

# New Accounting Standards and Interpretations – 30 June 2025

## Introduction

This document summarises the changes in Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued at 20 May 2025 applicable for entities with a **30 June 2025 financial year end**. The document contains 3 parts:

**Part A** - This table lists all the new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are applicable for the first time.

*AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* describes the disclosures required to be made in the financial statements when the initial application of a Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period.

**Part B** - This table lists the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decisions issued during the current reporting period that clarify the interpretation and application of applicable IFRS Standards.

IFRIC Agenda Decisions contain explanatory material that explains how the applicable principles and requirements in IFRS Standards apply to the transaction or fact pattern described in the agenda decision. Agenda Decisions derive their authority from the IFRS Standards themselves and, therefore, an entity is required to apply an IFRS Standard in a way that reflects the explanatory material in an Agenda Decision. An entity should revise its current accounting practice in accordance with AASB 108 where that practice is inconsistent with the conclusions on an identical fact pattern in an Agenda Decision.

**Part C** - This table lists all the new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet mandatorily effective.

Entities that claim compliance with IFRS must also consider new or amended standards that have been issued by the IASB but for which an Australian equivalent has not yet been issued by the AASB. Such Standards are separately identified in Part C of this document.

Entities may elect to early adopt all Standards (except where indicated). AASB 108 requires an entity to disclose the possible impact of new and amended Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. Entities should disclose the full list of Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective and their impacts **unless that particular Standard or Interpretation is clearly not relevant for that type of entity**. For example, a for-profit private sector entity need not disclose those Standards relating to not-for-profit or public sector entities.

This document does not list all the amendments that have been made to AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* (i.e., Tier 2 Simplified Disclosure Standard).

## PART A – Current period changes to Accounting Standards

The following Standards and Interpretations will be applied for the first time by entities with financial years ending on or after **30 June 2025** (unless early adopted):

Reference	Summary of Change	Application date of the standard <sup>1</sup>	Applies to financial year ended
AASB 2020-1 and AASB 2022-6	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i></b></p> <p>The amendments to AASB 101 specify that conditions (covenants) to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, an entity discloses information about these conditions in the notes to the financial statements.</p> <p>Where AASB 2022-6 is adopted before its mandatory application date, AASB 2020-1 must also be applied at the same date.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
AASB 2022-5	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i></b></p> <p>The Standard amends AASB 16 <i>Leases</i> to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> to be accounted for as a sale.</p> <p>AASB 16 already requires a seller-lessee to recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor. The amendments ensure that a similar approach is applied by also requiring a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss related to the right of use it retains.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
AASB 2022-10	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities</i></b></p> <p>The standard amends AASB 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>, including adding authoritative implementation guidance and providing related illustrative examples, relating to the measurements of non-financial assets of not-for-profit public sector entities not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025

AASB 2023-1	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements</i></b></p> <p>AASB 2023-1 requires the disclosure of information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements (also known as supply chain finance, payables finance or reverse factoring arrangements).</p> <p>The new disclosures are designed to enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
AASB 2020-1 and AASB 2022-6	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i></b></p> <p>The amendments to AASB 101 specify that conditions (covenants) to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, an entity discloses information about these conditions in the notes to the financial statements.</p> <p>Where AASB 2022-6 is adopted before its mandatory application date, AASB 2020-1 must also be applied at the same date.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
AASB 2023-3	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2</i></b></p> <p>AASB 2023-3 amends the Tier 2 financial reporting requirements for the classification of loan arrangements for which the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions.</p> <p>Earlier application is permitted, provided AASB 2020-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> is also applied at the same time.</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025
AASB 2024-1	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements: Tier 2 Disclosures.</i></b></p> <p>Amends AASB 1060 to require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements (also known as supply chain finance, payables finance or reverse factoring arrangements).</p>	1 January 2024	30 June 2025

## PART B – IFRIC Agenda Decisions

The following Agenda Decisions, in which IFRIC formed a conclusion on the fact pattern presented, have been recently issued and should be applied where appropriate on a timely basis. The time to implement any accounting policy change as a result of an Agenda Decision will depend on how close the Agenda Decision is to an entity's reporting date, the facts and circumstances of the accounting policy change, and its nature and effect on the entity. Unless previously adopted, Agenda Decisions relevant to the current reporting period are:

Relevant Standard	Agenda Decision	Issue Date
IFRS 8	<p><b>Disclosure of Revenues and Expenses for Reportable Segment</b></p> <p>The Committee considered whether an entity is required to disclose the specified amounts in paragraph 23 of IFRS 8 for each reportable segment if those amounts are not reviewed separately by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and how an entity determines 'material items' for the purpose of disclosures in IFRS 8.</p> <p>The Committee observed that paragraph 23 of IFRS 8 requires an entity to disclose the specified amounts for each reportable segment when those amounts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the CODM, even if they are not separately provided to or reviewed by the CODM, or</li> <li>• regularly provided to the CODM, even if they are not included in the measure of segment profit or loss.</li> </ul> <p>The Committee observed that determining material items of income and expense for the purpose of IFRS 8 are assessed, inter alia, by applying paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and assesses whether information about an item of income and expense is material in the context of its financial statements taken as a whole, and considering the nature or magnitude of information – in other words, qualitative or quantitative factors – or both, in assessing whether information about an item of income and expense is material.</p>	29 July 2024
IAS 37	<p><b>Climate-related Commitments</b></p> <p>IFRIC was asked whether an entity's public statements, detailed plans, and other actions that publicly affirms its commitment to reduce or offset its greenhouse gas emissions in the future creates a constructive obligation and, if so, a provision under IAS 37.</p> <p>The Committee noted that neither stating a commitment nor taking actions that affirm the entity's future intention to fulfil that commitment are events that create a present obligation. The events that create a present obligation are the events to which the statement applies. Where those events have not occurred, a present obligation does not exist.</p> <p>The costs that the entity will incur to reduce its annual greenhouse gas emissions and to offset the greenhouse gases it emits in the future are costs that it will need to incur to operate in the future, not as the result of a past event. In the fact set presented, only</p>	29 April 2024

