Australian Government
Australian Accounting Standards Board

Staff Paper

Project:	**AASB 1060 Review**	**Meeting:**	212
Topic:	**Consideration of disclosure requirements in IFRS 19**	**Agenda Item:**	8.4
		Date:	15 April 2025
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		Decision-Making:	High
		Project Status:	Decide on areas for inclusion in the ITC on AASB 1060 review

Objective of this paper

1 The objective of this agenda item is for the Board to

(a) consider the disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* and their suitability for Tier 2 entities; and

(b) decide on questions and areas for inclusion in an Invitations to Comment (ITC) to seek stakeholders' feedback.

Structure of this paper

2 This Staff Paper is set out as follows:

(a) Background (paragraphs 3 to 9);

(b) Comparison between AASB 1060 and IFRS 19 (paragraphs 10 to 13);

(c) Proposed ITC questions and matters for inclusion and questions for Board members (paragraph 14);

(d) Appendix A: Disclosure requirements that exist in both IFRS 19 and AASB 1060, but are not identical;

(e) Appendix B: Disclosure requirements exist in IFRS 19 but are absent in AASB 1060 and could be included in AASB 1060 as a result of the *IFRS for SMEs* review;

(f) Appendix C: AASB 1060 disclosure requirements that are not in IFRS 19; and

(g) Appendix D: Paragraphs in the introduction section of IFRS 19 that are not in AASB 1060.

Background

3 In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*. IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements compared to those in other IFRS Accounting Standards. However, these subsidiaries must still comply with the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards.

4 Subsidiaries eligible for IFRS 19 must meet specific criteria, including:

(a) not having public accountability (e.g., their debt or equity instruments are not publicly traded); and

(b) having a parent entity that prepares financial statements compliant with IFRS Standards.

5 In July 2024, the IASB also issued a catch-up ED to amend IFRS 19 (IASB/ED/2024/5); the IASB expects to issue the final amendment in 2025 Q3. The ED proposed that an eligible subsidiary using management-defined performance measures, as defined in IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, would be required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 18 for those measures. The ED also reduce the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 that are based on amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* relating to supplier finance arrangements, income taxes and lack of exchangeability.

6 Eligible subsidiaries whose financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements in IFRS 19 must make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity applying IFRS 19 reduced disclosures shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRS Accounting Standards.

7 At the March 2023 meeting, the AASB considered possible options for implementing IFRS 19 in Australia. The options discussed resulted in the following possible scenarios:

(a) replace AASB 1060 with IFRS 19 and expand the scope to all Tier 2 entities;

(b) amend AASB 1060 to include the additional disclosures required by IFRS 19 to achieve compliance with IFRS 19;

(c) do not adopt IFRS 19 and retain AASB 1060 unchanged (except for amendments resulting from alignment to the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs* and potentially to requirements in AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements*);

(d) adopt IFRS 19 as an alternative Tier 2 framework for entities in the scope of the Standard where these entities would have the option to report under AASB 1060 or under IFRS 19; and

(e) adopt IFRS 19 as an alternative Tier 2 framework where subsidiaries without public accountability apply IFRS 19 and other Tier 2 entities apply AASB 1060.

8 As part of the two roundtable sessions held in June 2024, AASB staff presented the above options to facilitate discussion with our stakeholders. At the time of the roundtables, the stakeholders were not familiar with IFRS 19 and requested more details about IFRS 19 and its differences from AASB 1060.

9 Staff acknowledge that the stakeholders interested in IFRS 19 are likely to overlap with those relevant to providing feedback on the AASB 1060 review. Therefore, staff suggest including IFRS 19 matters in the ITC to allow stakeholders to consider the similarities and differences between the two Standards and provide feedback that will help the Board to decide in the future on the possible IFRS 19 adoption.

Comparison between AASB 1060 and IFRS 19

10 Both Standards require entities to use recognition and measurement principles of the full Standards.

11 While AASB 1060 is essentially a one-stop-shop Standard containing some presentation and disclosure requirements, IFRS 19 contains only disclosure requirements and cross-references certain disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards that remain applicable.

12 Staff compared the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 and its consequential amendments to the relevant for-profit disclosure requirements in AASB 1060 and have categorised the following types of differences:

Type of differences	**Description of difference**
Additional disclosures in IFRS 19	Disclosure requirements exist in IFRS 19 but are completely absent in AASB 1060 and: • are not expected to be included in AASB 1060 as a result of *IFRS for SMEs* review (refer to Table 1); • could be included in AASB 1060 as a result of *IFRS for SMEs* review (ie., IASB added them to the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs* and staff is proposing to add them to AASB 1060 in Agenda paper 8.2). Refer to Appendix B.
Different disclosures	Disclosure requirements exist in both IFRS 19 and AASB 1060, but they are not identical. Refer to Appendix A.
Disclosures required in AASB 1060 but not required in IFRS 19	Disclosure requirements exist in AASB 1060 but are absent in IFRS 19. Refer to Appendix C.
Same	Disclosure requirements exist in both IFRS 19 and AASB 1060 and are the same or essentially the same. These disclosure requirements are neither presented in this staff paper nor proposed in the ITC.

13 Table 1 below shows disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 that are completely absent in AASB 1060 and are also absent in the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*. There are also paragraphs in the introduction section of IFRS 19 that are not in AASB 1060; these have been incorporated into Appendix D.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
IFRS 1	26 If, during the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, it shall explain the changes between its first IFRS interim financial report and its first IFRS financial statements in accordance with paragraph 21, and it shall update the reconciliations required by paragraph 24.
IFRS 1	**Interim financial reports** 28 To comply with paragraph 21, if an entity presents an interim financial report in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, the entity shall satisfy the requirements of IAS 34, unless stated otherwise, as well as these requirements: (a) each such interim financial report shall, if the entity presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, include: (i) a reconciliation of its equity in accordance with previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under IFRS Accounting Standards at that date; and (ii) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for that comparable interim period (current and year to date). The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for that period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss in accordance with previous GAAP; (b) in addition to the reconciliations required by (a), an entity's first interim financial report in accordance with IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements shall include the reconciliations described in paragraph 24 (supplemented by the details required by paragraph 25) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations; and (c) if an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in IFRS 1, it shall explain the changes in each such interim financial report in accordance with paragraph 21 and update the reconciliations required by (a)–(b).
IFRS 1	29 If a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.
IFRS 1	**Disclosure requirements in IFRS 1 that remain applicable** 30 If an entity applies paragraph D2 of IFRS 1, it shall apply the disclosure requirements in that paragraph.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	[Taken from IFRS 1] D2 A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply AASB 2 Share-based Payment to equity instruments that were granted on or before 7 November 2002. A first-time adopter is also encouraged, but not required, to apply AASB 2 to equity instruments that were granted after 7 November 2002 and vested before the later of (a) the date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards and (b) 1 January 2005. However, if a first-time adopter elects to apply AASB 2 to such equity instruments, it may do so only if the entity has disclosed publicly the fair value of those equity instruments, determined at the measurement date, as defined in AASB 2. For all grants of equity instruments to which AASB 2 has not been applied (eg equity instruments granted on or before 7 November 2002), a first-time adopter shall nevertheless disclose the information required by paragraphs 44 and 45 of AASB 2. If a first-time adopter modifies the terms or conditions of a grant of equity instruments to which AASB 2 has not been applied, the entity is not required to apply paragraphs 26–29 of AASB 2 if the modification occurred before the date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards.
IFRS 3	36 The acquirer shall disclose, for each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires: (a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement; and (b) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration.
IFRS 5	39 If either paragraph 26 of IFRS 5 or paragraph 29 of IFRS 5 applies, an entity shall disclose, in the reporting period of the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.
IFRS 5	**Disclosure requirements in IFRS 5 that remain applicable** 40 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 12, 13, 33(a), 33(c) and 34 of IFRS 5. The reference to paragraph 33 in paragraph 13 of IFRS 5 shall be read by the entity as referring to paragraphs 33(a) and 33(c) of IFRS 5. **[Taken from IFRS 5]** 12 If the criteria in paragraphs 7 and 8 are met after the reporting period, an entity shall not classify a noncurrent asset (or disposal group) as held for sale in those financial statements when issued. However, when those criteria are met after the reporting period but before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, the entity shall disclose the information specified in paragraph 41(a), (b) and (d) in the notes. 13 An entity shall not classify as held for sale a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned. This is because its carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use. However, if the disposal group to be abandoned meets the criteria in paragraph 32(a)–(c), the entity shall present the results and cash flows of the disposal group as discontinued operations in accordance with paragraphs 33 and 34 at the date on which it ceases to be used. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) to be abandoned include noncurrent assets (or disposal groups) that are to be used to the end of their economic life and non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are to be closed rather than sold.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	33 An entity shall disclose: … (c) the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the financial statements. These disclosures are not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition (see paragraph 11). 34 An entity shall re-present the disclosures in paragraph 33 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.
IFRS 6	41 An entity shall treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either paragraphs 200–202 (under subheading IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*) or paragraphs 263–266 (under subheading IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*), consistent with how the assets are classified.
IFRS 7	**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss** 45 If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9 and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see paragraph 5.7.7 of IFRS 9), it shall disclose: (a) the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and (b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.
IFRS 7	46 If an entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9 and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see paragraphs 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 of IFRS 9), it shall disclose: (a) the amount of change, during the reporting period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of IFRS 9 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and (b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.
IFRS 7	**Reclassification** 47 An entity shall disclose if, in the current or previous reporting periods, it has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9. For each such event, an entity shall disclose: (a) the date of reclassification;

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements; and (c) the amount reclassified into and out of each category.
IFRS 7	48 For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition, an entity shall disclose, for assets reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9: (a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and (b) the interest revenue recognised.
IFRS 7	**Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities** 49 An entity shall, at the end of the reporting period, disclose separately the gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.
IFRS 7	50 Financial instruments disclosed in accordance with paragraph 49 may be subject to different measurement requirements (for example, a payable related to a repurchase agreement may be measured at amortised cost, while a derivative will be measured at fair value). An entity shall include financial instruments at their recognised amounts and describe any resulting measurement differences in the related disclosures.
IFRS 7	**Allowance account for credit losses** 52 The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9 is not reduced by a loss allowance and an entity shall not present the loss allowance separately in the statement of financial position as a reduction of the carrying amount of the financial asset. However, an entity shall disclose the loss allowance in the notes.
IFRS 7	**Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives** 53 If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (see paragraph 28 of IAS 32) and the instrument has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), it shall disclose the existence of those features.
IFRS 7	55 If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in paragraph 54, an entity shall disclose the same information as required by paragraph 54 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the end of the reporting period).
IFRS 7	59 When an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see paragraph 6.3.7 of IFRS 9), it shall provide qualitative or quantitative information about how the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole).

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
IFRS 7	60 An entity shall disclose, in a table, these amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation): (a) the carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities); (b) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument; (c) the change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and (d) the nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments.
IFRS 7	63 For hedging relationships to which an entity applies the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6.8.4–6.8.12 of IFRS 9 or paragraphs 102D–102N of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, an entity shall disclose: (a) the significant interest rate benchmarks to which the entity's hedging relationships are exposed; (b) the extent of the risk exposure the entity manages that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform; (c) how the entity is managing the process to transition to alternative benchmark rates; (d) a description of significant assumptions or judgements the entity made in applying these paragraphs (for example, assumptions or judgements about when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows); and (e) the nominal amount of the hedging instruments in those hedging relationships.
IFRS 7	**Fair value** 64 In some cases, an entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (a Level 1 input), nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see paragraph B5.1.2A of IFRS 9). In such cases, the entity shall disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability: (a) its accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see paragraph B5.1.2A(b) of IFRS 9); (b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the reporting period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference; and (c) why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value.
IFRS 7 (Added to IFRS 19 from newly issued amending Standard - *Contracts*	**Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity** 64A An entity shall disclose in a single note in its financial statements information about its contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 5B of IFRS 7. An entity shall disclose: (a) information about contractual features that expose the entity to:

