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## Disclosure choices in NZIFRS

Reference	Option under NZIFRS
NZIAS 1.15(c)	Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in NZIFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
NZIAS 1.31	Applying the concept of materiality means that specific disclosure requirements of IFRS need not be met if the information is not material.
NZIAS 1.NZ92.1	Public benefit entities that have elected to disclose expenses using the function of expense method, may disclose expenses classified by output. Similar individual outputs may be aggregated. Public benefit entities disclosing expenses classified by output are not required to disclose cost of sales. However, such entities are required to comply with the requirements of the standard.
NZIAS 1.NZ94.1	<p>An entity shall disclose, either on the face of the income statement or in the notes, fees to auditors, disclosing separately fees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) each (if more than one) auditor of the parent entity for:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) audit fees being fees for the audit of the financial statements;</li><li>ii) audit related fees being fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements and are not reported under paragraph (a) (i). An entity shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category.</li><li>iii) tax fees being fees for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning services. An entity shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category; and</li><li>iv) all other fees being fees for services other than those reported in paragraph (a)(i) through (a)(iii). An entity</li></ul></li></ul>



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	shall describe the nature of the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category; and b) any other auditor(s) of entities in the group (not including the parent entity) for audit fees being fees for the audit of the financial statements
NZIAS 1.NZ94.2	An entity shall disclose, either on the face of the income statement or in the notes, the total amount of donations made.
NZIAS 7.31	Cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid shall each be disclosed separately. Each shall be classified in a consistent manner from period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities.
NZIAS 7.50	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose: a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions on the use of these facilities; b) the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported using proportionate consolidation; c) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and d) the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reported segment.
NZIAS 14.59	The entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the nature and amount of any items of segment revenue and segment expense that are of such size, nature, or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of each reportable segment for the period.
NZIAS 14.141	An entity which does not disclose segment cash flows in accordance with NZIAS 7 is encouraged, but not required, to disclose for each reportable segment: a) segment expense for depreciation and amortisation of segment assets;



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	<p>b) other significant non-cash expenses; and</p> <p>c) significant non-cash revenues that are included in segment revenue.</p> <p>This will enable users to determine the major sources and uses of cash in respect of segment activities for the period.</p>
NZIAS 16.79	<p>Users of financial statements may also find the following information relevant to their needs:</p> <p>a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;</p> <p>b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;</p> <p>c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with NZIFRS 5; and</p> <p>d) when the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.</p> <p>Therefore, entities are encouraged to disclose these amounts.</p>
NZIAS 17.48	<p>It is useful to disclose the gross investment less unearned income in new business added during the accounting period, after deducting the relevant amounts for cancelled leases.</p>
NZIAS 30.8	<p>In the Financial statements of Banks and similar financial institutions, accounting policies dealing with the following items may need to be disclosed:</p> <p>a) The recognition of the principal types of income;</p> <p>b) the valuation of investment and dealing securities;</p> <p>c) the distinction between those transactions and other events that result in the recognition of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and those transactions and other events that only give rise to contingencies and commitments;</p> <p>d) the basis for the determination of impairment losses on loans and advances and for writing off uncollectible loans</p>



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	and advances; and e) the basis for the determination of charges for general banking risks and the accounting treatment of such charges.
NZIAS 30.NZ30.1	Banks may also wish to disclose the information required in an analysis of assets and liabilities using estimated maturity dates for liabilities and potential or expected realisation dates for assets. If this information is provided, banks shall also supplement this with a discussion of the effects of the assumptions used and the basis for those assumptions.
NZIAS 32.81	If an entity has entered into a master netting arrangement, it is also desirable to disclose the terms of its master netting arrangement that determines the extent of the reduction in its credit risk.
NZIAS 33.72	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the terms and conditions of financial instruments and other contracts that affect the measurement of earnings per share. (Disclosure may already be required in accordance with IAS 32)
NZIAS 36.132	An entity is encouraged to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets (cash-generating units) during the period.
NZIAS 38.128	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the following information: a) a description of any fully amortised intangible asset that is still in use; and b) a brief description of significant intangible assets controlled by the entity but not recognised as assets because they did not meet the recognition criteria in the standard.
NZIAS 41.43	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate. And to disclose the basis for making any such distinctions.



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NZIAS 41.51	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose the changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs due to price changes and due to physical changes.
NZIFRS 5.38 – 5.39	For a non-current asset or disposal group classified as held for sale under NZIFRS 5 disclose the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale separately either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes (not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary)
SIC 29.7	A concession provider can make the required disclosures by service concession arrangement or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangement.