

Meeting: International Public Sector Accounting
Standards Board

Meeting Location: New York, USA

Meeting Date: March 6–9, 2018

From: Paul Mason

Agenda Item 8

For:

☒ Approval

☒ Discussion

☒ Information

IMPROVEMENTS

Project summary	To propose minor improvements to IPSAS in order to address issues raised by stakeholders and to converge, where appropriate, with amendments made to International Financial Reporting Standards.	
Meeting objectives	Topic	Agenda Item
Project management	Instructions up to December 2017 Meeting	8.1.1
	Decisions up to December 2017 Meeting	8.1.2
	Improvements Project Roadmap	8.1.3
Decisions required at this meeting	General Improvements to <i>IPSAS</i>	8.2.1
	IASB Improvements	8.2.2
	Approval of ED 65, <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i>	8.2.3
	Approval of ED 66, <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IPSAS 41)</i>	8.2.4
Other supporting items	Draft Exposure Draft 65, <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i>	8.3
	Draft Exposure Draft 66, <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IPSAS 41)</i>	8.4

Agenda Item 8.1.1

INSTRUCTIONS UP TO DECEMBER 2017 MEETING

Meeting	Instruction	Actioned
N/A	No instructions given to date.	

DECISIONS UP TO DECEMBER 2017 MEETING

Date of Decision	Decision
December 2017	As part of the work plan discussions, the IPSASB agreed to consider <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i> in March 2018 as there was availability of both staff resources and agenda time.
March 2017	As part of the work plan discussions, the IPSASB deferred the next <i>Improvements</i> project until 2018 as a way of reducing the workload on both the IPSASB and respondents.

IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT ROADMAP

Meeting	Objective: IPSASB to consider:
March 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion of issues 2. Review of draft EDs, <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i> and <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and <i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 41) 3. Approval of ED 65, <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i> 4. Approval in principle of ED 66, <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and <i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 41)
June 2018	Consultation Period
September 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of responses (ED 65) 2. Discussion of issues raised 3. Approval of final pronouncement, <i>Improvements to IPSAS 2018</i> 4. Publication of ED 66 (timing subject to approval of IPSAS based on ED 62, <i>Financial Instruments</i>)
December 2018	Consultation Period
March 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of responses (ED 66) 2. Discussion of issues raised 3. Approval of final pronouncement, <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and <i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 41)

Agenda Item

8.2.1

General Improvements to IPSAS

Questions

1. The IPSASB is asked to review and approve the proposed general improvements to IPSAS, following the review and evaluation of proposals received from stakeholders, including preparers and IPSASB members and staff.

Detail

2. In developing *Improvements to IPSASs 2015*, the IPSASB decided that its *Improvements* projects should not be limited to maintaining convergence with IFRS, but should also consider improvements to other requirements that have been identified by stakeholders.
3. This Agenda Item, considers proposed improvements that have been raised outside of the IFRS convergence process. Proposals that have previously been considered by the IPSASB are not reconsidered in this Agenda Paper.
4. Table 1 below sets out the possible amendments to IPSAS identified by stakeholders. The table sets out the rationale for including amendments in ED 65, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*.

Table 1: List of possible amendments identified by stakeholders

IPSAS	Possible Amendment	Recommendation
IPSAS 10, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> ; IPSAS 22, <i>Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector</i> ; IPSAS 24, <i>Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements</i>	Replacement of the term “primary financial statements” (which is not defined in IPSAS) with the term “financial statements” (which is a defined term) to ensure consistency within the Standards and across all IPSAS.	Staff agrees that replacing the term “primary financial statements” with the term “financial statements” would improve consistency. Staff also notes that IAS 29, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> , uses the term “financial statements” rather than “primary financial statements” in its equivalent paragraphs. Staff recommends the inclusion of these improvements (see Part I-1a –Part I-1c in draft ED 65).

IPSAS	Possible Amendment	Recommendation
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i>	Update the requirements regarding the transfer of investment property when an entity completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value. Following the amendments made by <i>Improvements to IPSASs</i> issued in January 2010, investment property under construction is within the scope of IPSAS 16, and hence is not transferred from another class of asset on completion of the construction. A new heading is added and additional guidance included to reflect this.	<p>Staff considers that, following the amendments made by <i>Improvements to IPSASs</i> issued in January 2010, paragraph 76 of IPSAS 16 dealing with the transfer of self-constructed investment property is obsolete. Adding a heading and additional guidance will address this.</p> <p>Staff does note, however, that the IASB has yet to amend IAS 40, <i>Investment Property</i>.</p> <p>Staff recommends that a heading is added and paragraph 76 amended (see Part I-2 in draft ED 65).</p> <p>An alternative approach of deleting paragraph 76 is included in Appendix A to this Agenda Item</p>
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i> , IPSAS 17, <i>Property, Plant, and Equipment</i>	Transitional disclosure requirements amended to ensure consistency with other amendments made by IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i> .	The disclosure requirements in these Standards refer to requirements that were deleted by IPSAS 33. Staff recommends that the disclosure requirements are included in the transitional paragraphs (see Part I-3a and Part I-3b in draft ED 65).
IPSAS 31, <i>Intangible Assets</i>	Extend the requirement to consider whether reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired to include revalued intangible assets following the publication of <i>Impairment of Revalued Assets</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 21, <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> , and IPSAS 26, <i>Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets</i>).	When IPSAS 31 was first issued, only intangible assets measured at cost were subject to impairment assessments. As impairment now applies to all intangible assets, staff recommends extending to all intangible assets the requirement to consider whether reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired (see Part I-4 in draft ED 65).

IPSAS	Possible Amendment	Recommendation
IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i>	Clarify that the exemption from providing comparative information applies only to the first financial statements issued following the adoption of accrual basis IPSAS. Stakeholders had questioned whether the exemption applied to all financial statements issued during the transition period.	Staff considers that providing the exemption for the first financial statements only is appropriate; extending that exemption would be inconsistent with the relief provided, which requires an entity taking advantage of the exemption to present one statement of financial position, and an opening statement of financial position at the date of adoption of accrual basis IPSAS. Staff recommends clarifying the requirements (see Part I-5 in draft ED 65).
IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i>	Update the Basis for Conclusions and Implementation Guidance to reflect the fact that relief from the requirement to disclose experience adjustments in respect of defined benefit schemes is no longer required. This disclosure is required by IPSAS 25, <i>Employee Benefits</i> , but was not carried forward to the replacement Standard, IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i> .	The requirement to disclose experience adjustments in respect of defined benefit schemes is no longer required by IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i> , staff recommends that the Basis for Conclusions and Implementation Guidance are updated to reflect this (see Part I-6 in draft ED 65).
IPSAS 34, <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>	Amendments to correct the measurement and presentation of controlled investment entities in the separate financial statements of controlling entities that are not themselves investment entities.	The measurement and presentation requirements in IPSAS 34 for controlled investment entities in the separate financial statements of controlling entities that are not themselves investment entities are inconsistent with the other requirements of IPSAS 34. Staff recommends amending these requirements to ensure consistency with the other requirements of IPSAS 34 (see Part I-7 in draft ED 65).

Decisions required

5. The IPSASB is asked to approve the inclusion of the proposed general improvements to IPSAS in ED 65, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*.

Appendix A to Agenda Item 8.2.1

Amendment: Part I-2 (Alternative Approach)

Amendments to IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*

Paragraph 76 is deleted and paragraph 101F is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Transfers

...

76. ~~When an entity completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount shall be recognized in surplus or deficit.~~ [Deleted]

...

Effective Date

...

101F. Paragraph 76 was deleted by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 16 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

...

- BC9. Paragraph 76 included requirements regarding the measurement of self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value following its transfer from another class of asset once an entity completed its construction or development. As a result of the amendments made by *Improvements to IPSASs* issued in January 2010, investment property under construction is now within the scope of IPSAS 16, and hence the asset is not transferred from another class of asset on completion of the construction. Consequently, the IPSASB decided to delete paragraph 76 as it was obsolete.

IASB Improvements**Questions**

1. The IPSASB is asked to review and approve the proposed amendments based on improvements and narrow scope amendments to IFRS made by the IASB.

Detail

2. Table 1 below sets out possible amendments to IPSAS, based on the IASB's recently issued improvements and narrow scope amendments. The items considered for inclusion in ED 65, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, are those items related to IASB annual improvements and narrow scope amendments projects published since the *Improvements to IPSASs 2015* project commenced in September 2015, and that have not yet been considered by the IPSASB. For the first time, staff has also considered whether new Interpretations (IFRICs) are suitable for inclusion in an Improvements project. IASB annual improvements, narrow scope amendments projects and IFRICs published between October 1, 2015 and February 7, 2018 (the date this Agenda Item was finalized) have been considered. New IFRS Standards have not been considered. The table sets out the rationale for excluding any amendments and notes those recommended for inclusion.
3. Staff has also noted that an earlier IASB annual improvements project amended the headings in IAS 40, *Investment Property* as well as making substantive changes. Although the substantive changes have been incorporated in IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*, (through consequential amendments made by IPSAS 40, *Public Sector Combinations*) the headings were not amended. Staff is recommending amendments to update these headings.
4. Two of the narrow scope amendment projects considered relate to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. Because there is no IPSAS based on IFRS 9, staff does not recommend including these amendments in ED 65. However, elsewhere on the Agenda, the IPSASB is considering responses to ED 62, *Financial Instruments*, which is based on IFRS 9. Staff anticipates that the IPSASB will be able to issue an IPSAS based on ED 62 in a short period of time, and has therefore included these two narrow scope amendments in an additional ED, ED 66, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41). Staff proposes issuing ED 66 once the IPSAS based on ED 62 has been issued. The approval of ED 66 is dealt with in more detail in [Agenda Item 8.2.4](#).

Table 1: List of Amendments from the IASB's recently issued annual improvements and narrow scope amendments projects

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle</i> (issued December 2013)		
IAS 40, <i>Investment Property</i>	Clarify the interrelationship between IFRS 3, <i>Business Combinations</i> , and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.	The amendments add guidance to IAS 40. This guidance was added to IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i> , by IPSAS 40, <i>Public Sector Combinations</i> . However, changes to the headings in IAS 40 were not made by IPSAS 40. Staff recommends that these changes are included in IPSAS 16 (see Part II-1 in draft ED 65).
<i>Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses</i> (Amendments to IAS 12) (issued January 2016)		
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	Clarify to what extent an entity's estimate of future taxable profit includes amounts from recovering assets for more than their carrying amounts; and clarify the need to segregate deductible temporary differences in accordance with tax law.	No equivalent IPSAS; amendments not included in ED.
<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> (Amendments to IAS 7) (issued January 2016)		
IAS 7, <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	Require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.	The amendments introduce a new disclosure requirement, changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to require this disclosure in IPSAS 2, <i>Cash Flow Statements</i> (see Part II-2 in draft ED 65).
<i>Clarification to IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> (Amendments to IFRS 15) (issued April 2016)		
IFRS 15, <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	Clarify the IASB's intentions when developing the requirements in IFRS 15, but not to change the underlying principles of IFRS 15.	No equivalent IPSAS, pending the completion of the <i>Revenue</i> project; amendments not included in ED.