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
referencing nature-dependent electricity)	(i) variability in the underlying amount of electricity (see paragraph 2.3A of IFRS 9); and (ii) risk that the entity would be required to buy electricity during a delivery interval in which the entity cannot use the electricity (see paragraph B2.7 of IFRS 9). (b) information about unrecognised commitments arising from the contracts, as at the reporting date, including: (i) the estimated future cash flows from buying electricity under these contracts. The entity shall apply its judgement when identifying the appropriate time bands within which to disclose the estimated future cash flows. (ii) qualitative information about how the entity assesses whether a contract might become onerous (see IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*), including the assumptions the entity uses in making this assessment. (c) qualitative and quantitative information about effects on the entity's financial performance for the reporting period. The disclosure is based on the information that is applicable to the reporting period the entity used to assess whether it has been a net purchaser of electricity (see paragraph B2.8 of IFRS 9). An entity shall disclose information for the reporting period about: (i) the costs arising from purchases of electricity made under the contracts, disclosing separately how much of the purchased electricity was unused at the time of delivery; (ii) the proceeds arising from sales of unused electricity; and (iii) the costs arising from purchases of electricity made to offset sales of unused electricity. 64B An entity shall disaggregate, for its contracts that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 5C of IFRS 7, the amounts the entity discloses, by risk category, related to items designated as hedging instruments in accordance with paragraph 60. 64C If an entity discloses information about other contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity as described in paragraph 5D of IFRS 7 (including those contracts described in paragraph 64B of this Standard) in other notes in its financial statements, the entity shall include cross-references to those notes in the single note required by paragraph 64A. **Staff comment:** In March 2025, the AASB issued Exposure Draft ED 337 *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures*. ED 337 proposes further reductions for the Tier 2 disclosure requirements, which, if finalised as a Standard, would result in differences from IFRS 19.
IFRS 7	**Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments** *Credit risk: all entities* 65 An entity shall explain the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements in Section 5.5 of IFRS 9. For this purpose an entity shall disclose: (a) the basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to: (i) measure the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses; (ii) determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition; and (iii) determine whether a financial asset is a credit-impaired financial asset;

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) how forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses, including the use of macroeconomic information; and (c) changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.
IFRS 7	66 To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, an entity shall provide, in a table, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, showing separately the changes during the reporting period for: (a) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. (b) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for: (i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets; (ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and (iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9. (c) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. In addition to the reconciliation, an entity shall disclose the total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on financial assets initially recognised during the reporting period.
IFRS 7	67 For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. An entity should disclose information about the changes in the loss allowance for financial assets separately from those for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. However, if a financial instrument includes both a loan (financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (loan commitment) component and the entity cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment should be recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognised as a provision.
IFRS 7	**Credit risk: entities that provide financing to customers as a main business activity** 68 The disclosure requirements in paragraphs 69–71 are applicable only to an entity that provides financing to customers as a main business activity, as described in IFRS 18.
IFRS 7	69 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand and evaluate: (a) how the entity determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, including if and how: (i) financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk in accordance with paragraph 5.5.10 of IFRS 9, including the classes of financial instruments to which it applies; and

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(ii) the presumption in paragraph 5.5.11 of IFRS 9, that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has been rebutted; and (b) an entity's definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions.
IFRS 7	70 An entity shall provide an explanation of how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments during the period contributed to changes in the loss allowance. The information shall be provided separately for financial instruments that represent the loss allowance as listed in paragraph 66(a)–(c) and shall include relevant qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance may include: (a) changes because of financial instruments originated or acquired during the reporting period; (b) the modification of contractual cash flows on financial assets that do not result in a derecognition of those financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9; (c) changes because of financial instruments that were derecognised (including those that were written off) during the reporting period; and (d) changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses.
IFRS 7	71 An entity shall disclose, by credit risk rating grades, the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity shall provide this information separately for financial instruments: (a) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses; (b) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and that are: (i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but that are not credit-impaired financial assets; (ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and (iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 5.5.15 of IFRS 9. (c) that are purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.
IFRS 7	*Liquidity risk* 72 An entity shall disclose: (a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities. The maturity analysis shall include the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows (see paragraph B11B of IFRS 7). (c) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b).
IFRS 12	78 An entity shall disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (for example, liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support).
IFRS 12	80 An entity shall disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.
IFRS 12	81 An entity shall disclose the gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph 25 of IFRS 10, and: (a) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and (b) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).
IFRS 12	**Investment entity status** 82 When a parent determines that it is an investment entity in accordance with paragraph 27 of IFRS 10 and it does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see paragraph 28 of IFRS 10), it shall disclose its reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity.
IFRS 12	83 When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it shall disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity shall disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including: (a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated; (b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with paragraph B101 of IFRS 10; and (c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).
IFRS 12	**Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)** 84 An investment entity that, in accordance with IFRS 10, is required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss shall disclose that fact.
IFRS 12	85 An investment entity shall disclose: (a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	entity in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made to the unconsolidated subsidiary by the investment entity; and …
IFRS 12	90 An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 88–89.
IFRS 12	**Interests in unconsolidated structured entities** 92 If during the reporting period an entity has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity in which it previously had or currently has an interest (for example, purchasing assets of, or instruments issued by, the structured entity), the entity shall disclose: (a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and (b) the reasons for providing the support.
IFRS 12	93 An entity shall disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.
IFRS 12	94 An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 92–93 for an unconsolidated structured entity that it controls and for which it presents the disclosures required by paragraphs 84–87.
IFRS 13	96 If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in paragraph 48 of IFRS 13, it shall disclose that fact.
IFRS 14	**Staff comment:** As per paragraph BC88 of AASB 1060, AASB 1060 excluded AASB 14 because it would only be relevant for entities that have recognised regulatory deferral account balances under their current accounting policy (eg where the entity prepared SPFS without complying with the R&M of full AAS). The Board's decision also is consistent with IASB's view that it should not incorporate the requirements of IFRS 14 as part of the 2015 *IFRS for SMEs* Standard. **Explanation of activities subject to rate regulation** 98 An entity shall disclose, for each type of rate-regulated activity: (a) a brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process; and (b) the identity of the rate regulator(s). If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*), the entity shall disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how it is related. 99 The disclosures required by paragraph 98 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	Explanation of recognised amounts 100 An entity shall disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are recognised and derecognised and how they are measured initially and subsequently, including how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability and how any impairment loss is allocated. 101 For each type of rate-regulated activity, an entity shall disclose, for each class of regulatory deferral account balance, a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the reporting period in a table, unless another format is more appropriate. The entity shall apply judgement in deciding the level of detail necessary (see paragraphs 28–29 of IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*), but these components would usually be relevant: (a) the amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the statement of financial position as regulatory deferral account balances; (b) the amounts that have been recognised in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period; and (c) other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates. 102 When an entity concludes that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, it shall disclose that fact, the reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced.
IFRS 15	104 In addition, an entity shall disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue (in accordance with paragraph 103) and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, if the entity applies IFRS 8.
IFRS 15	**Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations** 108 An entity shall disclose: (a) the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period; and (b) an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise as revenue the amount disclosed in accordance with (a), which the entity shall disclose: (i) on a quantitative basis using the time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining performance obligations; or (ii) by using qualitative information.
IFRS 15	109 As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose the information in paragraph 108 for a performance obligation if either of the following conditions is met: (a) the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) the entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with paragraph B16 of IFRS 15.
IFRS 15	**Significant judgements in the application of IFRS 15** 110 An entity shall disclose the judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying IFRS 15 that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.
IFRS 15	*Determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations* 112 An entity shall disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained.
IFRS 15	**Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer** 113 An entity shall disclose: (a) the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer (in accordance with paragraph 91 or 95 of IFRS 15), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain contracts with customers, pre-contract costs and setup costs); and (b) the amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period.
IFRS 16	**Disclosure requirements in IFRS 16 that remain applicable** 127 A lessee shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraph 47 of IFRS 16. **[Taken out from IFRS 16]** 47 A lessee shall either present in the statement of financial position, or disclose in the notes: (a) right-of-use assets separately from other assets. If a lessee does not present right-of-use assets separately in the statement of financial position, the lessee shall: (i) include right-of-use assets within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned; and (ii) disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those right-of-use assets. (b) lease liabilities separately from other liabilities. If the lessee does not present lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position, the lessee shall disclose which line items in the statement of financial position include those liabilities.
IFRS 18	131 When an entity is required to present a third statement of financial position applying paragraph 37 of IFRS 18, it shall disclose the information required by paragraphs 129–130, 178–181 and 186. However, it need not provide the related notes to the statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
IFRS.18	**Statement of profit or loss** *Entities with specified main business activities* 132 If an entity: (a) invests in assets as a main business activity, it shall disclose that fact. (b) provides financing to customers as a main business activity, it shall disclose that fact. (c) identifies a different outcome from its assessment of whether it invests in assets or provides financing to customers as a main business activity (see paragraph B41 of IFRS 18), it shall disclose: (i) the fact that the outcome of the assessment has changed and the date of the change. (ii) the amount and classification of items of income and expense before and after the date of the change in the outcome of the assessment in the current period and the amount and classification in the prior period for the items for which the classification has changed because of the changed outcome of the assessment, unless it is impracticable to do so. If an entity does not disclose the information because it is impracticable to do so, the entity shall disclose that fact.
IFRS 18	*Presentation and disclosure of expenses classified in the operating category* 133 An entity that presents one or more line items comprising expenses classified by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss shall also disclose in a single note: (a) the total for each of: (i) depreciation, comprising the amounts required to be disclosed by paragraphs 115(a), 200(e)(vii) and 271(d)(iv); (ii) amortisation, comprising the amount required to be disclosed by paragraph 263(e)(vi); (iii) employee benefits, comprising the amount for employee benefits recognised by an entity applying IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* and the amount for services received from employees recognised by an entity applying IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; (iv) impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses, comprising the amounts required to be disclosed by paragraph 250(a)–(b); and(v) write-downs and reversals of write-downs of inventories, comprising the amounts required to be disclosed by paragraph 164(d)–(e); and (b) for each total listed in (a)(i)–(v): (i) the amount related to each line item in the operating category (see paragraph 136); and (ii) a list of any line items outside the operating category that also include amounts relating to the total.
IFRS 18	134 Paragraph 41 of IFRS 18 requires an entity to disaggregate items to provide material information. However, an entity that applies paragraph 133 is exempt from disclosing:

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(a) in relation to function line items presented in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss—disaggregated information about the amounts of nature expenses included in each line item, beyond the amounts specified in paragraph 133; and (b) in relation to nature expenses specifically required by an IFRS Accounting Standard to be disclosed in the notes—disaggregated information about the amounts of the expenses included in each function line item presented in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss, beyond the amounts specified in paragraph 133.
IFRS 18	135 The exemption in paragraph 134 relates to disaggregation of operating expenses. However, it does not exempt an entity from applying specific disclosure requirements relating to those expenses in this Standard.
IFRS 18	*Use of characteristics of nature and function* 136 An entity will either present expenses by nature, or applying paragraph 133, disclose some expenses by nature. The amounts presented or disclosed need not be the amounts recognised as an expense in the period. They could include amounts that have been recognised as part of the carrying amount of an asset. If an entity: (a) presents amounts that are not the amounts recognised as an expense in the period, it will also present an additional line item for the change in the carrying amount of the affected assets. For example, applying paragraph 39 of IAS 2 *Inventories*, an entity might present a line item for changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress. (b) discloses, applying paragraph 133(b), amounts that are not the amounts recognised as an expense in the period, the entity shall give a qualitative explanation of that fact, identifying the assets involved.
IFRS 18 (IASB/ED/2024/5 proposed to amend paragraph 163 of IFRS 19. New text is underlined.)	**Disclosure requirements in IFRS 18 that remain applicable** 163 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 19, 20, 28, 41, 42, 43, 82, 90, 92, B8, B11, B14, B26(b) and B28 of IFRS 18. <u>If an entity has management-defined performance measures as identified in paragraphs 117–120 of IFRS 18, it shall also provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 121–125, B132 and B134–B142 of IFRS 18.</u> **[Taken from IFRS 18]** 41 For the purposes of this Standard, an item is an asset, liability, equity instrument or reserve, income, expense or cash flow or any aggregation or disaggregation of such assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses or cash flows. A line item is an item that is presented separately in the primary financial statements. Other material information about items is disclosed in the notes. Unless doing so would override specific aggregation or disaggregation requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards, an entity shall (see paragraphs B16–B23): (a) classify and aggregate assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses or cash flows into items based on shared characteristics; (b) disaggregate items based on characteristics that are not shared; (c) aggregate or disaggregate items to present line items in the primary financial statements that fulfil the role of the primary financial statements in providing useful structured summaries (see paragraph 16);

