of all transactions between entities for which information is included in the additional consolidation information is required.

31. Trade and other receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>17,408</td>
<td>14,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance</td>
<td>(798)</td>
<td>(838)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,610</td>
<td>13,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred consideration for the disposal of [name of subsidiary]</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good and services tax recoverable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other [describe]</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,869</td>
<td>13,744</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above disclosure is an updated disclosure for note 31 included in the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements. Refer to the Deloitte model IFRS financial statements note 31 for the remainder of the disclosures for Trade and other receivables.
54. **Notes to the cash flow statement**

Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

When an entity uses the direct method to present its statement of cash flows, the financial statements shall provide a reconciliation of the net cash flow from operating activities to profit (loss).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 30/06/2019 CU'000</th>
<th>Year ended 30/06/2018 CU'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustments for:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of joint ventures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains and losses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of discontinued operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment loss on fixtures and equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment losses, net of reversals, on financial assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation of intangible assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of goodwill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share-based payment expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value gain/loss on investment property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in derivatives and other financial assets held for trading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference between pension funding contributions paid and the pension cost charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating cash flows before movements in working capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Movements in working capital:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in inventories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in contract assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in contract costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in right to returned goods assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in trade and other payables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in refund liability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in deferred income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash generated from operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes paid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash generated by operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64. Related party transactions

The immediate parent and ultimate controlling party respectively of the Group are X Holdings Limited (incorporated in M Land) and Y Holdings Limited (incorporated in N Land) respectively.

If neither the entity’s parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial reports available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so shall also be disclosed.

When any of the parent entities and/or ultimate controlling parties named above is incorporated or otherwise constituted outside Australia, an entity shall:

- Identify which of those entities is incorporated overseas and where
- Disclose the name of the ultimate controlling entity incorporated within Australia.

64A. Remuneration of auditors

In making the following disclosure, entities must consider the extent to which ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 permits information about the remuneration of auditors to be rounded (see section 6.5.2 for a discussion on ASIC-CI 2016/191).

**Auditor of the parent entity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Audit or review of the financial statements
- Preparation of the tax return
- All other services [describe]

**Network firm of the parent entity auditor**

- All other services [describe]

The auditor of International GAAP Holdings Limited is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Remuneration of international associates of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Australia shall be disclosed under ‘Network firm of the parent entity auditor’.

The nature and amount of each category of non-audit services provided by a network firm of the auditor of a parent entity shall be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of Tier 1 financial reports.

‘Network firm’ is defined in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as ‘a Firm or entity that belongs to a Network’.

**Firm** is defined in APES 110 as:

- A sole practitioner, partnership, corporation or other entity of professional accountants
- An entity that controls such parties through ownership, management or other means
- An entity controlled by such parties through ownership, management or other means, or
- An Auditor-General’s office or department.
64A. Remuneration of auditors (continued)

‘Network’ is defined in APES 110 as:

‘A larger structure:

(a) That is aimed at co-operation, and
(b) That is clearly aimed at profit or cost sharing or shares common ownership, control or management, common quality control policies and procedures, common business strategy, the use of a common brand-name, or a significant part of professional resources.’

The definition of ‘Network’ is to be read in the context of the guidance provided in paragraphs 290.13-24 of APES 110.

 Listed companies

s.300(11B)(a), (11C) Note: This disclosure may be provided in either the directors’ report or in the financial report.

Listed companies must disclose details of the amounts paid or payable to each auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor’s behalf). For the purposes of this requirement, the details required are the name of the auditor, and the dollar amount that the listed company or any entity that is part of the consolidated entity paid, or is liable to pay, for each of those non-audit services.

64B. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements except as set out below. See note 3 for a summary of the significant accounting policies relating to the Group.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted for at cost. Dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised in profit or loss when a right to receive the dividend is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Parent and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Tax consolidation

The disclosures below assume the parent entity is the head entity in the tax consolidated group and that a tax funding arrangement exists and mirrors the tax allocation method used under Interpretation 1052. Where this is not the case, the disclosures should be amended as relevant to the entity’s specific circumstances.

The company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities are members of a tax-consolidated group under Australian tax law. The company is the head entity within the tax-consolidated group. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the company also recognises the current tax liabilities and assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and relevant tax credits of the members of the tax-consolidated group.