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
<i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i> (Amendments to IFRS 2) (issued June 2016)		
IFRS 2, <i>Share-based Payment</i>	Clarify the accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition; the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features; and the accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled.	No equivalent IPSAS; amendments not included in ED.
Applying IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> with IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> (Amendments to IFRS 4) (issued September 2016)		
IFRS 4, <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	Provide temporary options for entities that issue insurance contracts to manage the different effective dates of IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IFRS 17, <i>Insurance Contracts</i> (which was issued in 2017).	No equivalent IPSAS; amendments not included in ED.
<i>Transfers of Investment Property</i> (Amendments to IAS 40) (issued December 2016)		
IAS 40, <i>Investment Property</i>	Amend the requirements relating to transfers of investment property to reflect the principle that a change in use would involve (a) an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property; and (b) supporting evidence that a change in use has occurred. The list of circumstances in which a transfer occurs is re-characterized as a non-exhaustive list of examples to be consistent with this principle.	Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i> (see Part II-3 in draft ED 65).
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle</i> (issued December 2016)		
IFRS 1, <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>	Delete short-term exemptions where the reliefs provided are no longer applicable. The reliefs provided had been available to entities only for reporting periods that had passed.	IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i> (IPSASs), is not based on IFRS 1. Amendments are not included in ED.

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle</i> (issued December 2016) (continued)		
IFRS 12, <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>	Clarify the scope of IFRS 12 with respect to interests in entities within the scope of IFRS 5 <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i> .	There is no equivalent IPSAS to IFRS 5. Amendments are not included in ED.
IAS 28, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Clarify that an entity is able to choose between applying the equity method or measuring the investment at fair value for each investment in an associate or joint venture.	In respect of an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organization, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds, staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include the amendments in IPSAS 36, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (see Part II-4 in draft ED 65). However, in respect of an interest in an associate or a joint venture that is an investment entity, the IPSASB determined, in approving IPSAS 36, to mandate fair value measurement. Consequently, the amendments made to IAS 28, paragraph 36A are not included in the ED.
IFRIC Interpretation 22 <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> (issued December 2016)		
Interpretation of IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>	Clarify how to account for a transaction when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income.	Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include the requirements of the Interpretation in IPSAS 4, <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> (see Part II-5a in draft ED 65). Staff also proposes minor amendments to IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i> in respect of these amendments (see Part II-5b in draft ED 65).

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
IFRIC Interpretation 23 <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i> (issued June 2017)		
Interpretation of IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i>	Clarify how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, for example where the acceptability of a particular tax treatment under tax law may not be known until the relevant taxation authority or a court takes a decision in the future.	There is no equivalent IPSAS to IAS 12. Amendments are not included in ED. Guidance on how to account for revenue from taxation when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments will need to be considered as part of the <i>Revenue</i> project.
<i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (Amendments to IAS 28) (issued October 2017)		
IAS 28, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Clarify that IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> , including its impairment requirements, applies to long-term interests.	Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 36, with the exception of the paragraph relating to an exemption provided in IFRS 4, <i>Insurance Contracts</i> , for which there is no equivalent IPSAS. However, these amendments are dependent on an IPSAS based on ED 62, <i>Financial Instruments</i> , being approved by the IPSASB. Staff therefore proposes that these amendments are addressed after the publication of the new IPSAS (see Part I of draft ED 66).

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
<i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9) (issued October 2017)		
IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Amend the classification requirements so that particular financial assets with prepayment features that may result in reasonable negative compensation for the early termination of the contract are eligible to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.	No equivalent IPSAS, pending the completion of the <i>Financial Instruments</i> (Update of IPSAS 28-30) project. Amendments not included in ED 65. Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in the new <i>Financial Instruments</i> IPSAS when this is issued. Staff proposes addressing these amendments in after the publication of the new IPSAS (see Part II in draft ED 66)
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle</i> (issued December 2017)		
IFRS 11, <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	Clarify the accounting for a previously held interest in a joint operation.	Staff has has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 37, <i>Joint Arrangements</i> (see Part II-6 in draft ED 65).
IFRS 3, <i>Business Combinations</i>	Clarify the accounting for a previously held interest in a joint operation.	Although IPSAS 40, <i>Public Sector Combinations</i> , is not converged with IFRS 3, the requirements for accounting for an acquisition are the same, and are based on IFRS 3. Staff has has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 40 (see Part II-7 in draft ED 65).
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	Clarify the income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity.	No equivalent IPSAS; amendments not included in ED.

IFRS	Subject of Amendment	Relationship with IPSAS/ED
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle</i> (issued December 2017) (continued)		
IAS 23, <i>Borrowing Costs</i>	Clarify that an entity includes borrowings made specifically to obtain a qualifying asset in general borrowings when that qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale.	Although IPSAS 5, <i>Borrowing Costs</i> and IAS 23 have diverged, the accounting for the allowed alternative treatment in IPSAS 5 is consistent with the accounting in IAS 23. Consequently, staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 5 (see Part II-8 in draft ED 65).
<i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</i> (Amendments to IAS 19) (issued February 2018)		
IAS 19, <i>Employee Benefits</i>	Require an entity to use the updated assumptions from the remeasurement associated with a change to a plan (an amendment, curtailment or settlement) to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.	IAS 19, and consequently IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i> , do not currently specify how to determine these expenses for the period after the change to the plan. Staff considers the requirements will provide useful information to the users of the financial statements. Staff has not identified a public sector reason not to include these amendments in IPSAS 39 (see Part II-9 in draft ED 65).

Decisions required

- The IPSASB is asked to approve the inclusion of the proposed IASB improvements in ED 65, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, and ED 66 *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41).

Approval of ED 65, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018***Questions**

1. The IPSASB is asked to:
 - (a) Agree that no Specific Matters for Comment (SMCs) are required in Exposure Draft (ED) 65;
 - (b) Review any parts of the ED not discussed under previous Agenda Items;
 - (c) Approve ED 65 for issue; and
 - (d) Agree the consultation period.

Detail*Specific Matters for Comment*

2. Staff is not proposing any Specific Matters for Comment (SMCs) for inclusion in ED 65. Staff considers that the proposed amendments are self-explanatory, and do not require specific questions. This is consistent with the IPSASB's approach to previous *Improvements* projects.

Consultation Period

3. Under the IPSASB's due process, the normal consultation period for *Improvement projects* is 60 days (effectively two months). Assuming the ED is issued by the end of March, this would result in a consultation period ending May 31, 2018. Taking into account the IPSASB's cycle of meetings, staff considers that it would be possible for the consultation period to extend to mid-July, 2018, without impacting the preparation of Agenda Items for the September 2018 meeting. Staff considers that this would be helpful to stakeholders, as responses to ED 64, *Leases*, are due by June 30, 2018 and responses to the *Strategy and Work Plan* consultation document are due by June 15 2018. Staff considers that extending the deadline for this ED beyond the deadlines for other consultations will increase the likelihood that stakeholders are able to respond to this ED.

Decisions required

4. Does the IPSASB support staff's proposals not to include SMCs in the ED? If not, what SMCs should be included in the ED?
5. Are there any sections of the ED that the IPSASB considers need to be further reviewed?
6. The IPSASB is asked to approve ED 65.
7. The IPSASB is asked to decide the consultation period for ED 65.

Approval of ED 66, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41)**Questions**

1. The IPSASB is asked to:
 - (a) Agree that no Specific Matters for Comment (SMCs) are required in Exposure Draft (ED) 66;
 - (b) Review any parts of the ED not discussed under previous Agenda Items;
 - (c) Approve in principle ED 66 for issue, subject to a review to be undertaken by the *Financial Instruments* Task Force that the proposals are not affected by any changes made in finalizing the new IPSAS on *Financial Instruments*; and
 - (d) Agree the consultation period (dates to be confirmed once the new IPSAS on *Financial Instruments* has been issued).

Detail*Specific Matters for Comment*

2. Staff is not proposing any Specific Matters for Comment (SMCs) for inclusion in ED 66. Staff considers that the proposed amendments are self-explanatory, and do not require specific questions. This is consistent with the IPSASB's approach to previous *Improvements* projects.

Consultation Period

3. Under the IPSASB's due process, the normal consultation period for *Improvement projects* is 60 days (effectively two months). Staff considers that 60 days is appropriate for this ED, noting that no other consultations are expected to be open during the period that this consultation can be expected to be open.

Review by Task Force

4. Staff notes that there is a risk that any amendments made in developing a new IPSAS based on ED 62 may have implications for the amendments in ED 66. Staff therefore recommends that the IPSASB delegates to the *Financial Instruments* Task Force the responsibility to review ED 66 following the publication of the new IPSAS to ensure that the proposed amendments remain valid.

Decisions required

5. Does the IPSASB support staff's proposals not to include SMCs in the ED? If not, what SMCs should be included in the ED?
6. Are there any sections of the ED that the IPSASB considers need to be further reviewed?
7. The IPSASB is asked to approve in principle ED 66, subject to the review by the Task Force.
8. The IPSASB is asked to decide the consultation period for ED 66.

Exposure Draft 65
[Month] 2018
Comments due: [Date]

IPSAS®

*Proposed International Public Sector Accounting
Standard®*

Improvements to IPSAS 2018

IPSASB

International Public
Sector Accounting
Standards Board®

This document was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

The objective of the IPSASB is to serve the public interest by setting high-quality public sector accounting standards and by facilitating the adoption and implementation of these, thereby enhancing the quality and consistency of practice throughout the world and strengthening the transparency and accountability of public sector finances.

In meeting this objective the IPSASB sets IPSAS® and Recommended Practice Guidelines (RPGs) for use by public sector entities, including national, regional, and local governments, and related governmental agencies.

IPSAS relate to the general purpose financial statements (financial statements) and are authoritative. RPGs are pronouncements that provide guidance on good practice in preparing general purpose financial reports (GPFRs) that are not financial statements. Unlike IPSAS RPGs do not establish requirements. Currently all pronouncements relating to GPFRs that are not financial statements are RPGs. RPGs do not provide guidance on the level of assurance (if any) to which information should be subjected.

The structures and processes that support the operations of the IPSASB are facilitated by the International Federation of Accountants® (IFAC®).

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REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

This Exposure Draft, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

The proposals in this Exposure Draft may be modified in light of comments received before being issued in final form. **Comments are requested by [Date].**

Respondents are asked to submit their comments electronically through the IPSASB website, using the [“Submit a Comment”](#) link. Please submit comments in both a PDF and Word file. Also, please note that first-time users must register to use this feature. All comments will be considered a matter of public record and will ultimately be posted on the website. This publication may be downloaded from the IPSASB website: www.ipsasb.org. The approved text is published in the English language.

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PART I: GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TO IPSAS

Objective

1. The objective of Part I of the Exposure Draft is to propose improvements to IPSAS in order to address issues raised by stakeholders.

Request for Comments

2. The IPSASB would welcome comments on all the changes proposed in the Exposure Draft. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale and, where applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

IPSAS Addressed

3. The Improvements project deals with non-substantive changes to IPSAS through a collection of amendments which are unrelated. Amendments included in Part I arise from comments received from stakeholders.

