
NEW CHARITY REPORTING – ONE YEAR ON



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS™
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

charteredaccountantsanz.com



Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand is a professional body comprised of over 120,000 diverse, talented and financially astute members who utilise their skills every day to make a difference for businesses the world over.

Members are known for their professional integrity, principled judgment, financial discipline and a forward-looking approach to business which contributes to the prosperity of our nations. We focus on the education and lifelong learning of our members, and engage in advocacy and thought leadership in areas of public interest that impact the economy and domestic and international markets.

We are a member of the International Federation of Accountants, and are connected globally through the 800,000-strong Global Accounting Alliance and Chartered Accountants Worldwide which brings together leading Institutes in Australia, England and Wales, Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland and South Africa to support and promote over 320,000 Chartered Accountants in more than 180 countries.

We also have a strategic alliance with the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. The alliance represents 788,000 current and next generation accounting professionals across 181 countries and is one of the largest accounting alliances in the world providing the full range of accounting qualifications to students and business.

About this publication

This paper aims to contribute to raising the awareness of the new reporting standards for registered charities. In particular it explores the lessons learned to date and offers some tips to help deal with the more challenging areas.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Chartered Accountants ANZ Charities and Not-for-Profit Advisory Committee, Department of Internal Affairs Charities Services and the External Reporting Board in the preparation of this report.

Copyright

© 2017 August Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand ABN 50 084 642 571. All rights reserved.

Disclaimer

The information in this document is of a general nature only and is not, and is not intended to be, advice. Before making any decision or taking any action, you should consult with appropriate accounting, tax, legal or other advisors. No warranty is given as to the correctness of the information contained in this publication, or of its suitability for use by you. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Chartered Accountants ANZ (CA ANZ) is not liable for any statement or opinion, or for any error or omission contained in this publication and disclaims all warranties with regard to the information contained in it, including, without limitation, all implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. CA ANZ is not liable for any direct, indirect, special or consequential losses or damages of any kind, or loss of profit, loss or corruption of data, business interruption or indirect costs, arising out of or in connection with the use of this publication or the information contained in it, whether such loss or damage arises in contract, negligence, tort, under statute, or otherwise.

262-JUL-17

NEW CHARITY REPORTING - ONE YEAR ON

From accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015 all registered charities in New Zealand have been required to prepare annual financial statements using the new reporting standards issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB). The requirement to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards is considered by many to be the most significant change in financial reporting for New Zealand's charities sector ever.

As with any change it takes time for awareness of the new requirements to grow and for those affected to understand and embrace the changes. The introduction of the new reporting standards for registered charities is no different.

HOW BIG IS NEW ZEALAND'S CHARITIES SECTOR?

27,842

Number of registered charities as at 30 June 2017

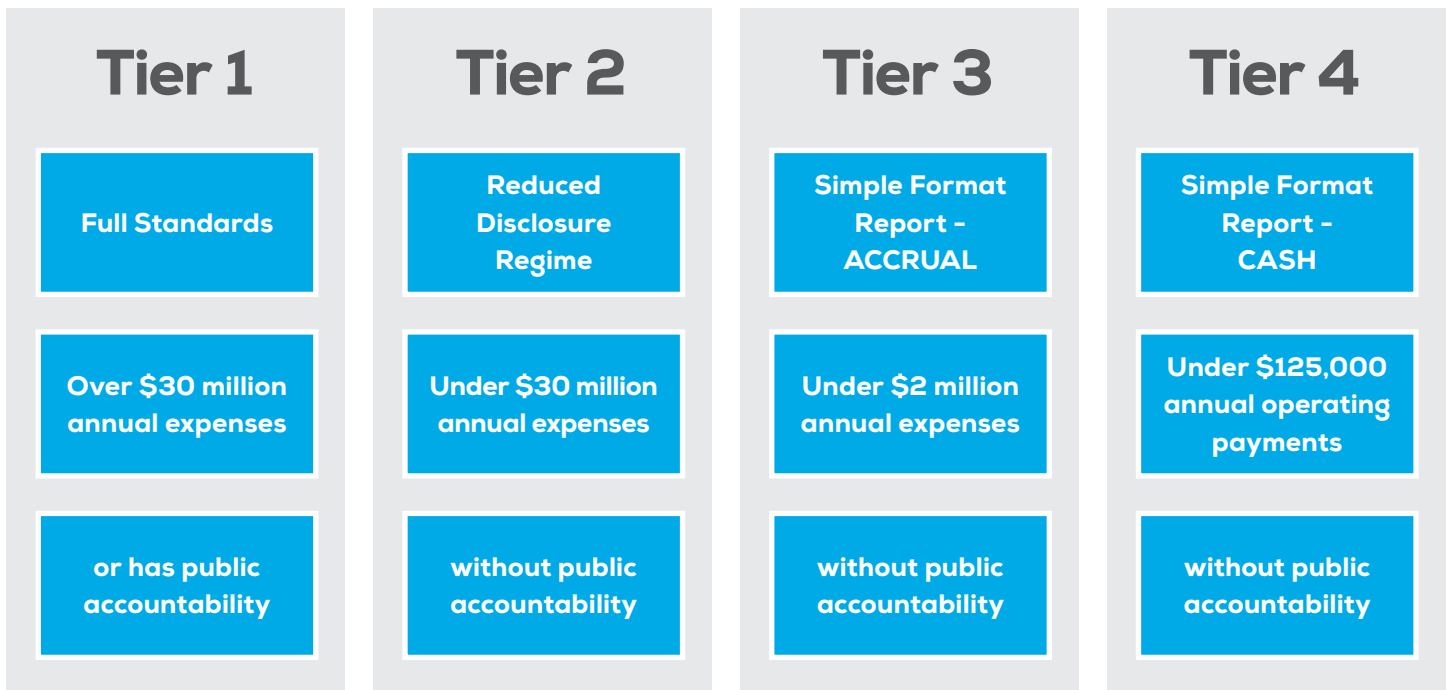
\$17.6 billion

Income received by New Zealand's charities sector for the year ended 30 June 2017

\$16 billion

Expenditure of New Zealand's charities sector for the year ended 30 June 2017

The four tiers of financial reporting requirements for registered charities are summarised as follows:



These tiers provide charities of differing sizes with accounting standards appropriate to their size and complexity. For some registered charities, non-financial information is also now required to be reported.

The new requirements were introduced to provide greater transparency and consistency in reporting in New Zealand's charity sector. They provide a great opportunity for charities to communicate the value that they are providing and to tell their story to potential funders, volunteers and the broader community.

"One year on is a good time to pause and reflect on the benefits to us as a community of the new reporting requirements. Transparency around the use of charitable funds builds trust and confidence in the charitable sector. Increased trust and confidence means charities are more likely to attract support of all types - therefore reducing funding demands on the Government. This frees up resources for everyone not just charity beneficiaries, which improves the quality of life for all New Zealanders".

Zowie Pateman CA, Acting Reporting Leader, CA ANZ

WHAT ARE THE BASES OF PREPARATION?

Charities are required to prepare general purpose financial reports (GPFR). Special purpose financial reports (SPFR) are not permitted. There are four possible bases of preparation for charity GPFR. These align to the four tiers of reporting requirements:

- Tier 1: *Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE Standards)*
- Tier 2: *Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (PBE Standards RDR)*
- Tier 3: *Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Not-For-Profit) (PBE SFR – A (NFP))*
- Tier 4: *Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Cash (Not-For-Profit) (PBE SFR – C (NFP))*

Tier 1, 2, and 3 are 'fair presentation' frameworks, and Tier 4 is a 'compliance framework'. This distinction is crucial because compliance frameworks are not generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) as they are based on cash accounting. Hence the Tier 4 accounting standard is referred to as non-GAAP. It is therefore important to check the charity's founding documents to see whether they refer to GAAP. If so then the financial statements cannot be prepared in accordance with the Tier 4 accounting standard even if it meets the criteria to do so. To enable it to apply the Tier 4 accounting standard, the entity will need to amend its founding documents.

The 'Old GAAP' and 'NZ IFRS Differential Reporting' standards have been withdrawn and are no longer able to be used.

KEY CHALLENGES

Based on feedback from members, Charities Services and the XRB, along with reviews of filed reports, we have identified the following areas as presenting the greatest challenge in the first year of implementing the new reporting standards:

1. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Disclosing the nature and amount of transactions with related parties can be a sensitive area and many charities have had difficulty in identifying and disclosing these. This is a challenging area for many for-profit entities as well. The charities sector is generally more reliant on goods and services provided by related parties, making it more prevalent in this sector. However it is important that these transactions are disclosed to give readers an appreciation of the level of assistance provided by related parties. Given the nature of the charities sector and the level of reliance on the work of volunteers the default position is that each charity has related party transactions to disclose. It would be rare for a charity in any tier not to have any related party transactions.

We suggest careful consideration be given to the definition of related parties and the requirements to disclose related party transactions in the accounting standards. The identification of related party transactions should be discussed at the both the management and governance level.

Illustrative example

Note 3: Related Party Transactions

		This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Description of Related Party Relationship	Description of the Transaction	Value	Value	Amount Owed	Amount Owed
Su Jeffcott - Committee Member	Paid \$600 per each of the 4 terms for staffing the second hand school uniform shop	2,400	2,400	-	-

2. REPORTING OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Tier 3 and 4 charities are required to prepare a Statement of Service Performance as part of the Performance Report which contains non-financial information about outcomes and outputs. There is some confusion in practice regarding the difference between outcomes and outputs. Tier 3 charities are required to report on outcomes and outputs. Tier 4 charities are only required to report on outputs¹.

OUTCOMES VS OUTPUTS

Outcome: What the entity is seeking to achieve or influence through the delivery of goods or services, in terms of its impact on society.

Example: *To increase the native bird population by rehoming stray cats*

Output: The goods or services that the entity delivered during the year.

Example: *100 cats were rehomed*

¹ Note: Tier 1 and 2 registered charities will be required to report service performance information once the standard on Service Performance Reporting is issued (expected to be late 2017 with a three year implementation period).

3. RECOGNITION OF REVENUE

For Tier 1 and 2 charities the most significant presentational change relating to revenue recognition is the requirement to distinguish between exchange and non-exchange revenue on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses and Statement of Financial Position. There is also a requirement to disclose the accounting policy for distinguishing between exchange and non-exchange revenue and to apply this consistently between financial years.

For Tier 1, 2 and 3 charities the new revenue recognition requirements require grants and donations to be recognised as revenue when received, unless the grant or donation has a "use or return" condition attached. This contrasts to how charities may have previously recognised revenue over time as the grant or donation was spent. A use or return condition is when the grant or donation must be used for specific purposes by the charity, and the charity is legally required to return the money if it is not used for that purpose.

EXCHANGE VS NON-EXCHANGE

Exchange: Transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Example: *A charity sells goods to the public to raise funds. The member of the public is receiving a good for approximately equal value to what they have paid in money.*

Non-Exchange: Transactions that are not exchange transactions.

Example: *Donations where the donor does not receive anything in return for their gift.*

Government funding could be either exchange or non-exchange depending on the nature of the contract and whether the goods/services are delivered directly to that government agency or to a third party on behalf of the government agency.

Charities Services has prepared a series of blogs explaining the distinction between exchange and non-exchange revenue². These include worked examples for different types of government funding.

4. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Tier 1, 2 and 3 charities are required to prepare consolidated financial statements which combine the revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities of the charity with those of any other controlled entities. This requires the charity to consider its interests in other entities and assess whether, for the purposes of financial reporting, any of those interests result in the other entity meeting the definition of a controlled entity, an associate or a joint venture.

In practice determining when a charity has a control relationship with another entity for financial reporting purposes, can require a significant amount of judgement and careful consideration. The XRB has two explanatory guides; EG A8 *Financial reporting by not-for-profit entities: The reporting entity* and EG A9: *Financial reporting by not-for-profit entities: Identifying relationships for financial reporting purposes*³, which help to identify the boundary of an entity, whether an entity has an interest in another entity, and if so how to account for it.

HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Relationship	Definition	Treatment
Control	The power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to benefit from its activities	Consolidation
Joint control	The agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement	Depends on form of activity and nature of agreement
Significant influence	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity but not the control or joint control over those policies	Account for as an investment using the equity method

5. MINIMUM CATEGORIES

The Tier 3 and 4 accounting standards introduce minimum categories for the presentation of information in certain components of the Performance Report.

Minimum categories can be deleted if they are not applicable to the charity. They may also be described using different terminology that is more appropriate for the charity, provided that the separate categories are still maintained. The minimum categories can be disaggregated or additional categories can be used. If you want to provide more detailed information, the best place to do so is in the notes.

While the classification of many transactions is generally self-explanatory, other transactions such as grant revenue require some additional consideration to determine whether it should be classified as donations or revenue from providing goods or services.

² Charities Services blogs on exchange and non-exchange revenue are available at: charities.govt.nz/news-and-events/blog/exchange-or-non-exchange-which-is-it/

³ EG A8: The reporting entity and EG A9: Identifying relationships for financial reporting purposes are available at: xrb.govt.nz/accounting-standards/explanatory-guides/

MINIMUM CATEGORIES

TIER 3

Revenue	Expenses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations, fundraising and other similar revenue • Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members • Revenue from providing goods or services • Interest, dividends and investment revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses related to public fundraising • Volunteer and employee related costs • Costs related to providing goods or services • Grants and donations made
Assets	Liabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank accounts and cash • Debtors and prepayments • Inventory • Property, plant and equipment • Investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank overdraft • Creditors and accrued expenses • Employee costs payable • Unused donations and grants with conditions • Loans

TIER 4

Receipts	Payments
<p>Operating receipts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations, fundraising and other similar receipts • Fees, subscriptions and other receipts from members • Receipts from providing goods or services • Interest, dividends and other investment income receipts <p>Capital receipts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipts from the sale of resources • Receipts from borrowings 	<p>Operating payments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments related to public fundraising • Volunteer and employee related payments • Payments related to providing goods or services • Grants and donations paid <p>Capital Payments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of resources • Repayment of borrowings
Resources	Commitments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank accounts and cash • Money held on behalf of others • Money owed to the entity • Other resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money payable by the entity • Other commitments • Guarantees

Illustrative example

	Note	Actual This Year \$	Actual Last Year \$
Revenue			
Donations, fundraising and other similar revenue	1	11,351	705,263
Revenue from providing goods or services	1	106,770	102,017
Interest, dividends and other investment revenue		13,989	14,726
Other revenue		1,179	3,969
Rental income from café		44,863	42,500
Total Revenue		178,152	868,475
Expenses			
Volunteer and employee related costs	2	9,191	15,386
Grants and donations made		-	4,348
Other expenses	2	272,735	233,601
Special projects		-	5,106
Collection expenses		9,990	483
Total Expenses		291,916	258,924
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		(113,764)	609,551

6. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The basis of preparation – the reporting standards that have been applied in the preparation of the financial report – has not always been well articulated. The basis of preparation is important as it lets readers know which tier the charity has elected to report under and the criteria that make it eligible to do so. There have been cases where smaller charities elect to report under the Tier 2 accounting standards when they are eligible to report under a lower tier. This is acceptable to the extent that it does not result in a report that is not fit for purpose. Charities should apply the standards of the tier that best meets the size and complexity of the entity. If a charity's accounting system is set up for accrual accounting, but it meets the criteria to report under Tier 4, it is sensible for it to report under Tier 3 and we have seen many charities electing to do this.

7. SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Tier 1 and 2 accounting standards include PBE FRS 43 *Summary Financial Statements*, however summary financial statements are not permitted for Charities Services filing purposes. Some charities have just been filing summary financial statements instead of a full set of financial statements. The Charities Act 2005 requires full annual financial statements to be prepared and filed with Charities Services.

WHAT ARE FULL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS?

Required components are as follows:

Tier 1: Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses, Statement of Financial Position, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Statement of Accounting Policies (including Notes)

Tier 2: As with Tier 1 with some reduced disclosure requirements

Tier 3: A Performance Report with the following components: Entity Information, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Service Performance, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Accounting Policies (including Notes)

Tier 4: A Performance Report with the following components: Entity Information, Statement of Receipts and Payments, Statement of Resources and Commitments (this does not need to balance), Statement of Service Performance, Statement of Accounting Policies (including Notes)

8. CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

For most entities 'cash is king' and charities are no different. A cash flow statement describes where the money came from, what it was spent on and how much is left. Tier 1, 2 and 3 charities are now required to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows⁴ and this would have been a new concept for many charities.

Readers who are not familiar with accrual accounting usually find the cash flow statement the most understandable component of the report. Our reviews have highlighted that many charities have had difficulty in preparing cash flow statements, with some leaving out the cash flow statement altogether. Others have included one, but have incorrectly entered the opening or closing cash figures from the Statement of Financial Position, submitted a cash flow statement that does not balance or incorrectly classified activities between operating, financing and investing.

THE CHARITIES SERVICES CASH FLOW WORKSHEET

Charities Services has prepared an optional worked example of a Statement of Cash Flows with instructions⁵. For those unfamiliar with preparing one, the worked example is useful in assisting you to work through the process.

Key things to remember when using the worksheet:

- Exclude non-cash accounting entries (such as depreciation)
- Enter details from the Statement of Financial Position, including opening and closing bank balances
- Distinguish between operating, financing and investing activities and work out which balances and transactions relate to each
- Make sure you have the cash inflows and outflows around the right way
- Check the comments in the worksheet for additional tips

OTHER USEFUL TIPS

1. BE SURE THE ENTITY IS A CHARITY

Check the Charities Register⁶ to confirm whether the entity is actually a Registered Charity. Not all not-for-profit entities are Registered Charities. Those that do not have a legal requirement to use the new reporting standards can voluntarily do so.

2. USE THE XRB TEMPLATES

The XRB has designed optional templates that accompany the simple format reporting standards for Tier 3 and 4 charities⁷. These templates are user friendly and a solid basis for preparing charity Performance Reports. The templates can be tailored to include specific disclosures, and if desired a footnote to advise that the financial statements should be read in conjunction with the relevant note, and a section for those charged with governance to confirm their responsibility for the Performance Report.

⁴ Tier 4 has a Statement of Receipts and Payments, therefore no cash flow statement is required.

⁵ The Charities Services worked example of a cash flow statement is available at: charities.govt.nz/news-and-events/blog/cash-flow-statement-mystery-or-just-mathematics/

⁶ The Charities Register is available at: register.charities.govt.nz/CharitiesRegister/Search

⁷ The XRB optional templates are available at: xrb.govt.nz/accounting-standards/templates/

3. CHECK THE ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Even if the charity does not have a statutory assurance requirement, check the charity’s founding documents to see whether an audit or review is required. It is not sensible for the founding documents to impose greater requirements on the charity than required by law. It is possible to change the founding documents to align to them with the statutory requirements.

Our Rules permit Chartered Accountants (ie CAs not ACAs or ATs) resident in New Zealand to provide accounting services to the public for annual fees of up to \$13,000 without holding a Certificate of Public Practice (CPP). However, this does not apply to statutory assurance engagements. If the audit or review is required by law then this has to be undertaken by a Qualified Auditor⁸.

4. DO NOT REVALUE ASSETS UNLESS YOU NEED TO

If a Tier 3 charity wishes to revalue property, plant and equipment, it must apply the requirements of the Tier 2 standard, except that it may use the current rateable or government valuation as a proxy for fair value. This decision should only be on very rare occasions as to do so can be costly and probably more complex than necessary. If a charity would like to present an alternative valuation for an asset then this can be disclosed in the notes rather than formally adopting a revaluation policy and opting up to use the Tier 2 standard in its entirety.

5. RECOGNISE SERVICES RECEIVED IN-KIND

PBE IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions* does not require Tier 1 and 2 charities to recognise services in-kind (ie volunteering time). However, the standard does encourage disclosure in the notes of the nature and type of in-kind services received during the accounting period. This helps readers better understand the level of reliance on such services. Similarly, Tier 3 charities are required to disclose in the notes a description of significant goods or services in-kind provided to the charity and encourages quantification of these where possible.