Amounts payable or receivable under the tax-funding arrangement between the company and the entities in the tax consolidated group are determined using a ‘separate taxpayer within group’* approach to determine the tax contribution amounts payable or receivable by each member of the tax-consolidated group. This approach results in the tax effect of transactions being recognised in the legal entity where that transaction occurred, and does not tax effect transactions that have no tax consequences to the group. The same basis is used for tax allocation within the tax-consolidated group.

* Where other methods are used (‘stand alone taxpayer’ or ‘group allocation’) this wording should be changed, and the actual basis of allocation outlined in the next sentence should be updated to reflect the entity’s circumstances.
### 64B. Parent entity information (continued)

#### Financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(a),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(b),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(c),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(d),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(e),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset revaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments revaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity-settled employee benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option premium on convertible notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other [describe]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30/06/2019</td>
<td>30/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(f),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(g),(k)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg2M.3.01(h),(k)</td>
<td>Guarantee entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantee provided under the deed of cross guarantee (i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) International GAAP Holdings Limited has entered into a deed of cross guarantee with two of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Subthree Limited and Subseven Limited.
64B. Parent entity information (continued)

Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[describe]</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment by the parent entity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30/06/2019</th>
<th>30/06/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Not longer than 1 year
- Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years
- Longer than 5 years

Disclosures required in the notes to the consolidated financial statements

(1) Where consolidated financial statements are required by the accounting standards, the regulations require the notes to the financial statements of the consolidated entity to disclose:
   (a) Current assets of the parent entity
   (b) Total assets of the parent entity
   (c) Current liabilities of the parent entity
   (d) Total liabilities of the parent entity
   (e) Shareholders’ equity in the parent entity separately showing issued capital and each reserve
   (f) Profit or loss of the parent entity
   (g) Total comprehensive income of the parent company
   (h) Details of any guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
   (i) Details of any contingent liabilities of the parent entity
   (j) Details of any contractual commitments by the parent entity for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment
   (k) Comparative information for the previous period for each of paragraphs (a) to (j)

(2) The disclosures in subregulation (1) must be calculated in accordance with accounting standards in force in the financial year to which the disclosure relates.

(3) In this regulation: parent entity means a company, registered scheme or disclosing entity that is required by the accounting standards to prepare financial statements in relation to a consolidated entity.
ASX disclosures

Below are illustrative disclosures required by ASX which are suitable as a guide only.

Source

Entities preparing Tier 2 (ROR) financial reports cannot be listed entities (as all listed entities are deemed to have public accountability and are thereby required to prepare Tier 1 reports), and accordingly will not be required to provide additional ASX disclosures.

Additional securities exchange information as at 13 September 2019

The below illustrative disclosures required by the ASX listing rules are included outside the financial statements. As a result these disclosures are not subject to audit nor included or referenced in the notes in the financial statements.

ASX-LR 4.10

Additional securities exchange information must be current as at a date specified by the entity which must be on or after the entity's balance sheet date and not be more than 6 weeks before the annual report is given to the ASX.

Number of holders of equity securities

ASX-LR 19.12

Equity securities include shares, units, options over issued or unissued securities, rights to any one of the former securities and convertible securities.

ASX-LR 4.10.5

Ordinary share capital

14,844,000 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 709 individual shareholders.

2,500,000 partly paid ordinary shares, paid to 71 cents, are held by 709 individual shareholders. 29 cents per share may be called up in the event of winding up the company.

ASX-LR 4.10.6

All issued ordinary shares carry one vote per share, however, partly paid shares do not carry the rights to dividends.

ASX-LR 4.10.5

Preference share capital

1,200,000 10% converting non-participating preference shares are held by 6 individual shareholders.

3,000,000 7% redeemable cumulative preference shares are held by 8 individual shareholders.

ASX-LR 4.10.6

All issued converting non-participating preference shares and redeemable cumulative preference shares carry one vote per share, however, the right to vote is restricted to meetings convened for the purpose of reducing the capital or winding up or sanctioning the sale of the undertaking of the Company or where the proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects their rights and privileges or when the dividend on their particular class of preference shares is in arrears for more than six months.

ASX-LR 4.10.5

Convertible notes

4,500,000 5.5% fully paid convertible notes are held by 354 individual noteholders.

ASX-LR 4.10.6

Convertible notes do not carry a right to vote.

ASX-LR 4.10.5

Options

196,000 options are held by 30 individual option holders.

