

New / revised pronouncement	Superseded pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)	Likely impact on initial application
AASB 17 Insurance Contracts	AASB 4 Insurance Contracts AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts	AASB 17 requires all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner and requires insurance obligations to be accounted for using current values. The standard introduces insurance contract measurement principles requiring: • current, explicit and unbiased estimates of future cash flows; • discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the contracts' cash flows; and • explicit adjustment for non-financial risk. Under AASB 17: • day one profits should be deferred as contractual service margin and allocated systematically to profit or loss as entities provide coverage and are released from risk; • revenue is no longer equal to written premiums but to the change in the contract liability covered by consideration; and • a separate measurement model applies to reinsurance contracts held. Modifications are allowed for qualifying short-term contracts and participating contracts increased disclosure requirements apply.	*The mandatory effective date of AASB 17 has been deferred to 1 January 2023 by AASB 2020-5.	[If the entity has undertaken a detailed assessment and concluded that there will be no material impact.] When this standard is first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements. [If the entity has undertaken a detailed assessment and concluded that there will be material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first-time adoption of AASB 17 for the financial year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact) [If the entity has not undertaken a detailed assessment but expects there will be no material impact based on a preliminary assessment.] The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 17. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023. [If the entity has not undertaken a detailed assessment but expects there will be material impact based on a preliminary assessment.] The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 17. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the likely impact on the first time adoption of the Standard for the year ending 31 December 2023 includes: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)

				[If the entity has not yet assessed the impact.] The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of this Standard.
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	None	The amendments address a current inconsistency between AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify that, on a sale or contribution of assets to a joint venture or associate or on a loss of control when joint control or significant influence is retained in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, any gain or loss recognised will depend on whether the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Full gain or loss is recognised when the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, whereas gain or loss attributable to other investors' interests is recognised when the assets or subsidiary do not constitute a business. This amendment effectively introduces an exception to the general requirement in AASB 10 to recognise full gain or loss on the loss of control over a subsidiary. The exception only applies to the loss of control over a subsidiary that does not contain a business, if the loss of control is the result of a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method. Corresponding amendments have also been made to AASB 128.	*The mandatory effective date of AASB 2014-10 which was been deferred to 1 January 2022 by AASB 2017-5 has now been deferred to 1 January 2025 by AASB 2021-7c.	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2025, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2025 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as current or Non- current AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	None	In March 2020, the AASB issued AASB 2020-1 which makes amendments to AASB 101 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. In December 2022, the AASB issued AASB 2022-6 which amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about liabilities arising from 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 conditions specified in the loan arrangement. It also amends an example in Practice Statement 2 regarding assessing whether information about covenants is material for disclosure.	1 January 2022* *The mandatory effective date of AASB 2020-1 has been deferred to 1 January 2023 by AASB 2020-6. 1 January 2023** ** Earlier application of AASB 2022-6 is permitted provided that AASB 2020-1 is also applied at the same time.	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts	None	AASB 2020-5 amends AASB 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> to: reduce the costs of applying AASB 17 by simplifying some of its requirements;	1 January 2021	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.]

		make an entity's financial performance relating to insurance contracts easier to explain; and ease the transition to AASB 17 by deferring its effective date to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 instead of 1 January 2021 and by providing additional optional relief to reduce the complexity in applying AASB 17 for the first time. The amendments to AASB 4 permit eligible insurers to continue to apply AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement until they are required to apply AASB 9 Financial Instruments alongside AASB 17.	*The mandatory effective date of AASB 2020-5 has been deferred to 1 January 2023.	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first-time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	None	AASB 2021-2 amends the following Australian Accounting Standards: • AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (August 2015); • AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (July 2015); • AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (August 2015); and • AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting (August 2015). The Standard also makes amendments to AASB Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements (December 2017). These amendments arise from the issuance by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in February 2021 of the following International Financial Reporting Standards: • Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2); and • Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023 there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2021-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	None	AASB 2021-5: amends the initial recognition exemption in AASB 112: Income Taxes such that it is not applicable to leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which companies recognise both an asset and liability and that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact)
AASB 2021-6: Amendments to	None	AASB 2021-6 amends the following Australian Accounting	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.]
Australian Accounting		Standards:		

Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Accounting Standards		 AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Sector Financial Reporting, AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures, AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. These amendments require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements. The amendments reflect the issuance of AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (March 2021). 		When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first-time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2021-7b: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections [AASB 17 editorials]	None	AASB 2021-7b makes editorial corrections to AASB 17 Insurance Contracts.	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first-time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact)
AASB 2022-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information	None	AASB 2022-1 amends AASB 17 Insurance Contracts to add a transition option referred to as 'a classification overlay' relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments at the same time. The amendments relate to financial assets for which comparative information presented on initial application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 has not been restated for AASB 9. Applying the transition option would permit an entity to present comparative information about such a financial asset as if the classification and measurement requirements of AASB 9 had been applied to that financial asset.	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: (insert impact)
AASB 2022-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative	None	AASB 2022-3 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to illustrate how AASB 15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15.	1 July 2022	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

Examples for Not-for-Profit				
Entities accompanying AASB 15		The Basis for Conclusions also document the Board's decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for not-for-profit private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of right-of-use assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value.		[If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2022-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	None	AASB 2022-5 amends AASB 16 Leases to add subsequent requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale.	1 January 2024	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2024, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.
				[If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2024 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2022-7 Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards	None	AASB 2022-7 makes editorial corrections to six Standards and to Practice Statement 2 <i>Making Materiality Judgements</i> . It also formally repeals superseded and redundant Australian Account Standards as set out in Schedules 1 and 2 to the Standard	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.
				[If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments	None	 AASB 2022-8: defers the application of AASB 17 Insurance Contracts to for-profit public sector entities from that date until periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026; makes amendments to all Australian Accounting Standards that refer to AASB 17 to permit public sector entities (both for-profit and not-for-profit) to continue to apply AASB 4 Insurance Contracts and AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts until annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026 when they are required to apply AASB 17; and 	1 January 2023	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2023, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2023 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact)

		repeals AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts and Interpretation 1047 Professional Indemnity Claims Liabilities in Medical Defence Organisations for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.		(insert impact)
AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector	None	 AASB 2022-9: amends AASB 17 Insurance Contracts to include modifications that apply to public sector entities; amends AASB 1050 Administered Items to provide an accounting policy choice for government departments to apply either AASB 17 or AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets in determining the information to be disclosed about administered captive insurer activities; and repeals AASB 4 Insurance Contracts and AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts and reverses the temporary consequential amendments set out in AASB 2022-8 that amended various Standards to permit public sector entities to continue applying AASB 4 and AASB 1023 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 but before 1 July 2026 given AASB 17 applies to all entities for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026. 	1 July 2026	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2027, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2027 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: • (insert impact) • (insert impact)
AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities	None	AASB 2022-10 amends AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement for fair value measurements of non-financial assets of not-for-profit public sector entities not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows.	1 January 2024	[If the entity has concluded that there will be no material impact.] When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2024, there will be no material impact on the financial statements. [If the entity has concluded that there will be a material impact.] Based on the entity's assessment, it is expected that the first- time adoption of these amendments for the year ending 31 December 2024 will have a material impact on the financial statements, in particular: (insert impact)