

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS



NZ ACCOUNTING
STANDARDS
BOARD

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS

This Standard was issued on 10 May 2018 by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 12(a) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012, and pursuant to section 27(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 takes effect on 7 June 2018.

For-profit reporting entities that are subject to this Standard are required to apply it in accordance with the effective date, which is set out in Part C.

In finalising this Standard, the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board has carried out appropriate consultation in accordance with section 22(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is based on amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to reflect the issue of the revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* in 2018 (2018 *Conceptual Framework*).

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

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AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

CONTENTS

	<i>from page</i>
PART A: INTRODUCTION	5
PART B: AMENDMENTS TO:	
NZ IFRS 2 <i>SHARE-BASED PAYMENT</i>	6
NZ IFRS 3 <i>BUSINESS COMBINATIONS</i>	7
NZ IFRS 4 <i>INSURANCE CONTRACTS</i>	8
NZ IFRS 6 <i>EXPLORATION FOR AND EVALUATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES</i>	9
NZ IFRS 14 <i>REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNTS</i>	9
NZ IAS 1 <i>PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</i>	10
NZ IAS 8 <i>ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS</i>	13
NZ IAS 34 <i>INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING</i>	14
NZ IAS 37 <i>PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS</i>	15
NZ IAS 38 <i>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</i>	15
NZ IFRIC 12 <i>SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS</i>	15
NZ IFRIC 19 <i>EXTINGUISHING FINANCIAL LIABILITIES WITH EQUITY INSTRUMENTS</i>	15
NZ IFRIC 20 <i>STRIPPING COSTS IN THE PRODUCTION PHASE OF A SURFACE MINE</i>	16
NZ IFRIC 22 <i>FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND ADVANCE CONSIDERATION</i>	16
NZ SIC-32 <i>INTANGIBLE ASSETS—WEB SITE COSTS</i>	16
XRB A1 <i>APPLICATION OF THE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK</i>	17
PART C: EFFECTIVE DATE	17

The following is available within New Zealand on the XRB website as additional material

**APPROVAL BY THE IASB OF AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN IFRS STANDARDS ISSUED IN MARCH 2018**

**AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN IFRS
STANDARDS—Amendments to illustrative examples, implementation guidance
and IFRS practice statements**

**AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN IFRS
STANDARDS—Amendments to bases for conclusions on IFRS Standards and
IFRS practice statements**

Part A

Introduction

This Standard sets out amendments to reflect the issue of the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* in 2018 (2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*).

Tier 2 entities are required to comply with all the requirements in this Standard.

Part B – Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS

Scope

This Standard applies to Tier 1 and Tier 2 for-profit entities.

Amendments to NZ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*

Paragraph 63E is added.

Effective date

...

63E *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*, issued in 2018, amended the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Appendix A. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*. An entity shall apply the amendment to NZ IFRS 2 retrospectively, subject to the transitional provisions in paragraphs 53–59 of this Standard, in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendment to NZ IFRS 2 by reference to paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.

In Appendix A, the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

⁵ The New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018 ~~NZ Framework~~ defines a liability as a present obligation of the entity ~~arising from~~ to transfer an economic resource as a result of past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits (ie an outflow of cash or other assets of the entity).

Amendments to NZ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*

The footnote to 'New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements' in paragraph 11 is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Recognition conditions

- 11 To qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*¹ at the acquisition date. For example, costs the acquirer expects but is not obliged to incur in the future to effect its plan to exit an activity of an acquiree or to terminate the employment of or relocate an acquiree's employees are not liabilities at the acquisition date. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other NZ IFRSs.

¹ ~~IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* was adopted by the IASB in 2001. In September 2010 the IASB replaced the *Framework* with the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. For this Standard, acquirers are required to apply the definitions of an asset and a liability and supporting guidance which were in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* rather than the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018 (2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*). These definitions of assets and liabilities and supporting guidance were incorporated in Chapter 4 of the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*.~~

Amendments to NZ IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*

Paragraph NZ 41I.2 is added.

Effective date and transition

...

NZ 41I.2 *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*, issued in 2018, amended paragraph 14.1.7 of Appendix C and paragraph 17.6.4 of Appendix D. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*. An entity shall apply the amendments to NZ IFRS 4 retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendments to NZ IFRS 4 by reference to paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.