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(d) aggregate or disaggregate items to disclose information in the notes that fulfils the role of the notes in providing material information (see paragraph 17); and (e) ensure that aggregation and disaggregation in the financial statements do not obscure material information (see paragraph B3). 92 An entity disclosing reclassification adjustments in the notes shall present in the statement presenting comprehensive income the items of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments. B8 Paragraph 23 explains that an entity need not present separately a line item in a primary financial statement if doing so is not necessary for the statement to provide a useful structured summary, even if the line item is required by IFRS Accounting Standards. For example, an entity need not present a line item listed in paragraph 75 if doing so is not necessary for the statement of profit or loss to provide a useful structured summary of income and expenses, or a line item listed in paragraph 103 if doing so is not necessary for the statement of financial position to provide a useful structured summary of assets, liabilities and equity. If an entity does not present the line items listed in paragraphs 75 and 103, it shall disclose the items in the notes if the resulting information is material (see paragraph 42). B14 An entity may provide comparative information in addition to the comparative information required by IFRS Accounting Standards, as long as that information is prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. This additional comparative information may consist of one or more of the primary financial statements referred to in paragraph 10, but need not comprise a complete set of financial statements. When this is the case, the entity shall disclose in the notes information for those additional primary financial statements. B26 If an entity cannot find a more informative label than 'other': (b) for an aggregation comprising only items for which information is not material—the entity shall consider whether the aggregated amount is sufficiently large that users of financial statements might reasonably question whether it includes items for which information could be material. If so, information to resolve that question is material information. Accordingly, in such cases, the entity shall disclose further information about the amount—for example: (i) an explanation that no items for which information would be material are included in the amount; or (ii) an explanation that the amount comprises several items for which information would not be material, with an indication of the nature and amount of the largest item. B28 In addition, an entity presents on a net basis gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions—for example, foreign exchange gains and losses or gains and losses arising on financial instruments held for trading that are included in the same category of the statement(s) of financial performance applying paragraphs 47–68. However, an entity shall disclose such gains and losses separately in the notes if doing so provides material information.
IAS 7	**Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities** 166 An entity shall disclose a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities, including: (a) changes from financing cash flows; (b) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; (c) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates; (d) changes in fair values; and (e) other changes.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
IAS 7	170 In view of the variety of cash management practices and banking arrangements around the world and in order to comply with IAS 8, an entity shall disclose the policy which it adopts in determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents.
IAS 8	**Accounting policies** *Fair presentation and compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards* 173 When an entity departs from a requirement of an IFRS Accounting Standard in accordance with paragraph 6E of IAS 8, 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 IFRS Accounting Standards, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation; (c) the title of the IFRS Accounting Standard from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS Accounting Standard 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 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (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.
IAS 8	174 When an entity has departed from a requirement of an IFRS Accounting Standard in a prior reporting period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it shall make the disclosures set out in paragraph 173(c)–173(d).
IAS 8	180 When an entity has not applied a new IFRS Accounting Standard that has been issued but is not yet effective, the entity shall disclose: (a) this fact; and (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible effect that applying the new IFRS Accounting Standard will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.
IAS 8	181 In complying with paragraph 180, an entity considers disclosing: (a) the title of the new IFRS Accounting Standard; (b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy; (c) the date by which application of the IFRS Accounting Standard is required; (d) the date as at which it plans to apply the IFRS Accounting Standard initially; and (e) either:

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	(i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standard is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or (ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.
IAS 8	183 The disclosures in paragraph 182 are not required for assets and liabilities with a significant risk that their carrying amounts might change materially within the next financial year if, at the end of the reporting period, they are measured at fair value based on a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability. Such fair values might change materially within the next financial year. Still, these changes would not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.
IAS 8	185 If the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, an entity shall disclose that fact.
IAS 8	**Disclosure requirements in IAS 8 that remain applicable** 187 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 6A, 6C(c) and 6K of IAS 8.
IAS 12 (IASB/ED/2024/5 proposed to amend paragraph 199 of IFRS 19. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.)	199 <u>In periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period.</u> ~~To meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 198, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period.~~ This information does not have to reflect all the specific requirements of the Pillar Two legislation and can be provided in the form of an indicative range. To the extent information is not known or reasonably estimable, an entity shall instead disclose a statement to that effect and disclose information about the entity's progress in assessing its exposure.
IAS 19	211 An entity shall disclose: (a) a description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions; and (b) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period.
IAS 19	215 Where required by paragraphs 259 and 261–262, an entity shall disclose information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.
IAS 20	**Disclosure requirements in IAS 20 that remain applicable** 217 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 21–22, 28 and 31 of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*. **[Taken from IAS 20]** 21 In some circumstances, a government grant may be awarded for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to an entity rather than as an incentive to undertake specific expenditures. Such grants may be confined to a particular entity and may not be available to a whole class of beneficiaries. These circumstances may warrant recognising a grant in profit or loss of the period in which the entity qualifies to receive it, with disclosure to ensure that its effect is clearly understood.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	22 A government grant may become receivable by an entity as compensation for expenses or losses incurred in a previous period. Such a grant is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable, with disclosure to ensure that its effect is clearly understood. 28 The purchase of assets and the receipt of related grants can cause major movements in the cash flow of an entity. For this reason and in order to show the gross investment in assets, such movements are often disclosed as separate items in the statement of cash flows regardless of whether or not the grant is deducted from the related asset for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position 31 Both methods are regarded as acceptable for the presentation of grants related to income. Disclosure of the grant may be necessary for a proper understanding of the financial statements. Disclosure of the effect of the grants on any item of income or expense which is required to be separately disclosed is usually appropriate
IAS 21 (IASB/ED/2024/5 proposed to amend paragraph 221 of IFRS 19. Deleted text is struck through.)	**Disclosure when a currency is not exchangeable** 221 When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency (see paragraph 19A of IAS 21), the entity shall disclose the information required by paragraphs 223–224.~~that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. To achieve this objective, an entity shall disclose information about:~~
IAS 21 (IASB/ED/2024/5 proposed to amend paragraph 221 of IFRS 19. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.)	223 <u>An entity shall disclose:</u> ~~In applying paragraph 221, an entity shall disclose:~~ (a) the currency and a description of the restrictions that result in that currency not being exchangeable into the other currency; (b) a description of affected transactions; (c) the carrying amount of affected assets and liabilities; (d) the spot exchange rates used and whether those rates are: (i) observable exchange rates without adjustment (see paragraphs A12–A16 of IAS 21); or (ii) spot exchange rates estimated using another estimation technique (see paragraph A17 of IAS 21); (e) a description of any estimation technique the entity has used, and qualitative and quantitative information about the inputs and assumptions used in that estimation technique; and (f) qualitative information about each type of risk to which the entity is exposed because the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency, and the nature and carrying amount of assets and liabilities exposed to each type of risk.
IAS 21	224 When a foreign operation's functional currency is not exchangeable into the presentation currency or, if applicable, the presentation currency is not exchangeable into a foreign operation's functional currency, an entity shall also disclose: (a) the name of the foreign operation; whether the foreign operation is a subsidiary, joint operation, joint venture, associate or branch; and its principal place of business; (b) summarised financial information about the foreign operation; and

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	(c) the nature and terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the entity to provide financial support to the foreign operation, including events or circumstances that could expose the entity to a loss.
IAS 27	239 When an investment entity that is a parent (other than a parent covered by paragraph 238) prepares, in accordance with paragraph 8A of IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*, separate financial statements as its only financial statements, it shall disclose that fact. The investment entity shall also present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by paragraphs 82–94.
IAS 32	**Disclosure requirements in IAS 32 that remain applicable** 242 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 34 and 40 of IAS 32. **[Taken from IAS 32]** 40 Dividends classified as an expense may be presented in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or disclosed in the notes either with interest on other liabilities or as a separate item. In addition to the requirements of this Standard, presentation and disclosure of interest and dividends is subject to the requirements of IFRS 18 and IFRS 7. An entity applying IFRS 19 shall instead disclose interest and dividends subject to the requirements of IFRS 19. In some circumstances, because of the differences between interest and dividends with respect to matters such as tax deductibility, an entity may determine that it will present interest expenses separately from dividend expenses in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Disclosures of the tax effects are made in accordance with IAS 12. An entity applying IFRS 19 shall instead make such disclosures in accordance with IFRS 19
IAS 34	**Staff comment:** As per paragraph BC88(d) of AASB 1060, AASB 1060 is intended to be used in the preparation of annual GPFS. Accordingly, the Board considered that AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* not relevant in relation to AASB 1060. **Content of an interim financial report** *Significant events and transactions* 243 An entity shall include in its interim financial report an explanation of events and transactions significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. Information disclosed in relation to those events and transactions shall update the relevant information presented in the most recent annual financial report. 244 Events and transactions for which disclosures would be required if they are significant (the list is not exhaustive) include: (a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value and the reversal of such a write-down; (b) recognition of a loss from the impairment of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, assets arising from contracts with customers, or other assets, and the reversal of such an impairment loss; (c) the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring; (d) acquisitions and disposals of items of property, plant and equipment; (e) commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment; (f) litigation settlements; (g) corrections of prior period errors;

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	(h) changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognised at fair value or amortised cost; (i) any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the reporting period; (j) related party transactions; (k) changes in the classification of financial assets as a result of a change in the purpose or use of those assets; and (l) changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets. 245 When an event or transaction is significant to an understanding of the changes in an entity's financial position or performance since the last annual reporting period, its interim financial report should provide an explanation of and an update to the relevant information included in the financial statements of the last annual reporting period. *Other disclosures* 246 An entity shall disclose the information specified in (a)–(m) of this paragraph either in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to some other statement (such as management commentary or risk report) that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users of the financial statements do not have access to the information incorporated by cross-reference on the same terms and at the same time, the interim financial report is incomplete. The further information shall normally be reported on a financial year-to-date basis, and consists of: (a) a statement that the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements or, if those policies or methods have been changed, a description of the nature and effect of the change. (b) explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations. (c) the nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence. (d) the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years. (e) issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities. (f) dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares. (g) the basis for preparing and presenting information about segments, if the entity chooses to disclose information about segments. If the entity chooses to disclose information about segments that does not comply with IFRS 8, it shall not describe the information as segment information. (h) events after the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period. (i) the effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations. In the case of business combinations, the entity shall disclose the information required by paragraphs 35–37.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(j) for financial instruments, the disclosures about fair value required by paragraphs 64 and 95–97. (k) for entities becoming, or ceasing to be, investment entities, as defined in IFRS 10, the disclosures required by paragraph 83. (l) the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers required by paragraphs 103–104. (m) the disclosures about management-defined performance measures required by paragraphs 142–146. *Disclosure of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards* 247 An entity whose interim financial report complies with IAS 34 and the requirements in paragraphs 1–19 and 243–249 shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity that applies this Standard shall, as part of that unreserved statement, state that it has applied IAS 34 and the requirements in paragraphs 1–19 and 243–249. An entity applying this Standard shall not describe an interim financial report as complying with IFRS Accounting Standards unless the entity complies with the requirements in this Standard and all applicable requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. **Disclosure in annual financial statements** 248 If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, an entity shall disclose the nature and amount of that change in estimate in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year. **Disclosure requirements in IAS 34 that remain applicable** 249 An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraph 41 of IAS 34. **[Taken from IAS 34]** 41 The measurement procedures to be followed in an interim financial report shall be designed to ensure that the resulting information is reliable and that all material financial information that is relevant to an understanding of the financial position or performance of the entity is appropriately disclosed. While measurements in both annual and interim financial reports are often based on reasonable estimates, the preparation of interim financial reports generally will require a greater use of estimation methods than annual financial reports.
IAS 36	252 An entity shall disclose, for a cash-generating unit for which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period: (a) a description of the cash-generating unit (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in IFRS 8); and (b) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), a description of the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified.
IAS 36	253 If, in accordance with paragraph 84 of IAS 36, any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the end of the reporting period, the amount of the unallocated goodwill shall be disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
IAS 36	254 An entity shall disclose, for each cash-generating unit (group of units) for which the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit (group of units) is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives: (a) the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit (group of units). (b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the unit (group of units). (c) the basis on which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount has been determined (that is, value in use or fair value less costs of disposal). (d) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on value in use: (i) each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets or forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive. (ii) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets or forecasts, and the justification for using any growth rate that exceeds the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market to which the unit (group of units) is dedicated. (iii) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections. (e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. An entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by paragraphs 95–97. If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), an entity shall disclose: (i) each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive. (ii) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see IFRS 13) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of costs of disposal). (f) if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using discounted cash flow projections: (i) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections; and (ii) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.
IAS 36	255 If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is allocated to multiple cash-generating units (groups of units), and the amount so allocated to each unit (group of units) is not significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that fact shall be disclosed, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units). In addition, if the recoverable amounts of any of those units (groups of units) are based on the same key assumption(s) and the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to them is significant in comparison

