



APRIL 2026

Financial statements monitoring insights

2022-2025

This report is for all financial statement stakeholders, including reporting entities, their directors, auditors, and investors.

It provides a summary of key insights from our monitoring review of audited financial statements and compliance with financial reporting filing obligations. It also offers guidance and sets out our expectations for future reporting periods.

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Executive summary

Audited financial statements are an important resource for investors when making investment decisions. Investors' confidence in an entity is largely dependent on the quality of the financial statements it prepares and provides to the market.

To help ensure investors are receiving high-quality financial reporting in a timely manner, the Financial Markets Authority – Te Mana Tātai Hokohoko (FMA) reviews FMC reporting entities¹ financial statements and filing breaches. This supports our overall statutory objective of promoting and facilitating the development of fair, efficient and transparent financial markets.

This report presents key observations and insights from our reviews of 60 financial statements filed between 2022 and 2025, and the lodgement behaviour of the full population of FMC reporting entities.

What we found

We reviewed financial statements against applicable New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and legislative requirements. Our reviews focused on priority areas as identified in our [Approach to oversight of financial statements](#) and other entity- or industry-specific areas.

We found that most entities complied with NZ IFRS requirements and maintained detailed accounting records to support significant accounting judgements and estimates. However, we did identify some weaknesses that could reduce the quality, transparency or reliability of information available to investors.

Key themes from our reviews include the following:

- **Revenue recognition:** While most entities sufficiently disclosed each of the material revenue streams, some lacked sufficient documentation, disaggregated disclosures, or clear explanations of performance obligations.
- **Impairment of non-financial assets:** Several entities' disclosures lacked sufficient detail of key assumptions, and required better articulation of cash-generating unit (CGU) identification and more robust sensitivity analyses.
- **Going concern:** While most entities applied New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard (NZ IAS) 1 appropriately, some disclosures lacked sufficient clarity regarding significant judgements and key uncertainties.
- **Expected credit losses:** Disclosures were largely adequate, but we identified opportunities for clearer articulation of credit risk factors and consideration for derecognition of financial assets.
- **Insurance contracts (NZ IFRS 17):** Disclosures were largely in line with the requirements of this newly introduced standard, but maturity varied and consistent gaps were noted in risk exposures, sensitivity analyses, claims development, and contractual service margin (CSM) disclosures.
- **Climate-related matters:** While climate reporting entities (CREs) are increasingly integrating climate considerations in their financial reporting, we identified some inconsistencies between financial statements and climate statements that may undermine user confidence.

¹ FMC Reporting entities as defined in section 451(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMC Act)

Our monitoring of financial statements lodgement shows a positive trend, with the number of late filings dropping over the period. Timely lodgement is critical to market transparency, as delays can deprive investors of relevant information and may indicate underlying governance or financial reporting weaknesses.

Where we identified issues, our regulatory responses included feedback letters, as well as infringement notices, a licence cancellation, and civil proceedings for severe or repeated non-compliance.

Future focus

Our future monitoring will continue to focus on areas of heightened risk and recurring observations, including impairment of non-financial assets, expected credit losses, fair value measurement, related party transactions, insurance contracts (NZ IFRS 17), and climate-related risk and environmental matters, as highlighted in the future focus section of this report.

We encourage all FMC reporting entities, directors, auditors and audit committees to reflect on the insights in this report and continue to strengthen financial reporting practices that support trust, transparency and confidence in New Zealand financial markets.

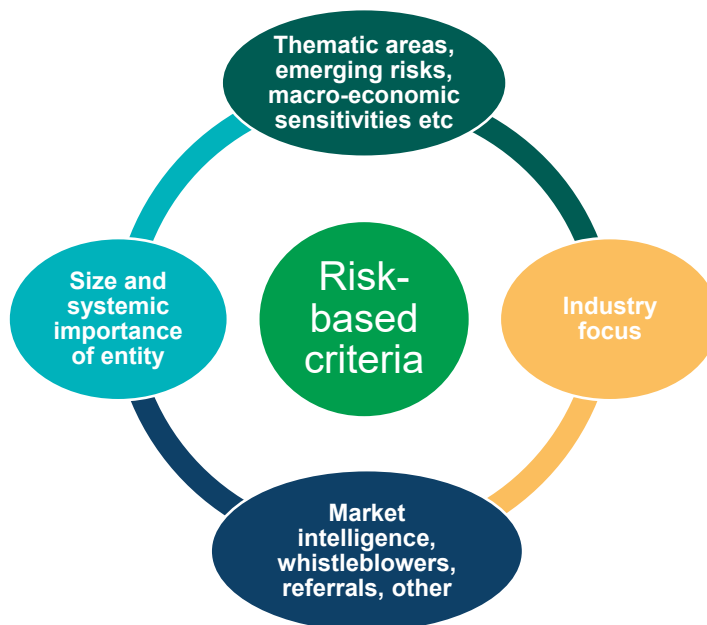
Financial statement reviews

Between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2025, we reviewed financial statement disclosures of 60 FMC reporting entities. This section outlines our review approach, key observations, regulatory action taken, and expectations for future reporting periods.