Appendix C paragraph 14.1.7 is amended. Appendix D paragraph 17.6.4 is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Appendix C

Life insurance contracts disclosure – explanation of recognised amounts

14.1.7 When a life insurer is presenting the disclosures required by paragraphs 14.1.1(c) and 14.1.1(d) the insurer determines the level and extent of disclosure that is appropriate having regard to its circumstances and the qualitative characteristics of financial statements under the New Zealand 2018 NZ Conceptual Framework of ~~understandability, relevance, reliability and comparability~~.

...

Appendix D

Insurance contracts – explanation of recognised amounts

...

17.6.4 When an insurer is presenting the disclosures required by paragraphs 17.6.1(c) and 17.6.1(d) the insurer determines the level and extent of disclosure that is appropriate having regard to its circumstances and the qualitative characteristics of financial statements under the New Zealand 2018 NZ Conceptual Framework; ~~of understandability, relevance, reliability and comparability~~.

Amendments to NZ IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*

Paragraph 10 is amended, the footnote to 'NZ Framework' in paragraph 10 is deleted and paragraph 26A is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Elements of cost of exploration and evaluation assets

...

10 Expenditures related to the development of mineral resources shall not be recognised as exploration and evaluation assets. The New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018 (2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*) ~~NZ Framework¹~~ and NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* provide guidance on the recognition of assets arising from development.

¹ ~~The reference to the *Framework* is to the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the IASB in 2001. In September 2010 the IASB replaced the *Framework* with the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*.~~

Effective date

...

26A *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*, issued in 2018, amended paragraph 10. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*. An entity shall apply the amendment to NZ IFRS 6 retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendment to NZ IFRS 6 by reference to paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.

Amendment to NZ IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

The footnote to the first occurrence of 'reliable' in paragraph 13 is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

¹ In September 2010, the IASB replaced the *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* with the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. The term "faithful representation", which is used in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018 (2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*) encompasses the main characteristics of the previous term ~~that the previous *Framework* called~~ "reliability". The requirement in paragraph 13 of this Standard is based on the requirements of NZ IAS 8, which retains the term "reliable".

Amendments to NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Paragraphs 7, 15, RDR 15.1, 19–20, 23–24, 28 and 89 are amended and paragraph 139S is added. Two footnotes are deleted—the footnotes to ‘paragraph 25’ in paragraph 7 and to the second sentence in paragraph 15. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Definitions

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

...

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

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence economic decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. ~~The New Zealand Equivalent to the International Accounting Standards Board’s Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (NZ Framework) states in paragraph 25² that ‘users~~ Users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence.² Therefore, the assessment needs to take into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making economic decisions.

² ~~In September 2010 the IASB replaced the Framework with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. Paragraph 25 was superseded by Chapter 3 of the NZ Framework.~~

...

Fair presentation and compliance with IFRSs

*15 Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2018 (2018 NZ Conceptual Framework)~~NZ Framework~~.³ The application of NZ IFRS, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.

RDR 15.1 Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of a Tier 2 entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework~~. The application of the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (NZ IFRS RDR), with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.

³ ~~Paragraphs 15–24 contain references to the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework [for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements]. In September 2010 the IASB replaced the Framework with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, which replaced the objective of financial statements with the objective of general purpose financial reporting; see Chapter 1 of the NZ Framework.~~

...

19 In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework~~, the entity shall depart from that requirement in the manner set out in paragraph 20 if the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such a departure.

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

- 20 When an entity departs from a requirement of an NZ IFRS in accordance with paragraph 19, it shall disclose:
- (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;
 - (b) that it has complied with applicable NZ IFRSs, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation;
 - (c) the title of the NZ IFRS from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the NZ IFRS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*, and the treatment adopted; and
 - (d) for each period presented, the financial effect of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.

...

- 23 In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*, but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, the entity shall, to the maximum extent possible, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance by disclosing:
- (a) the title of the NZ IFRS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*; and
 - (b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation.