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, an entity shall disclose that fact, together with: (a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those units (groups of units); (b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those units (groups of units); and (c) a description of the key assumption(s).
IAS 36	256 The most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (group of units) may, in accordance with paragraph 24 of IAS 36 or paragraph 99 of IAS 36, be carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit (group of units) in the current period, provided specified criteria are met. When this is the case, the information for that unit (group of units) that is incorporated into the disclosures required by paragraphs 254–255 relates to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount.
IAS 40	270 In the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 53 of IAS 40, when an entity measures investment property using the cost model in IAS 16 or in accordance with IFRS 16, the reconciliation required by paragraph 269 shall disclose amounts relating to that investment property separately from amounts relating to other investment property. In addition, an entity shall disclose: (a) a description of the investment property; and (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably.
IAS 41	Government grants 275 An entity shall disclose the following related to agricultural activity covered by IAS 41: (a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements; and (b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants that have not been recognised in profit or loss.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	B1 An entity that elects to apply this Standard for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* shall apply paragraphs B2–B19 instead of paragraphs 128–163 (under subheading IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*), 173–177 and 182–183 (under subheading IAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements*) and 246(m) (under subheading of IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*). IFRS 18 supersedes IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Paragraphs B2–B19 set out disclosure requirements for an entity applying IAS 1 and this Standard.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	**Fair presentation and compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards** B2 When an entity departs from a requirement of an IFRS Accounting Standard in accordance with paragraph 19 of IAS 1, it shall disclose: (a) that management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) that it has complied with applicable IFRS Accounting Standards, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation; (c) the title of the IFRS Accounting Standard from which the entity has departed; the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IFRS Accounting Standard 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 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (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.B3 When an entity has departed from a requirement of an IFRS Accounting Standard in a prior reporting period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it shall make the disclosures set out in paragraph B2(c) and B2(d).
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	**Change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification** B5 When an entity is required to present an additional statement of financial position in accordance with paragraph 40A of IAS 1, it must disclose the information required by paragraphs B6–B7, 178–181 and 186. However, it need not present the related notes to the opening statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	Right to defer settlement of liabilities for at least 12 months B8 In applying paragraphs 69–75 of IAS 1, an entity might classify liabilities arising from loan arrangements as non-current when the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities is subject to the entity complying with covenants within 12 months after the reporting period (see paragraph 72B(b) of IAS 1). In such situations, the entity shall disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that the liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting period, including: (a) information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them) and the carrying amount of related liabilities. (b) facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants—for example, the entity having acted during or after the reporting period to avoid or mitigate a potential breach. Such facts and circumstances could also include the fact that the entity would not have complied with the covenants if they were to be assessed for compliance based on the entity's circumstances at the end of the reporting period.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	**Statement of changes in equity** B12 An entity shall either present in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period (in aggregate or per share), separately for ordinary shares and other shares.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	B14 An entity shall disclose, along with material accounting policy information or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph B15), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Examples of judgements that an entity may be required to disclose include those determining: (a) appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements are provided;

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	(b) that the entity has control of another entity; (c) that the entity has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; (d) the type of joint arrangement (that is, a joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle; and (e) that the entity is an investment entity.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	B16 The disclosures in paragraph B15 are not required for assets and liabilities with a significant risk that their carrying amounts might change materially within the next financial year if, at the end of the reporting period, they are measured at fair value based on a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability. Such fair values might change materially within the next financial year but these changes would not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	**Other disclosures** B17 An entity shall disclose in the notes: (a) the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to owners during the period, and the related amount per share; and (b) the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	53 An entity often makes financial statements more understandable by presenting information in thousands or millions of units of the presentation currency. This is acceptable as long as the entity discloses the level of rounding and does not omit material information.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	94 An entity may present reclassification adjustments in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes. An entity presenting reclassification adjustments in the notes presents the items of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments.
IAS1 (Appendix B of IFRS 19)	103 The second form of analysis is the ‘function of expense’ or ‘cost of sales’ method and classifies expenses according to their function as part of cost of sales or, for example, the costs of distribution or administrative activities. At a minimum, an entity discloses its cost of sales under this method separately from other expenses. This method can provide more relevant information to users than the classification of expenses by nature, but allocating costs to functions may require arbitrary allocations and involve considerable judgement. An example of a classification using the function of expense method is as follows: Revenue X Cost of sales (X) Gross profit X Other income X Distribution costs (X)

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extracts from IFRS 19
	Administrative expenses (X) Other expenses (X) Profit before tax X

14 Staff proposes the following ITC questions related to IFRS 19:

1) Is it important for Tier 2 entities to claim compliance with IFRS 19?

Please explain your view.

2) Which option of the below would you prefer:

a) Replace AASB 1060 with IFRS 19 and expand the scope to all Tier 2 entities.

b) Amend AASB 1060 to include the additional disclosures required by IFRS 19 to achieve compliance with IFRS 19.

c) Do not adopt IFRS 19 and retain AASB 1060 unchanged* (except for amendments resulting from alignment to the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs* and potentially to requirements in AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements*).

d) Adopt IFRS 19 as an alternative Tier 2 framework for subsidiaries without public accountability where these entities would have the option to report under AASB 1060 or under IFRS 19; and

e) Adopt IFRS 19 as an alternative Tier 2 framework where subsidiaries without public accountability apply IFRS 19 and other Tier 2 entities apply AASB 1060.

Please provide the reasons for your preference.

3) If you think only parts of IFRS 19 should be adopted in Australia, please identify the disclosure requirements considered appropriate for Tier 2 entities and/or subsidiaries without public accountability.

Questions for Board members

Q1. Do Board members agree with the inclusion of the following in the ITC:

(a) the additional disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 that are absent in AASB 1060, and would remain absent even after the consideration of the amendments to the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*;

(b) the disclosure requirements that are in AASB 1060 and IFRS 19 but are not identical;

(c) the additional disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 that are absent in AASB 1060, but the equivalent disclosure requirement is proposed to be added to AASB 1060 due to the amendments the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*;

(d) the disclosure requirements in AASB 1060 that are not in IFRS 19; and

(e) the ITC questions in paragraph 14?

Q2. Are there any other content that Board members would like to be included in the ITC for IFRS 19?

Q3. Are there any other questions for respondents that Board members would like to include in the ITC for IFRS 19?

Appendix A Disclosure requirements that exist in both IFRS 19 and AASB 1060, but are not identical

Table 2 below shows the IFRS 19 disclosure requirements for which similar disclosure requirements in AASB 1060 were identified, but these disclosure requirements are not identical. Staff comments in blue text summarise the differences in each paragraph.

Within the specific paragraphs, staff highlighted in red text the additional requirements in IFRS 19; and in green text the differences we identified comparing IFRS 19 to AASB 1060.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards	20 An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements in this Standard shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity that applies this Standard shall, as part of that unreserved statement, state that it has applied this Standard. An entity applying this Standard shall not describe financial statements as complying with IFRS Accounting Standards unless the entity complies with the requirements in this Standard and all applicable requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.	10 An entity whose financial statements comply with the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards, the presentation requirements in those Standards as modified by this Standard, and the disclosure requirements in this Standard shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. Financial statements shall not be described as complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures unless they comply with all of these requirements. **Staff comment:** The requirement to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance is the same, but the content of the statement differs depending on which Accounting Standard the financial statements comply with.
IFRS 1	**Explanation of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards** 21 An entity shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS Accounting Standards affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	Explanation of transition to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures 208 An entity shall explain how the transition from its previous financial reporting framework to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 35.12] **Staff comment:** AASB1060 requires the disclosure associated with switching to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures (which is specifically AASB 1060). IFRS 19 requires disclosure associated with switching to IFRS Accounting Standards (i.e. not switching to IFRS19 specifically).
IFRS 1	23 When an entity, in accordance with paragraph 4A of IFRS 1, does not elect to apply IFRS 1, the entity shall explain the reasons for electing to apply IFRS Accounting Standards as if it had never stopped applying IFRS Accounting Standards.	206 The following disclosures are provided where an entity applies the requirements of AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards. If an entity applies the requirements of AASB 108 on first-time adoption, it shall provide the disclosures required by the section of Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors. AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards sets out the requirements for which Standard may be applied upon first-time adoption. 209 An entity that has applied Australian Accounting Standards or IFRSs in a previous period, as described in paragraph 4A of AASB 1, shall disclose:

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		… (c) whether it has applied AASB 1 or has applied Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures retrospectively in accordance with AASB 108. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 only refers to IFRS 1 for first-time adoption and requires more disclosures to explain the reasons. IFRS 19 is silent on IAS 1, whereas AASB 1060 provides entities the choice to apply AASB 108 in paragraph 205 of AASB 1060.
IFRS 1	Reconciliations 24 To comply with paragraph 21, an entity's first IFRS financial statements shall include: (a) reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for both: (i) the date of transition to IFRSs; and (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP. (b) a reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation shall be total comprehensive income in accordance with previous GAAP for the same period or, if an entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.	Reconciliations 210 An entity's first financial statements prepared using Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures shall include: (a) a description of the nature of each change in accounting policy; (b) reconciliations of its equity determined in accordance with its previous financial reporting framework to its equity determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures for both of the following dates: (i) the date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures; and (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements determined in accordance with its previous financial reporting framework; and (c) a reconciliation of the profit or loss determined in accordance with its previous financial reporting framework for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements to its profit or loss determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures for the same period **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 requires more disclosure to describe the nature of each change in accounting policy.
IFRS 2	32 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the reporting period was determined.	165 For equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, an entity shall disclose information about how it measured the fair value of goods or services received or the value of the equity instruments granted. If a valuation methodology was used, the entity shall disclose the method and its reason for choosing it. 166 For cash-settled share-based payment arrangements, an entity shall disclose information about how the liability was measured.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		Staff comment: For equity-settled share-based payment, AASB 1060's requirement to disclose the reason for choosing a particular valuation method is in addition to what is required under IFRS 19. IFRS 19 does not differentiate cash versus equity settled.
IFRS 3	35 The acquirer shall disclose, for each business combination that occurs during the reporting period: (a) the name and description of the acquiree; (b) the acquisition date; (c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired; (d) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factors; (e) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and description of the components of that consideration, such as: (i) cash; (ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer; (iii) liabilities incurred, for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and (iv) equity interests of the acquirer; (f) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets: (i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date; and (ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; (g) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed; (h) if a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the information required by paragraph 259;	142 For each business combination during the period, the acquirer shall disclose the following: (a) the names and descriptions of the combining entities or businesses; (b) the acquisition date; (c) the percentage of voting equity instruments acquired; (d) the cost of the combination and a description of the components of that cost (such as cash, equity instruments and debt instruments); (e) the amounts recognised at the acquisition date for each class of the acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, including goodwill; (f) the amount of any excess recognised in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 34 of AASB 3 *Business Combinations* and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income (and in the statement of profit or loss, if presented) in which the excess is recognised; (g) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, or intangible assets or other items not recognised in accordance with paragraphs 10–14 of AASB 3; and (h) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 per cent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date, the acquirer shall disclose the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosures for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets and contingent liability for each business combination.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	(i) in a bargain purchase, the amount of any gain recognised in accordance with paragraph 34 of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and the line item in the statement of comprehensive income in which the gain is recognised; and (j) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100 per cent of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date: (i) the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and (ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation technique(s) and significant inputs used to measure that value.	
IFRS 3	37 The acquirer shall disclose a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately: (a) additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*; (b) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale; (c) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*; and (d) any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period.	For all business combinations 143 An acquirer shall disclose a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing separately: (a) changes arising from new business combinations; (b) impairment losses; (c) disposals of previously acquired businesses; and (d) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires a further breakdown of goodwill that's included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.
IFRS 5	38 An entity shall disclose, in the notes in the reporting period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold:	47 If, at the reporting date, an entity has any assets classified as held for sale, or assets and liabilities that are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale, the entity shall disclose the following information:

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	(a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group); (b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; and (c) if applicable, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with IFRS 8.	(a) a description of the asset(s) or the group of assets and liabilities; (b) a description of the facts and circumstances of the sale, or leading to the expected disposal, and the expected manner and timing of that disposal. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosures for: (a) disposal group that are either classified as held for sale or sold. AASB 1060 requires disposal group that is classified as held for sale only; and (b) reportable segment of the disposal group, if applicable. AASB 1060 does not address the presentation of segment information (AASB 8 *Operating Segments*).
IFRS 7	Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities 44 The carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as specified in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, shall either be presented in the statement of financial position or disclosed in the notes: (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; (b) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately: (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of IFRS 9 or subsequently in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1 of IFRS 9; and (ii) those that meet the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9; (c) financial assets measured at amortised cost; (d) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and (e) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately: (i) financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9; and (ii) investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9.	Statement of financial position—categories of financial assets and financial liabilities 113 An entity shall disclose the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date, in total, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes: (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; (b) financial assets measured at amortised cost; (c) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; (d) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and (e) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately: (i) financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of AASB 9; and (ii) investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of AASB 9. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosures to further disaggregate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss into sub-types.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IFRS 7	56 An entity shall either present, subject to the presentation requirements in IFRS 18, these items of income, expense, gains or losses in the statement of comprehensive income or disclose them in the notes: (a) net gains or net losses on: (i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; (iii) financial assets measured at amortised cost; (iv) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9; and (v) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period, and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period; (b) total interest revenue and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of IFRS 9, or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and (c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from: (i) financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and (ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions.	119 An entity shall disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses: (a) income, expense, gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on: (i) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; (ii) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; (iv) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; (iii) financial assets measured at amortised cost; (v) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of AASB 9; and (vi) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A of AASB 9, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period; (b) total interest income and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and 120 An entity shall disclose the following separately for each category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied: (a) a description of the hedge; (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the reporting date; and (c) the nature of the risks being hedged, including a description of the hedged item. [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 12.27] **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires net gains or net losses, whereas AASB 1060 requires the disclosure of financial assets and financial liabilities FVTPL as separate items. IFRS 19 also requires more disclosures for fee income and expenses.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IFRS 7	58 An entity shall disclose separately, for each category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied, a description of: (a) the hedging instruments that are used (and how they are used) to hedge risk exposures; and (b) how the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness.	120 An entity shall disclose the following separately for each category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied: (a) a description of the hedge; (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the reporting date; and (c) the nature of the risks being hedged, including a description of the hedged item. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosures to describe how hedging instruments are used to hedge risk exposures and how the entity determines the economic relations between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
IFRS 7	60 An entity shall disclose, in a table, these amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation): (a) the carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities); (b) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedging instrument; (c) the change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and (d) the nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments.	121 For fair value hedges, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) the amount of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument recognised in profit or loss for the period; and … **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosures of the hedging instrument. Both Standards require the disclosure of change in fair value of the hedging instrument.
IFRS 7	61 An entity shall disclose, in a table, these amounts related to hedged items separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows: (a) for fair value hedges: (i) the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities); (ii) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in	120 An entity shall disclose the following separately for each category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied: (a) a description of the hedge; (b) a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at the reporting date; and (c) the nature of the risks being hedged, including a description of the hedged item. 121 For fair value hedges, the entity shall disclose the following:

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	the statement of financial position (presenting assets separately from liabilities); (iii) the line item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item; and (iv) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period. (b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation: the change in value of the hedg-ed item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (for cash flow hedges, this is the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with paragraph 6.5.11(c) of IFRS 9). 62 An entity shall disclose, in a table, these amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges: (a) for fair value hedges: hedge ineffectiveness—the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item—recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of IFRS 9). (b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation: (i) hedging gains or losses of the reporting period that were recognised in other comprehensive income; (ii) hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss; and (iii) the amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see IFRS 18)—differentiating between amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, and amounts that	(a) the amount of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument recognised in profit or loss for the period; and (b) the amount of the change in fair value of the hedged item recognised in profit or loss for the period. 122 For cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss; (b) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; (c) the amount of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument that was recognised in other comprehensive income during the period; (e) the amount of any excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument over the cumulative change in the fair value of the expected cash flows that was recognised in profit or loss for the period. (d) the amount that was reclassified to profit or loss for the period; and (e) the amount of any excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument over the cumulative change in the fair value of the expected cash flows that was recognised in profit or loss for the period. **Staff comment:** Paragraph 61 of IFRS 19 requires more disclosure of the hedged item, whereas AASB 1060 only requires a description of the hedged item. Paragraph 62 of IFRS 19 requires disclosures in a table, more disclosures of the hedge ineffectiveness for fair value hedges and requires further disaggregation of the amounts classified from reserve to P&L. AASB 1060 requires more qualitative disclosures of cash flow hedges.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	have been transferred because the hedged item has affected profit or loss.	
IFRS 12	74 Paragraphs 5–6 of IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities set out the scope of IFRS 12, that is, the interests in other entities to which the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 apply. An entity applying this Standard shall apply paragraphs 5–6 of IFRS 12 to determine the scope of the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 75–94 of this Standard. However: (a) the reference in paragraph 5(b) of IFRS 12 to joint arrangements (that is, joint operations or joint ventures) shall be read by the entity as referring only to joint ventures; (b) the phrase 'except as described in paragraph B17' in paragraph 5A of IFRS 12 shall be read as 'except for the disclosures required by paragraph 89 of this Standard'; (c) the reference in paragraph 6(b)(i) of IFRS 12 to the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 24–31 of IFRS 12 shall be read as referring to paragraphs 92–94 of this Standard; and 75 An entity shall disclose information separately for interests in: (a) subsidiaries; (b) joint ventures; (c) associates; and (d) unconsolidated structured entities.	**Staff comment:** The AASB replaced AASB 12 in their entirety with the corresponding requirements in AASB 1060: (a) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (AASB 12): paragraphs 104 – 105; (b) Investments in Associates (AASB 12): paragraphs 125 – 128; and (c) Investments in Joint Ventures (AASB 12): paragraphs 129 – 131. Entities applying AASB 1060 do not need to comply with AASB 12. IFRS 19 explicitly includes unconsolidated structured entities, whereas AASB 1060 does not.

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	77 An entity shall disclose significant restrictions (for example, statutory, contractual and regulatory restrictions) on its ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group, such as: (a) those that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group; and (b) guarantees or other requirements that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions being paid, or loans and advances being made or repaid, to (or from) other entities within the group.	104 The following disclosures shall be made in consolidated financial statements: (d) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 relates to transfers to (and from) other entities within the group, while AASB 1060 only applies to transfers to the parent.
IFRS 12	79 If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity (for example, purchasing assets of or instruments issued by the structured entity), the entity shall disclose: (a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the parent or its subsidiaries assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and (b) the reasons for providing the support.	201 The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party: (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; **Staff comment:** paragraph 201 of AASB 1060 generally covers examples of transactions with a related party for the settlement of liabilities. IFRS 19 specifies the related party transactions, in this case, paragraph 79 of IFRS 19 is specific to a parent or any of its subsidiaries that provided support to a consolidated structured entity, requiring the disclosure of type, amount and reasons for providing the support.
	85 An investment entity shall disclose: … (b) any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, including commitments or intentions to assist the subsidiary in obtaining financial support.	201: The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party: (h) provision of guarantees or collateral; (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; (k) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs, or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised or unrecognised). **Staff comment:** paragraph 201 of AASB 1060 generally covers examples of transactions with a related party. IFRS 19 specifies the related party transactions, in this case, paragraph 85(b) of IFRS 19 is specific for the support to an unconsolidated

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		subsidiary, requiring the disclosure of commitments or intentions to provide financial support. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* add paragraph 33.12(ha). AASB 1060 has added this paragraph as paragraph 201(k). Staff suggest considering changing the order to align with *IFRS for SMEs* as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2.
	86 If, during the reporting period, an investment entity or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary (for example, purchasing assets of, or instruments issued by, the subsidiary or assisting the subsidiary in obtaining financial support), the entity shall disclose: (a) the type and amount of support provided to each unconsolidated subsidiary; and (b) the reasons for providing the support.	201 The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party: … (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; **Staff comment:** Paragraph 201 of AASB 1060 generally covers examples of transactions with a related party for the settlement of liabilities. IFRS 19 specifies the related party transactions, in this case, paragraph 86 of IFRS 19 is specific for an investment entity or any of its subsidiaries providing support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, requiring the disclosure of type, among and reasons for providing the support.
	87 An investment entity shall disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries to provide financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (for example, liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or to provide financial support).	201 The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party: … (g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind); … (k) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs, or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised or unrecognised). **Staff comment:** Paragraph 201 of AASB 1060 generally covers examples of transactions with a related party. IFRS 19 specifies the related party transactions, in this case, paragraph 87 of IFRS 19 is specific for the entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries providing financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, requiring the disclosure of the terms of any contractual arrangements The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* add paragraph 33.12(ha). AASB 1060 has added this paragraph as paragraph 201(k). Staff suggest considering changing the order to align as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. However, disclosure of the terms of such contractual arrangements is not required.

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IFRS 12	**Interests in joint ventures and associates** 88 An entity shall disclose, for each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity: (a) whether the investment in the joint venture or associate is measured using the equity method or at fair value; and (b) if the joint venture or associate is accounted for using the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment.	125 An entity shall disclose the following: (a) material accounting policy information for investments in associates; … (c) the fair value of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method for which there are published price quotations. [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 14.12] 129 An entity shall disclose the following: (a) material accounting policy information for recognising its interests in joint ventures; … (c) the fair value of investments in joint ventures accounted for using the equity method for which there are published price quotations; and … [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 15.19] **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 generally requires accounting policies, whereas IFRS 19 is more specific in requiring the disclosure of whether the equity method or fair value method is used. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* made amendments to paragraph 14.12(c). AASB 1060 has the equivalent paragraph in paragraph 125(c), the result of this change would make the wording in paragraph 125(c) more aligned with IFRS 19 for investments in associates. Staff recommend updating AASB 1060 to align with *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* made amendments to paragraph 15.19, staff recommend updating AASB 1060 to align with *IFRS for SMEs*, but with AASB 11 terminology, as per Table 2 of Staff paper 8.2. Even with the amendments in *IFRS for SMEs*, there is still a difference in IFRS 19 that requires the disclosure of whether the investment in the joint venture or associate is measured using the equity method or at fair value.
IFRS 12	89 An entity shall disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in joint ventures or associates accounted for using the equity method. …	125 An entity shall disclose the following: … (b) the carrying amount of investments in associates (see paragraph 35(i)); and

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		… 129 An entity shall disclose the following: … (b) the carrying amount of investments in joint ventures (see paragraph 35(j)); … **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 requires the disclosure of carrying amount of investments in associates and investments in joint ventures, and does not distinguish the difference between the fair value and equity method. IFRS 19 only requires the carrying amount of interests in joint ventures or associates accounted for using the equity method.
IFRS 19	**Contract balances** 105 An entity shall disclose: (a) the opening and closing balances of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed; (b) revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period; and (c) revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price).	159 An entity shall disclose the closing balances of contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosures including: • the opening balance of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers • revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period; and • revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods.
IFRS 15	**Performance obligations** 107 An entity shall disclose information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of: (a) when the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations (for example, upon shipment, upon delivery, as services are rendered or upon completion of service), including when performance obligations are satisfied in a bill-and-hold arrangement; (b) the significant payment terms (for example, when payment is typically due, whether the contract has a significant financing component, whether the	**General disclosures about revenue** 157 An entity shall disclose: (a) information about its performance obligations in contracts with customers, including a description of when the entity typically satisfies its performance obligations, the significant payment terms, the nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations and types of warranties and related obligations; and …

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	consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained in accordance with paragraphs 56–58 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers); (c) obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations; and (d) types of warranties and related obligations.	**Staff comment:** IFRS 19 appears to have specifically excluded sub-paragraph (c) from paragraph 119 of IFRS 15, with all other sub-paragraphs being identical. AASB 1060 included all of paragraph 119 of IFRS 15, including sub-paragraph (c).
IFRS 16	**Lessees** 115 A lessee shall disclose the following amounts for the reporting period: (a) depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset. (b) interest expense on lease liabilities. (c) the expense relating to short-term leases accounted for applying paragraph 6 of IFRS 16 Leases. This expense need not include the expense relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less. (d) the expense relating to leases of low-value assets accounted for applying paragraph 6 of IFRS 16. This expense shall not include the expense relating to short-term leases of low-value assets included in (c). (e) the expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities. (f) total cash outflow for leases. (g) additions to right-of-use assets. (h) gains or losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions. (i) the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.	144 A lessee shall make the following disclosures for leases: (a) for each class of underlying asset, the net carrying amount of the right-of-use asset at the end of the reporting period; … 145 In addition, the requirements for disclosure about assets in accordance with paragraphs 134(e)(i) and (vii) and 136 apply to lessees for the right-of-use assets. 146 A lessee shall make the following disclosures for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets that are not recognised as right-of-use assets under the exemption in paragraph 6 of AASB 16 *Leases*: … (c) lease payments recognised as an expense. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 has additional disclosures that are absent in AASB 1060, including: • interest expense on lease liabilities; • the expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities; • total cash outflow for leases; and • gains or losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions. In addition, IFRS 19 requires a separate disclosure of expense for short-term leases and low-value leases, whereas AASB 1060 allows disclosure as one aggregate amount.
IFRS 16	117 If right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment property, a lessee shall apply the disclosure requirements in IAS 40 *Investment Property*. In that case, a lessee is not required to	133 In accordance with the section covering Leases, the owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. A lessee that holds a right-of-use asset that is an investment property provides

