

Summary of IASB Work Plan as at 12 October 2010

Financial Crisis Related Projects	2	Research and Other Projects	14
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (FI) (IAS 39 replacement)	2	Rate-Regulated Activities	14
Consolidation	3	Extractive Industries	14
Fair Value Measurement Guidance	4	Common Control Transactions	15
Memorandum of Understanding Projects	5	Credit Risk in Liability Measurement	15
Financial Statement Presentation (FSP)	5	Earnings per Share	15
Leases	6	Government Grants	16
Revenue Recognition	7	Intangible Assets	16
Joint Ventures	7	Recently Completed Projects	17
Post-Employment Benefits (PEB)	8	Derecognition	17
FI with Characteristics of Equity	9	Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and Qualitative Characteristics	17
Effective Dates and Transition	9	Annual Improvements (AIP)—2008–2010	17
Other projects	10	IFRS 1, “First-time Adoption of IFRSs” Amendments	18
Insurance Contracts	10	Amendment to IFRIC 14, “Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement”	18
Emissions Trading Schemes	10	Related Party Disclosures	18
Liabilities (IAS 37 Amendments)	10	Annual Improvements (AIP)—2009	19
Management Commentary	11	Annual Improvements (AIP)—2008	19
Annual Improvements (AIP)—2009–2011	11	Financial Instruments Amendments	19
Amendments to IFRS 1	12	IFRS for SMEs	20
Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	12		
Income Taxes	13		
Conceptual Framework Project	13		
Conceptual Framework	13		

Abbreviations			
CP	Consultation Paper	DP	Discussion Paper
ED	Exposure Draft	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard	RT	Roundtable

Summary of Project Objective	Potential Impact on IPSASs	Current Progress and Likely Time Frame for Completion	Other Comments
Financial Crisis Related Projects			
IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (FI) (IAS 39 replacement)			
The objective of this project is to improve the decision-usefulness of financial statements for users by simplifying the classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments. The project will ultimately replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.”	Major impact on IPSASs 28–30.	The first phase culminated in the issuance of chapters of IFRS 9 dealing with classification and measurement of financial assets in November 2009. The scope of this first phase did not include financial liabilities, which is currently being developed and will be exposed as an additional chapter of IFRS 9.	At the April 2010 meeting, the Board agreed to defer proposing amendments to IPSASs 28–30 until after the IASB completes its project on IFRS 9, which is expected to be completed in Q2 2011.
FI – Classification and measurement – financial liabilities The objective is to replace the classification and measurement requirements in IAS 39 for financial liabilities.	Major impact on IPSAS 29.	An ED, “Fair Value Option for Financial Liabilities” was issued in May 2010 with a consultation period that expired in July 2010. An IFRS is expected in Q4 2010.	
FI – Impairment This is the second phase of the project to replace IAS 39 with a new Standard (IFRS 9). It proposes adoption of the “expected loss model” rather than the “incurred loss model” that underpins the impairment approach in IAS 39.	Major implications for the impairment provisions in IPSAS 29.	An ED, “Financial Instruments: Amortised Cost and Impairment” was issued in November 2009 with a consultation period that expired in June 2010. An IFRS (as a chapter of IFRS 9) is expected Q4 2010.	
FI – Hedge Accounting This is the third phase of the project to replace IAS 39 with a new Standard (IFRS 9). The aim	Implications for the hedge accounting requirements of IPSAS 29.	An ED is expected Q4 2010. An IFRS (as a chapter of IFRS 9) is expected Q2 2011.	

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<p>is to simplify and replace the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. This includes considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio hedging; • Simplifying cash flow hedge accounting; • Implications on hedge accounting for net investments in a foreign operation. 			
<p>FI – Asset and Liability Offsetting</p> <p>In response to stakeholders' concerns (including those of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the Financial Stability Board), the IASB and the FASB decided to jointly issue a separate exposure draft proposing changes to address differences in their standards on balance sheet netting of derivative contracts and other financial instruments that can result in material differences in financial reporting by financial institutions.</p>	<p>Implications for the offsetting provisions in IPSAS 29.</p>	<p>An ED is expected Q4 2010. An IFRS (as a chapter of IFRS 9) is expected Q2 2011.</p>	
Consolidation			
<p>The objective is to publish a single IFRS on consolidation replacing IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC-12,</p>	<p>Seems unlikely to change major principles but would mean that IPSAS 6, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" would no longer be converged with up-to-date</p>	<p>An ED was issued in December 2008 for which the consultation period ended in March 2009. The IASB is currently re-deliberating a number of issues, including</p>	<p>At the April 2010 meeting, the Board agreed that the revision of IPSAS 6 (and IPSAS 7, if necessary) will be incorporated into the</p>