- 24 For the purpose of paragraphs 19–23, an item of information would conflict with the objective of financial statements when it does not represent faithfully the transactions, other events and conditions that it either purports to represent or could reasonably be expected to represent and, consequently, it would be likely to influence economic decisions made by users of financial statements. When assessing whether complying with a specific requirement in an NZ IFRS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*, management considers:
- (a) why the objective of financial statements is not achieved in the particular circumstances; and
 - (b) how the entity's circumstances differ from those of other entities that comply with the requirement. If other entities in similar circumstances comply with the requirement, there is a rebuttable presumption that the entity's compliance with the requirement would not be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*.

...

Accrual basis of accounting

...

- 28 When the accrual basis of accounting is used, an entity recognises items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the *~~NZ Framework~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework*.

...

Profit or loss for the period

...

- 89 Some NZ IFRSs specify circumstances when an entity recognises particular items outside profit or loss in the current period. NZ IAS 8 specifies two such circumstances: the correction of errors and the effect of changes in accounting policies. Other NZ IFRSs require or permit components of other comprehensive income that meet the *~~NZ Framework's~~2018 NZ Conceptual Framework's* definition of income or expense to be excluded from profit or loss (see paragraph 7).

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

...

Transition and effective date

...

139S Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS, issued in 2018, amended paragraphs 7, 15, RDR 15.1, 19–20, 23–24, 28 and 89. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS. An entity shall apply the amendments to NZ IAS 1 retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendments to NZ IAS 1 by reference to paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.

Amendments to NZ IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Paragraphs 6 and 11(b) are amended. The footnotes to 'paragraph 25' in paragraph 6 and to paragraph 11(b) are deleted and a new footnote to paragraph 11(b) is added. The heading before paragraph 54 is amended and paragraphs 54F–54G are added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Definitions

- ...
- 6 Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence economic decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. ~~The NZ Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states in paragraph 25² that “users~~Users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence.²² Therefore, the assessment needs to take into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making economic decisions.

² ~~IASC’s Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements was adopted by the IASB in 2001. In September 2010 the IASB replaced the Framework with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. Paragraph 25 was superseded by Chapter 3 of the NZ Framework.~~

...

Selection and application of accounting policies

- ...
- 11 In making the judgement described in paragraph 10, management shall refer to, and consider the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:
- (a) the requirements in NZ IFRS dealing with similar and related issues; and
 - (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the ~~NZ Framework~~New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2018 (2018 NZ Conceptual Framework).^{3*}

³ ~~In September 2010 the IASB replaced the Framework with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.~~

* Paragraph 54G explains how this requirement is amended for regulatory account balances.

Effective date and transition

...

54F Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS, issued in 2018, amended paragraphs 6 and 11(b). An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS. An entity shall apply the amendments to paragraphs 6 and 11(b) retrospectively in accordance with this Standard. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendments to paragraphs 6 and 11(b) by reference to paragraphs 23–28 of this Standard. If retrospective application of any amendment in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS would involve undue cost or effort, an entity shall, in applying paragraphs 23–28 of this Standard, read any reference except in the last sentence of paragraph 27 to ‘is impracticable’ as ‘involves undue cost or effort’ and any reference to ‘practicable’ as ‘possible without undue cost or effort’.

54G If an entity does not apply NZ IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts, the entity shall, in applying paragraph 11(b) to regulatory account balances, continue to refer to, and consider the applicability of, the definitions, recognition criteria, and measurement concepts in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010 (NZ Framework) instead of those in the 2018 NZ Conceptual Framework. A regulatory account balance is the balance of any expense (or income) account that is not recognised as an asset or a liability in accordance with other applicable NZ IFRSs but is included, or is expected to be included, by the rate regulator in establishing the rate(s) that can be charged to customers. A rate regulator is an authorised body that is empowered by statute or regulation to establish the rate or a range of rates that bind an entity. The rate regulator may be a third-party body or a related party of the entity, including the entity's own governing board, if that body is required by statute or regulation to set rates both in the interest of the customers and to ensure the overall financial viability of the entity.