ASX-LR 4.10.6

Options do not carry a right to vote.
**Source**

ASX-LR 4.10.7

**Distribution of holders of equity securities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fully paid ordinary shares</th>
<th>Partly paid ordinary shares</th>
<th>Redeemable preference shares</th>
<th>Converting non-participating preference shares</th>
<th>Convertible notes</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 1,000</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 – 5,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,001 – 10,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 – 100,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,001 and over</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>709</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASX-LR 4.10.8

Holding less than a marketable parcel

ASX-LR 4.10.4

**Substantial shareholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary shareholders</th>
<th>Fully paid ordinary shares</th>
<th>Partly paid ordinary shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Holdings Limited</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>1,416,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ Nominees Limited</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>166,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Pty Ltd</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>166,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>1,750,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A substantial holder, in relation to a company and a trust which is a registered managed investment scheme, a substantial holder under s.671B of the Corporations Act.

s.9

A person has a substantial shareholding in a body corporate, or listed registered managed investment scheme, if:

- The total votes attached to voting shares in the body, or voting interests in the scheme, in which they or their associates:
- Have relevant interests
- Would have a relevant interest but for subsection 609(6) (market traded options) or 609(7) (conditional agreements)

is 5% or more of the total number of votes attached to voting shares in the body, or interests in the scheme, or

- The person has made a takeover bid for voting shares in the body, or voting interests in the scheme, and the bid period has started and not yet ended.

s.9

A voting share means an issued share in the body that carries any voting rights beyond the following:

- A right to vote while a dividend (or part of a dividend) in respect of the share is unpaid
- A right to vote on a proposal to reduce the body's share capital
- A right to vote on a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement
- A right to vote on a proposal that affects the rights attached to the share
- A right to vote on a proposal to wind the body up
- A right to vote on a proposal for the disposal of the whole of the body's property, business and undertaking
- A right to vote during the body's winding up.
### Twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary shareholders</th>
<th>Fully paid ordinary shares</th>
<th>Partly paid ordinary shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Holdings Limited</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>70.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock Nominees Limited</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pty Ltd</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Perri Family Trust</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vente Nominees Limited</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.T. Young</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELC Superannuation Trust</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkerman Pty Limited</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vente Nominees Limited</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H. Taylor</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.W. Gouday</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.B. Cai</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.P. Kowood</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.L. Yeo Family Trust</td>
<td>12,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock Pty Limited</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.E. Portier</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.L. Lauff</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.D. Kimm</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P. Daniels</td>
<td>8,751</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.J. Chambers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simichy Nominees Limited</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,776,021</td>
<td>92.82</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Convertible notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convertible noteholders</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock Nominees Limited</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>55.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowski Nominees Limited</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pty Ltd</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Trust</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Nominees Limited</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.T. Young</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Company Limited</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.H Taylor Family Trust</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vente Nominees Limited</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.W. Gouday</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.B. Cai</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.P. Saw</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock Pty Limited</td>
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<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Nominees Limited</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.L. Lauff</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.C. Ford</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<td>Hanky Pty Limited</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.E. Rendall</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motter Trust</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simichy Nominees Limited</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>84.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Unquoted equity security holdings greater than 20%**

**Converting non-participating preference shares**

Y Holdings Limited

| Number | 930,000 | 930,000 |

Disclosure of the name of the holder and the number of equity securities held, where a person holds more than 20% of the equity securities in an unquoted class, is not required where the securities were issued or acquired under an employee incentive scheme.

**Company secretary**

Mr A.B. Grey

**Registered office**

10th Floor
ALD Centre
255 Deloitte Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9208 7000

**Principal administration office**

1st Floor
167 Admin Ave
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9208 5000

**Share registry**

ELC Share Registry Services
Level 1
225 George St
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9322 7000

**Other ASX information**

**All listed entities**

- The number and class of restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow that are on issue, and the date that the escrow period ends, must be disclosed.

- An entity shall disclose whether there is a current on-market buy-back. That is, if an Appendix 3C has been given to the ASX for an on-market buy-back and no Appendix 3F has been given to the ASX for that buy-back.

- A summary of any issues of securities approved for the purposes of Item 7 of s.611 of the Corporations Act which have not yet been completed must be disclosed.

- If during the reporting period any securities of an entity were purchased on-market:
  - Under or for the purposes of an employee incentive scheme, or
  - To satisfy the entitlements of the holder of options or other rights to acquire securities granted under an employee incentive scheme,

an entity shall disclose the following information:

- The total number of securities purchased during the reporting period
- The average price per security at which the securities were purchased during the reporting period.