Improvements to IPSASs

<i>IPSAS Standard</i>	<i>Summary of Proposed Change</i>
IPSAS 10, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> ; IPSAS 22, <i>Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector</i> ; IPSAS 24, <i>Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements</i>	Replacement of the term “primary financial statements” (which is not defined in IPSAS) with the term “financial statements” (which is a defined term) to ensure consistency within the Standards and across all IPSAS.
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i>	Update the requirements regarding the transfer of investment property when an entity completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value. Following the amendments made by <i>Improvements to IPSASs</i> issued in January 2010, investment property under construction is within the scope of IPSAS 16, and hence is not transferred from another class of asset on completion of the construction. A new heading is added and additional guidance included to reflect this.
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i> ; IPSAS 17, <i>Property, Plant, and Equipment</i>	Transitional disclosure requirements amended to ensure consistency with other amendments made by IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards</i> .

<i>IPSAS Standard</i>	<i>Summary of Proposed Change</i>
IPSAS 31, <i>Intangible Assets</i>	Extend the requirement to consider whether reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired to include revalued intangible assets following the publication of <i>Impairment of Revalued Assets</i> (Amendments to IPSAS 21, <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> , and IPSAS 26, <i>Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets</i>).
IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i>	Clarify that the exemption from providing comparative information applies only to the first financial statements issued following the adoption of accrual basis IPSAS.
IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i>	Update the Basis for Conclusions and Implementation Guidance to reflect the fact that relief from the requirement to disclose experience adjustments in respect of defined benefit schemes is no longer required. This disclosure is required by IPSAS 25, <i>Employee Benefits</i> , but was not carried forward to the replacement Standard, IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i> .
IPSAS 34, <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>	Amendments to correct the measurement and presentation of controlled investment entities in the separate financial statements of controlling entities that are not themselves investment entities.

Amendment: Part I-1a

Amendments to IPSAS 10, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*

Paragraphs 1A and 9 are amended and paragraph 38F is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Scope

- 1A. **An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard to the ~~primary~~ financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.**

...

9. In a hyperinflationary economy, financial statements are useful only if they are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. As a result, this Standard applies to the ~~primary~~ financial statements of entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. Presentation of the information required by this Standard as a supplement to unrevised financial statements is not permitted. Furthermore, separate presentation of the financial statements before restatement is discouraged.

...

Effective Date

...

- 38F. **Paragraphs 1A and 9 were amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.**

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 10 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

- BC3. Paragraphs 1A and 9 referred to the “primary financial statements.” Stakeholders have raised concerns that this term is not defined in IPSAS and could therefore cause confusion. The IPSASB noted that the term “financial statements” is used elsewhere in IPSAS with the same meaning. Similarly, IAS 29, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, uses the term “financial statements” rather than “primary financial statements” in its equivalent paragraphs. Consequently the IPSASB agreed to standardize the terminology and to replace the term “primary financial statements” with the term “financial statements” wherever this term occurred.

Amendment: Part I-1b

Amendments to IPSAS 22, *Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector*

Paragraph 37 is amended and paragraph 47E is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Disclosure

37. This Standard requires disclosure of the major classes of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows reflected in the financial statements. This Standard does not specify the manner in which the GGS disclosures shall be made. Governments electing to make GGS disclosures in accordance with this Standard may make such disclosures by way of (a) note disclosure, (b) separate columns in the ~~primary~~ financial statements, or (c) otherwise, as considered appropriate in their jurisdiction. However, the manner of presentation of the GGS disclosures will be no more prominent than the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSASs.

...

Effective Date

...

- 47E. Paragraph 37 was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 22 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

- BC16. Paragraph 37 referred to the “primary financial statements.” Stakeholders have raised concerns that this term is not defined in IPSAS and could therefore cause confusion. The IPSASB noted that the term “financial statements” is used elsewhere in IPSAS with the same meaning. Consequently the IPSASB agreed to standardize the terminology and to replace the term “primary financial statements” with the term “financial statements” wherever this term occurred.

Amendment: Part I-1c

Amendments to IPSAS 24, *Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements*

Paragraphs 21, 22 and 24 are amended and paragraph 54D is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Presentation of a Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

...

Presentation and Disclosure

21. **An entity shall present a comparison of budget and actual amounts as additional budget columns in the ~~primary~~ financial statements only where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on a comparable basis.**
22. Comparisons of budget and actual amounts may be presented in a separate financial statement, (Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts or a similarly titled statement) included in the complete set of financial statements as specified in IPSAS 1. Alternatively, where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on a comparable basis – that is, on the same basis of accounting for the same entity and reporting period, and adopt the same classification structure – additional columns may be added to the existing ~~primary~~ financial statements presented in accordance with IPSASs. These additional columns will identify original and final budget amounts and, if the entity so chooses, differences between the budget and actual amounts.
- ...
24. In those jurisdictions where budgets are prepared on the accrual basis and encompass the full set of financial statements, additional budget columns can be added to all the ~~primary~~ financial statements required by IPSASs. In some jurisdictions, budgets prepared on the accrual basis may be presented in the form of only certain of the ~~primary~~ financial statements that comprise the full set of financial statements as specified by IPSASs – for example, the budget may be presented as a statement of financial performance or a cash flow statement, with additional information provided in supporting schedules. In these cases, the additional budget columns can be included in the ~~primary~~ financial statements that are also adopted for presentation of the budget.

...

Effective Date

...

- 54D. Paragraphs 21, 22 and 24 were amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 24 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC24. Paragraphs 21, 22 and 24 referred to the “primary financial statements.” Stakeholders have raised concerns that this term is not defined in IPSAS and could therefore cause confusion. The IPSASB noted that the term “financial statements” is used elsewhere in IPSAS with the same meaning. Consequently the IPSASB agreed to standardize the terminology and to replace the term “primary financial statements” with the term “financial statements” wherever this term occurred.

Amendment: Part I-2

Amendments to IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*

Paragraph 76 is amended and paragraph 101F is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Guidance on Initially Measuring Self-Constructed Investment Property at Fair Value

76. When an entity completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value, or when its fair value becomes reliably measurable (whichever is earlier), any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount shall be recognized in surplus or deficit.

...

Effective Date

...

- 101F. Paragraph 76 was amended by *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 16 as a result of *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

...

- BC9. Paragraph 76 included requirements regarding the measurement of self-constructed investment property that will be carried at fair value following its transfer from another class of asset once an entity completed its construction or development. As a result of the amendments made by *Improvements to IPSASs* issued in January 2010, investment property under construction is now within the scope of IPSAS 16, and fair value measurement may commence during construction. Consequently, the IPSASB decided to amend paragraph 76.

Amendment: Part I-3a

Amendments to IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*

Paragraph 97 is amended and paragraph 101G is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Transitional Provisions

...

Fair Value Model

...

97. An entity that (a) has previously applied IPSAS 16 (2001), and (b) elects for the first time to classify and account for some or all eligible property interests held under operating¹ leases as investment property, shall recognize the effect of that election as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the period in which the election is first made. In addition, ~~if the entity has previously disclosed publicly (in financial statements or otherwise) the fair value of those property interests in earlier periods, paragraph 94(a) applies. If the entity has not previously disclosed publicly the information related to those property interests described in paragraph 94(a), paragraph 94(b) applies.~~

- (a) If the entity has previously disclosed publicly (in financial statements or otherwise) the fair value of its investment property in earlier periods (determined on a basis that satisfies the definition of fair value and the guidance in paragraphs 45–61), the entity is encouraged, but not required:
 - (i) To adjust the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the earliest period presented for which such fair value was disclosed publicly; and
 - (ii) To restate comparative information for those periods; and
- (b) If the entity has not previously disclosed publicly the information described in (a), it shall not restate comparative information and shall disclose that fact.

...

Effective Date

...

- 101G. Paragraph 97 was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

¹ The deletion of the word 'operating' is proposed in ED 64, *Leases*. The deletion will only be made if and when an IPSAS on leases that includes an amendment to IPSAS 16 to delete the 'operating' is approved. Approval of the final pronouncement, *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, is expected to occur prior to an IPSAS on leases being approved.

...

Revision of IPSAS 16 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

...

BC10. Paragraph 97 includes transitional provisions for those entities that elect, for the first time, to classify and account for some or all eligible property interests held under operating leases as investment property. These provisions have been restated following the deletion of other transitional provisions as a result of the issuance of IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards*.

Amendment: Part I-3b

Amendments to IPSAS 17, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*

Paragraph 106 is amended and paragraph 107O is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Transitional Provisions

...

106. Transitional provisions in IPSAS 17 (2001) provide entities with a period of up to five years to recognize all property, plant, and equipment and make the associated measurement and disclosure from the date of its first application. Entities that have previously applied IPSAS 17 (2001) may continue to take advantage of this five-year transitional period from the date of first application of IPSAS 17 (2001). These entities shall ~~also continue to make disclosures required by paragraph 104~~ disclose the fact that they are relying on these transitional provisions. Information on the major classes of asset that have not been recognized shall also be disclosed. When an entity takes advantage of the transitional provisions for a second or subsequent reporting period, details of the assets or classes of asset that were not recognized at the previous reporting date but that are now recognized shall be disclosed.

Effective Date

...

- 107O. Paragraph 106 was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 17 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

- BC15. Paragraph 106 includes transitional provisions for those entities that were already taking advantage of the five-year transitional period previously included in IPSAS 17. These provisions have been restated following the deletion of other transitional provisions as a result of the issuance of IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards*.

Amendment: Part I-4

Amendments to IPSAS 31, *Intangible Assets*

Paragraph 109 is amended and paragraph 132J is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives

...

Review of Useful Life Assessment

...

109. ~~For intangible assets measured under the cost model, reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite if~~ In accordance with either IPSAS 21 or IPSAS 26, as appropriate, reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result, the entity tests the asset for impairment by comparing its recoverable service amount or its recoverable amount, determined in accordance with either IPSAS 21 or IPSAS 26, as appropriate, with its carrying amount, and recognizing any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable service amount or recoverable amount as appropriate, as an impairment loss.

...

Effective Date

...

- 132J. Paragraph 109 was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply *Impairment of Revalued Assets* (Amendments to IPSAS 21, *Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets*, and IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*).

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 31 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

- BC13. Paragraph 109 requires an entity to test an intangible asset for impairment when reassessing its useful life. When this standard was issued, such a test was only required for intangible assets measured under the cost model. Following the publication of *Impairment of Revalued Assets* (Amendments to IPSAS 21, *Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets*, and IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*) in July 2016, this test is required for all intangible assets, and paragraph 109 has been amended accordingly.

Amendment: Part I-5

Amendments to IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)*

Paragraphs 78, 79, 123 and 142 are amended and paragraph 154F is added. New text is underlined.

...

Exemptions that Do Not Affect Fair Presentation and Compliance with Accrual Basis IPSASs During the Period of Adoption

...

IPSAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

Comparative Information

...