Amendments to NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*

Paragraphs 31 and 33 are amended and paragraph 58 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Same accounting policies as annual

- ...
- 31 Under the ~~NZ Framework~~New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2018 (2018 NZ Conceptual Framework), recognition is the “~~process of incorporating in the balance sheet or income statement capturing, for inclusion in the statement of financial position or the statement(s) of financial performance, an item that meets the definition of an element one of the elements of the financial statements and satisfies the criteria for recognition~~”. The definitions of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses are fundamental to recognition, at the end of both annual and interim financial reporting periods.
- ...
- 33 An essential characteristic of income (revenue) and expenses is that the related inflows and outflows of assets and liabilities have already taken place. If those inflows or outflows have taken place, the related revenue and expense are recognised; otherwise they are not recognised.~~The NZ Framework says that “expenses are recognised in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.... [The] NZ Framework 2018 NZ Conceptual Framework does not allow the recognition of items in the balance sheet statement of financial position which do not meet the definition of assets or liabilities.”~~
- ...

Effective date

- ...
- 58 Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS, issued in 2018, amended paragraphs 31 and 33. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS. An entity shall apply the amendments to NZ IAS 34 retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendments to NZ IAS 34 by reference to paragraphs 43–45 of this Standard and paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.

AMENDMENTS TO REFERENCES TO THE
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IN NZ IFRS

Amendment to NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

A footnote is added to the definition of a liability in paragraph 10.

- * The definition of a liability in this Standard was not revised following the revision of the definition of a liability in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018.

Amendment to NZ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*

A footnote is added to the definition of an asset in paragraph 8.

- * The definition of an asset in this Standard was not revised following the revision of the definition of an asset in the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018.

Amendment to NZ IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*

The footnote to 'NZ Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements' in the References section is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

- * ~~In February 2011 the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* was replaced with the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. The conceptual framework that was in effect when the IASB developed IFRIC 12 was the IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the IASB in 2001. IFRIC 12 refers to that framework. The equivalent New Zealand pronouncement was the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* which was replaced by the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*.~~

Amendment to NZ IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*

The footnote to 'NZ Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements' in the References section is amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

- * ~~In September 2010 the IASB replaced the *Framework* with the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. The reference is to the IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the Board in 2001 and in effect when the Interpretation was developed. The conceptual framework that was in effect when the IASB developed IFRIC 19 was the IASB's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the IASB in 2001. IFRIC 19 refers to that framework. The equivalent New Zealand pronouncement was the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements* which was replaced by the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*.~~

Amendment to NZ IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

A footnote is added to 'New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB **Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (NZ Framework)**' in the References section.

- * The conceptual framework that was in effect when the IASB developed IFRIC 20 was the IASB's *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*, issued in 2010. IFRIC 20 refers to that framework. The equivalent New Zealand pronouncement was the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*.

Amendment to NZ IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

A footnote is added to 'New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB **Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting**' in the References section.

- * The conceptual framework that was in effect when the IASB developed IFRIC 22 was the IASB's *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*, issued in 2010. IFRIC 20 refers to that framework. The equivalent New Zealand pronouncement was the New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*.

Amendments to NZ SIC-32 *Intangible Assets—Web Site Costs*

Paragraph 5 is amended. A new paragraph is added at the end of the section under the heading 'Effective date'. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Issue

- ...
- 5 This Interpretation does not apply to expenditure on purchasing, developing, and operating hardware (eg web servers, staging servers, production servers and Internet connections) of a web site. Such expenditure is accounted for under NZ IAS 16. Additionally, when an entity incurs expenditure on an Internet service provider hosting the entity's web site, the expenditure is recognised as an expense under NZ IAS 1.88 and the ~~NZ Framework~~New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018 (2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*) when the services are received.
- ...

Effective date

...

*Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS, issued in 2018, amended paragraph 5. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time an entity also applies all other amendments made by *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in NZ IFRS*. An entity shall apply the amendment to NZ SIC-32 retrospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. However, if an entity determines that retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort, it shall apply the amendment to NZ SIC-32 by reference to paragraphs 23–28, 50–53 and 54F of NZ IAS 8.*

Amendments to XRB A1 Application of the *Accounting Standards Framework*

The list of authoritative notices in Appendix B is amended. New text is underlined.

APPENDIX B

TIER 1 FOR-PROFIT ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS AND TIER 2 FOR-PROFIT ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS TO BE APPLIED BY FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES

...

Authoritative Notices

New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2010*

New Zealand Equivalent to the IASB *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2018
(2018 NZ *Conceptual Framework*)

Part C – Effective Date

This Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.