**Securities exchange listings**

Where the entity is listed on a securities exchange other than the Australian Securities Exchange, the name of that exchange must be disclosed.
For listed investment entities

Listed investment entities must disclose:

- A list of all investments held by it and its child entities
- The total number of transactions in securities during the reporting period, together with the total brokerage paid or accrued during the period
- The total management fees paid or accrued during the reporting period, together with a summary of any management agreement.

An investment entity is an entity which, in ASX's opinion, is an entity to which both of the following apply:

- Its activities or the principal part of its activities consist of investing (directly or through a child entity) in listed or unlisted securities or futures contracts
- Its objectives do not include exercising control over or managing any entity, or the business of any entity, in which it invests.

In deciding whether an entity is an investment entity ASX will normally have regard to factors including the extent of board representation, the size of the holdings, the investment period and the amount of cash held by the entity.

For listed mining companies

Statements in the annual report of mining entities must comply with 5.7 to 5.24 and Appendix 5A of the Listing Rules.

Annual reporting

A mining exploration entity must include in its annual report:

- The mining tenements held by the mining exploration entity and its child entities and their location
- The percentage interest it or they held in each mining tenement.

A mining entity must include a mineral resources and ore reserves statement in its annual report which includes:

- A summary of the results of the mining entity's annual review of its ore reserves and mineral resources
- As at the mining entity's end of financial year (or such other appropriate disclosed date*), the mining entity's mineral resource and ore reserves holdings in tabular form by commodity type (including grade or quality), by ore reserve category and mineral resource category, and by geographical area based on the materiality of the mineral resources and ore reserves holdings to the mining entity
  * Where the mining entity reports a date other than the end of its financial year, the entity must include a brief explanation of any material changes in the mineral resources and ore reserves in the period between the date of annual review of its ore reserves and mineral resources and the end of financial year balance date
- A comparison of the mining entity's mineral resources and ore reserves holdings against that from the previous year including an explanation of any material changes in the mineral resources and ore reserve holdings from the previous year
- A summary of the governance arrangements and internal controls that the mining entity has put in place with respect to its estimates of mineral resources and ore reserves and the estimation process.
Source

For listed oil and gas companies

Statements in the annual report of oil and gas companies must comply with 5.25 to 5.44 of the Listing Rules.

Annual reporting

An oil and gas exploration entity must include in its annual report:

- The petroleum tenements held by the oil and gas exploration entity and its child entities and their locations
- The percentage interest it or they held in each petroleum tenement.

ASX-LR 5.38

An oil and gas entity that reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the United States of America and files SEC compliant Forms 10-K and 20-F Reports with the SEC annually is not required to comply with the annual reserves statement requirements under ASX Listing Rules 5.39 and 5.40.

ASX-LR 5.39

Except where the above exception applies, an oil and gas entity must include a reserves statement in its annual report including the following information:

- As at the oil and gas entity's end of financial year balance date, the oil and gas entity's petroleum reserves holdings in tabular form reporting on the basis of total '1P' petroleum reserves and '2P' petroleum reserves (split between developed and undeveloped reserves by product) and by total aggregated '1P' and '2P' reserves by product and geographical area
- The proportion of total '1P' and '2P' reserves that are based on unconventional petroleum resources
- A reconciliation of the oil and gas entity's petroleum reserves holding against that from the previous year, including an explanation of any material changes from the previous year
- Specific information about any material concentrations of undeveloped petroleum reserves in material oil and gas projects which have remained undeveloped after 5 years from the date they were initially reported
- A summary of the governance arrangements and internal control that the oil and gas entity has put in place, including the frequency and scope of any reviews or audits undertaken with respect to its estimates of petroleum reserves and the estimation process.

ASX-LR 5.40

If an oil and gas entity reports on oil and gas entity level and other aggregated estimates of contingent resources in its reserve statement in its annual report, the statement must include additional prescribed information, including total '2C' contingent resources by product, aggregated '2C' contingent resources by product and geographical area, and a reconciliation of the total '2C' contingent resources holdings against that from the previous year.

For recently listed entities

In the first two annual financial reports after admission to the ASX, where an entity is admitted under ASX Listing Rule 1.3.2(b) or is required to comply with ASX Listing Rule 1.3.2(b) because of the application of ASX Listing Rule 11.1.3, the entity must state whether the entity used the cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of admission in a way consistent with its business objectives. If the use was not consistent, an explanation of how the cash and assets were used must be disclosed.