78. Where a first-time adopter elects to present comparative information, the first transitional IPSAS financial statements or the first IPSAS financial statements presented in accordance with this IPSAS shall include:
 - (a) One statement of financial position with comparative information for the preceding period, and an opening statement of financial position as at the beginning of the reporting period prior to the date of adoption of accrual basis IPSAS;
 - (b) One statement of financial performance with comparative information for the preceding period;
 - (c) One statement of changes in net assets/equity with comparative information for the preceding period;
 - (d) One cash flow statement with comparative information for the preceding period;
 - (e) A comparison of budget and actual amounts for the current year as a separate additional financial statement or as a budget column in the financial statements if the first-time adopter makes its approved budget publicly available; and
 - (f) Related notes including comparative information, and the disclosure of narrative information about material adjustments as required by paragraph 142.
79. Where a first-time adopter elects to not present comparative information, its first transitional IPSAS financial statements following the adoption of accrual basis IPSASs or its first IPSAS financial statements presented in accordance with this IPSASs shall include:
 - (a) One statement of financial position, and an opening statement of financial position at the date of adoption of accrual basis IPSAS;
 - (b) One statement of financial performance;
 - (c) One statement of changes in net assets/equity;
 - (d) One cash flow statement;

- (e) **A comparison of budget and actual amounts for the current year as a separate additional financial statement or as a budget column in the financial statements if the first-time adopter makes its approved budget publicly available; and**
- (f) **Related notes and the disclosure of narrative information about material adjustments as required by paragraph 142.**

...

IPSAS 30, Financial Instruments: Disclosures

123. **Where the first-time adopter elects to present comparative information in accordance with paragraph 78, it is not required to present information about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments for the comparative period in its first transitional IPSAS financial statements or its first IPSAS financial statements.**

...

Reconciliations

142. **A first-time adopter shall present in the notes to its first transitional IPSAS financial statements or its first IPSAS financial statements:**
- (a) **A reconciliation of its net assets/equity reported in accordance with its previous basis of accounting to its opening balance of net assets/equity at the date of adoption of IPSASs; and**
 - (b) **A reconciliation of its surplus or deficit in accordance with its previous basis of accounting to its opening balance of surplus or deficit at the date of adoption of IPSASs.**

A first-time adopter that has applied a cash basis of accounting in its previous financial statements is not required to present such reconciliations.

...

Effective Date

...

- 154F. Paragraphs 78, 79, 123 and 142 were amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted.**

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Presentation of Information on First-Time Adoption

Presenting Comparative Information Following the Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs

...

- BC25. In considering the cost-benefit criterion, the IPSASB confirmed that the current approach in IPSAS 1 for the presentation of comparative information should be retained to promote the adoption of accrual IPSASs. This IPSAS therefore only encourages the provision of comparative information,

with no requirement that a first-time adopter should provide comparative information in its first transitional IPSAS financial statements, or first IPSAS financial statements.

- BC26. Where a first-time adopter elects to not present comparative information, the IPSASB agreed that, as a minimum, a first-time adopter's transitional IPSAS financial statements, should include one statement of financial position and an opening statement of financial position at the date of adoption of accrual basis IPSASs.

...

Revision of IPSAS 33 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC119. Following the issue of IPSAS 33, the IPSASB became aware that stakeholders were uncertain whether the exemption from providing comparative information applied to the first financial statements issued following the adoption of accrual basis IPSAS, or all financial statements issued during the transition period. Paragraph 77 referred to an entity's 'first transitional IPSAS financial statements' whereas other paragraphs referred only to an entity's 'transitional IPSAS financial statements.' The IPSASB agreed to amend the other paragraphs to clarify that the exemption applies only to the first financial statements issued following the adoption of accrual basis IPSAS.

Implementation Guidance

This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 33.

...

Presenting Comparative Information

- IG29. Paragraph 78 of IPSAS 33 encourages, but does not require an entity to present comparative information in its first transitional IPSAS financial statements or its first IPSAS financial statements in accordance with this IPSAS. The decision to present comparative information affects not only the extent of the information presented, but also the date of adoption of IPSASs.

Amendment: Part I-6

Amendments to IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)*

Paragraphs BC109 and IG91 are amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 33.

...

Exemptions that Do Not Affect Fair Presentation and Compliance with Accrual Basis IPSAS

...

IPSAS 39, Employee Benefits

BC109. In developing IPSAS 33, ~~the~~ the IPSASB also agreed that, where a first-time adopter ~~takes~~ took advantage of the exemptions that provide relief for the recognition and/or measurement of liabilities, it should provide information about amounts for the current and previous four annual periods of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets, and the surplus or deficit in the plan and adjustments as required by IPSAS 39-25 prospectively. IPSAS 39, *Employee Benefits*, was issued in July 2016. IPSAS 39 deleted paragraph 107 of this Standard as the requirement in paragraph 141(p) of IPSAS 25 to disclose information on experience adjustments was not adopted in IPSAS 39.

...

Implementation Guidance

This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 33.

...

Presentation and Disclosure

...

Summary of Transitional Exemptions and Provisions Included in IPSAS 33 First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs

IG91. The diagram below summarizes the transitional exemptions and provisions included in other accrual basis IPSASs

...

	Transitional exemption provided							
	NO	YES						
		Deemed cost	3 year transitional relief for recognition	3 year transitional relief for measurement	3 year transitional relief for recognition and/or measurement	3 year transitional relief for disclosure	Elimination of transactions, balances, revenue and expenses	Other
IPSAS 25, <i>Employee Benefits</i> (IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i>)			✓ defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits not recognized under previous basis of accounting	✓ for defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits recognized under previous basis of accounting				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions on how to determine initial liability • Provision to not separate cumulative actuarial gains and losses • Prospective disclosure on experience adjustments <u>(IPSAS 25 only; no disclosure of experience adjustments is required by IPSAS 39)</u>

Amendment: Part I-7

Amendments to IPSAS 34, *Separate Financial Statements*

Paragraphs 14, 22 and 30 are amended and paragraph 32C is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Preparation of Separate Financial Statements

...

14. If a controlling entity is required, in accordance with paragraph 56 of IPSAS 35, to measure its investment in a controlled entity at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 29,² it shall also account for that investment in the same way in its separate financial statements. ~~If a~~ A controlling entity that is not itself an investment entity ~~is required, shall measure its investments in a controlled investment entity~~ in accordance with paragraph 1258 of IPSAS 35, ~~to measure the investments of a controlled investment entity at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 29 and consolidate the other assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses of the controlled investment entity, it shall also account for that investment in the controlled investment entity in the same way in its separate financial statements.~~

...

Disclosure

...

- 22 If a controlling entity that is not itself an investment entity is required, in accordance with paragraph ~~56~~58 of IPSAS 35, to measure the investments of a controlled investment entity at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 29² and consolidate the other assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses of the controlled investment entity, it shall disclose that fact. The entity shall also disclose its accounting policy choice for measuring its investment in the investment entity in its separate financial statements, and present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IPSAS 38, ~~Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities.~~

...

Transitional Provisions

...

30. At the date of initial application, a controlling entity that is not itself an investment entity but which is required, in accordance with paragraph ~~56 of IPSAS 35~~14 of this Standard, to measure ~~theits~~ its investments ~~of in~~ a controlled investment entity at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 29² ~~and consolidate the other assets and liabilities and~~

² ED 62, *Financial Instruments*, is proposing replacing references to IPSAS 29 with references to [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 62), *Financial Instruments*. These replacements will only be made if a new IPSAS based on ED 62 is approved. *Improvements to IPSAS 2018* is expected to have an earlier effective date than a new IPSAS based on ED 62.

~~revenue and expenses of the controlled investment entity~~, shall use the transitional provisions in paragraphs 24–29 in accounting for its investment in the controlled investment entity in its separate financial statements.

...

Effective Date

...

32C Paragraphs 14, 22 and 30 were amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 34 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC9A Following the issue of IPSAS 34 the IPSASB became aware that the requirements in paragraphs 14 and 30 (which referred to the consolidation of certain balances of a controlled investment entity in separate financial statements) needed to be amended, as a controlling entity does not consolidate items in its separate financial statements. The IPSASB decided to permit a controlling entity that is not itself an investment entity to measure its investments in a controlled investment entity in accordance with paragraph 12 of IPSAS 34 in its separate financial statements. The IPSASB gave effect to this amendment in [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*.

PART II: IASB IMPROVEMENTS TO IPSAS

Objective

4. The objective of Part II of the Exposure Draft is to propose Improvements to IPSAS in order to converge with amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards based on the IASB's *Improvements to IFRSs* projects and *Narrow Scope Amendments* projects.

Request for Comments

5. The IPSASB would welcome comments on all the changes proposed in the Exposure Draft. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale and, where applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

IPSAS Addressed

6. The Improvements project deals with non-substantive changes to IPSAS through a collection of amendments which are unrelated. Amendments included in Part II arise through consideration of the annual improvements and narrow scope amendments projects of the IASB.

The amendments proposed in part II are from the following IASB amendments:

IPSAS Standard	Summary of Proposed Change
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle</i> (issued December 2013)	
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i>	Update the headings in relation to the interrelationship between IPSAS 40, <i>Public Sector Combinations</i> , and IPSAS 16 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property (substantive changes already made by IPSAS 40).
<i>Disclosure Initiative</i> (Amendments to IAS 7) (issued January 2016)	
IPSAS 2, <i>Cash Flow Statements</i>	Add disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
<i>Transfers of Investment Property</i> (Amendments to IAS 40) (issued December 2016)	
IPSAS 16, <i>Investment Property</i>	Amend the requirements relating to transfers of investment property to reflect the principle that a change in use would involve (a) an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property; and (b) supporting evidence that a change in use has occurred. The list of circumstances in which a transfer occurs is re-characterized as a non-exhaustive list of examples to be consistent with this principle.
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle</i> (issued December 2016)	
IPSAS 36, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Clarify that an entity is able to choose between applying the equity method or measuring the investment at fair value for each investment in an associate or joint venture.

IFRIC Interpretation 22 <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> (issued December 2016)	
IPSAS 4, <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> ; IPSAS 33, <i>First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)</i>	Clarify how to account for a transaction when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income.
Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle (issued December 2017)	
IPSAS 37, <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	Clarify the accounting for a previously held interest in a joint operation.
IPSAS 40, <i>Public Sector Combinations</i> .	Clarify the accounting for a previously held interest in a joint operation.
IPSAS 5, <i>Borrowing Costs</i>	Clarify that an entity includes borrowings made specifically to obtain a qualifying asset in general borrowings when that qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale.
Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19) (issued February 2018)	
IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i>	Require an entity to use the updated assumptions from the remeasurement associated with a change to a plan (an amendment, curtailment or settlement) to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.

Amendment–Part II-1

Amendments to IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*

The existing headings before paragraphs 8 and 9 are deleted, and a new heading added before paragraph 8. Paragraphs 8 and 9 have been included for ease of reference but are not amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Classification of property as investment property or owner-occupied property

Property Interest Held by a Lessee under an Operating Lease

8. A property interest that is held by a lessee under an operating lease may be classified and accounted for as investment property if, and only if, (a) the property would otherwise meet the definition of an investment property, and (b) the lessee uses the fair value model set out in paragraphs 42–64 for the asset recognized. This classification alternative is available on a property-by-property basis. However, once this classification alternative is selected for one such property interest held under an operating lease, all property classified as investment property shall be accounted for using the fair value model. When this classification alternative is selected, any interest so classified is included in the disclosures required by paragraphs 85–89.

Investment Property

9. There are a number of circumstances in which public sector entities may hold property to earn rental and for capital appreciation. For example, a public sector entity may be established to manage a government's property portfolio on a commercial basis. In this case, the property held by the entity, other than property held for resale in the ordinary course of operations, meets the definition of an investment property. Other public sector entities may also hold property for rentals or capital appreciation, and use the cash generated to finance their other (service delivery) activities. For example, a university or local government may own a building for the purpose of leasing on a commercial basis to external parties to generate funds, rather than to produce or supply goods and services. This property would also meet the definition of investment property.