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“Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.” The project addresses the following aspects:	IFRS. If the proposed consequential amendments to IAS 28, “Investments in Associates” are approved, then IPSAS 7 will need to be revised.	disclosures.	entity combinations project.
Replacement of IAS 27 A revision of the definition of control and related application guidance so that a control model can be applied to all entities.		An IASB Staff draft was issued in September 2010. An IFRS is expected Q4 2010.	
Disclosures about unconsolidated entities Enhanced disclosures about consolidated and unconsolidated entities.		An IASB Staff draft was issued in September 2010. An IFRS is expected Q4 2010.	
Investment companies The topic of investment entities and whether they should be excluded from the consolidation requirements has been separated from the main project because of timing differences.		An ED is expected Q4 2010. An IFRS is expected Q2 2011.	
Fair Value Measurement Guidance			
The Board’s objectives in the fair value measurement project are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements; • Clarify the definition of fair value and related guidance; • Enhance disclosures about fair value measurements; and • Increase convergence between 	Implications for a number of IPSASs, notably IPSAS 29, but not confined to IPSAS 29. Also important background for “Measurement” in the Conceptual Framework project.	An ED was issued in May 2009 with a consultation period that ended in September 2009. A further limited ED was issued in June 2010 with a consultation period that expired in September 2010. If adopted, the IFRS would replace fair value measurement requirements and guidance in specific standards. An IASB Staff draft was issued	Fair value measurement from a public sector perspective has been suggested as a possible project for commencement in the 2010–2012 period.

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IFRS and US GAAP.		in August 2010. An IFRS is expected Q1 2011.	
Memorandum of Understanding Projects			
Financial Statement Presentation (FSP)			
FSP – Presentation of items of other comprehensive income In October 2009 the IASB decided to consider as a separate matter the presentation of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The IASB decided to give more urgency to this matter because of the increasing importance of OCI to other projects, particularly those on financial instruments and on post-employment benefits, for which new components of OCI have been introduced or proposed.		An ED was issued in May 2010 with a consultation period that ended in September 2010. An amendment to IAS 1 is expected Q1 2011.	
FSP – Replacement of IAS 1 and IAS 7 The objective of this part of the FSP project is to develop a revised standard for financial statement presentation. In IFRSs, the new standard will replace IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” and IAS 7, “Statement of Cash Flows.”	IPSAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” is based on the 2003 version of IAS 1. The IPSASB has not considered the notion of comprehensive income. This project is also highly relevant for the Presentation and Disclosure component of the Conceptual Framework project.	A DP was issued in October 2008 with a consultation period that ended in April 2009. An ED is expected Q1 2011 (together with discontinued operations). An IASB Staff draft was issued in July 2010. An IFRS is expected H2 2011 or later.	
FSP – Discontinued operations Limited scope project to amend IFRS 5, “Non-Current assets Held for Sale and Discontinued	None at present. The IPSASB has no equivalent of IFRS 5. The application of IFRS 5 to public sector entities was considered in the	An ED was issued in September 2008 with a consultation period that ended in January 2009. An IASB Staff draft was issued in	

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Operations.” The objective of this project is to develop a common definition of discontinued operations and to require common disclosures related to disposals of components of an entity.	development of the “Strategy and Operational Plan 2007–2009” and deferred.	July 2010. A further ED is expected in Q1 2011 (together with Replacement of IAS 1 and IAS 7 project). Amendments to IFRS 5 are expected H2 2011 or later.	
Leases			
<p>The objective of the project is to develop a new single approach to lease accounting that would ensure that all assets and liabilities arising under lease contracts are recognized in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>The most significant impact will be to remove the distinction between finances leases and operating leases and the differing accounting consequences that arise from that distinction in IAS 17, “Leases.”</p>	Major impact on IPSAS 13, “Leases”, which is primarily drawn from IAS 17.	A DP was jointly developed with FASB and issued in March 2009. The consultation period expired in July 2009. That paper focused on lessee accounting. A further ED was issued in August 2010 with a consultation period ending in December 2010. Roundtables are being held December 2010 and January 2011. An IFRS is expected Q2 2011.	