Review approach

To ensure our regulatory resources are effectively deployed, we use a risk-based approach to selecting financial statements for review, prioritising factors that pose the greatest risk to well-informed investors, and market integrity and transparency at both systemic and entity level. These include:

- Specific risks of the entity's sector/industry
- The entity's sensitivity to economic downturns or significant growth
- Whether the entity is subject to new or revised accounting and reporting standards
- The type of audit opinion the entity receives²



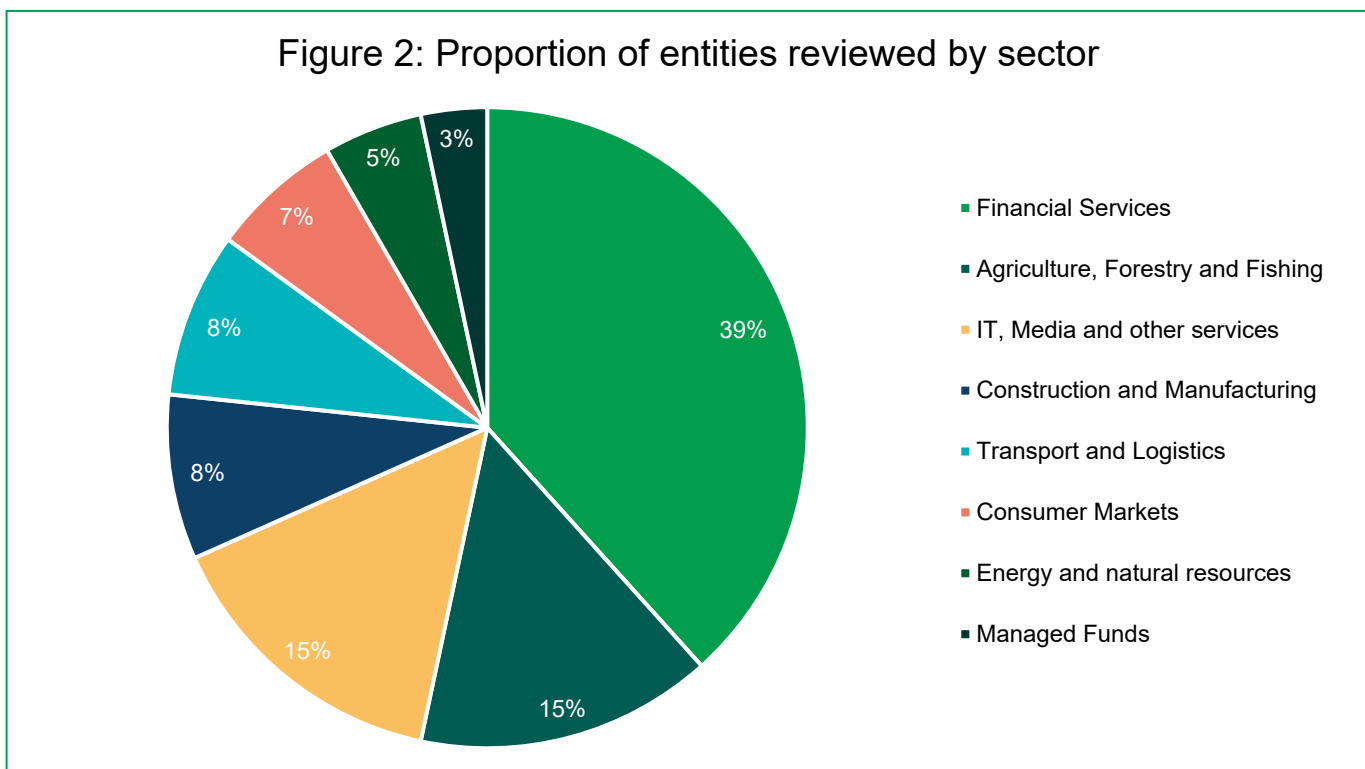
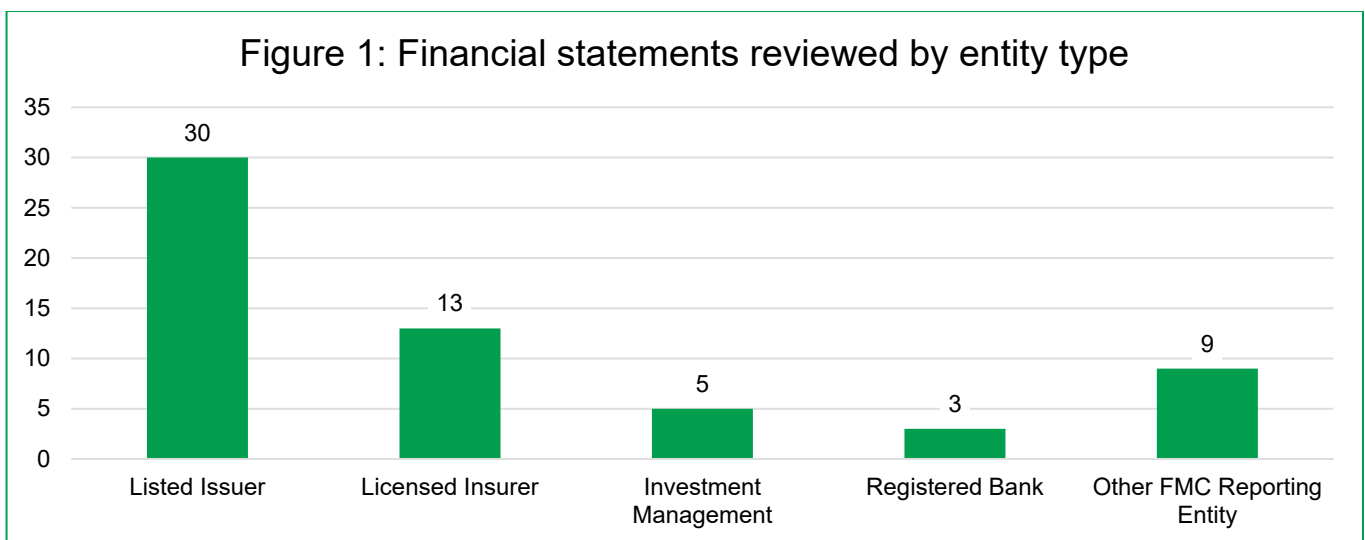
Our risk-based selection process is supplemented by some targeted sampling to ensure coverage across all entities. This can help us to detect potential trends and issues that otherwise may not be identified.