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	provide the disclosures in paragraph 115(a), 115(g) or 115(i) for those right-of-use assets.	lessees' disclosures as required by that section for any leases into which it has entered. [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 16.11]
IFRS 16	119 A lessee shall disclose a maturity analysis of lease liabilities applying paragraph 72 separately from the maturity analyses of other financial liabilities.	144 A lessee shall make the following disclosures for leases: … (b) the total of future lease payments at the end of the reporting period, for each of the following periods: (i) not later than one year; (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and (iii) later than five years; **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 is more specific with the time bands.
IFRS 16	120 A lessee shall disclose qualitative or quantitative information about: (a) the nature of the lessee's leasing activities; (b) future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities, including exposure arising from: (i) variable lease payments; (ii) extension options and termination options; (iii) residual value guarantees; and (iv) leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed; (c) restrictions or covenants imposed by leases; and (d) sale and leaseback transactions.	144 A lessee shall make the following disclosures for leases: … (c) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements including, for example, information about variable lease payments, extension and termination options, residual value guarantees, subleases and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. 150 Disclosure requirements for lessees and lessors apply equally to sale and leaseback transactions. The required description of significant leasing arrangements includes description of unique or unusual provisions of the agreement or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 is more specific in describing the disclosure requirements, whereas AASB 1060 contains general wording and provides examples.
IFRS 16	121 A lessor shall disclose qualitative or quantitative information about: (a) the nature of the lessor's leasing activities. (b) how the lessor manages the risk associated with any rights it retains in underlying assets. In particular, a lessor shall disclose its risk management strategy for the rights it retains in underlying assets, including any means by	147 A lessor shall make the following disclosures for **finance leases:** … (f) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements, including, for example, information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses, subleases, and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

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	which the lessor reduces that risk. Such means may include, for example, buy-back agreements, residual value guarantees or variable lease payments for use in excess of specified limits.	148 A lessor shall disclose the following for **operating leases:** … (c) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements, including, for example, information about variable lease payments, renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. **Staff comment:** Staff think that the qualitative or quantitative information about the nature of the lessor's leasing activities and information about risk management including residual value guarantees, etc., in IFRS 19 is similar to the information requirement in paragraphs 147 and 148 of AASB 1060.
IFRS 16	*Finance leases* 122 A lessor shall disclose: (a) a maturity analysis of the lease payments receivable, showing the **undiscounted lease payments** to be received: (i) no later than one year from the reporting date; (ii) later than one year and up to five years from the reporting date; and (iii) later than five years from the reporting date; and	147 A lessor shall make the following disclosures for finance leases: (a) In addition, a lessor shall disclose the gross investment in the lease and the present value of lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period, for each of the following periods: (i) not later than one year; (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and (iii) later than five years; **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 requires disclosure of maturity analysis for both gross investment in lease and present value of lease payments receivables, whereas IFRS 19 (and IFRS 16) only require disclosure of maturity for undiscounted lease payments.
IFRS 16	124 A lessor shall disclose a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received: (a) no later than one year from the reporting date; (b) later than one year and up to five years from the reporting date; and (c) later than five years from the reporting date.	148 A lessor shall disclose the following for operating leases: (a) the future lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods: (i) not later than one year; (ii) later than one year and not later than five years; and (iii) later than five years; **Staff comment:** AASB1060 refer to "non-cancellable", IFRS19 does not.
IAS 8	177 An entity shall disclose, along with its material accounting policy information or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 182), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting	96 An entity shall disclose, in the material accounting policy information or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see paragraph 97), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting

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	policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Examples of judgements that an entity may be required to disclose include how management determines: (a) appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements are provided; (b) that the entity has control of another entity; (c) that the entity has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; (d) the type of joint arrangement (that is, a joint operation or joint venture) when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle; and (e) that the entity is an investment entity.	policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 refers to AASB 101 for guidance, which includes examples of judgements.
IAS 8	**Disclosure of changes in accounting policies** 178 When initial application of an IFRS Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior reporting period, 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 (financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures): (a) the title of the IFRS 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; and (ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity for basic and diluted earnings per share;	**Disclosure of a change in accounting policy** 106 Subject to paragraph 107, when initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (b) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected; (c) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and (d) an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (b) or (c). 107 Where an entity has selected a transition option under another Standard and there are specific transition disclosure requirements in that Standard, the entity shall apply the full transition disclosure requirements in that Standard instead of the requirements in paragraph 106. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires more disclosure for: • the title of the IFRS Accounting Standard; • when applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions;

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	(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and (h) if retrospective application required by paragraph 19(a) or 19(b) of IAS 8 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.	If retrospective application is impracticable, AASB 1060 requires an explanation, but IFRS 19 requires more specific disclosure of circumstances and descriptions. AASB 1060 refers back to full IFRS disclosures in certain circumstances where an entity has applied a transition option. AASB 1060 does not address earnings per share (AASB 133 *Earnings per Share*). An entity making such disclosures shall apply the relevant Standards in preparing and presenting the information (as per paragraph 33 of AASB 1060).
IAS 8	179 When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current reporting 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 (financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures): (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: (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and (ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share; (d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and (e) if retrospective application 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.	108 When a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose the following: (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) to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected, shown separately: (i) for the current period; (ii) for each prior period presented; and (iii) in the aggregate for periods before those presented; and (d) an explanation if it is impracticable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (c). Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures. **Staff comment:** If retrospective application is impracticable, AASB 1060 requires an explanation, but IFRS 19 requires more specific disclosure of circumstances and descriptions. AASB 1060 does not address earnings per share (AASB 133 *Earnings per Share*). An entity making such disclosures shall apply the relevant Standards in preparing and presenting the information (as per paragraph 33 of AASB 1060).

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IAS 8	**Errors** 186 In applying paragraph 42 of IAS 8, an entity shall disclose (financial statements for subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures): (a) the nature of the prior period error; (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction: (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and (ii) if IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share; (c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and (d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.	**Disclosure of prior period errors** 110 An entity shall disclose the following about prior period errors: (a) the nature of the prior period error; (b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction for each financial statement line item affected; (c) to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and (d) an explanation if it is not practicable to determine the amounts to be disclosed in (b) or (c). Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat these disclosures. **Staff comment:** If retrospective application is impracticable, AASB 1060 requires an explanation, but IFRS 19 is more specific and requires the disclosure of circumstances and descriptions. AASB 1060 does not address earnings per share (AASB 133 *Earnings per Share*). An entity making such disclosures shall apply the relevant Standards in preparing and presenting the information (as per paragraph 33 of AASB 1060).
IAS 10	191 Examples of non-adjusting events after the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure include: (a) a major business combination after the reporting period or disposing of a major subsidiary; (b) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation; (c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, other disposals of assets, or expropriation of major assets by government; (d) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the reporting period; (e) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring (see IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*);	188 The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure; the disclosures will reflect information that becomes known after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue: … (f) issues or repurchases of an entity's debt or equity instruments; … **Staff comment:** IFRS19 only requires ordinary shares (equity), however AASB 1060 requires both debt and equity instruments. Staff acknowledge that both paragraphs only list examples.

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	(f) major ordinary share transactions and potential ordinary share transactions after the reporting period; (g) abnormally large changes after the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates; (h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities (see IAS 12); (i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities, for example, by issuing significant guarantees; and (j) commencement of major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the reporting period.	
IAS 12	192 An entity shall disclose separately the major components of tax expense (income). 193 Components of tax expense (income) may include: (a) current tax expense (income); (b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods; (c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences; (d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes; (e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense; (f) the amount of the benefit from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense; (g) deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with paragraph 56 of IAS 12; and	177 An entity shall disclose separately the major components of tax expense (income). Such components of tax expense (income) may include: (a) current tax expense (income); (b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods; (c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences; (d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes; (e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce tax expense; (f) adjustments to deferred tax expense (income) arising from a change in the tax status of the entity or its shareholders; (g) deferred tax expense (income) arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with paragraph 56 of AASB 112 *Income Taxes*; and (h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with AASB 108, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 29.39]188 The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure; the disclosures will reflect information that becomes

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	(h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 8, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively.	known after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue: **Staff comment:** Although IFRS 19 does not specifically mention "adjustments to deferred tax expense (income) arising from a change in the tax status of the entity or its shareholders", the main requirement is to disclose major components of tax expense. If an entity had to remeasure its tax balances because of a change in tax status, staff think that that would qualify as a major component of tax expense and would be disclosed under IFRS 19 (and IAS 12). Staff also acknowledge that paragraph 177 of AASB 1060 only lists examples.
IAS 12	International tax reform—Pillar Two model rules 198 In periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, an entity shall disclose known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. 199 To meet the disclosure objective in paragraph 198, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. This information does not have to reflect all the specific requirements of the Pillar Two legislation and can be provided in the form of an indicative range. To the extent information is not known or reasonably estimable, an entity shall instead disclose a statement to that effect and disclose information about the entity's progress in assessing its exposure.	176 An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of the current and deferred tax consequences of recognised transactions and other events (including enactment or substantive enactment of tax rates and tax laws, such as Pillar Two legislation). [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 29.38] **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 differs in disclosure regarding the exposure to Pillar Two before the legislation becomes effective.
IAS 16	200 An entity shall disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment: (a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount; (b) the depreciation methods used; (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; (d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment	134 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of property, plant and equipment determined in accordance with paragraph 44(a) and separately for investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment: (a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount; (b) the depreciation methods used; (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	losses) at the beginning and end of the reporting period; and (e) a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing: (i) additions; (ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals; (iii) acquisitions through business combinations; (iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 of IAS 16, and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36; (v) impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36; (vi) impairment losses reversed in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36; (vii) depreciation; and (viii) other changes.	(d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the reporting period; and (e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing separately: (i) additions; (ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 and other disposals; (iii) acquisitions through business combinations; (iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under AASB 116 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with AASB 136 Impairment of Assets; (v) transfers to and from investment property carried at fair value through profit or loss (see paragraph 57 of AASB 140); (vii) depreciation; and (viii) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 does not have the requirement for “to transfers to and from investment property carried at fair value through profit or loss”; which means these amounts will be included in “other changes” under IFRS 19.
IAS 19	**Post-employment benefits: defined benefit plans** 204 An entity shall assess whether all or some disclosures required by paragraphs 205–215 should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks. 206 An entity shall provide a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable: (a) the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for: (i) plan assets; and	173 An entity shall disclose the following information about defined benefit plans (except for any defined multi-employer benefit plans that are accounted for as a defined contribution plans in accordance with paragraph 34 of AASB 119, for which the disclosures in paragraph 172 apply instead). If an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, these disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful: … (b) a reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the defined benefit obligation showing separately benefits paid and all other changes; (c) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets and of the opening and closing balances of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, showing separately, if applicable:

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	(ii) the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and (b) any reimbursement rights. 207 Each reconciliation listed in paragraph 206 shall show, if applicable: (a) current service cost; (b) interest income or expense; (c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in (b); (d) past service cost; (e) contributions to the plan; and (f) payments from the plan.	(i) contributions; (ii) benefits paid; and (iii) other changes in plan assets; (d) the total cost relating to defined benefit plans for the period; … (g) the actual return on plan assets; and … **Staff comment:** Subparagraphs 207(a) to (d) of IFRS 19 are additional disclosures in IFRS 19 that are not required under AASB 1060. Subparagraph 173(c)(iii) of AASB 1060 refers to “other changes in plan assets”, staff think “other changes in plan assets” covers subparagraphs 207(b) and 207(c) of IFRS 19. Therefore, IFRS 19 requires separate disclosure of interest and remeasurement, whereas AASB 1060 permits aggregation in one line. Subparagraph 173(d) of AASB 1060 requires the disclosure of “total cost”, but IFRS 19 (and IAS 19) requires the breakdown of costs in the reconciliation.. Subparagraph 173(g) of AASB 1060 allows disclosure as one amount of "actual return" covering interest and remeasurement, whereas IFRS 19 requires the two amounts (interest and remeasurement) to be disclosed separately.
	210 An entity shall disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see paragraph 76 of IAS 19).	173 An entity shall disclose the following information about defined benefit plans (except for any defined multi-employer benefit plans that are accounted for as a defined contribution plans in accordance with paragraph 34 of AASB 119, for which the disclosures in paragraph 172 apply instead). If an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, these disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful: … (h) the principal actuarial assumptions used, including, when applicable: (i) the discount rates; (ii) the expected rates of return on any plan assets for the periods presented in the financial statements; (iii) the expected rates of salary increases;

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		(iv) medical cost trend rates; and (v) any other material actuarial assumptions used. **Staff comment:** Paragraph 76 of IAS 19 contains more disclosure requirements than AASB 1060, however paragraph 76 of IAS 19 does not explicitly specify the disclosure of the expected rates of return on any plan assets (when applicable).
IAS 19	*Defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control* 213 If an entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, it shall disclose: (a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy; (b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity; (c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in paragraph 41 of IAS 19, all the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraphs 204–211; and (d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in paragraph 41 of IAS 19, the information about the plan as a whole required by paragraphs 205 and 208–211.	173 A subsidiary that recognises and measures employee benefit expense on the basis of a contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or based on their contributions payable for the period (see paragraph 41 of AASB 119), shall, in its separate financial statements, describe the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy, and the policy for determining the contributions to be paid by the entity and shall make the disclosures in (a)–(h) for the plan as a whole. … **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires an entity to disclose the reconciliation required by paragraphs 206 and 207 only when the expense is based on the contractual agreement or stated policy. The reconciliation is not required if the expense is based on entity's contributions. AASB 1060 requires the same disclosures regardless of the measurement base (subparagraphs 173 (a) to (h) of AASB 1060, which includes the disclosure of reconciliations as required in subparagraph (b) and (c)). As noted above for paragraphs 206 and 207 of IFRS 19, these reconciliations are more extensive than those in AASB 1060.
IAS 21	218 An entity shall disclose: (a) the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9; and (b) net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the reporting period.	180 An entity shall disclose the following: (a) the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the period, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9; and (b) the amount of exchange differences arising during the period and classified in a separate component of equity at the end of the period. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosure for a reconciliation.
IAS 23	225 An entity shall disclose:	162 An entity shall disclose the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period.