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Revenue Recognition			
<p>The objective of this project is to develop a new standard for revenue recognition that will apply to a range of industries. The new standard will replace the existing standards on revenue recognition, IAS 11, “Construction Contracts” and IAS 18, “Revenue.”</p> <p>The key principle is that an entity recognizes revenue when it satisfies its performance obligations in a contract by transferring goods and services to a customer.</p>	<p>Although the fundamental principles will probably not be altered, there are significant implications for IPSAS 9, “Revenue from Exchange Transactions” and IPSAS 11, “Construction Contracts”, which are primarily drawn from IAS 11 and IAS 18.</p>	<p>A DP was issued in December 2008. An ED was issued in June 2010 with a consultation period that ended in October 2010. Roundtables are being held in November 2010. An IFRS is expected Q2 2011.</p>	<p>Staff will be attending the Roundtable in Kuala Lumpur.</p>
Joint Ventures			
<p>The objective is to improve accounting for what the new IFRS will define as joint arrangements. Joint arrangements include joint operations, joint assets and joint ventures.</p> <p>The project focuses on two aspects of IAS 31 that the IASB considers are an impediment to high quality reporting of joint arrangement activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAS 31 uses the form of the arrangement as the primary determinant of the accounting, which does not always reflect the underlying rights and 	<p>Impact on IPSAS 8, “Interests in Joint Ventures.” The main issue appears to be whether there is a case for retention of both options currently available in IPSAS 8 (proportionate consolidation and equity method) or, alternatively, whether only the equity method will be required.</p>	<p>An ED was issued in September 2007. An IFRS is expected Q4 2010.</p>	<p>At the April 2010 meeting, the Board agreed that the revision of IPSAS 8 will be incorporated into the entity combinations project.</p>

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<p>obligations agreed to by the parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAS 31 gives an entity a choice of accounting treatment for interests in jointly controlled entities, which makes it difficult to compare financial reports. 			
Post-Employment Benefits (PEB)			
<p>The objective is to significantly improve pension accounting. The IASB intends to complete limited scope amendments to IAS 19 within four years, pending a fundamental review of all aspects of post-employment benefit accounting.</p> <p>As a result of the Board's review of comments received on the discussion paper, published in March 2008, and further input received from a broad range of stakeholders, the Board decided to work towards three separate exposure drafts as follows:</p>			
<p>PEB – Defined benefit plans</p> <p>An ED on the recognition and presentation of changes in the defined benefit obligation and in plan assets, disclosures, and other issues raised in the comment letters that can be addressed expeditiously.</p>	<p>Significant impact on parts of IPSAS 25, "Employee Benefits."</p>	<p>An ED was issued in April 2010 with a consultation period that expired in September 2010. An IFRS is expected Q1 2011.</p>	

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PEB – Termination Benefits A limited scope project dealing with the accounting for termination benefits in IAS 19. The amendments will deal with the recognition of voluntary and involuntary termination benefits. It will also clarify that voluntary termination benefits do not relate to future services.	This project has direct implications for the section of IPSAS 25, “Employee Benefits” dealing with termination benefits.	In June 2005, the IASB published an ED of Amendments to IAS 19, dealing with the accounting for termination benefits, together with proposed amendments to IAS 37. The IASB intends to finalize amendments to the accounting for termination benefits, together with the amendments arising from the ED Defined Benefit Plans. An amended IFRS is expected Q1 2011.	
FI with Characteristics of Equity			
The objective of this project is to improve and simplify the financial reporting requirements for financial instruments with characteristics of equity. Specifically, this project is intended to develop a better distinction between equity and non-equity instruments and converge with US GAAP in this area.	Implications for IPSAS 28, “Financial Instruments: Presentation.”	A DP was issued in February 2008 with a consultation period that expired in September 2008. An ED is expected Q1 2011. An amendment of IFRS 9 is expected H2 2011 or later.	At the April 2010 meeting, the Board agreed to defer proposing amendments to IPSASs 28–30 until after the IASB completes its project on IFRS 9, which is expected to be completed in Q2 2011.
Effective Dates and Transition			
The IASB and the US FASB are seeking views on when new financial reporting standards resulting primarily from their work to improve and achieve convergence of IFRSs and US GAAP should become effective.	No direct impact.	A Request for Views was issued in October 2010 and covers the following projects: the second and third phases of “Financial Instruments,” “Revenue from contracts with customers,” “Insurance contracts” and “Leases.” Comments are	