² Section 461(g) of the FMC Act requires auditors to notify the FMA when the entity did not comply with Part 7 of the Act.

We may also carry out thematic reviews to align with other areas of FMA oversight, such as audit, banking and insurance.

In addition to proactive reviews, we also do reactive reviews in response to issues identified through the FMA's broader monitoring and intelligence activities, as well as matters raised by other regulators, complaints, media reports, and any other significant events that raise concerns about breaches of the FMC Act and the accounting standards.

The reviews completed in this period covered a wide range of entity types and sectors, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 below.



Key insights from our reviews

In conducting our reviews, we focused on areas of the financial statements and material disclosures most relevant to the entity's circumstances. For reactive reviews, this focus was informed by nature of the notification, complaint or event prompting our review.

Most financial statements largely demonstrated compliance with NZ IFRS. Entities also generally maintained detailed accounting records, including technical analysis papers and board-approved documentation to support balances and related disclosures. This practice is critical for demonstrating management's considerations when selecting accounting policies and determining accounting estimates and judgements and eventually incorporating these into the financial statement disclosures.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition continues to be a focus area due to the inherent risk of material misstatement and the susceptibility of revenue-related balances to fraud. Transparent, accurate and well-supported revenue disclosures are essential for users of financial statements to understand the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows.

Most entities provided disclosures that generally met the requirements of the relevant reporting standards. In many cases, entities appropriately described their revenue streams, performance obligations, and related accounting policies.

We issued feedback letters to some instances where disclosures or supporting processes did not meet expected standards. In particular, we observed that some entities:

- did not maintain sufficient documentation to support key considerations, judgements and estimates applied in recognising revenue and accrued revenue reporting, resulting in a limited audit trail for the balances reported
- presented revenue disclosures that were not adequately disaggregated, reducing the transparency and usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users
- failed to clearly describe performance obligations including when they are typically satisfied and the associated payment terms, limiting users' ability to understand how and when revenue is recognised.

We remind entities that revenue disclosures should accurately reflect the nature, timing and amount of revenue, and should be appropriately aggregated or disaggregated to provide meaningful insights. Disclosures should clearly outline significant judgements and explain how revenue recognition policies apply to different types of transactions.

We also encourage entities to maintain robust internal processes and documentation to support high-quality disclosures, in line with applicable reporting standards and good practice.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of non-financial assets is a critical area of financial reporting because it ensures the carrying amounts of assets reflect their true underlying economic value. Appropriate impairment assessments prevent assets from being overstated or understated, helping uncover potential risks and providing users with clearer insights into an entity's future earning capacity. Sound impairment practices also contribute

to holding management accountable for strategic decisions and support more realistic, supportable valuations.

While our review primarily focused on goodwill due to its significance and susceptibility to impairment risk, we also considered other non-financial assets where relevant under our risk-based approach.

While many entities provided appropriate and compliant disclosures, we issued individual feedback letters to entities that included the following findings:

- Financial statements included insufficient documentation around the key assumptions used in the impairment testing, limiting ability to understand and validate the basis of valuations.
- Lack of documented board approval or oversight regarding significant judgements and assumptions embedded in impairment models.
- Inadequate evidence supporting the identification and allocation of CGUs, reducing clarity on how assets were grouped for impairment testing.
- Missing or incomplete disclosures relating to key judgements, assumptions and sensitivity analyses³.
- Insufficient disclosures on useful lives and amortisation rates of intangible assets, limiting transparency into expected consumption of economic benefits.

Going concern

The going concern assessment is fundamental to financial reporting because it underpins the basis on which financial statements are prepared. If indicators exist that may cast doubt on an entity's ability to continue operating for at least the next 12 months, going concern disclosures enable users to understand the risks, uncertainties and assumptions, thereby allowing for an informed evaluation of the entity's financial resilience and future viability.

We selected entities for targeted review where indicators of financial stress were identified, such as a modified audit opinion, delays in securing funding, or sustained negative operating cash flows. Assessments were conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account each entity's specific business model, financial position, and circumstances for the reporting period.

Generally, entities provided sufficient disclosures and supportable accounting records to justify going concern assumptions, demonstrating appropriate consideration of IAS 1 requirements.