Amendment–Part II-2

Amendments to IPSAS 2, *Cash Flow Statements*

Paragraphs 55A–55E and the related heading are added. Paragraph 63G is also added. New text is underlined.

...

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

55A. An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

55B. To the extent necessary to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 55A, an entity shall disclose the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

- (a) Changes from financing cash flows;
- (b) Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of controlled entities or other operations;
- (c) The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;
- (d) Changes in fair values; and
- (e) Other changes.

55C. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities. In addition, the disclosure requirement in paragraph 55A also applies to changes in financial assets (for example, assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities) if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.

55D. One way to fulfil the disclosure requirement in paragraph 55A is by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities, including the changes identified in paragraph 55B. Where an entity discloses such a reconciliation, it shall provide sufficient information to enable users of the financial statements to link items included in the reconciliation to the statement of financial position and the cash flow statement.

55E. If an entity provides the disclosure required by paragraph 55A in combination with disclosures of changes in other assets and liabilities, it shall disclose the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities separately from changes in those other assets and liabilities.

...

Effective Date

...

63G. Paragraphs 55A–55E were added by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. When the entity first applies those amendments, it is not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 2 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC3. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 7 included in the narrow scope amendments titled *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7) issued by the IASB in January 2016, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions, and generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

...

Illustrative Examples

These examples accompany, but are not part of, IPSAS 2.

...

Cash Flow Statement (For an Entity Other Than a Financial Institution)

Direct Method Cash Flow Statement (paragraph 27(a))

...

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

...

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>20X1</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>		<u>20X2</u>
			<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>New leases</u>	
<u>Long-term borrowings</u>	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Lease liabilities</u>	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Long-term debt</u>	X	X	X	X	X

...

Indirect Method Cash Flow Statement (paragraph 27(b))

Public Sector Entity—Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for Year Ended December 31, 20X2 (In Thousands of Currency Units)

...

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

...

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>20X1</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>		<u>20X2</u>
			<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>New leases</u>	
<u>Long-term borrowings</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Long-term debt</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

- 1 This example illustrates one possible way of providing the disclosures required by paragraphs 55A–55E.
- 2 The example shows only current period amounts. Corresponding amounts for the preceding period are required to be presented in accordance with IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

	<u>20X1</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>			<u>20X2</u>
			<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>Foreign exchange movement</u>	<u>Fair value changes</u>	
<u>Long-term borrowings</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>21,000</u>
<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(500)</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>9,700</u>
<u>Lease liabilities</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>(800)</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<u>Assets held to hedge long-term borrowings</u>	<u>(675)</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(550)</u>
<u>Total liabilities from financing activities</u>	<u>35,325</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>33,650</u>

Amendment–Part II-3

Amendments to IPSAS 16, *Investment Property*

Paragraphs 66 and 68 are amended and paragraphs 100B–100D and 101G are added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Transfers

66. ~~Transfers~~An entity shall transfer a property to or from investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. In isolation, a change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Examples of evidence of a change in use include:
- (a) Commencement of owner-occupation, or of development with a view to owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property;
 - (b) Commencement of development with a view to sale, for a transfer from investment property to inventories;
 - (c) End of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; ~~or and~~
 - (d) ~~Commencement~~ Inception of an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property.
 - (e) [Deleted]

...

68. ~~Paragraph 66(b) requires an entity to transfer a property from investment property to inventories when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale.~~ When an entity decides to dispose of an investment property without development, it continues to treat the property as an investment property until it is derecognized (eliminated from the statement of financial position) and does not ~~treat~~ reclassify it as inventory. Similarly, if an entity begins to redevelop an existing investment property for continued future use as investment property, the property remains an investment property and is not reclassified as owner-occupied property during the redevelopment.

...

Transitional Provisions

...

Transfers of investment property

100B. [Draft] Improvements to IPSAS 2018, issued in [Month] [Year], amended paragraphs 66 and 68. An entity shall apply those amendments to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). At the date of initial application, an entity shall reassess the classification of property

held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property applying paragraphs 10–18 to reflect the conditions that exist at that date.

100C. Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraph 100B, an entity is permitted to apply the amendments to paragraphs 66 and 68 retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3 if, and only if, that is possible without the use of hindsight.

100D. If, in accordance with paragraph 100B, an entity reclassifies property at the date of initial application, the entity shall:

- (a) Account for the reclassification applying the requirements in paragraphs 69–75. In applying paragraphs 69–75, an entity shall:
 - (i) Read any reference to the date of change in use as the date of initial application; and
 - (ii) Recognize any amount that, in accordance with paragraphs 69–75, would have been recognized in surplus or deficit as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus or deficit at the date of initial application.
- (b) Disclose the amounts reclassified to, or from, investment property in accordance with paragraph 100B. The entity shall disclose those amounts reclassified as part of the reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraphs 87 and 90.

...

Effective Date

...

101G. Paragraphs 66 and 68 were amended, and paragraphs 101B–101D added, by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 16 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC9. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 40 included in the narrow scope amendments titled *Transfers of Investment Property* (Amendments to IAS 40) issued by the IASB in December 2016, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions, and generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

Amendment–Part II-4

Amendments to IPSAS 36, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

Paragraph 24 is amended and paragraph 51E is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Application of the Equity Method

...

Exemptions from Applying the Equity Method

...

24. When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organization, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the entity may elect to measure that ~~investments in those associates and joint ventures~~ at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 29³. An entity shall make this election separately for each associate or joint venture, at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. An investment entity will, by definition, have made this election for its investments.

...

Effective Date

...

- 51E. Paragraph 24 was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 36 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

- BC17. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, included in *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle* issued by the IASB in December 2016, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. These amendments clarify that an entity is able to choose between applying the equity method or measuring the investment at fair value for each investment in an associate or joint venture.

³ ED 62, *Financial Instruments*, is proposing replacing references to IPSAS 29 with references to [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 62), *Financial Instruments*. These replacements will only be made if a new IPSAS based on ED 62 is approved. Improvements to IPSAS 2018 is expected to have an earlier effective date than a new IPSAS based on ED 62.

- BC18. In respect of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organization, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the IPSASB generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.
- BC19. However, in respect of an interest in an associate or a joint venture that is an investment entity, the IPSASB had already determined, in approving IPSAS 36 (and in contrast to the approach taken in IAS 28), to mandate fair value measurement. Consequently, the IPSASB did not adopt the amendments made to IAS 28, paragraph 36A.

Amendment–Part II-5a

Amendments to IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

Paragraphs 70A, 70B and 71F, and Appendix A (paragraphs A1–A9) are added. New text is underlined.

...

Transitional Provisions

...

Amendments made by *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

70A. On initial application, an entity shall apply the requirements of Appendix A either:

- (a) Retrospectively applying IPSAS 3 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*; or
- (b) Prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in the scope of Appendix A initially recognized on or after:
 - (i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies Appendix A; or
 - (ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies Appendix A.

70B. An entity that applies paragraph 70A(b) shall, on initial application, apply Appendix A to assets, expenses and income initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in paragraph 70A(b)(i) or (ii) for which the entity has recognized non-monetary assets or non-monetary liabilities arising from advance consideration before that date.

Effective Date

...

71F. Paragraphs 70A and 70B, and Appendix A (paragraphs A1–Ax) were added by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Appendix A

Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

This Appendix is an integral part of IPSAS 4

Introduction

A1. Paragraph 24 of IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, requires an entity to record a foreign currency transaction, on initial recognition in its functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign

currency (the exchange rate) at the date of the transaction. Paragraph 25 of IPSAS 4 states that the date of the transaction is the date on which the transaction first qualifies for recognition in accordance with IPSAS.

- A2. When an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency, it generally recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability before the recognition of the related asset, expense or income. The related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the amount recognized applying relevant Standards, which results in the derecognition of the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.
- A3. This Appendix clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Scope

- A4. This Appendix applies to a foreign currency transaction (or part of it) when an entity recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognises the related asset, expense or income (or part of it).
- A5. This Appendix does not apply when an entity measures the related asset, expense or income on initial recognition:
- (a) At fair value; or
 - (b) At the fair value of the consideration paid or received at a date other than the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from advance consideration (for example, the measurement of goodwill applying IPSAS 40, *Public Sector Combinations*).
- A6. An entity is not required to apply this Appendix to:
- (a) Income taxes; or
 - (b) Insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that it issues or reinsurance contracts that it holds.

Application of IPSAS 4 to Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

- A7. This Appendix addresses how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency.
- A8. Applying paragraphs 24–25 of IPSAS 4, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.
- A9. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 4.

...

Revision of IPSAS 4 as a result of [draft] Improvements to IPSAS 2018

BC7. The IPSASB reviewed the requirements of IFRIC 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, issued in December 2016, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. The IPSASB generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not incorporating these requirements into IPSAS 4.

Illustrative Examples

These Illustrative Examples accompany, but are not part of, IPSAS 4

Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

In these Illustrative Examples, foreign currency amounts are 'Foreign Currency' (FC) and functional currency amounts are 'Local Currency' (LC).

IE1. The objective of these examples is to illustrate how an entity determines the date of the transaction when it recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from advance consideration in a foreign currency before it recognizes the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) applying relevant IPSAS Standards.

Example 1—A single advance payment for the purchase of a single item of property, plant and equipment

IE2. On March 1, 20X1, Entity A entered into a contract with a supplier to purchase a machine for use in its operations. Under the terms of the contract, Entity A pays the supplier a fixed purchase price of FC1,000 on April 1, 20X1. On April 15, 20X1, Entity A takes delivery of the machine.

IE3. Entity A initially recognizes a non-monetary asset translating FC1,000 into its functional currency at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency on April 1, 20X1. Applying paragraph 27(b) of IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, Entity A does not update the translated amount of that non-monetary asset.

IE4. On April 15, 20X1, Entity A takes delivery of the machine. Entity A derecognizes the non-monetary asset and recognizes the machine as property, plant and equipment applying IPSAS 17, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. On initial recognition of the machine, Entity A recognizes the cost of the machine using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, which is April 1 20X1 (the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset).

Example 2—Multiple receipts for revenue recognized at a single point in time

IE5. On June 1, 20X2, Entity B entered into a contract with a customer to deliver goods on September 1, 20X2. The total fixed contract price is an amount of FC100, of which FC40 is due and received on August 1, 20X2 and the balance is receivable on September 30, 20X2.

IE6. Entity B initially recognizes a non-monetary contract liability translating FC40 into its functional currency at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency on

- August 1, 20X2. Applying paragraph 27(b) of IPSAS 4, Entity B does not update the translated amount of that non-monetary liability.
- IE7. Applying paragraph 28 of IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*, Entity B recognizes revenue on September 1, 20X2, the date on which it transfers the goods to the customer.
- IE8. Entity B determines that the date of the transaction for the revenue relating to the advance consideration of FC40 is August 1, 20X2. Applying paragraph 25 of IPSAS 4, Entity B determines that the date of the transaction for the remainder of the revenue is September 1, 20X2.
- IE9. On September 1, 20X2, Entity B:
- (a) Derecognizes the contract liability of FC40 and recognizes revenue using the exchange rate on August 1, 20X2; and
 - (b) Recognizes revenue of FC60 and a corresponding receivable using the exchange rate on that date (September 1 20X2).
- IE10. The receivable of FC60 recognized on September 1, 20X2 is a monetary item. Entity B updates the translated amount of the receivable until the receivable is settled.