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		requested by 31 January 2011.	
Other projects			
Insurance Contracts			
The overall aim of the project is to provide consistent and sound requirements for accounting for insurance contracts. The project has been conducted in 2 stages. Phase 1 culminated in the publication of IFRS 4, “Insurance Contracts” in 2004. Phase 2 will result in the replacement of IFRS 4.	There is no direct impact on IPSASs at present as the IPSASB does not have an IPSAS equivalent of IFRS 4. There are likely to be implications for the scope sections of IPSASs 28–30 when IFRS 4 is replaced.	An ED was issued in July 2010, with a consultation period that expires in November 2010. Roundtables are being held in December 2010. An IFRS is expected Q2 2011.	Insurance has not generally considered a high priority in IPSASB deliberations.
Emissions Trading Schemes			
The objective is to provide comprehensive guidance on accounting for the receipt of emission allowances. It addresses issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether emissions allowances are assets, and, if so, how they should be accounted for; Accounting for entities that receive allowances free of charge, whether a liability exists, and, if so, how that liability should be recognized and measured. 	There is no direct impact on IPSASs at present as the IPSASB has not initiated a project on emission trading schemes. Any such project would need to consider the grantor perspective rather than just the recipient perspective. Possible implications for IPSAS 31, “Intangible Assets” and/or IPSAS 28, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.”	An ED is expected H2 2011 or later.	
Liabilities (IAS 37 Amendments)			
The objective is to revise the requirements in IAS 37,	There are fundamental implications for IPSAS 19, “Provisions, Contingent	The IASB published an ED of proposed amendments in	A summary of tentative decisions is available on the

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“Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.” IAS 37 addresses the accounting for liabilities that are not within the scope of specific standards. The initial intention was to amend IAS 37, but it is now planned to issue a replacement Standard.	Liabilities and Contingent Assets” and for future work on social benefit obligations and other areas where accounting for liabilities is not within the scope of a specific IPSAS. For example, the revised IFRS will remove the probability threshold that has been a key recognition feature of IAS 37 and is reflected in IPSAS 19 and make probability a measurement issue. It will also eliminate the notion of a contingent liability and provide guidance on distinguishing business risks and stand-ready obligations. There are also fundamental implications for the definition of a liability in the IPSASB Conceptual Framework project.	November 2005 and followed this with Roundtables in 2006. Currently, the IASB is consulting on proposed measurement guidance, with a comment period to 12 April 2010. This comment period was extended to 19 May 2010. The IASB has posted a working draft of the entire Standard on its website. A further ED is expected H2 2011 or later.	IASB website that provides a useful indication of the issues that may impact on IPSAS 19.
Management Commentary			
The objective is to produce guidance on management commentary.	This project has the potential to provide important background material for the IPSASB’s project on Narrative Reporting. It could also potentially affect the scope component of the IPSASB’s Conceptual Framework project.	A DP was issued in November 2005. An ED was issued in June 2009 with a consultation period that ended in March 2010. Completed guidance is expected Q4 2010.	
Annual Improvements (AIP)—2009–2011			
Process to deal with minor amendments of both a substantive and editorial nature. Ongoing on an annual cycle.	Unknown impact at this time.	An ED is expected Q4 2010 and an IFRS in Q2 2011.	The IPSASB will consider these amendments as part of its 2-yearly improvements project in 2013.

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Amendments to IFRS 1			
IFRS 1 – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters The proposal would amend IFRS 1 by replacing references to a fixed transition date of “1 January 2004” with “the date of transition to IFRSs.”	Unknown impact at this time. No IPSAS equivalent to IFRS 1.	An ED was issued in August 2010 with a consultation period that expired in October 2010. An IFRS is expected in Q1 2011.	
IFRS 1 – Severe Hyperinflation The amendment proposes guidance on how an entity should resume presenting financial statements in accordance with IFRSs after a period when the entity was unable to comply with IFRSs because its functional currency was subject to severe hyperinflation.	Unknown impact at this time. No IPSAS equivalent to IFRS 1.	An ED was issued in September 2010 with a consultation period that expires in November 2010. An IFRS is expected in Q4 2010.	
Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets			
The proposal would amend one aspect of IAS 12, “Income Taxes.” Under IAS 12, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets depends on whether an entity expects to recover an asset by using the asset or by selling the asset. In some cases, it is difficult and subjective to assess whether recovery will be through use or through sale.	No direct impact. No IPSAS equivalent of IAS 12.	An ED was issued in September 2010 with a consultation period that expires in November 2010. An IFRS is expected Q4 2010.	

