

Standards on issue

Updated as at 19 February 2025

This document outlines all standards issued by the AASB and the IASB which will be applicable for the first time or available for early adoption for any financial year ending on or after 31 December 2024. It will assist preparers of financial reports to:

- ensure all standards that are mandatory for adoption have been applied in the correct period; and
- identify and consider standards not yet mandatory which may have relevance to an entity upon adoption.

AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* requires specific disclosures to be made when the adoption of a new or revised standard results in a change in existing policy or new policy that is significant. AASB 108 also requires disclosure of the possible impact of relevant standards on issue but not yet adopted.

Table 1: Newly effective standards for years ended 31 December 2024

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 31 December 2024

Table 3: Standards applicable for years ended 31 December 2023 and prior

Table 4: IASB standards awaiting approval by the AASB

The chart focusses on 31 December year ends. All standards are effective from 1 January except for Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector, refer to Table 2 for further detail. Entities which are not 31 December year ends should refer to the effective dates of the standards detailed within Tables 1-3.

How to read the chart

Find your financial year end on the timeline. Each standard is either effective for the first time or not yet effective but available for early adoption, depending on whether the line is solid or hollow.

For example, if your financial year ends on 31 December 2024, the supplier finance arrangements standard is mandatory for the first time for 31 December 2024, and amendments to AASB 121 in relation to lack of exchangeability, amongst other standards, is available for early adoption.

Key

- Standards not yet effective, but available for early adoption
- Standards effective for the first time
- (NFP) Not-for-profit specific standards
- (PS) Public sector specific standards

In this publication, the term 'standards' is used broadly to refer to new standards, and amendments to or interpretations of standards.

Have you considered the IFRIC Agenda decisions? Refer to our [web article](#) for the latest summary of tentative and final decisions to determine whether your entity is impacted.

Which standards are mandatory for your financial year?