Example 3—Multiple payments for purchases of services over a period of time

- IE11. On May 1 20X3, Entity C entered into a contract with a supplier for services. The supplier will provide the services to Entity C evenly over the period from July 1, 20X3 to December 31 20X3. The contract requires Entity C to pay the supplier FC200 on June 15, 20X3 and FC400 on December 31, 20X3. Entity C has determined that, for this contract, the payment of FC200 on June 15 20X3 relates to the services to be received in the period July 1–August 31, 20X3, and the payment of FC400 on December 31, 20X3 relates to the services to be received in the period September 1–December 31, 20X3.
- IE12. Entity C initially recognizes a non-monetary asset translating FC200 into its functional currency at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency on June 15, 20X3.
- IE13. In the period July 1–August 31, 20X3, Entity C derecognizes the non-monetary asset and recognizes an expense of FC200 in profit or loss as it receives the services from the supplier. Entity C determines that the date of the transaction for the expense related to the advance consideration of FC200 is June 15, 20X3 (the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset).
- IE14. In the period September 1–December 31, 20X3, Entity C initially recognizes the expense in surplus or deficit as it receives the services from the supplier. In principle, the dates of the transaction are each day in the period September 1–December 31, 20X3. However, if exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly, Entity C may use a rate that approximates the actual rates as permitted by paragraph 25 of IPSAS 4. If that is the case, Entity C may, for example, translate each month's expense of FC100 ($FC400 \div 4$) into its functional currency using the average exchange rate for each month for the period September 1–December 31, 20X3.
- IE15. As Entity C recognizes the expense in the period September 1–December 31, 20X3, it recognizes a corresponding liability in respect of its obligation to pay the supplier. The liability is a monetary item. Entity C updates the translated amount of the liability until the liability is settled.

Example 4—Multiple receipts for revenue recognized at multiple points in time

IE16. On January 1, 20X4, Entity D enters into a contract to sell two products to a customer. Entity D transfers one product on March 1, 20X4 and the second on June 1 20X4. As required by the contract, the customer pays a fixed purchase price of FC1,000, of which FC200 is due and received in advance on January 31, 20X4 and the balance is due and received on June 1, 20X4.

IE17. The following facts are relevant:

- (a) The price of the first product is FC450 and the price of the second product is FC550.
- (b) Entity D has determined that, for this contract, the consideration of FC200 received on January 31, 20X4 relates to the first product transferred on March 1, 20X4. On transfer of that product to the customer, Entity D has an unconditional right to FC250 of the remaining consideration.

IE18. The spot exchange rates are:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Spot exchange rate FC:LC</u>
<u>31 January 20X4</u>	<u>1:1.5</u>
<u>1 March 20X4</u>	<u>1:1.7</u>
<u>1 June 20X4</u>	<u>1:1.9</u>

IE19. The following journal entries illustrate how Entity D accounts for the foreign currency aspects of the contract:

- (a) Entity D receives the advance payment of FC200 on January 31, 20X4, which it translates into its functional currency using the exchange rate at January 31, 20X4.

<u>Dr Cash (FC200)</u>	<u>LC300</u>
<u>Cr Contract liability (FC200)</u>	<u>LC300</u>

- (b) Applying paragraph 27(b) of IPSAS 4, Entity D does not update the translated amount of the non-monetary contract liability.

- (c) Entity D transfers the first product with a price of FC450 on March 1, 20X4. Entity D derecognizes the contract liability and recognizes revenue of LC300. Entity D recognizes the remaining revenue of FC250 relating to the first product and a corresponding receivable, both of which it translates at the exchange rate at the date that it initially recognizes the remaining revenue of FC250, i.e., March 1, 20X4.

<u>Dr Contract liability (FC200)</u>	<u>LC300</u>
<u>Dr Receivable (FC250)</u>	<u>LC425</u>
<u>Cr Revenue (FC450)</u>	<u>LC725</u>

- (d) The receivable of FC250 is a monetary item. Entity D updates the translated amount of the receivable until the receivable is settled (June 1, 20X4). At June 1, 20X4, the receivable of

FC250 is equivalent to LC475. As required by paragraph 32 of IPSAS 4, Entity D recognizes an exchange gain of LC50 in surplus or deficit.

Dr Receivable

LC50

Cr Foreign exchange gain

LC50

- (e) Entity D transfers the second product with a price of FC550 on June 1, 20X4. Entity D recognizes revenue of FC550 using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, which is the date that Entity D first recognizes this part of the transaction in its financial statements, i.e., June 1, 20X4.
- (f) Entity D also receives the remaining consideration of FC800 on June 1, 20X4. FC250 of the consideration received settles the receivable of FC250 arising on the transfer of the first product. Entity D translates the cash at the exchange rate at June 1, 20X4.

Dr Cash (FC800)

LC1,520

Cr Receivable (FC250)

LC475

Cr Revenue (FC550)

LC1,045

Amendment: Part II-5b

Amendments to IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)*

Paragraphs 85A and 154G are added. New text is underlined.

...

Exemptions that Do Not Affect Fair Presentation and Compliance with Accrual Basis IPSASs During the Period of Adoption

...

IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*

...

85A. A first-time adopter need not apply Appendix A of IPSAS 4 to assets, expenses and income in the scope of Appendix A initially recognized before the date of adoption of IPSASs.

...

154G. Paragraph 85A was added by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year] it shall disclose that fact and apply the amendments to IPSAS 4 included in [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018* at the same time.

...

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 33.

...

Revision of IPSAS 33 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

...

BC120. The IPSASB reviewed the requirements of IFRIC 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, issued in December 2016, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. The IPSASB generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not incorporating these requirements into IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. Consequently, the IPSASB agreed to incorporate the requirements of IFRIC 22 into Appendix A of IPSAS 4. The IPSASB noted that entities are permitted to apply the requirements of Appendix A prospectively, and therefore agreed that first-time adopters need not apply the requirements to assets, expenses and income in the scope of Appendix A initially recognized before the date of adoption of IPSASs.

...

Implementation Guidance

...

Summary of Transitional Exemptions and Provisions Included in IPSAS 33 First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs

IG91. The diagram below summarizes the transitional exemptions and provisions included in other accrual basis IPSASs

IPSAS	Transitional exemption provided							
	NO	YES						
		Deemed cost	3 year transitional relief for recognition	3 year transitional relief for measurement	3 year transitional relief for recognition and/or measurement	3 year transitional relief for disclosure	Elimination of transactions, balances, revenue and expenses	Other
... IPSAS 4, <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>								Exemption to comply with requirements for cumulative translation <u>Not required to apply Appendix A to items initially recognized before the date of adoption of IPSASs</u>

...

Appendix

Differentiation between transitional exemptions and provisions that a first-time adopter is required to apply and/or can elect to apply on adoption of accrual basis IPSASs

This Appendix summarises how the transitional exemptions and provisions that a first-time adopter is required to apply in terms of this IPSAS, and those that a first-time adopter may elect to apply on adoption of accrual basis IPSASs.

As the transitional exemptions and provisions that may be elected can also affect the fair presentation and the first-time adopter's ability to assert compliance with accrual basis IPSASs as explained in paragraphs 27 to 32 of IPSAS 33, the Appendix makes a distinction between those transitional exemptions and provisions that affect fair presentation and the ability to assert compliance with accrual basis IPSASs, and those that do not.

Transitional exemption or provision	Transitional exemptions or provisions that have to be applied	Transitional exemptions or provisions that may be applied or elected	
	Do not affect fair presentation and compliance with accrual basis IPSAS	Do not affect fair presentation and compliance with accrual basis IPSAS	Affect fair presentation and compliance with accrual basis IPSAS
<p>...</p> <p>IPSAS 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative transitional differences at the date of adoption • <u>Not required to apply Appendix A to items initially recognized before the date of adoption of IPSASs</u> 		<p>√</p> <p>√</p>	

Amendment–Part II-6

Amendments to IPSAS 37, *Joint Arrangements*

Paragraphs 42E and AG33CA are added. New text is underlined.

...

Effective Date

...

- 42E. Paragraph AG33CA was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Application Guidance

This Appendix is an integral part of IPSAS 37.

...

Financial Statements of Parties to a Joint Arrangement (paragraphs 23–28)

Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations

...

AG33CA. A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes an operation as defined in IPSAS 40. In such cases, previously held interests in the joint operation are not remeasured.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 37 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC10. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, included in *Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle* issued by the IASB in December 2017, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions, and generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

Amendment–Part II-7

Amendments to IPSAS 40, *Public Sector Combinations*

Paragraphs 100A and 126C are added. New text is underlined.

...

The Acquisition Method of Accounting

...

An Acquisition Achieved in Stages

...

100A. When a party to a joint arrangement (as defined in IPSAS 37, *Joint Arrangements*) obtains control of an operation that is a joint operation (as defined in IPSAS 37), and had rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to that joint operation immediately before the acquisition date, the transaction is an acquisition achieved in stages. The acquirer shall therefore apply the requirements for an acquisition achieved in stages, including remeasuring its previously held interest in the joint operation in the manner described in paragraph 100. In doing so, the acquirer shall remeasure its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

...

Effective Date

...

126C. Paragraph 100A was amended by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 40 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC94. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, included in *Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle* issued by the IASB in December 2017, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. The IPSASB concurred that, as the accounting for an acquisition achieved in stages was the same in IPSAS 40 as in IFRS 3, there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

Amendment—Part II-8

Amendments to IPSAS 5, *Borrowing Costs*

Paragraph 25 is amended and paragraphs 41A and 42E are added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Borrowing Costs—Allowed Alternative Treatment

...

Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization

...

25. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization shall be determined by applying a capitalization rate to the outlays on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the all borrowings of the entity that are outstanding during the period, ~~other than borrowings~~ However, an entity shall exclude from this calculation borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

...

Transitional Provisions

...

- 41A. Improvements to IPSAS 2018, issued in [Month] [Year], amended paragraph 25. An entity shall apply those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

'''

Effective Date

...

- 42E Paragraph 25 was amended and paragraph 41A added by [draft] Improvements to IPSAS 2018, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 5 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC2. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*, included in *Annual Improvements to IFRS® Standards 2015–2017 Cycle* issued by the IASB in December 2017, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. The IPSASB noted that, although IPSAS 5 and IAS 23 have diverged, the accounting for the allowed alternative treatment in IPSAS 5 is consistent with the accounting in IAS 23. The IPSASB agreed, therefore, that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments. The IPSASB concurred with the IASB's view that the costs of applying the amendments retrospectively might exceed the potential benefits of doing so. Consequently, an entity applies the amendments only to borrowing costs incurred on or after the date it first applies the amendments.

Amendment–Part II-9

Amendments to IPSAS 39, *Employee Benefits*

Paragraphs 59, 101, 122, 125, 127, 128, and 159 are amended and paragraphs 103A, 124A, 125A and 176A, and a new heading before paragraph 124A, are added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Post-Employment Benefits—Defined Benefit Plans

...

Recognition and Measurement

...