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	(a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the reporting period; and (b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.	**Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosure of the capitalisation rate.
IAS 24	226 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them. An entity shall disclose: (a) the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party; and (b) the name of the ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, as required by paragraph 7(c) and which results in the entity being eligible to apply this Standard.	Disclosure of parent-subsidiary relationships 192 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been related party transactions. An entity shall disclose the name of its parent and, if different, the ultimate controlling party. If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, the name of the next most senior parent that does so (if any) shall also be disclosed. **Staff comment:** Different wording reflects the different scope of the Standards.
IAS 24	234 Examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party include: (a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished); (b) purchases or sales of property and other assets; (c) the rendering or receiving of services; (d) leases; (e) transfers of research and development; (f) transfers under licence agreements; (g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind); (h) provision of guarantees or collateral; and (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of that related party.	201 The following are examples of transactions that shall be disclosed if they are with a related party: (a) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished); (b) purchases or sales of property and other assets; (c) rendering or receiving of services; (d) leases; (e) transfers of research and development; (f) transfers under licence agreements; (g) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind); (h) provision of guarantees or collateral; (i) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; (j) participation by a parent or subsidiary in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between group entities; and (k) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs, or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised or unrecognised).

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		[Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 33.12] **Staff comment:** Both paragraphs are examples of transactions; AASB 1060 contains a longer list than IFRS 19. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* add paragraph 33.12(ha). AASB 1060 has added this paragraph as paragraph 201(k). Staff suggest considering changing the order to align as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. The difference would remain even after updating AASB 1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*.
IAS 29	241 An entity shall disclose: (a) the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period; and (b) the identity and level of the price index at the end of the reporting period and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting period.	183 An entity to which AASB 129 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* applies shall disclose the following: (a) the fact that financial statements and other prior period data have been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency; (b) the identity and level of the price index at the reporting date and changes during the current reporting period and the previous reporting period; and (c) the amount of gain or loss on monetary items. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 31.15] **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 requires the additional disclosure of the amount of gain or loss on monetary items.
IAS 36	251 A class of assets is a grouping of assets of similar nature and use in an entity's operations.	170 An entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 169 for each of the following classes of asset: (a) property, plant and equipment; (b) investment property accounted for by the cost method; (c) goodwill; (d) intangible assets other than goodwill; (e) investments in associates; and (f) investments in joint ventures. [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 27.33] **Staff comment:** Both Standards require similar disclosures for each class of assets. AASB 1060 provides a list of asset classes, whereas paragraph 251 of IFRS 19 describes a class of assets being a "grouping of assets of similar nature". Staff think that

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		the requirements in IFRS 19 would mean a more disaggregated asset grouping, because the term "grouping of assets of a similar nature" is also used in AASB 116 para 37, which provides examples of separate classes being land, land and buildings, machinery, ships etc.
IAS 37	258 An entity shall also disclose, for each class of provision (comparative information is not required): (a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits. (b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. Where necessary to provide adequate information, an entity shall disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in paragraph 48 of IAS 37. (c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.	153 For each class of provision, an entity shall disclose all of the following: … (b) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected amount and timing of any resulting payments; (c) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows; and (d) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement. Comparative information for prior periods is not required. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional requirements to disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, when necessary to provide adequate information.
IAS 38	263 An entity shall disclose, for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets: … (e) a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing: (i) additions, indicating separately those from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations; …	137 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of intangible assets: … (e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing separately: (i) additions; … **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires an additional breakdown of additions of intangible assets to separately indicate additions from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations. In contrast, AASB 1060 only requires additions to be shown as one aggregated amount.
IAS 38	264 An entity shall also disclose: … (c) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (see paragraph 44 of IAS 38):	138 An entity shall also disclose: … (b) for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (see paragraph 44 of AASB 138):

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	(i) the fair value initially recognised for these assets; (ii) their carrying amounts; and (iii) whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model. …	(i) the fair value initially recognised for these assets; (ii) their carrying amounts … **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosures of whether intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model.
IAS 38	265 If intangible assets are accounted for at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose: (a) by class of intangible assets: (i) the effective date of the revaluation; (ii) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets; and (iii) the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued class of intangible assets been measured after recognition using the cost model in paragraph 74 of IAS 38; and (b) the amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.	140 If items of intangible assets are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (d) the revaluation surplus indicates the change for the period and any restrictions on the balance distribution to shareholders. **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosures of the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets and the carrying amount that would have been under the cost model.
IAS 40	268 An entity shall disclose: (a) whether it applies the fair value model or the cost model. (b) the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed. (c) the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used into a pool in	132 An entity shall disclose the following for all investment property accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (paragraph 33 of AASB 140 *Investment Property*): (a) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property; (b) the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and class of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed; (c) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal;

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
	which the fair value model is used (see paragraph 32C of IAS 40). (d) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. (e) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.	(d) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements; and … [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 16.10] **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 requires additional disclosures of the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used to a pool in which the fair value model is used. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* deleted subparagraph 16.10(a), which is what subparagraph 132(a) of AASB 1060 is based upon. The requirement to disclose a description of valuation techniques is in paragraph 12.28(a) of 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*. Staff recommended updating AASB1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. However, this amendment does not impact the difference between IFRS 19 and AASB 1060 regarding the disclosure of the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property, as per paragraph 268(c) of IFRS 19.
IAS 40	**Fair value model** 269 In addition to the disclosures required by paragraph 268, an entity that applies the fair value model in paragraphs 33–55 of IAS 40 shall disclose a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) between the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing: (a) additions; (b) acquisitions through business combinations; (c) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals; (d) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments; (e) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and (f) other changes.	132 An entity shall disclose the following for all investment property accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (paragraph 33 of AASB 140 *Investment Property*): … (e) a reconciliation between the carrying amounts of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing separately: (i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations; (ii) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments; (iii) transfers to and from investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment (see paragraph 57 of AASB 140); (iv) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and (v) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods **Staff comment:** For a reconciliation between the carrying amounts of investment property under the fair value model: • IFRS 19 specifically requires disclosures of assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, whereas AASB 1060 does not, meaning that this would be grouped into “other changes”; and

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		• AASB 1060 requires the disclosure of transfers to and from investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, whereas IFRS 19 does not, meaning that this would be grouped into "other changes".
IAS 40	**Cost model** 271 In addition to the disclosures required by paragraph 268, an entity that applies the cost model in paragraph 56 of IAS 40 shall disclose: … (d) a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period, showing: (i) additions; (ii) acquisitions through business combinations; (iii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and other disposals; (iv) depreciation; (v) the amount of impairment losses recognised, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with IAS 36; (vi) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and (vii) other changes. …	134 An entity shall disclose the following for each class of property, plant and equipment determined in accordance with paragraph 44(a) and separately for investment property carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment: … (e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing separately: (i) additions; (ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 and other disposals; (iii) acquisitions through business combinations; (iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under AASB 116 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*; (v) transfers to and from investment property carried at fair value through profit or loss (see paragraph 57 of AASB 140); (vi) impairment losses recognised or reversed in profit or loss in accordance with AASB 136; (vii) depreciation; and (viii) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. **Staff comment:** For a reconciliation between the carrying amounts of investment property under the cost model: • IFRS 19 explicitly requires the separate disclosure of transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; whereas AASB 1060 does not, meaning that this would be grouped into "other changes"; and • AASB 1060 explicitly requires the separate disclosure of transfers to and from investment property carried at fair value through profit or loss; whereas IFRS 19 does not, meaning that this would be grouped into "other changes".

IFRS 19 Subheadings	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IAS 41	273 An entity shall disclose a reconciliation (comparative information is not required) of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current reporting period. The reconciliation shall include: (a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell; (b) increases due to purchases; (c) decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5; (d) decreases due to harvest; (e) increases resulting from business combinations; (f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and (g) other changes.	**Disclosures – fair value model** 204 An entity shall disclose the following with respect to its biological assets measured at fair value: … (c) a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The reconciliation shall include: (i) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell; (ii) increases resulting from purchases; (iii) decreases resulting from harvest; (iv) increases resulting from business combinations; (v) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and (vi) other changes. This reconciliation need not be presented for prior periods. **Staff comment:** For a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets, IFRS 19 requires additional disclosure of decreases attributable to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). Whereas AASB 1060 does not have this explicit requirement, meaning that this would be grouped into “other changes”.

Appendix B Disclosure requirements exist in IFRS 19 but are absent in AASB 1060 and could be included in AASB 1060 as a result of the *IFRS for SMEs* review

Table 3 below shows disclosure requirements that exist in IFRS 19 but are currently absent in AASB 1060 and could be included in AASB 1060 as a result of *IFRS for SMEs* review

IFRS 19 Subheading	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IFRS 13	95 An entity shall disclose, for each class of assets and liabilities (see paragraph 94 of IFRS 13 for information on determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities) measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of IFRS 13) in the statement of financial position after initial recognition: (a) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period; (b) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3); (c) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and of the inputs used in the fair value measurement; and (d) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised; and (ii) total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised.	**Basic Financial Instruments** 115 For all financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the entity shall disclose the basis for determining fair value, for example, quoted market price in an active market or a valuation technique. When a valuation technique is used, the entity shall disclose the assumptions applied in determining fair value for each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, an entity discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 11.43] **Investment Property at Fair Value** 132 An entity shall disclose the following for all investment property accounted for at fair value through profit or loss (paragraph 33 of AASB 140 *Investment Property*): (a) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property; … [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 16.10] **Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property at Cost** 136 If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following: … (c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values; and … [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 17.33] **Biological Assets** 204 An entity shall disclose the following with respect to its biological assets measured at fair value: …

IFRS 19 Subheading	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		(b) the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each category of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each category of biological assets. … [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 34.7] **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 does not have disclosure requirements corresponding to AASB 13 *Fair Value*. Instead, in the various asset types where fair value could be used, AASB 1060 has specific disclosure requirements to disclose the methods and significant assumptions applied. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* introduced Section 12 for Fair Value, which amended paragraph 11.43 and deleted subparagraphs 16.10(a),17.33(c) and 34.7(b). The proposed new paragraph 11.43 relates to trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost Under Section 12, the new paragraphs 12.28 and 12.29 are the disclosure requirements for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. Staff recommend updating AASB 1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Table 2 of Staff paper 8.2. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* deleted subparagraph 16.10(a), 17.33(c) and 34.7(b), which were used as a base for subparagraphs 132(a), 136(c) and 204(b) of AASB 1060. Staff recommend updating AASB1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. If AASB 1060 is updated, then there will be no difference between paragraph 95 of IFRS 19 and the AASB 1060 equivalent of paragraphs 12.28 to 12.29 of the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*.
IFRS 13	97 An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by paragraph 95 in a table unless another format is more appropriate.	No similar requirement in AASB 1060. **Staff comment:** The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* introduced Section 12 for Fair Value, paragraph 12.32 states: *An entity shall present the quantitative disclosures required by paragraphs 12.28–12.31 in a table unless another format would be more useful.* Staff recommend updating AASB1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. If AASB 1060 is updated, then the requirement to present quantitative disclosures in a table in paragraph 97 of IFRS 19 will match the AASB 1060 equivalent of paragraph 12.32.