	when the entity has emitted the future greenhouse gases that it has committed to offset will it have a present obligation to offset those greenhouse gases.	
IFRS 3	<p><b>Payments Contingent on Continued Employment during Handover Period</b></p> <p>The Committee received a request about how an entity accounts for payments to the sellers of a business it has acquired if those payments are contingent on the sellers' continued employment during a post-acquisition handover period.</p> <p>The Committee noted that the entity would account for the payments as compensation for post-combination services rather than as additional consideration for the acquisition, unless the service condition is not substantive.</p>	29 April 2024

## PART C – Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

The following Standards and Interpretations have been issued by the AASB but are not yet effective for the financial year ending 30 June 2025 (unless early adopted):

Reference	Summary of Change	Application date of the standard <sup>1</sup>	Applies to financial year ended
AASB 2023-5	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability</i></b></p> <p>The Standard amends AASB 121 and AASB 1 to require entities to apply a consistent approach to determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable.</p> <p>The Standard also amends AASB 121 to extend the exemption from complying with the disclosure requirements of AASB 121 for entities that apply AASB 1060 for Tier 2 financial statements.</p>	1 January 2025	30 June 2026
AASB 2022-9	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector</i></b></p> <p>The Standard amends AASB 17 to include modifications that apply to public sector entities.</p> <p>It also amends AASB 1050 to provide an accounting policy choice for government departments to apply either AASB 17 or AASB 137 in determining the information to be disclosed about administered captive insurer activities.</p>	1 July 2026	30 June 2027
AASB 2024-2	<p><b><i>Amendments Australian Accounting Standards –Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7</i></b></p> <p>The standard amends AASB 9 and AASB 7 to clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features; and</li> <li>b) the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised where settlement of a financial liability occurs through electronic payment systems.</li> </ul>	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
AASB 2024-3	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11</i></b></p> <p>This Standard amends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) AASB 1 to improve consistency with the requirements for hedge accounting in AASB 9;</li> <li>b) AASB 7 to replace a cross-reference with a reference to AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement</li> </ul>	1 January 2026	30 June 2027

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) AASB 9 to clarify how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability when it is extinguished; and address an inconsistency between AASB 9 and the requirements in AASB 15 in relation to the term 'transaction price';</li> <li>d) AASB 10 in relation to determining de facto agents of an entity; and</li> <li>e) AASB 107 to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' as the term is no longer defined in Australian Accounting Standards.</li> </ul>		
AASB 2025-1	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i></b></p> <p>This Standard amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 to reflect nature-dependent electricity contracts that entities use to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power.</p> <p>The amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts;</li> <li>b) permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and</li> <li>c) add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.</li> </ul>	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
AASB 2025-2	<p><b><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures</i></b></p> <p>This Standard amends AASB 1060 <i>General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities</i> to require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs that enables users of financial statements to understand the effect that changes in contractual terms could have on the entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>This amendment reflects the issuance of AASB 2024-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>, which amended AASB 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> and AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and extends some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities.</p>	1 January 2026	30 June 2027
AASB 18	<p><b><i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i></b></p> <p>AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>. AASB 18 will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Better align the presentation of the statement of profit or loss to the categories in the statement of cash flows by introducing two new defined subtotals — operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes (EBIT).</li> </ul>	1 January 2027 #	30 June 2028 #

	<p>b) require disclosure of management-defined performance measures — subtotals of income and expenses not specified by IFRS Accounting Standards that are used in public communications to communicate management's view of an aspect of a company's financial performance (such as funds from operations, cash profit, etc); and</p> <p>c) enhance the requirements for aggregation and disaggregation to help a company to provide useful information.</p> <p><i># Applies to not-for-profit private sector entities, not-for-profit public sector entities, and superannuation entities for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028.</i></p>		
AASB 2014-10	<p><b><i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128)</i></b></p> <p>Amends AASB 10 and AASB 128 to remove the inconsistency in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. A full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.</p> <p>The mandatory application date of AASB 2014-10 has been amended and deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028 by AASB 2024-4b.</p>	1 January 2028	30 June 2029



***New or amended Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but for which an Australian equivalent standard has not yet been issued by the AASB.***

*AASB 1054 requires that in order to claim compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) under AASB 101.16 (for Tier 1 GPFR), an entity should identify and disclose the impacts of those new IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective for which there is not yet an Australian equivalent.*

*The following is a list of such pronouncements:*

IFRS 19	<b><i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i></b> IFRS 19 introduces a reduced tier of disclosures for an entity that is a subsidiary that does not have public accountability and whose ultimate or intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027	30 June 2028
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**Key:** <sup>1</sup> Designates the beginning of the applicable annual reporting period unless otherwise stated.

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