

OBJECTIVE	SCOPE	
<p>To specify the accounting practice and minimum disclosure requirements for summary financial statements (SFS) as required by legislation or prepared voluntarily, of entities that are reporting in accordance with NZ IFRSs. Summary financial statements are prepared for the users of general purpose financial statements, and present information at a reduced level from that contained in the full financial statements.</p>	<p>An entity applies this standard when it provides summary financial statements (for a single period or multi-periods), instead of full annual financial statements to users who have public access to, or would otherwise receive, the entity's full annual financial statements. Except as required by regulations, this Standard does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary financial statements included in the same document as the full financial statements; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary financial statements for an interim period; Summary financial information such as trend statement provided in an annual report or a prospectus that includes key financial indicators; Financial information prepared by a third party without involvement of the governing body of an entity, such as information prepared by investment analysts for their clients; Monthly statements produced by unit trusts; or General banking information prepared for customers, such as key information summary. <p>Nevertheless, application of the principles set out in this Standard is encouraged for the preparation of all summarised financial information.</p>

COMPONENTS OF SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	TIER 2 NZ IFRS RDR REPORTERS
<p>SFS are required to include a summary of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each financial statement included in the full financial report; A statement that the specific disclosures included have been extracted from the full financial statements (includes identification of any reclassified/restated information); Disclose if the entity has stated compliance with NZ IFRSs in its full financial statements for each period presented in the summary; Disclose if the entity's full financial statements comply with NZ GAAP (including if it is a for-profit entity or qualifying entity applying differential reporting concessions); <p>Details as to how a user may obtain a copy of the full financial statements or full financial report and whether they have been audited (including details of the audit opinion).</p> <p>The date on which the full financial statements were authorised and by whom.</p> <p>The Standard does not prescribe the format in which SFS are to be presented. Entities should develop a format that best meets the information needs of their users.</p>	<p>NZ IFRS RDR Reporters must comply with all of the provisions of FRS - 43. However, entities that apply RDR disclosure concessions in their full financial statements are required to apply the same concessions in the summary financial statements relating to the full financial statements.</p>

OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS - SINGLE PERIOD SUMMARIES

APPLICATION OF MATERIALITY	CONSISTENCY WITH FULL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
<p>An entity is required to disclose sufficient information in its SFS to enable a reader to obtain a broad understanding of the financial position and performance of the entity that is neither misleading nor biased.</p> <p>Required disclosures are subject to the definition of materiality in NZ IAS 1 - <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information in the SFS is required to be drawn from and be consistent with information presented in the full financial statements for the relevant periods. Where information in the full financial statements for periods included in the SFS has subsequently been restated or reclassified, the information in the SFS is required to be drawn from, and be consistent with, that restated or reclassified information. No further restatement or reclassification is permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although SFS need comply only with the disclosures set out under this Standard, the information presented in them is still required to meet all measurement and recognition requirements under NZ GAAP that apply to full financial statements. If the entity presenting the SFS is a group, the SFS is required to be presented for the group. Parent financial information is not required.

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER END OF REPORTING PERIOD
<p>Where, in accordance with FRS-44 <i>New Zealand Additional Disclosures</i>, an entity has presented a comparison of, and explanations for major variances between, prospective and historical financial statements in its full financial statements, the entity is required to also present in its SFS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of that comparison; and Those explanations in its SFS 	<p>In respect of each non-adjusting event that occurs between the end of the reporting period and the date when the full financial statements are authorised for issue, the entity is required to disclose the information required by paragraph 21 of NZ IAS 10 - <i>Events after the Reporting Period</i>.</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	COMPARATIVE INFORMATION	MULTI PERIOD SUMMARIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient additional information is required to be disclosed to ensure that all relevant matters are reported to the users of the SFS. A summary description of each item, as included in the full financial statements, is required to be given to enable its nature to be understood. Examples of additional information required to be disclosed may include information with regard to contingent assets, contingent liabilities, related party transactions, commitments, <p>discontinued operations and the basis on which the full financial statements were prepared if a fundamental uncertainty exists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific disclosures are required for any material change in accounting policy; Specific disclosures are required for first time adoption of NZ IFRS. Compliance with FRS-43 must be disclosed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative information for the previous reporting period is required to be shown for all items disclosed in the SFS, except when such information is not disclosed in the full financial statements. An entity is required to disclose sufficient narrative and descriptive comparative information to enable a reader to obtain a broad understanding of the financial position and performance of the entity in a manner that is neither misleading nor biased. 	<p>The overall considerations of single period summaries also apply to multi period summaries. Specific requirements are set out in paragraphs 37A - 37 H.</p>

Although every effort is made to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular facts and circumstances of the situation.
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