IFRS 19 Subheading	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IFRS 15	106 Unless presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with other IFRS Accounting Standards, an entity shall disclose any impairment losses recognised for the reporting period (in accordance with IFRS 9) on any receivables or contract assets arising from an entity's contracts with customers, which the entity shall disclose separately from impairment losses from other contracts.	No similar requirement in AASB 1060. **Staff comment:** The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* amended Section 23 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new subparagraph 23.83(b) states: *If not otherwise separately presented or disclosed, an entity shall disclose:* *…* *(b) total impairment losses recognised on trade receivables and contract assets during the reporting period by applying Section 11.* Staff recommend amending AASB 1060 by replacing the current revenue section in AASB 1060 with paragraph 23.82 to 23.88 from the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Table 2 of Staff paper 8.2. If AASB 1060 is updated, then the disclosure requirement in paragraph 106 of IFRS 19 will match the AASB 1060 equivalent of paragraph 23.83(b).
IAS 24	230 If an entity has had related party transactions during the reporting periods covered by the financial statements, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. These disclosure requirements are in addition to paragraph 227. At a minimum, disclosures shall include: (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments, and: (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.	198 If an entity has related party transactions, it shall disclose the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transactions, outstanding balances and commitments necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements. Those disclosure requirements are in addition to the requirements in paragraph 194 to disclose key management personnel compensation. At a minimum, disclosures shall include: … (b) the amount of outstanding balances … Such transactions could include purchases, sales or transfers of goods or services; leases; guarantees; and settlements by the entity on behalf of the related party or vice versa. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 33.9] **Staff comment:** *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 33.9 has been updated in the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs* to include "commitment". Staff suggest amending AASB 1060 to align with the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs*, as presented in Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2.

IFRS 19 Subheading	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
IAS 24	233 If an entity applies the exemption in paragraph 232, it shall disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in paragraph 232: (a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (control, joint control or significant influence). (b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements: (i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction. (ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent. Types of transactions include those listed in paragraph 234.	200 An entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of paragraph 198 in relation to: (a) a state (a national, regional or local government) that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and (b) another entity that is a related party because the same state has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. However, the entity must still disclose a parent-subsidiary relationship as required by paragraph 192. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 33.11] **Staff comment:** AASB 1060 only requires disclosure of parent-subsidiary relationship, ie only where the government controls the entity. IFRS 19 requires additional disclosures where there is joint control or significant influence. The third edition of *IFRS for SMEs* added a new paragraph 33.15 that aligns with paragraph 233 of IFRS 19. Staff suggest to amend AASB 1060 to align with the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs*, as presented in Table 2 of Staff paper 8.2.
IAS 27	238 When a parent, in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of IFRS 10, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, it shall disclose in those separate financial statements: (a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable; and (b) a description of the method used to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.	105 When a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer with an interest in a joint venture prepares separate financial statements, those separate financial statements shall disclose: (a) that the statements are separate financial statements; and (b) a description of the methods used to account for the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, and shall identify the consolidated financial statements or other primary financial statements to which they relate. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 9.27] **Staff comment:** IFRS 19 has two separate disclosure requirements: 1 for separate financial statements that are prepared because the parent entity applies relief from preparing consolidated financial statements; and 2 for separate financial statements that are prepared in addition to consolidated financial statements. AASB 1060 currently do not distinguish between the two sets of circumstances. The 2025 *IFRS for SMEs* added subparagraph (c) to paragraph 9.27 which requires different disclosures about the consolidated financial statements. *(c) either:*

IFRS 19 Subheading	IFRS 19	AASB 1060
		(i) the consolidated financial statements or other financial statements to which they relate; or *(ii) if the entity has elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with paragraph 9.3, the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements comply with full IFRS Accounting Standards or with this Standard.* Staff recommend updating AASB 1060 to align to *IFRS for SMEs*, as per Appendix A of Staff paper 8.2. The only difference that would remain is the disclosure of the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable, after updating AASB 1060 to align with the 2025 *IFRS for SMEs*.

Appendix C AASB 1060 disclosure requirements that are not in IFRS 19

Table 4 below presents the disclosure requirements that are currently in AASB 1060, but they are absent in IFRS 19.

	AASB 1060
Notes to the Financial Statements	Information about key sources of estimation uncertainty 90 This section sets out the principles underlying information that is to be presented in the notes to the financial statements and how to present it. Notes contain information in addition to that presented in the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (if presented), the statement of profit or loss and the statement of comprehensive income (if presented), the combined statement of income and retained earnings (if presented), the statement of changes in equity (if presented) and the statement of cash flows. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items presented in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements. In addition to the requirements of this section, nearly every other section of this Standard requires disclosures that are normally presented in the notes. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 8.1]
	Audit fees 98 An entity shall disclose fees to each auditor or reviewer, including any network firm, separately for: (a) the audit or review of the financial statements; and (b) all other services performed during the reporting period.
	99 For paragraph 98, an entity shall describe the nature of other services.
	Imputation credits 100 The term ‘imputation credits’ is used in paragraphs 101-103 to also mean ‘franking credits’. The disclosures required by paragraphs 101 and 103 shall be made separately in respect of any New Zealand imputation credits and any Australian imputation credits."
	101 An entity shall disclose the amount of imputation credits available for use in subsequent reporting periods.
	102 For the purposes of determining the amount required to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 101, entities may have: (a) imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax; (b) imputation debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date; and (c) imputation credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.
	103 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.
Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	Disclosures in consolidated financial statements 104 The following disclosures shall be made in consolidated financial statements:

	AASB 1060
	… (b) the basis for concluding that control exists when the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power; …
	107A In the reporting period in which an entity first applies AASB 2020-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, the entity is not required to disclose the information that would otherwise be required by paragraph 106(b) in respect of the accounting policy changes made in applying AASB 2020-8.
Basic Financial Instruments	Items of income, expense, gains or losses 119 An entity shall disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses: … (d) the amount of any impairment loss for each class of financial asset. [Based on *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 11.48] **Staff comment:** Staff noted that IFRS 19 include requirement to disclose impairment loss for receivables and contract asset under IFRS 15 requirements. However, AASB 1060 requirement is broader.
Other Financial Instrument Issues – Hedging Disclosures	122 For cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, an entity shall disclose the following: (a) the periods when the cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss; (b) a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; …
Investments in Associates	126 For investments in associates accounted for by the cost model, an investor shall disclose the amount of dividends and other distributions recognised as income. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 14.13]
Intangible Assets other than Goodwill	140 If items of intangible assets are stated at revalued amounts, an entity shall disclose the following: … (b) whether an independent valuer was involved; …
Leases	146A If a lessee applies the practical expedient in paragraph 46A of AASB 16, the lessee shall disclose: (a) that it has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions in AASB 16 paragraph 46B or, if not applied to all such rent concessions, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has applied the practical expedient (see AASB 16 paragraph 2); and

	AASB 1060
	(b) the amount recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from rent concessions to which the lessee has applied the practical expedient in AASB 16 paragraph 46A. In the reporting period in which a lessee first applies the practical expedient in AASB 16 paragraph 46A, the lessee is not required to disclose the information that would otherwise be required by paragraph 106(b) in respect of the accounting policy changes made in applying the practical expedient. **Staff comment:** Covid-specific exemption that is no longer relevant, but staff have included it for completeness.
Revenue	157 An entity shall disclose: (a) … the nature of the goods or services that the entity has promised to transfer, … …
Share-based Payment	165 For equity-settled share-based payment arrangements … If a valuation methodology was used, the entity shall disclose the method and its reason for choosing it. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 26.19]
Employee Benefits	Disclosures about defined benefit plans 173 An entity shall disclose the following information about defined benefit plans (except for any defined multi-employer benefit plans that are accounted for as a defined contribution plan in accordance with paragraph 34 of AASB 119, for which the disclosures in paragraph 172 apply instead). If an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, these disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful: … (d) the total cost relating to defined benefit plans for the period;
	Disclosures about termination benefits 174 For each category of termination benefits that an entity provides to its employees, the entity shall disclose the nature of the benefit, the amount of its obligation and the extent of funding at the reporting date. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 28.43]
	175 When there is uncertainty about the number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits, a contingent liability exists. The section covering Provisions and Contingencies requires an entity to disclose information about its contingent liabilities unless the possibility of an outflow in settlement is remote. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 28.44]. **Staff comment:** *IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 28.44 has been edited and relocated to 28.41E in the third edition of *IFRS for SMEs*. Staff suggest amending AASB1060 to align with the third edition, as presented in Table 2 of Staff paper 8.2.
Hyperinflation	183 An entity to which AASB 129 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* applies shall disclose the following: … (c) the amount of gain or loss on monetary items. [*IFRS for SMEs* Standard paragraph 31.15]

Appendix D Paragraphs in the introduction section of IFRS 19 that are not in AASB 1060

Table 5 below include the paragraphs in the introduction section of IFRS 19 that are not in AASB 1060.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extract
Objective	1 IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures specifies the disclosure requirements an entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. **Meeting the objective** 2 An entity electing to apply this Standard applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure requirements. Instead, the entity applies the requirements in this Standard. 3 Therefore, unless specified otherwise (see paragraph 4), an entity applying this Standard need not apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards nor apply any statements about, or references to, those disclosure requirements. For example, paragraph 35 of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* contains requirements about the criteria for recognising a deferred tax asset arising from the carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits. The paragraph ends with 'in such circumstances, paragraph 82 requires disclosure of the amount of the deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition'. An entity that applies this Standard would not apply paragraph 82 of IAS 12. Such an entity need not apply the statement at the end of paragraph 35 of IAS 12 about paragraph 82. 4 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2–3: (a) disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards that remain applicable to an entity applying this Standard are specified in this Standard. (b) if an entity applying this Standard applies IFRS 8 Operating Segments, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts or IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*, it shall apply all the disclosure requirements in those Standards. (c) a new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard may include disclosure requirements about an entity's transition to that Standard. Any relief available to an entity applying this Standard from disclosure requirements about the entity's transition to that new or amended Standard will be set out in the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard. 5 In accordance with paragraph 19 of IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, an entity applying this Standard need not provide a specific disclosure required by this Standard if the information resulting from that disclosure would not be material. 6 An entity shall consider whether to provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in this Standard is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of transactions and other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
Scope	7 An entity may elect to apply this Standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements if, and only if, at the end of the reporting period: (a) it is a subsidiary; (b) it does not have public accountability (see paragraphs 11–12); and (c) it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extract
	8 A 'subsidiary' and a 'group' are defined in Appendix A of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. 9 An intermediate parent assesses its eligibility to apply this Standard in its separate financial statements, regardless of whether other group entities, or the group as a whole, have public accountability. 10 An intermediate parent that does not have public accountability and meets the other eligibility conditions in paragraph 7 may apply this Standard in its separate financial statements even if it does not apply this Standard in its consolidated financial statements. 11 An entity has public accountability if: (a) its 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 (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets); or (b) it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion). 12 Some entities may hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders because they hold and manage financial resources entrusted to them by clients, customers or members not involved in the management of the entity. However, if they do so for reasons incidental to a primary business (as, for example, may be the case for travel or real estate agents, schools, charitable organisations, co-operative enterprises requiring a nominal membership deposit, and sellers that receive payment in advance of delivery of goods or services such as utility companies), that does not make them publicly accountable.
Electing or revoking an election to apply this Standard	13 An entity that elects to apply this Standard in one reporting period may later revoke that election. An entity may elect to apply this Standard more than once—for example, an entity that applied this Standard in a prior period but not in the immediately preceding period may elect to apply this Standard in the current period. 14 An entity that applies this Standard in the current reporting period but not in the immediately preceding period shall provide comparative information (that is, information for the preceding period) for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements, unless this Standard or another IFRS Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise. The entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information if it is necessary for an understanding of the current period's financial statements. 15 An entity that applied this Standard in the preceding reporting period—but elects not to (or is no longer eligible to) apply it in the current period and continues applying IFRS Accounting Standards—shall provide comparative information with respect to the preceding period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements, unless another IFRS Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise. The entity shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information if it is necessary for an understanding of the current period's financial statements. The fact that this Standard did not require the disclosure of amounts in the preceding period for some items that are disclosed in the current period is not a reason to omit comparative information for these items. 16 The requirements for changes in accounting policies in IAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements* do not apply to electing or revoking an election to apply this Standard.
Interaction with IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	17 An entity applies IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards when it prepares its first IFRS financial statements, or when it is permitted to do so applying paragraph 4A of IFRS 1. An entity that applies this Standard when it prepares its first IFRS financial statements shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 21–30 of this Standard instead of the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 23–33 of IFRS 1. 18 Electing or revoking an election to apply this Standard does not, on its own, result in an entity meeting the definition of a first-time adopter of IFRS Accounting Standards in IFRS 1. For example, an entity that applied IFRS Accounting Standards, but not this Standard, in the

IFRS 19 Subheading	Paragraph extract
	immediately preceding reporting period and that applies this Standard in the current period is not a first-time adopter of IFRS Accounting Standards and shall not apply IFRS 1 in the current period. 19 Similarly, an entity revoking the election to apply this Standard in the current reporting period does not apply IFRS 1 in the current period if, in the immediately preceding period, it provided an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as required by paragraph 20.