59. Accounting by an entity for defined benefit plans involves the following steps:

...

(c) Determining amounts to be recognized in surplus or deficit:

(i) Current service cost (see paragraphs 72–76 and paragraph 124A).

...

Past Service Cost and Gains and Losses on Settlement

101. ~~Before~~ When determining past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, an entity shall remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) using the current fair value of plan assets and current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices), reflecting:

(a) ~~¶The benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets before the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and~~

(b) The benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.

...

103A. When a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, an entity shall recognize and measure any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, in accordance with paragraphs 101–103 and paragraphs 104–114. In doing so, an entity shall not consider the effect of the asset ceiling. An entity shall then determine the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and shall recognize any change in that effect in accordance with paragraph 59(d).

...

Components of Defined Benefit Cost

122. An entity shall recognize the components of defined benefit cost, except to the extent that another IPSAS requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset, as follows:

(a) Service cost (see paragraphs 68–114 and paragraph 124A) in surplus or deficit;

...

Current Service Cost

124A. An entity shall determine current service cost using actuarial assumptions determined at the start of the annual reporting period. However, if an entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101, it shall determine current service cost for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101(b).

Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)

125. An entity shall determine Nnet interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) shall be determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate specified in paragraph 85, both as determined at the start of the reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

125A. To determine net interest in accordance with paragraph 125, an entity shall use the net defined benefit liability (asset) and the discount rate determined at the start of the annual reporting period. However, if an entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101, the entity shall determine net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using:

- (a) The net defined benefit liability (asset) determined in accordance with paragraph 101(b); and**
- (b) The discount rate used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101(b).**

In applying paragraph 125A, the entity shall also take into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period resulting from contributions or benefit payments.

...

- 127. Interest revenue on plan assets is a component of the return on plan assets, and is determined by multiplying the fair value of the plan assets by the discount rate specified in paragraph 125A. 85, both as determined An entity shall determine the fair value of the plan assets at the start of the reporting period, taking account of any changes in the plan assets held during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. However, if an entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101, the entity shall determine interest revenue for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the plan assets used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101(b). In applying paragraph 127, the entity shall also take into account any changes in the plan assets held during the period resulting from contributions or benefit payments. The difference between the interest revenue on plan assets and the return on plan assets is included in the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset).**
- 128. Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling is part of the total change in the effect of the asset ceiling, and is determined by multiplying the effect of the asset ceiling by the discount rate specified in**

paragraph ~~125A-85~~, both as determined at the start of the reporting period. An entity shall determine the effect of the asset ceiling at the start of the annual reporting period. An entity shall determine the effect of the asset ceiling at the start of the annual reporting period. However, if an entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with paragraph 101, the entity shall determine interest on the effect of the asset ceiling for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement taking into account any change in the effect of the asset ceiling determined in accordance with paragraph 103A. The difference between ~~that amount~~ interest on the effect of the asset ceiling and the total change in the effect of the asset ceiling is included in the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

...

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

...

Recognition and Measurement

...

159. **For other long-term employee benefits, an entity shall recognize the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another IPSAS requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:**

- (a) **Service cost (see paragraphs 68–114 and paragraph 124A);**

...

176A. **Paragraphs 59, 101, 122, 125, 127, 128 and 159 were amended, and paragraphs 103A, 124A and 125A added by [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments earlier, it shall disclose that fact.**

...

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 39.

...

Revision of IPSAS 39 as a result of [draft] *Improvements to IPSAS 2018*

BC23. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, included in *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (Amendments to IAS 19) issued by the IASB in February 2018, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions. The IPSASB generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

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IPSAS®

*Proposed International Public Sector Accounting
Standard®*

Long-term Interests in
Associates and Joint Ventures
(Amendments to IPSAS 36)
and Prepayment Features
with Negative Compensation
(Amendments to IPSAS 41)

IPSASB

International Public
Sector Accounting
Standards Board®

This document was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

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In meeting this objective the IPSASB sets IPSAS® and Recommended Practice Guidelines (RPGs) for use by public sector entities, including national, regional, and local governments, and related governmental agencies.

IPSAS relate to the general purpose financial statements (financial statements) and are authoritative. RPGs are pronouncements that provide guidance on good practice in preparing general purpose financial reports (GPFRs) that are not financial statements. Unlike IPSAS RPGs do not establish requirements. Currently all pronouncements relating to GPFRs that are not financial statements are RPGs. RPGs do not provide guidance on the level of assurance (if any) to which information should be subjected.

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REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

This Exposure Draft, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41), was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

The proposals in this Exposure Draft may be modified in light of comments received before being issued in final form. **Comments are requested by [Date].**

Respondents are asked to submit their comments electronically through the IPSASB website, using the [“Submit a Comment”](#) link. Please submit comments in both a PDF and Word file. Also, please note that first-time users must register to use this feature. All comments will be considered a matter of public record and will ultimately be posted on the website. This publication may be downloaded from the IPSASB website: www.ipsasb.org. The approved text is published in the English language.

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PART I: LONG-TERM INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (AMENDMENTS TO IPSAS 36)

Objective

1. The objective of Part I of this Exposure Draft is to propose amendments to IPSAS to converge with the narrow-scope amendments to IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, made by the IASB in *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IAS 28) (issued October 2017).

Request for Comments

2. The IPSASB would welcome comments on all the changes proposed in the Exposure Draft. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale and, where applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

IPSAS Addressed

<i>IPSAS Standard</i>	<i>Summary of Proposed Change</i>
IPSAS 36, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	Clarify that IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i> , including its impairment requirements, applies to long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Amendment: Part I

Amendments to IPSAS 36, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

Paragraphs 20A and 51F–51I are added and paragraph 44 is deleted. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

Equity Method

...

20A. An entity also applies IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*, to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture (see paragraph 41). An entity applies IPSAS 41 to such long-term interests before it applies paragraph 41 and paragraphs 43–48 of this Standard. In applying IPSAS 41 the entity does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests that arise from applying this Standard.

...

Application of the Equity Method

...

Impairment Losses

44. ~~The entity applies the impairment requirements in IPSAS 41 to its other interests in the associate or joint venture that are in scope of IPSAS 41 and that do not constitute part of the net investment. [Deleted]~~¹

...

Effective Date and Transition

...

51F. Paragraph 20A was added and paragraph 44 deleted by [draft] *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IPSAS 41)*, issued in [Month] [Year]. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year], except as specified in paragraphs 51G–51I. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this amendment for a period beginning before January 1, [Year], it shall disclose that fact and apply IPSAS 41 at the same time.

51G. An entity that first applies the amendments in paragraph 51F at the same time it first applies IPSAS 41 shall apply the transition requirements in IPSAS 41 to the long-term interests described in paragraph 20A.

¹ The wording shown in paragraph 44 reflects the amendments proposed in ED 62, *Financial Instruments*.

51H. An entity that first applies the amendments in paragraph 51F after it first applies IPSAS 41 shall apply the transition requirements in IPSAS 41 necessary for applying the requirements set out in paragraph 20A to long-term interests. For that purpose, references to the date of initial application in IPSAS 41 shall be read as referring to the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments (the date of initial application of the amendments). The entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments. The entity may restate prior periods only if it is possible without the use of hindsight.

51I. If an entity does not restate prior periods applying paragraph 45H, at the date of initial application of the amendments it shall recognize in the opening accumulated surplus or deficit (or other component of net assets/equity, as appropriate) any difference between:

- (a) The previous carrying amount of long-term interests described in paragraph 20A at that date;
and
- (b) The carrying amount of those long-term interests at that date.

...

Basis for Conclusions

...

Revision of IPSAS 36 as a result of *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41)

BC20. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, included in *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IAS 28) issued by the IASB in October 2017, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions, and generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

...

Illustrative Example—Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

This example accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 36.

This example portrays a hypothetical situation illustrating how an entity (investor) accounts for long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate (long-term interests) applying IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*, and IPSAS 36 based on the assumptions presented. The entity applies IPSAS 41 in accounting for long-term interests. The entity applies IPSAS 36 to its net investment in the associate, which includes long-term interests. The analysis in this example is not intended to represent the only manner in which the requirements in IPSAS 36 could be applied.

Assumptions

The investor has the following three types of interests in the associate:

- (a) O Shares—ordinary shares representing a 40% ownership interest to which the investor applies the equity method. This interest is the least senior of the three interests, based on their relative priority in liquidation.

- (b) P Shares—non-cumulative preference shares that form part of the net investment in the associate and that the investor measures at fair value through profit or loss applying IPSAS 41.
- (c) LT Loan—a long-term loan that forms part of the net investment in the associate and that the investor measures at amortized cost applying IPSAS 41 with a stated interest rate and an effective interest rate of 5% a year. The associate makes interest-only payments to the investor each year. The LT Loan is the most senior of the three interests.

The LT Loan is not an originated credit-impaired loan. Throughout the years illustrated, there has not been any objective evidence that the net investment in the associate is impaired applying IPSAS 36, nor does the LT Loan become credit-impaired applying IPSAS 41.

The associate does not have any outstanding cumulative preference shares classified as equity, as described in paragraph 40 of IPSAS 36. Throughout the years illustrated, the associate neither declares nor pays dividends on O Shares or P Shares.

The investor has not incurred any legal or constructive obligations, nor made payments on behalf of the associate, as described in paragraph 42 of IPSAS 36. Accordingly, the investor does not recognize its share of the associate's losses once the carrying amount of its net investment in the associate is reduced to zero.

The amount of the investor's initial investment in O Shares is CU200,² in P Shares is CU100 and in the LT Loan is CU100. On acquisition of the investment, the cost of the investment equals the investor's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities.

This table summarizes the carrying amount at the end of each year for P Shares and the LT Loan applying IPSAS 41 but before applying IPSAS 36, and the associate's surplus (deficit) for each year. The amounts for the LT Loan are shown net of the loss allowance.

<u>At the end of</u>	<u>P Shares applying IPSAS 41 (fair value)</u>	<u>LT Loan applying IPSAS 41 (amortized cost)</u>	<u>Surplus (deficit) of the associate</u>
<u>Year 1</u>	<u>CU110</u>	<u>CU90</u>	<u>CU50</u>
<u>Year 2</u>	<u>CU90</u>	<u>CU70</u>	<u>CU(200)</u>
<u>Year 3</u>	<u>CU50</u>	<u>CU50</u>	<u>CU(500)</u>
<u>Year 4</u>	<u>CU40</u>	<u>CU50</u>	<u>CU(150)</u>
<u>Year 5</u>	<u>CU60</u>	<u>CU60</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>Year 6</u>	<u>CU80</u>	<u>CU70</u>	<u>CU500</u>
<u>Year 7</u>	<u>CU110</u>	<u>CU90</u>	<u>CU500</u>

² In this Illustrative Example, currency amounts are denominated in currency units (CU).

AnalysisYear 1

The investor recognizes the following in Year 1:

Investments in the associate:

<u>DR. O Shares</u>	<u>CU200</u>	
<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU100</u>	
<u>DR. LT Loan</u>	<u>CU100</u>	
<u>CR. Cash</u>		<u>CU400</u>

To recognize the initial investment in the associate

<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To recognize the change in fair value (CU110 – CU100)

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To recognize an increase in the loss allowance (CU90 – CU100)

<u>DR. O Shares</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU20</u>

To recognize the investor's share of the associate's surplus (CU50 × 40%)

At the end of Year 1, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU220, P Shares is CU110 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU90.