We issued an individual feedback letter to one entity where enhancements were required to improve compliance and clarity. Specifically, we highlighted that management should:

- place greater emphasis on the overarching requirements of NZ IAS 1, particularly regarding disclosures of significant judgements made in applying accounting policies that materially affect the financial statements
- strengthen disclosures related to estimation uncertainty, ensuring assumptions about the future, especially those that could reasonably change outcomes, are clearly communicated
- ensure completeness of disclosures addressing the nature and extent of going concern risks, including mitigating actions and any dependencies on future events or conditions.

³ NZ IAS 36: *Impairment of assets* and NZ IAS 1: *Presentation of financial statements*

We encourage entities to regularly reassess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, especially when operating environments or funding conditions may challenge its ongoing applicability.

Expected credit losses – focus on loans and advances

Expected credit losses (ECL) are important for entities exposed to credit risk, particularly those in the financial services sector. High-quality ECL disclosures enable users to understand the credit risk inherent in loan portfolios and other financial assets, as well as the judgements, assumptions and methodologies applied in estimating potential future losses. Given the complexity of ECL models and the significant estimation uncertainty involved, transparent and entity-specific disclosures are essential to support investor confidence and comparability across reporting entities.

Our review primarily focused on registered banks and other financial services entities, where ECL balances are material and inherently judgemental. We also evaluated disclosures from listed issuers with significant exposure to trade receivables or other financial assets subject to ECL.

Overall, entities provided adequate disclosures addressing the key requirements of NZ IFRS 7 and NZ IFRS 9, including methodologies applied, key assumptions, and sensitivity analyses over year-end balances. Most entities presented logical and supportable frameworks for assessing credit risk and measuring expected losses.

We issued one feedback letter where enhancements were necessary to improve disclosure quality and compliance. In particular, the entity was advised to:

- Enhance disclosures relating to trade receivables to more accurately reflect the facts and circumstances surrounding the derecognition of transferred financial assets.
- Provide clearer explanations of the specific factors influencing the assessment of credit risk, including risks of default associated with transferred assets, to comply with NZ IFRS 7 requirements regarding credit risk exposure and default considerations.

Entities are reminded to ensure disclosures are sufficiently granular, entity-specific, and aligned with the substance of underlying credit exposures – particularly where assumptions or model decisions have a material impact on outcomes.

Insurance contracts (NZ IFRS 17)

NZ IFRS 17 introduced consistent measurement principles to enhance transparency and comparability across the insurance sector. High-quality disclosures are essential for users to understand insurers' performance, risk exposures and the drivers of profitability under the new standard.

Our review indicated that the overall quality of disclosures in the financial statements was good. Insurers demonstrated a strong commitment to meeting the requirements of the standard. However, there were notable differences in the quality and detail of disclosures across the entities within the sector.

Consistent themes where disclosures can be further enhanced included:

- Insurance risk exposures and concentrations: Some disclosures lacked sufficient quantitative detail or did not clearly explain the nature and magnitude of concentrations.
- Sensitivity analyses: Methodologies and assumptions were not always clearly described, and some entities omitted market-risk sensitivities or net-of-reinsurance impacts.

- Claims development information: For some non-life insurers, claims development disclosures were unclear, incomplete, or missing without explanation.
- Accounting policy: Certain disclosures relied on generic descriptions and did not provide entity-specific explanations of key judgement areas, including the allocation of insurance service expenses and finance income/expense.
- Acquisition cash flow assets: Disclosures were occasionally incomplete, particularly regarding release patterns, reconciliations, and impairment assessments.
- Contractual service margin: Some life insurers omitted required quantitative disclosures on the expected timing of future CSM release.

Full details are set out in our [NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts thematic review insights report](#). These observations highlight opportunities for insurers to continue improving their NZ IFRS 17 reporting as industry practice evolves.

Climate-related matters

Climate-related risks may influence an entity's business models, cash flows, financial position and performance. Entities must consider their impact when applying accounting standards. As these risks become more prominent, entities must ensure that any material effects are appropriately reflected and disclosed in the financial statements. Clear, consistent and transparent disclosures support users in understanding how climate-related factors influence asset valuations, provisioning, and strategic decision-making. They also help maintain coherence between the financial statements and broader climate-related reporting obligations.

Our review found that CREs are increasingly factoring climate-related considerations into key areas of financial reporting. Examples included the assessment of fair value for investment properties and biological assets, valuation of energy derivatives and emission units, and the incorporation of climate-related scenarios into expected credit loss models.

We reviewed financial statements of climate reporting entities (CREs) to gain an understanding of the extent and nature of disclosures and their coherence with the climate statements.

While many CREs demonstrated growing maturity in incorporating climate-related matters into their financial statements, we identified a few cases where climate-related information disclosed in financial statements was inconsistent with or absent from some CREs' climate statements. In particular:

- Financial statements disclosed climate-related contingencies that were not addressed by the corresponding climate statements.
- An impairment of goodwill relating to a climate-related event was disclosed in the financial statements for one CRE's cash-generating unit, but no corresponding disclosure appeared in the climate statements.

Such inconsistencies may confuse users and undermine confidence in the completeness and reliability of financial and climate-related reporting.

See our December 2024 report [Climate-related Disclosures: Insights from our reviews](#) for more detail.