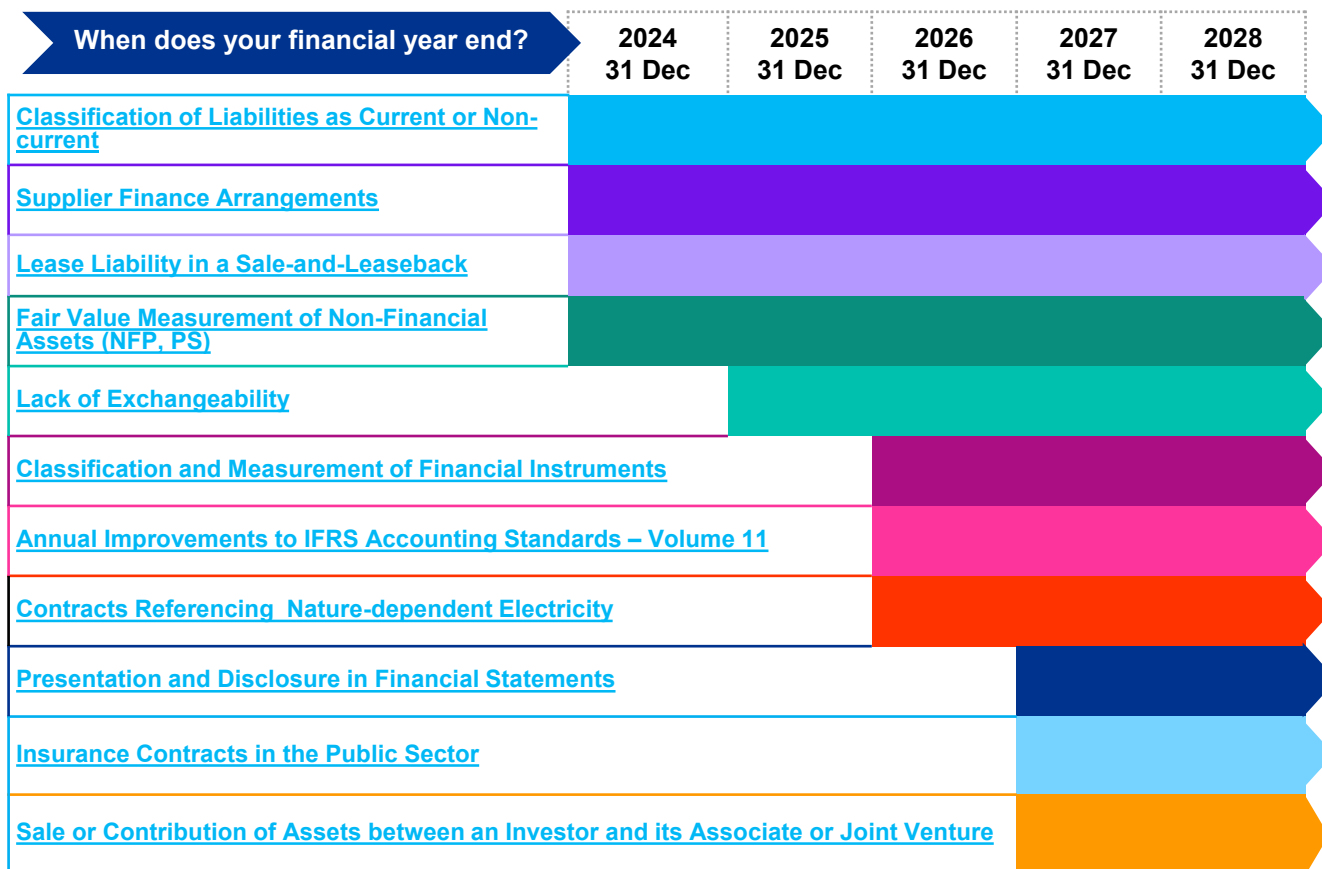


Table 1: Newly effective standards for years ended 31 December 2024

The following standards and interpretations are mandatorily applicable for the first time for years ended 31 December 2024. Entities should ensure that they have adopted all of these standards in the 31 December 2024 financial statements.

Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions	Key ¹
<p>AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</p> <p>AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</p> <p>AASB 2023-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2</p>	1 January 2024	Classifying liabilities as current or non-current	<p>AASB 2020-1 amends AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> to require a liability be classified as current when companies do not have a substantive right to defer settlement at the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>AASB 2022-6 specified that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.</p> <p>AASB 2022-6 further defers the mandatory effective date of amendments that were originally made in AASB 2020-1 and AASB 2020-6 so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 instead of 1 January 2023.</p> <p>AASB 2023-3 makes amendments to AASB 1060 similar to the ones described above for AASB 101.</p>	<p>Retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.</p> <p>The 2022 amendments specify the transition requirements for entities that may have early-adopted the previously issued but not yet effective 2020 amendments.</p>	

¹Refer back to page 1 for key.

Table 1: Newly effective standards for years ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions	Key ¹
<p>AASB 2023-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements</p> <p>2024-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements: Tier 2 Disclosures</p>	1 January 2024	Disclosure of supplier finance arrangements	<p>AASB 2023-1 amends AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> and AASB 7 <i>Financial instruments: Disclosures</i> to require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.</p> <p>The amendments require an entity to disclose the terms and conditions of the arrangements, the carrying amount of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements, the carrying amounts of those liabilities for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers, the range of payment due dates and the effect of non-cash changes.</p> <p>AASB 2024-1 makes amendments to AASB 1060 similar to the ones described above for AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> and AASB 7 <i>Financial instruments: Disclosures</i>.</p>	Some relief from providing certain information in the year of initial application is available.	
AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024	Lease liability in a sale-and-leaseback	<p>The amendments introduce a new accounting model for how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction. It confirms the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. 	<p>Retrospective application. A seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of AASB 16.</p> <p>Early adoption is permitted.</p>	
AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities (NFP)(PS)	1 January 2024	N/A	AASB 2022-10 amends AASB 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i> to modify the application of AASB 13 in relation to non-financial assets of NFP public sector entities not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows.	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	

¹Refer back to page 1 for key.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 31 December 2024

Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions	Key ¹
AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025	Lack of exchangeability	<p>AASB 2023-5 amends AASB 121 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> to clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. <p>New disclosures are required to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements.</p>	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026	Classification of financial assets Settlement by electronic payments	<p>The amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides clarification of the timing of the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, particularly when they are settled using electronic payment systems. The amendment also provides an exception if certain criteria are met, for the timing of derecognition of certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system; provides further guidance about specific types of financial assets, specifically contractually linked instruments (CLIs); provides clarification of the classification of financial assets that are linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) and similar characteristics; and requires additional disclosure requirements with regard to investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features. 	<p>Companies can early adopt either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all the amendments in their entirety, or only the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets. 	