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Income Taxes			
The objective is to clarify and improve IAS 12, “Income Taxes,” and to reduce the differences between IAS 12 and US GAAP. However, in the light of responses to the ED issued 2009, the IASB has narrowed the scope of the project. The IASB may consider a fundamental review of the accounting for income taxes after 2011.	No direct impact. No IPSAS equivalent of IAS 12.	An ED was issued in March 2009. The consultation period ended on 31 July 2009. A limited scope ED was issued in September 2010 with a consultation period that expires in November 2010. A further ED is expected Q1–Q2 2011.	
Conceptual Framework Project			
Conceptual Framework			
To develop a Conceptual Framework. This will replace the IASB’s current framework, which dates from 1989. The project's overall objective is to create a sound foundation for future accounting standards that are principles-based, internally consistent and internationally converged.	This project is monitored on behalf of the NSS by Senior Adviser Paul Sutcliffe, from a public sector perspective. The IPSASB has made it clear that it is developing its own Conceptual Framework, not an interpretation of the IASB-FASB framework. The IASB’s line of travel is, however, of crucial importance in informing the IPSASB’s approach.	The IASB is conducting the project in eight phases. Four of these phases have begun and one phase has been completed. The remaining four are not currently active.	The IPSASB’s revised accelerated timetable will mean that it is likely to be in advance of IASB in a number of areas.
Phase B: Elements and Recognition		Timing to be determined.	
Phase C: Measurement		A DP is expected Q4 2010–Q1 2011.	
Phase D: Reporting Entity		A DP was issued in May 2008.	

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		An ED was issued in March 2010 with a consultation period that expired in July 2010. A Final Chapter is expected Q1 2011.	
Research and Other Projects			
Rate-Regulated Activities			
The objective is to develop a standard on rate-regulated activities that clarifies whether regulated entities could or should recognize an asset or a liability as a result of rate regulation.	There is no direct impact on current IPSASs. In some jurisdictions public sector entities which provide services such as electricity may be within the scope of the requirements of the ED. There are also implications by analogy from a conceptual perspective for the public sector e.g., entities with deficits at the reporting date operating under balanced budget legislation.	An ED was issued in August 2009 with a consultation period that expired in November 2009. In September 2010, the IASB concluded that it could not resolve the matter quickly and decided to develop an agenda proposal for consideration for its future agenda in 2011.	
Extractive Industries			
A research project that forms the first step towards the development of an approach to resolving accounting issues that are unique to upstream extractive activities. The ultimate objective of this project is to develop an IFRS on accounting for extractive activities that would supersede IFRS 6, “Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources”, issued in December 2004 as an interim measure pending completion of the comprehensive project.	None. No equivalent IPSAS to IFRS 6.	A working draft of a DP prepared by a number of National Standard Setters was made available on the IASB website in August 2009. The IASB issued a DP in April 2010 with a consultation period that ended in July 2010. The IASB will use this feedback to assess whether to add a project to its agenda when it considers its future agenda in 2011.	The IPSASB attended a meeting of the IASB and NGO representatives in London in September 2008. The Staff attended an IASB and Revenue Watch Institute Roundtable on June 25, 2010. It is possible that the IPSASB will be asked to carry out work on disclosures from a governmental perspective, if, and when, an IFRS is issued.