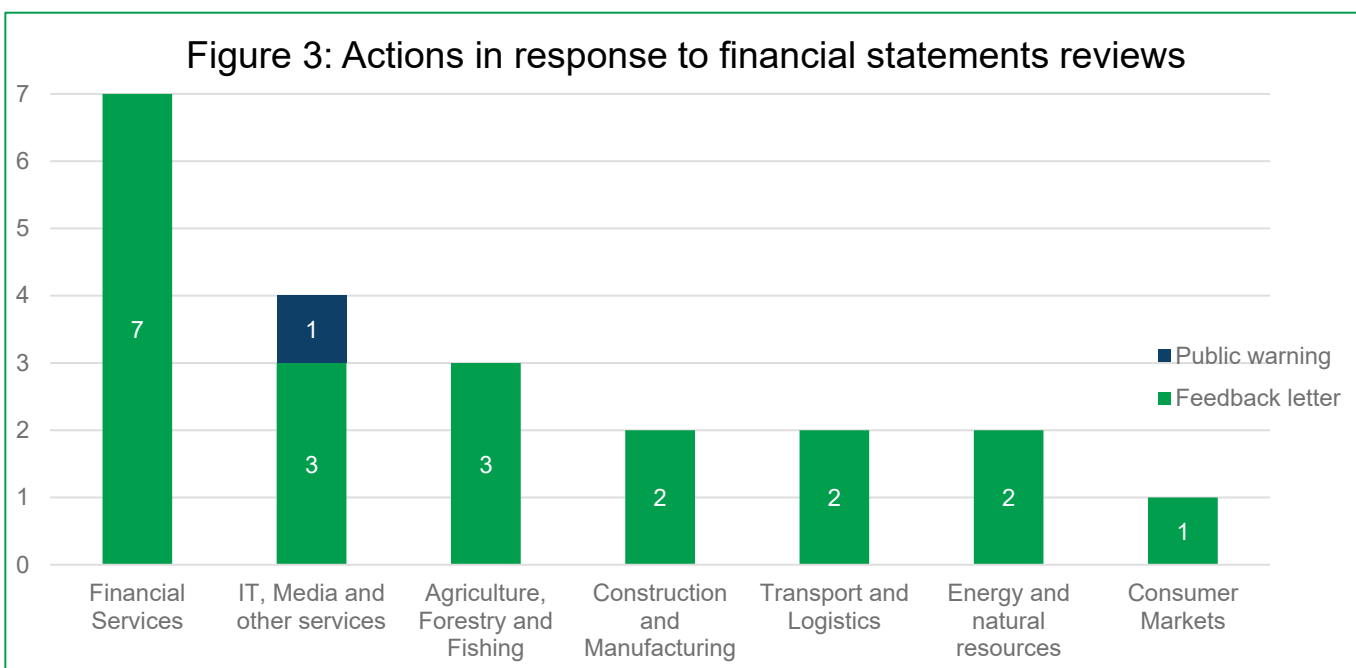
Regulatory action following our reviews

We have a range of regulatory responses we can use to address observations from our reviews. Consistent with the FMA's overall outcomes-focused approach⁴, in deciding how to respond we consider the potential impact of our observations on investors and other stakeholders who rely on financial statements.

In most cases with less serious observations, issues can be resolved through constructive engagement, enabling timely resolution and the prompt enhancement of financial reporting. We encourage entities to make voluntary corrections and generally aim to reach agreement on the necessary actions when concerns are identified. Where appropriate, we may request enhanced disclosures in future financial statements, particularly in relation to transactions, judgements, and estimates.

If serious concerns are identified, we may exercise our formal regulatory powers. These include public warnings, directing the entity to restate financial statements, or taking other enforcement action.

During the review period, we issued 20 individual feedback letters and one public warning as illustrated in Figure 3 below.



Breakdown of feedback letters:

- 13 to listed issuers
- 4 to licensed insurers
- 2 to other FMC reporting entities
- 1 to a managed investment scheme

The public warning was issued to an FMC reporting entity for failing to keep proper accounting records as required by section 455(1)(c) of the FMC Act.

⁴ See our publication [Outcomes-focused regulation](#)

Financial statements lodgement

As part of our statutory role, we monitor if FMC reporting entities lodge financial statements with the Registrar⁵ within four months of their balance date, as mandated by Part 7 of the FMC Act.

Timely and accurate lodgement of financial statements supports market transparency and enhances market confidence. Delays or deficiencies in lodgement undermine these objectives and may signal underlying governance or financial reporting concerns.

This section provides an overview of the key insights from our monitoring of financial statements lodgement.

Filing of financial statements

The Registrar provides the FMA with a list of entities that have not lodged financial statements by the statutory due date.

We systematically review each referred case to understand the circumstances surrounding the delay. This involves assessing whether the breaches relate to:

- administrative or procedural issues (e.g. rejected filings due to missing or incorrect information)
- potential going concern or financial distress indicators
- insufficient accounting records or other internal process failures
- governance deficiencies that affect the entity's readiness to file.

Following this assessment, we determine the most appropriate response, which may include:

- feedback letters or emails
- publication of market guidance, or
- regulatory action⁶.

In cases where a breach is considered immaterial we may choose to take 'no action'⁷.