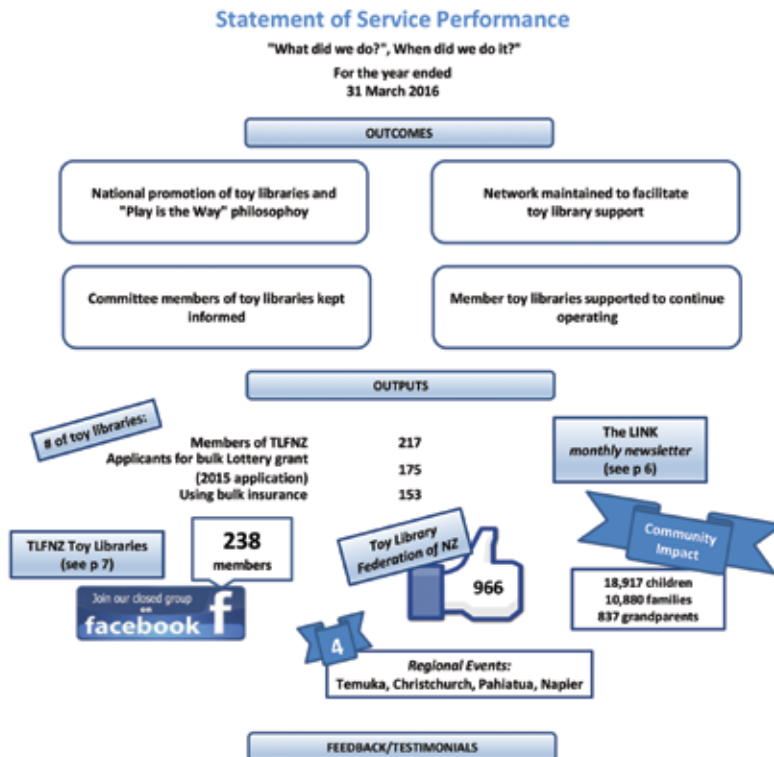
6. EMBRACE THE STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

Tier 3 and 4 charities are required to prepare a Statement of Service Performance (SSP). Some charities view this as an additional compliance burden. However, funders have commented that the SSP provides them with the most meaningful information because it enables them to understand what the charity has achieved during the year and what it hopes it achieve in the future.

Non-financial information, including the SSP, is best prepared by those that know the charity and its performance best. This is often not the accountant or treasurer. If asked to prepare the SSP it is a good idea to sit down with someone who has an in-depth knowledge of the charity’s operations to ensure that the information presented adequately reflects what has been achieved.

If the charity does not have a statutory assurance requirement but elects to have an audit or a review it is possible to exclude the SSP from this engagement. EG Au9 *Guidance on the Audit or Review of the Performance Report of Tier 3 Not-For-Profit Public Benefit Entity* provides guidance on auditing or reviewing the SSP and EG Au9.1 *Supplementary illustrative examples on revised audit and reporting requirements* provides supplementary illustrative examples⁹. The XRB has also produced a webinar¹⁰ with guidance on how to audit or review a Tier 3 Performance Report. In addition we have published a Perspective article¹¹ on assurance over service performance information.

Illustrative example



⁸ Information on the Qualified Auditor regime is available at: charteredaccountantsnz.com/member-services/member-obligations/regulations-and-guidance/new-zealand-regulations/audit-regulation-in-nz

⁹ EG Au9 Guidance on the Audit or Review of the Performance Report of Tier 3 Not-For-Profit Public Benefit Entity and EG Au9.1 Supplementary illustrative examples on revised audit and reporting requirements are available at: xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/explanatory-guides/

¹⁰ The webinar is available at: youtube.com/watch?v=5SqSkeZSPsM

¹¹ The Perspective article is available at: charteredaccountantsnz.com/-/media/01c4f6df55454d8f975036d8c1b5a59e.ashx

APPENDIX: WANT TO KNOW MORE?

The reporting standards, simple format reporting templates, explanatory guides and FAQs are available on the XRB website at: xrb.govt.nz/accounting-standards/not-for-profit/

A wealth of information, including blogs, guidance papers, webinars and FAQs are available on the Charities Services website at: charities.govt.nz/new-reporting-standards/

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ANZ RESOURCES

Given the significance of these changes we have developed a number of resources to assist with implementation of the new standards.

Options for further research include the following:

- **Watch** our free webinar on the new reporting standards*
store.charteredaccountantsanz.com/New-Reporting-Standards-for-Not-For-Profit
- **Take** our Charity Reporting Standards Quiz to check your knowledge*
charteredaccountants.au1.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_8p5OKvhaPN1FCip&mk_tok=eyJpJjoiWXpreE9ETTFPR115TkRBdylsInQiOiJJaUJieXBNaOdEZE5Ed0xoTlwwcm0wNE9GYlBmWVIDQUZGWXQ3Q3QitcL3lrMm8rQmJoUnMxblB4UzhscnBlbmRGaVQwcnNtSHl0cWwhaWnhLU1wvWTY0ZFpwQT09In0%3D&Q_JFE=0
- **Join** one of our Not-for-Profit Special Interest Groups (based in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch)
store.charteredaccountantsanz.com/Home/Learning-Events/Conferences-and-Events/Special-Interest-Groups
- **Read** our acuity article on changes to charity reporting*
charteredaccountantsanz.com/-/media/a4bd5d3546e3489a88b52d2036ee7bb0.ashx
- **Read** our *Guidance for not-for-profit financial reporting in New Zealand**
charteredaccountantsanz.com/-/media/ae54fa9cc845478da0260670222f9d0c.ashx
- **Read** our *Guidance for assurance engagements for New Zealand not-for-profits**
charteredaccountantsanz.com/-/media/1f74d397f3b4432d99b237fd04fa0938.ashx
- **Read** our article on acuity digital acuitymag.com/opinion/registered-charities-in-new-zealand-making-progress
- **Subscribe** to our fortnightly Reporting & Assurance e-newsletter Members: info.charteredaccountantsanz.com/unsubscribe-login.html.
Non-members: charteredaccountantsanz.com/contact-us
- **Contact** us at RAhelpline@charteredaccountantsanz.com if you have a specific technical question in relation to the new reporting standards

The resources marked with an asterisk (*) are available on our dedicated not-for-profit reporting webpage at: charteredaccountantsanz.com/member-services/technical/reporting/not-for-profit-reporting

OTHER RESOURCES¹²

In addition, a number of accounting firms have produced guidance to assist in implementation of the new reporting standards. These include:

Overviews of the PBE Standards

- BDO: bdo.nz/en-nz/services/audit-assurance/news-resources/not-for-profit-public-benefit-entities-current-pb
- Crowe Horwath: marketing.crowehorwath.co.nz/NFPArticles
- Deloitte: deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/nz/Documents/audit/2015/nz-en-PBE-Standards-in-your-pocket.pdf
- EY: ey.com/nz/en/issues/ifrs/ey_ifrs_public-benefit-entity-accounting-standards_statements
[ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Changing_Tack/\\$FILE/Changing%20tack%20FinalV.pdf](http://ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Changing_Tack/$FILE/Changing%20tack%20FinalV.pdf)
- RSM: rsm.global/newzealand/news/your-charity-ready-comply-new-accounting-standards

Model financial statements

- BDO: bdo.nz/getattachment/Services/Audit-Assurance/News-Resources/Model-Financial-Statements/BDO-Illustrative-PBE-IPSAS-Tier-2-31-March-2016-external-V2.pdf.aspx?lang=en-NZ
- KPMG: home.kpmg.com/nz/en/home/insights/2017/06/guide-to-pbe-financial-statements.html
- XRB: PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* Appendix B contains an illustrative example of Tier 1 and 2 financial statements:
xrb.govt.nz/accounting-standards/not-for-profit/pbe-ipsas-1/

PBE Standards disclosure checklists

- Deloitte: deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/nz/Documents/audit/2015/pbe-standards-disclosure-checklist.pdf

Guidance on preparing a Statement of Service Performance

- Crowe Horwath: crowehorwath.co.nz/insights/service-performance-reporting-for-charities/
- RSM: rsm.global/newzealand/news/how-write-great-statement-service-performance-report
rsm.global/newzealand/news/do-we-have-write-statement-service-performance-yet
rsm.global/newzealand/news/service-performance-reporting-charities-compliance-burden-or-fantastic-opportunity

¹² The inclusion of such resources does not imply endorsement or support of any of the linked information or providers.

Guidance on preparing a Cash Flow Statement

- XRB: PBE IPSAS 2 *Cash Flow Statements* contains an illustrative example of a Tier 1 and 2 cash flow statement and can be downloaded at: xrb.govt.nz/accounting-standards/not-for-profit/pbe-ipsas-2/
- RSM: rsm.global/newzealand/news/preparing-cash-flow-statements

Guidance on consolidations

- RSM: rsm.global/newzealand/news/groups-and-consolidations-new-financial-reporting-standard-challenges-charities

Templates

In addition to the templates produced by the XRB, the following templates are also available:

- Calxa Reporting Templates: calxa.com/xero
- Accounting for Charities: charityaccounts.org.nz/