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Common Control Transactions			
Business combinations under common control are excluded from the scope of IFRS 3, “Business Combinations.” The project on common control transactions is examining the definition of common control and the methods of accounting for business combinations under common control in the acquirer’s consolidated and separate financial statements. The project also considers the accounting for demergers, such as the spin-off of a subsidiary or business.	Currently the IPSASB does not have an equivalent of IFRS 3. The IPSASB issued ED 41 in May 2009 which is primarily drawn from IFRS 3. At its April 2010 meeting, the IPSASB agreed not to continue with the development of ED 41 into an IPSAS. The IPSASB will consider issues relating to entity combinations at its November 2010 meeting.	The IASB will consider whether to restart this project when it considers its future agenda in 2011.	The IPSASB has a project on entity combinations which encompasses entity combinations under common control. This topic is being discussed at the November 2010 meeting. Thus, the relevance of the IASB’s project depends on the timing of its reactivation.
Credit Risk in Liability Measurement			
The IASB is examining the area of credit risk in liability measurement as part of its comprehensive review of accounting issues emerging from the global financial crisis. The issue is relevant to a number of the IASB’s projects, in particular, in the accounting for financial instruments, insurance, fair value measurement and provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.	Important background for “Measurement” in the Conceptual Framework project. Potential impact on IPSASs 28–30 and IPSAS 19, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” as well as other IPSASs dealing with liabilities.	A DP was issued in June 2009 with a consultation period until September 2009. This project has now been incorporated into the Measurement phase of the IASB’s Conceptual Framework project. The IASB will consider the input received when it considers the measurement of liabilities in other topics.	
Earnings per Share			
The objective is to simplify and converge the calculation of	None. No equivalent IPSAS and no intention to develop one.	An ED was issued in August 2008. The IASB will consider	

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earnings per share according to IAS 33, “Earnings per Share” and SFAS 128, “Earnings per Share”.		whether to restart this project when it considers its future agenda in 2011.	
Government Grants			
<p>The objective is to update IAS 20, “Government Grants” to improve the information provided to users of financial statements by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating inconsistencies with the Framework, in particular the recognition of a deferred credit when the entity has no liability; and • Eliminating options that can reduce the comparability of financial statements and understate the assets controlled by an entity. 	<p>The IPSASB does not have a Standard primarily drawn from IAS 20. Rather it has issued IPSAS 23, “Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)” which specifies the requirements relating to the recognition of revenue arising from government grants and liabilities related to stipulations attached to those grants.</p> <p>Any replacement of IAS 20 would not have direct implications, but might indicate that a review of the requirements of IPSAS 23 might be appropriate.</p>	<p>The IASB has deferred this project since 2006 and awaits progress on other projects such as Emissions Trading Schemes and Revenue Recognition. The IASB will consider whether to restart this project when it considers its future agenda in 2011.</p>	
Intangible Assets			
<p>The objective of the project is ultimately to provide requirements for the initial accounting for identifiable intangible assets other than those acquired in a business combination (with a particular focus on, but not limited to, internally-generated identifiable intangible assets); and the subsequent accounting for all identifiable intangible assets.</p>	<p>The replacement or amendment of IAS 38, “Intangible Assets” would have a potential impact on IPSAS 31, “Intangible Assets.”</p>	<p>Currently this project is still on the research agenda and is not an active project. The IASB will consider whether to restart this project when it considers its future agenda in 2011.</p>	<p>It is possible that this project will ultimately lead to a less restrictive approach to the recognition of intangible assets.</p>

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Recently Completed Projects			
Derecognition			
The project encompasses the requirements in IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” for when a financial asset or financial liability must be removed from an entity’s statement of financial position and the related derecognition disclosure requirements in IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures.”	Impact on the derecognition requirements of IPSAS 29 and the disclosure requirements of IPSAS 30.	An ED was issued in March 2009 with a consultation period that ended in July 2009. The IASB and the FASB agreed that their near-term priority should be on increasing the transparency and comparability of their standards by improving and converging US GAAP and IFRS disclosure requirements for financial assets transferred to another entity. The IASB finalized additional disclosure requirements for IFRS 7 in October 2010.	
Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and Qualitative Characteristics			
		A DP “Objectives of Financial Reporting and Qualitative Characteristics of, and Constraints on, Useful Financial Information” (Phase A) was issued in July 2006. An ED was issued in May 2008. A Final Chapter was issued in September 2010.	
Annual Improvements (AIP)—2008–2010			
Process to deal with minor amendments of both a substantive and editorial nature. Ongoing on an annual cycle.	This project has the potential to affect two IPSASs.	The IASB’s latest proposed Annual Improvements were exposed in August 2009. The IFRS was issued in May 2010.	The IPSASB will consider these amendments as part of its 2011 annual improvements project.