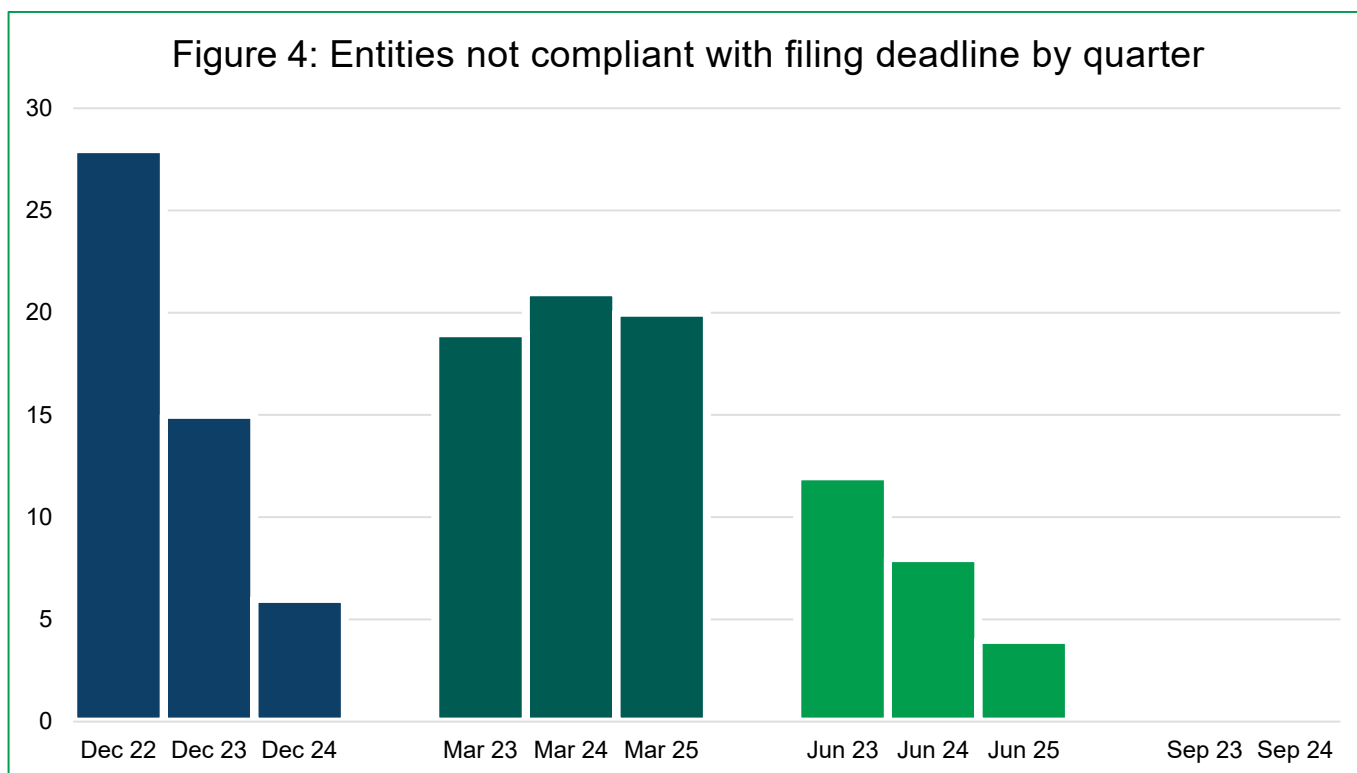
⁵ The Companies Office administers New Zealand's statutory registers, which include the Companies Register, and Disclose Register for offers of financial products and managed investment schemes under the FMC Act.

⁶ Examples include infringement notices, public warnings or other legal actions against the company or its directors.

⁷ An FMA 'no action' confirmation does not preclude third parties from taking legal action in relation to the same conduct or conduct of that kind.

Trends in filing of financial statements

These trends and insights relate to lodgements for financial statements with balance dates between December 2022 and June 2025. Overall, we have observed a positive trend over the period, with fewer breaches in recent years.



Over the period we noticed a decrease in the number that did not meet the filing obligations:

- For December year-ends, non-compliance fell from 28 entities (20.6%) in December 2022 to 6 entities (4.4%) in December 2024, indicating a sustained improvement across successive December cycles.
- A similar improvement is evident for June year-ends, where non-compliance reduced from 12 entities (6.4%) in June 2023 to 4 entities (2.1%) in June 2025.
- For March year-ends, volumes are materially higher because most investment schemes have 31 March balance dates. Non-compliance has remained low and broadly stable across the period at around 3%.

These positive trends indicate improved systems, greater awareness of reporting obligations, and better alignment between management, auditors, and governance structures in many entities.

Primary factors contributing to delays

Most delays stemmed from failures in governance and internal processes. From our engagement with the entities, we frequently identified the following underlying issues:

- Finalising going concern assessments of the entity (see going concern detail below)

- Late completion of often more complex valuations for significant assets
- Incomplete or inadequate accounting records
- Insufficient or incomplete disclosures requiring adjustments prior to filing of financial statements
- Submission deficiencies identified by the Registrar, such as incomplete documentation, incorrect legislative references, or other issues that resulted in declined or rejected filings, requiring resubmission

We also observed administrative lapses, particularly among listed issuers that released their financial statements on NZX within the required three-month period but did not subsequently lodge them with the Registrar. Other internal contributors included challenges with finalising the adoption of NZ IFRS 17 for insurers, staffing turnover and restructuring. In a small number of cases delays were attributed to changes in the entity's external auditor.