¹Refer back to page 1 for key.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions	Key ¹
Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11	1 January 2026	Annual improvement process	<p>The amendments are annual improvements to the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AASB 1 <i>First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards</i>; • AASB 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>; • AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>; • AASB 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>; and • AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> <p>The amendments aim to improve clarity and internal consistency.</p>	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	
AASB 2025-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	<p>The standard makes amendments to AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> to include guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of the ‘own-use’ exemption on nature dependent power purchase agreements (PPAs); and • Hedge accounting requirements for purchasers and sellers of PPAs that are classified as derivative financial instruments. <p>There are also new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs as the standard amends AASB 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>.</p>	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	
AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027 ²	How companies communicate financial performance is changing Presentation and disclosure IFRS 18	<p>AASB 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i> aims to provide greater consistency in presentation of the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information.</p> <p>The standard will change how companies present their results on the face of the income statement and disclose information in the notes to the financial statements. Certain ‘non-GAAP’ measures – management performance measures (MPMs) – will now form part of the audited financial statements.</p> <p>There will be three new categories of income and expenses, two defined income statement subtotals and one single note on management-defined performance measures.</p>	Retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	

¹Refer back to page 1 for key.

²The effective date of this standard for not-for-profit and superannuation entities is deferred to 1 January 2028.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions	Key ¹
AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector	1 July 2026	N/A	AASB 2022-9 makes public-sector-specific modifications to AASB 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> and defers its application for public sector entities to 1 July 2026.	For public-sector entities transitional provisions include grandfathering of the classification of certain liabilities for settlement of claims incurred before the liability was acquired.	
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2028	N/A	The amendments require the full gain or loss to be recognised when the assets transferred meet the definition of a 'business' under AASB 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> (whether housed in a subsidiary or not).	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.	

¹Refer back to page 1 for key.

Table 3: Standards applicable for years ended 31 December 2023

The following standards and interpretations are applicable for the first time for years ending on 31 December 2023.

Standards	Effective date
AASB 2022-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15	1 July 2022
AASB 2023-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules	1 January 2023
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards	1 January 2023
AASB 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
AASB 2022-7 Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards	1 January 2023
AASB 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
AASB 2022-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information	1 January 2023
AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments	1 January 2023

Table 4: IASB standards awaiting approval by the AASB

In order to claim compliance with IFRSs, entities must disclose the possible impact of relevant IASBs and IFRIC Interpretations¹ on issue but not yet adopted. Accordingly, the impact of the IASBs in Table 4 would need to be included in such disclosures, if relevant. These standards cannot be (early) adopted until made by the AASB.

IFRSs	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions
IFRS Accounting Standards				
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027	Reducing disclosures for subsidiaries	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries of companies using IFRS Accounting Standards to substantially reduce their disclosures ² .	Early adoption is permitted.

¹ The impact of IFRIC Interpretations on issue but not yet adopted would also need to be considered by entities. Refer to our [web article](#) for the latest summary of IFRIC Agenda decisions to determine whether your entity is impacted.

² We have included this standard for completeness. Australia already has a simplified disclosure standard for entities without public accountability: AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*. The AASB do not intend to issue an equivalent standard to IFRS 19 at this time. Instead, the AASB will consider IFRS 19 against AASB 1060. IFRS 19 has no impact for entities applying Tier 1 Australian Accounting Standards reporting requirements. For entities applying Tier 2 Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures reporting requirements this standard has no impact as these entities do not claim compliance with IFRS.



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