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IFRS 1, “First-time Adoption of IFRSs” Amendments			
<p>The objective of this project is to amend IFRS 1, “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” to address potential challenges for jurisdictions adopting IFRSs in the near future.</p> <p>There have been two separate amendments to IFRS 1 considered by the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters; and • Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters. 	<p>None. No equivalent IPSAS to IFRS 1.</p>	<p>The amendments to IFRS 1 for “Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters” were issued in July 2009. The amendments to IFRS 1 for the “Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures” was issued in January 2010.</p>	<p>IFRS 1 was originally issued in June 2003. Whether or not the IPSASB requires an equivalent standard needs to be discussed.</p>
Amendment to IFRIC 14, “Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement”			
<p>A limited scope project to correct an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14.</p>	<p>Possible implications for IPSAS 25, “Employee Benefits” issued in February 2008.</p>	<p>The amendment to IFRIC 14 was issued in November 2009.</p>	<p>IFRIC 14 was originally issued in July 2007. Whether or not the IPSASB should amend IPSAS 25 for this Interpretation needs to be discussed.</p>
Related Party Disclosures			
<p>Limited scope project to deal with specific issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing an exemption from disclosure requirements for transactions between entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the same state (“state-controlled 	<p>IPSAS 20, “Related Party Disclosures” is drawn primarily from the reformatted 1994 version of IAS 24 and does not reflect 2003 revisions. It differs substantially from IAS 24 and arguably presaged the line of travel of the current IASB project. Therefore the implications may be</p>	<p>In November 2009, following the publication of EDs in February 2007 and December 2008, the IASB published amendments to IAS 24 that provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partial exemption for government-related entities from the requirements of 	

Summary of Project Objective	Potential Impact on IPSASs	Current Progress and Likely Time Frame for Completion	Other Comments
<p>entities”); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amending the definitions of a related party and of a related party transaction to clarify the intended meaning and remove some inconsistencies. 	relatively minor.	<p>IAS 24; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A revised definition of a related party. 	
Annual Improvements (AIP)—2009			
Process to deal with minor amendments of both a substantive and editorial nature. Ongoing on an annual cycle.		Relevant April 2009 IASB Improvements have been included in ED 44, “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in April 2010 with a comment period to June 30, 2010.	An analysis of comments received will be discussed at the November 2010 IPSASB meeting.
Annual Improvements (AIP)—2008			
Process to deal with minor amendments of both a substantive and editorial nature. Ongoing on an annual cycle.	Relevant “Improvements to IFRSs” issued in May 2008 by the IASB were reflected in “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in January 2010.		
Financial Instruments Amendments			
IFRIC 19, “Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity”	The amendments have a potential impact on IPSAS 29.	IFRIC 19 was issued in November 2009.	At the April 2010 meeting, the Board agreed to defer proposing amendments to IPSASs 28–30 until after the IASB completes its project on IFRS 9, which is expected to be completed in Q2 2011.
IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments”	This Standard has a potential impact on IPSAS 29.	IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009.	
Classification of Rights Issues (Amendment to IAS 32)	The amendments have a potential impact on IPSAS 28.	The amendment to IAS 32 was issued in October 2009.	
Embedded Derivatives (Amendments to IFRIC 9 and IAS 39) The amendments apply to	The amendments have a potential impact on IPSAS 29 (IPSAS 29 includes IFRIC 9 as an Appendix).	The amendments were issued in March 2009.	

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embedded derivatives within the scope of IFRIC 9 and IAS 39. The amendments clarify that on reclassification of a financial asset out of the “at fair value through profit or loss” category all embedded derivatives have to be assessed and, if necessary, separately accounted for in the financial statements.			
Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (IFRS 7 Amendments)	These amendments have been reflected in IPSAS 30, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures.”	The amendments were issued in March 2009.	
IFRS for SMEs			
The objective of this project is to develop an IFRS expressly designed to meet the financial reporting needs of entities that (a) do not have public accountability and (b) publish general purpose financial statements for external users. Examples of such external users include owners who are not involved in managing the business, existing and potential creditors, and credit rating agencies. The IFRS for SMEs will be derived from full IFRSs with appropriate modifications based on the needs of users of SME financial statements and cost-benefit considerations.	None at present. The IPSASB has no equivalent of IFRS for SMEs.	The IFRS was issued in July 2009.	