In addition to the internal issues, we noted that some delays in financial statements lodgements were influenced by circumstances that may not have been within the entity's control. Some of the more common external factors related to delays in filing included:

- Auditor resourcing constraints, including illness or staffing shortages, affecting the timely completion of audits
- Entities in wind-up, where statutory processes and reliance on external parties (such as liquidators, administrators, or court approvals) affected the timing and availability of information required for filing

These factors emphasise the importance of early planning, effective communication between management and auditors, and robust oversight of financial reporting processes by the directors to ensure filings are completed within the required timeframe.

Delays relating to going concern

We observed that some entities experienced uncertainty regarding their ability to continue as a going concern, due to expiring funding arrangements or ongoing negotiations for additional support from investors or related parties. Rather than issuing their financial statements by the deadline and disclosing the material uncertainty related to going concern, these entities chose to delay reporting until funding matters were resolved. This resulted in investors not being informed on a timely basis about the entity's financial position.

Financial statements are often the only publicly available source of financial information about an entity and therefore need to be issued to the market within the required timeframes and include any necessary disclosures about material uncertainties. If these uncertainties are resolved after year end, entities can provide an update on their position as at the reporting date.

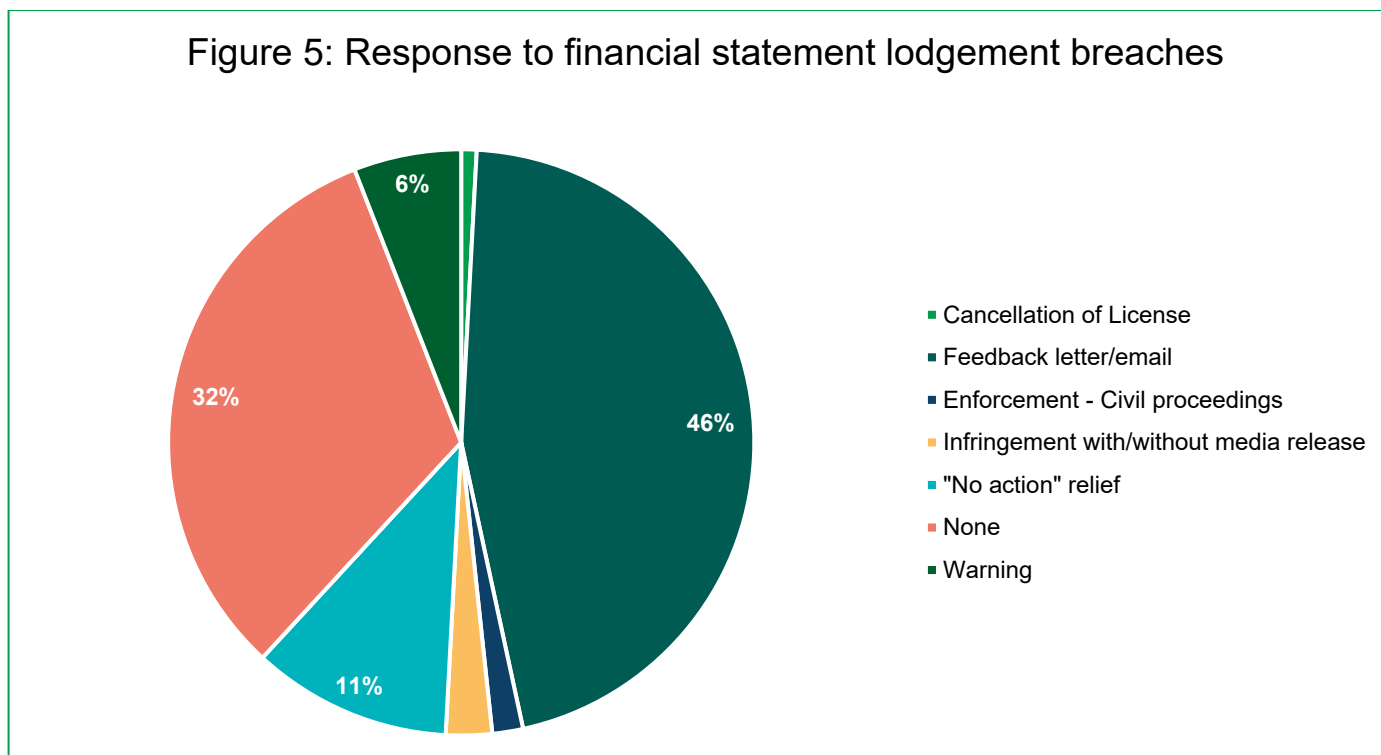
Accordingly, going concern uncertainty should be addressed through appropriate disclosure rather than delaying the issuance of financial statements.

Regulatory action for breaches of filing obligations

We have a broad range of regulatory tools (both formal and informal) to respond to non-compliance. Formal tools include issuing warnings (public or private), infringement notices, modifying, suspending or cancelling a licence issued by the FMA, or initiating civil or criminal proceedings.

Additionally, we have more flexible, informal tools such as issuing feedback letters and publishing general market guidance or monitoring reports. In certain circumstances, such as when an entity is in the process of winding up or where the potential harm or impact of the contravention is assessed as low, we may exercise discretion to take a 'no action' approach.

