KPMG

Standards on issue

Updated as at 9 June 2026

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 30 June 2026. 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 30 June 2026

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 30 June 2026

Table 3: Standards applicable for years ended 30 June 2025 and prior

Table 4: IASB standards awaiting approval by the AASB

The chart focuses on 30 June year ends. Most standards are effective from 1 January, refer to Table 2 for further detail. Entities which are not 30 June 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 30 June 2026, amendments to AASB 121 in relation to lack of exchangeability are mandatory for the first time for 30 June 2026, and amendments to insurance contracts in the public sector, amongst other standards, is available for early adoption.

Key

(grey dashed box)	Standards not yet effective, but available for early adoption
(dark blue dashed box)	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?

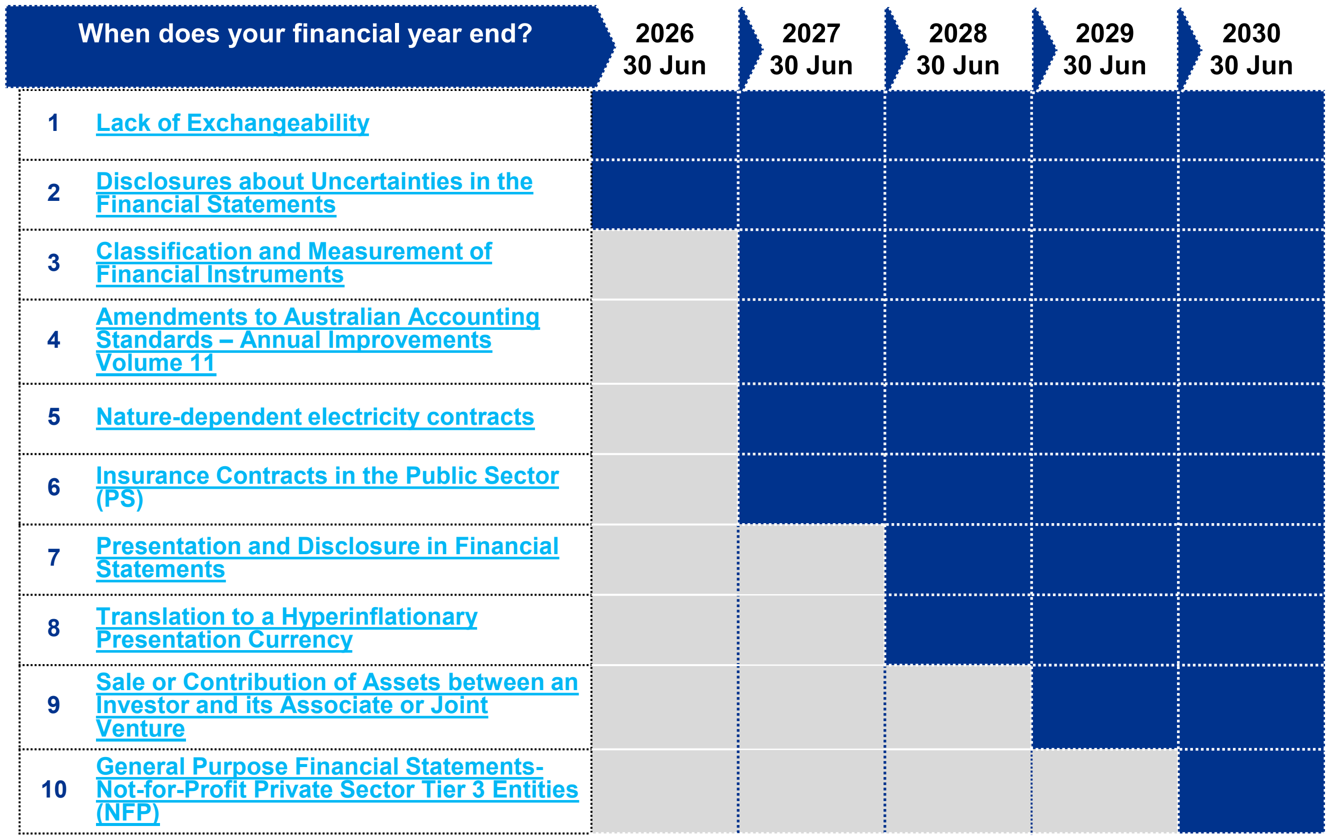

Table 1: Newly effective standards for years ended 30 June 2026

The following standards and interpretations are mandatorily applicable for the first time for years ended 30 June 2026. Entities should ensure that they have adopted all of these standards in the 30 June 2026 financial statements.

Key	Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions
1	AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability[1]	1 January 2025[2]	Lack of exchangeability Lack of exchangeability: Financial reporting considerations	AASB 2023-5 amends AASB 121 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* to clarify: • when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and • how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. New disclosures are required to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements.	Prospective application.
2	AASB 2026-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements	1 July 2025	N/A	AASB 2026-1 amends AASB 136 Impairment of Assets and AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets to provide additional illustrative examples on how entities apply the requirements of those Standards in the presence of uncertainty. The amendments enhance accompanying guidance to demonstrate how uncertainties are reflected in measurement and recognition outcomes in financial statements.	Prospective application.

[1] 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 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 Entities* to ensure Tier 2 entities are not required to comply with the new disclosure requirements in AASB 121 when preparing their Tier 2 financial statements.

[2] AASB 2023-5 amends AASB 121 to clarify the accounting requirements of when a currency is exchangeable and to add new disclosures relating to non-exchangeable currencies affecting an entity's financial statements. The effective date applies only to the relevant amended sections, as the standard has been amended more than once with different effective dates.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 30 June 2026

Key	Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions
3	AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments AASB 2025-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures	1 January 2026	Classification of financial assets Settlement by electronic payments	The amendment: • 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.	Companies can early adopt either: • all the amendments in their entirety, or • only the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets.
4	AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11	1 January 2026	Annual improvement process	The amendments are annual improvements to the following standards: • AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards*; • AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*; • AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*; • AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; and • AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* The amendments aim to improve clarity and internal consistency.	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 30 June 2026 (cont.)

Key	Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions
5	AASB 2025-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity AASB 2025-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Tier 2 Disclosures	1 January 2026	Nature-dependent electricity contracts	The standard makes amendments to AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* to include guidance on: • 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. There are also new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs as the standard amends AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures.*	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted for financial years beginning 1 January 2025.
6	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 *Insurance Contracts* 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.
7	AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027[1]	Presentation and disclosure IFRS 18 How companies communicate financial performance is changing	AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* aims to provide greater consistency in presentation of the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information. 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. There will be three new categories of income and expenses, two defined income statement subtotals and one single note on management-defined performance measures.	Retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.

[1]The effective date of this standard for not-for-profit and superannuation entities is deferred to annual financial years ending on or after 31 December 2028/30 June 2029.

Table 2: Standards available for early adoption for years ended 30 June 2026 (cont.)

Key	Standards	Effective date	KPMG guidance	Key requirements	Transitional provisions
8	AASB 2025-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards-Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027	Hyperinflationary presentation currency	The standard amends AASB 121 and AASB 129 to clarify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy, in the following circumstances: • the entity's functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; and • the entity is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.	Retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.
9	AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture 2024-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128	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 *Business Combinations* (whether housed in a subsidiary or not). AASB 2024-4 defers the mandatory effective date (application date) of amendments so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028.	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.
10	AASB 1061 General Purpose Financial Statements- Not-for-Profit Private Sector Tier 3 Entities AASB 2026-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Extending the Application of the Conceptual Framework and Limiting the Ability of Not-for-Profit Entities to Prepare Special Purpose Financial Statements	1 July 2029	N/A	The Standard introduces a Tier 3 general purpose financial reporting framework for not-for-profit private sector entities, requiring simplified recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements. AASB 2026-2 extends the application of the Conceptual Framework and Australian Accounting Standards to not-for-profit entities and further restricts the use of special purpose financial statements, requiring broader preparation of general purpose financial statements. Both are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2029.	Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted.

Table 3: Standards applicable for years ended 30 June 2025

The following standards and interpretations are applicable for the first time for years ending on 30 June 2025.

Standards	Effective date
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
AASB 2023-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants: Tier 2	1 January 2024
AASB 2023-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
AASB 2024-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Supplier Finance Arrangements: Tier 2 Disclosures	1 January 2024
AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
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

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 Interpretations[1] 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 (including amendments issued in August 2025)	1 January 2027	Reducing disclosures for subsidiaries	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries of companies using IFRS Accounting Standards to substantially reduce their disclosures[2]. The amendments issued in August 2025 provide reduced disclosure requirements for new and amended IFRS standards issued between February 2021 and May 2024.	Early adoption is permitted.
IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	1 January 2029	Regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities	IFRS 20 requires entities subject to rate regulation to recognise regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities for timing differences between when goods or services are supplied and when amounts are included in regulated rates. The Standard introduces a comprehensive measurement and presentation model, including specific disclosure requirements to explain the nature and financial effects of rate regulation, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2029. On transition, entities may choose to apply either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. IFRS 20 supersedes IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.	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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