The following graph sets out the actions taken by the FMA following late filings between December 2022 and June 2025:



Approximately one third of breaches did not result in any formal or informal action being taken by the FMA ('None' in Figure 5). This was commonly where issues stemmed from technology-related matters rather than substantive breaches, or where entities had already publicly released their financial statements. The impact on market transparency in these situations was minimal, so further regulatory intervention was deemed unnecessary.

Nearly half of the breaches resulted in direct communication to entities via email or letter detailing specific actions intended to prevent future incidents and ensure adherence to regulatory submission deadlines.

We issued 'no action' responses to approximately 13% of entities that had less significant breaches. These cases primarily involved entities that are dormant or in the process of winding up, with very limited assets and liabilities reflected on their balance sheets.

During the review period, we issued three infringement notices and four private warnings. We revoked the licence of one crowdfunding service provider, based on multiple compliance matters including the late filing of financial statements for various periods. We also commenced civil proceedings against another entity and its director for failing to prepare financial statements for multiple years. These formal actions align with the FMA's [regulatory response guidelines](#), which involve assessing each entity's compliance history, discouraging repeat offences, and evaluating how effectively the entity keeps relevant stakeholders informed in a timely manner about delays in receiving audited financial statements.

Future focus

Overall considerations for preparers, directors and audit committees

Financial reporting and audit are fundamental governance processes for reporting entities, for which directors are ultimately responsible. As such, directors should have sufficient understanding of financial reporting processes to ensure all legislative requirements are complied with, and adequate knowledge to enquire about and challenge the accuracy and completeness of financial statements before authorising them for issue.

As part of the preparation of financial statements, we encourage entities to:

- have robust internal controls in place over the financial reporting processes, including retaining documented evidence of board oversight, approval or signoff for key accounting estimates and judgements included in workings and disclosures to the financial statements
- keep proper accounting records that support the financial statement disclosures, including materiality assessments to support omitted disclosures⁸
- consult or seek independent advice in a timely manner on technical and complex accounting areas where there are gaps in internal expertise
- dedicate adequate resources, expertise and technical skills throughout the reporting process
- ensure there is a robust plan to support the preparation and audit of financial statements prepared within legislative timeframes
- ensure timely communication between management, audit committees/directors and auditors to discuss risks and matters impacting the financial statements.

Financial statements

Our future reviews will focus on areas informed by the FMA's regulatory priorities, current market conditions, changes in accounting standards and outcomes from the previous review cycle. We continue to focus on areas that are most significant to users and require significant judgement. This continued focus is to ensure that evolving risks and market volatility are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. This will require entities to apply the same rigour to accounting papers for each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

- Identification of impairment and relevant indicators
- Reasonableness of impairment testing methods, related assumptions and sensitivities

⁸ See our 2023 [Guidance and expectations for keeping proper accounting records](#), which outlines our expectations for keeping proper accounting records to support the disclosures in financial statements.

- In the case of goodwill, assessment of cash-generating units identified for impairment in line with the reporting standards
- Adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements to help ensure users receive the necessary information

Expected credit losses – focus on loans and advances

- Methodology, consistency and reasonableness of assumptions disclosed
- Determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and identification of exposures with SICR
- Assessment of forward-looking information, macro-economic factors and sensitivity analyses considered in impairment models
- Internal controls, systems and processes for data collection, processing and review for impairment calculations

Fair value measurement

- Appropriateness of valuation techniques, particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements, where there is significant estimation uncertainty and unobservable inputs are used
- Whether the entity provides clear and transparent disclosures regarding valuation methodologies, key assumptions, and risks and uncertainties including sensitivity analyses
- Consistency of fair value judgements across reporting periods

Related party transactions

- Adequacy and completeness of the disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and balances
- Internal controls, systems and processes for accounting records that support related party relationships and transactions, to ensure the level of disclosures meets the requirements of the applicable accounting standards
- Materiality assessments, including the completeness of materiality considerations for qualitative, quantitative and entity-specific factors

Insurance contracts (NZ IFRS 17)

- Post-implementation practices including the clarity and consistency of accounting policies, the determination of risk adjustments and discount rates, and the robustness of assumptions used in estimating future cashflows and CSM
- Assessment of whether the measurement models, key judgements and estimates, including assumptions and sensitivity analyses, have been correctly applied
- Sufficiency of disclosures in the financial statements including nature and extent of risks that arise from contracts within the scope of NZ IFRS 17

Climate-related risk and environmental matters

- The climate risk assessment and how this is incorporated in the overall financial and risk management framework of the entity
- The impact of climate risk consideration on financial statement balances such as provisions and contingencies, fair value and impairment assessments, and related inputs in models, expected credit loss and issue of financial instruments, and going concern where relevant
- For CREs, consistency of financial statement disclosures with climate statements and other information presented outside the financial statements relating to climate risk
- Audit reports that have incorporated climate risks, e.g. as key audit matters

Timely lodgement

If an entity is unable to lodge its audited financial statements within the required regulatory timeframe, the entity and its directors should engage with their auditors and the FMA as early as possible. They should explain the reasons for the delay and outline the steps being taken to complete the statements promptly. Entities should also consider communicating the reasons for the delay to their investors.

The FMA will assess each instance of non-compliance and determine the appropriate regulatory response based on the circumstances.