Year 2

The investor recognizes the following in Year 2:

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. P Shares</u>		<u>CU20</u>

To recognize the change in fair value (CU90 – CU110)

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>		<u>CU20</u>

To recognize an increase in the loss allowance (CU70 – CU90)

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU80</u>	
<u>CR. O Shares</u>		<u>CU80</u>
<u>To recognize the investor's share of the associate's deficit (CU200 × 40%)</u>		

At the end of Year 2, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU140, P Shares is CU90 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU70.

Year 3

Applying paragraph 20A of IPSAS 36, the investor applies IPSAS 41 to P Shares and the LT Loan before it applies paragraph 41 of IPSAS 36. Accordingly, the investor recognizes the following in Year 3:

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU40</u>	
<u>CR. P Shares</u>		<u>CU40</u>
<u>To recognize the change in fair value (CU50 – CU90)</u>		
<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>		<u>CU20</u>
<u>To recognize an increase in the loss allowance (CU50 – CU70)</u>		
<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU200</u>	
<u>CR. O Shares</u>		<u>CU140</u>
<u>CR. P Shares</u>		<u>CU50</u>
<u>CR. LT Loan</u>		<u>CU10</u>
<u>To recognize the investor's share of the associate's deficit in reverse order of seniority as specified in paragraph 41 of IPSAS 36 (CU500 × 40%)</u>		

At the end of Year 3, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU40.

Year 4

Applying IPSAS 41 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognizes the following in Year 4:

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. P Shares</u>		<u>CU10</u>
<u>To recognize the change in fair value (CU40 – CU50)</u>		

Recognition of the change in fair value of CU10 in Year 4 results in the carrying amount of P Shares being negative CU10. Consequently, the investor recognizes the following to reverse a portion of the associate's deficits previously allocated to P Shares:

<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To reverse a portion of the associate's deficits previously allocated to P Shares

Applying paragraph 41 of IPSAS 36, the investor limits the recognition of the associate's deficits to CU40 because the carrying amount of its net investment in the associate is then zero. Accordingly, the investor recognizes the following:

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU40</u>	
<u>CR. LT Loan</u>		<u>CU40</u>

To recognize the investor's share of the associate's deficit

At the end of Year 4, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is zero. There is also an unrecognized share of the associate's deficits of CU30 (the investor's share of the associate's cumulative deficits of CU340 – CU320 deficits recognized cumulatively + CU10 deficits reversed).

Year 5

Applying IPSAS 41 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognizes the following in Year 5:

<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU20</u>

To recognize the change in fair value (CU60 – CU40)

<u>DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To recognize a decrease in the loss allowance (CU60 – CU50)

After applying IPSAS 41 to P Shares and the LT Loan, these interests have a positive carrying amount. Consequently, the investor allocates the previously unrecognized share of the associate's deficits of CU30 to these interests.

<u>DR. Surplus or deficit</u>	<u>CU30</u>	
<u>CR. P Shares</u>		<u>CU20</u>
<u>CR. LT Loan</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To recognize the previously unrecognized share of the associate's deficits

At the end of Year 5, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is zero.

Year 6

Applying IPSAS 41 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognizes the following in Year 6:

<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU20</u>
<u>To recognize the change in fair value (CU80 – CU60)</u>		
<u>DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>	<u>CU10</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU10</u>

To recognize a decrease in the loss allowance (CU70 – CU60)

The investor allocates the associate's surplus to each interest in the order of seniority. The investor limits the amount of the associate's surplus it allocates to P Shares and the LT Loan to the amount of equity method deficits previously allocated to those interests, which in this example is CU60 for both interests.

<u>DR. O Shares</u>	<u>CU80</u>	
<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU60</u>	
<u>DR. LT Loan</u>	<u>CU60</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU200</u>

To recognize the investor's share of the associate's surplus (CU500 x 40%)

At the end of Year 6, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU80, P Shares is CU80 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU70.

Year 7

The investor recognizes the following in Year 7:

<u>DR. P Shares</u>	<u>CU30</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU30</u>
<u>To recognize the change in fair value (CU110 – CU80)</u>		
<u>DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</u>	<u>CU20</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU20</u>
<u>To recognize a decrease in the loss allowance (CU90 – CU70)</u>		
<u>DR. O Shares</u>	<u>CU200</u>	
<u>CR. Surplus or deficit</u>		<u>CU200</u>
<u>To recognize the investor's share of the associate's surplus (CU500 × 40%)</u>		

At the end of Year 7, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU280, P Shares is CU110 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU90.

Years 1–7

When recognizing interest revenue on the LT Loan in each year, the investor does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of the LT Loan that arose from applying IPSAS 36 (paragraph 20A of IPSAS 36). Accordingly, the investor recognizes the following in each year:

<u>DR. Cash</u>	<u>CU5</u>	
<u>CR. Profit or loss</u>		<u>CU5</u>
<u>To recognize interest revenue on LT Loan based on the effective interest rate of 5%</u>		

Summary of amounts recognized in surplus or deficit

This table summarizes the amounts recognized in the investor's surplus or deficit.

<u>Items recognized</u>	<u>Impairment (losses), including reversals, applying IPSAS 41</u>	<u>Gains (losses) of P Shares applying IPSAS 41</u>	<u>Share of surplus (deficit) of the associate recognized applying the equity method</u>	<u>Interest revenue applying IPSAS 41</u>
<u>During</u>				
<u>Year 1</u>	<u>CU(10)</u>	<u>CU10</u>	<u>CU20</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 2</u>	<u>CU(20)</u>	<u>CU(20)</u>	<u>CU(80)</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 3</u>	<u>CU(20)</u>	<u>CU(40)</u>	<u>CU(200)</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 4</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>CU(10)</u>	<u>CU(30)</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 5</u>	<u>CU10</u>	<u>CU20</u>	<u>CU(30)</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 6</u>	<u>CU10</u>	<u>CU20</u>	<u>CU200</u>	<u>CU5</u>
<u>Year 7</u>	<u>CU20</u>	<u>CU30</u>	<u>CU200</u>	<u>CU5</u>

PART II: PREPAYMENT FEATURES WITH NEGATIVE COMPENSATION (AMENDMENTS TO IPSAS 41)

Objective

3. The objective of Part II of this Exposure Draft is to propose amendments to IPSAS to converge with the narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, made by the IASB in *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IFRS 9) (issued October 2017).

Request for Comments

4. The IPSASB would welcome comments on all the changes proposed in the Exposure Draft. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale and, where applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

<i>IPSAS Standard</i>	<i>Summary of Proposed Change</i>
IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Amend the classification requirements so that particular financial assets with prepayment features that may result in reasonable negative compensation for the early termination of the contract are eligible to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Amendment–Part II

Amendments to IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*

Paragraphs 153A, 181–186 and AG74A are added, and paragraphs AG73(b) and AG74(b) are amended. Paragraph AG72 has not been amended but has been included for ease of reference. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

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Effective Date and Transition

Effective Date

...

153A. Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IPSAS 41), issued in [Month], [Year], added paragraphs 181–186 and AG74A and amended paragraphs AG73(b) and AG74(b). An entity shall apply these amendments for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, [Year]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Transition

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Transition for Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

181. An entity shall apply Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IPSAS 41) retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3, except as specified in paragraphs 182–186.
182. An entity that first applies these amendments at the same time it first applies this Standard shall apply paragraphs 154–180 instead of paragraphs 183–186.
183. An entity that first applies these amendments after it first applies this Standard shall apply paragraphs 184–186. The entity shall also apply the other transition requirements in this Standard necessary for applying these amendments. For that purpose, references to the date of initial application shall be read as referring to the beginning of the reporting period in which an entity first applies these amendments (date of initial application of these amendments).
184. With regard to designating a financial asset or financial liability as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, an entity:
 - (a) Shall revoke its previous designation of a financial asset as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit if that designation was previously made in accordance with the condition in paragraph 44 but that condition is no longer satisfied as a result of the application of these amendments;
 - (b) May designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit if that designation would not have previously satisfied the condition in paragraph 44 but that condition is now satisfied as a result of the application of these amendments;

- (c) Shall revoke its previous designation of a financial liability as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit if that designation was previously made in accordance with the condition in paragraph 46(a) but that condition is no longer satisfied as a result of the application of these amendments; and
- (d) May designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit if that designation would not have previously satisfied the condition in paragraph 46(a) but that condition is now satisfied as a result of the application of these amendments.

Such a designation and revocation shall be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application of these amendments. That classification shall be applied retrospectively.

185. An entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible without the use of hindsight and the restated financial statements reflect all the requirements in this Standard. If an entity does not restate prior periods, the entity shall recognize any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening accumulated surplus or deficit (or other component of net assets/equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments.
186. In the reporting period that includes the date of initial application of these amendments, the entity shall disclose the following information as at that date of initial application for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities that were affected by these amendments:
 - (a) The previous measurement category and carrying amount determined immediately before applying these amendments;
 - (b) The new measurement category and carrying amount determined after applying these amendments;
 - (c) The carrying amount of any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position that were previously designated as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit but are no longer so designated; and
 - (d) The reasons for any designation or de-designation of financial assets or financial liabilities as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit.

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Application Guidance

This Appendix is an integral part of IPSAS 41

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Classification

Classification of Financial Assets

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Contractual Cash Flows That are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding

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Contractual Terms that Change the Timing or Amount of Contractual Cash Flows

- AG72. If a financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows (for example, if the asset can be prepaid before maturity or its term can be extended), the entity must determine whether the contractual cash flows that could arise over the life of the instrument due to that contractual term are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. To make this determination, the entity must assess the contractual cash flows that could arise both before, and after, the change in contractual cash flows. The entity may also need to assess the nature of any contingent event (i.e. the trigger) that would change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows. While the nature of the contingent event in itself is not a determinative factor in assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, it may be an indicator. For example, compare a financial instrument with an interest rate that is reset to a higher rate if the debtor misses a particular number of payments to a financial instrument with an interest rate that is reset to a higher rate if a specified equity index reaches a particular level. It is more likely in the former case that the contractual cash flows over the life of the instrument will be solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding because of the relationship between missed payments and an increase in credit risk. (See also paragraph AG80.)
- AG73. The following are examples of contractual terms that result in contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding:
- (a) A variable interest rate that consists of consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time (the consideration for credit risk may be determined at initial recognition only, and so may be fixed) and other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin;
 - (b) A contractual term that permits the issuer (i.e., the debtor) to prepay a debt instrument or permits the holder (i.e., the creditor) to put a debt instrument back to the issuer before maturity and the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable ~~additional~~ compensation for the early termination of the contract; and
 - (c) A contractual term that permits the issuer or the holder to extend the contractual term of a debt instrument (i.e., an extension option) and the terms of the extension option result in contractual cash flows during the extension period that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for the extension of the contract.
- AG74. Despite paragraph AG72, a financial asset that would otherwise meet the condition in paragraphs 40(b) and 41(b) but does not do so only as a result of a contractual term that permits (or requires) the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permits (or requires) the holder to put a debt instrument back to the issuer before maturity is eligible to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/equity (subject to meeting the condition in paragraph 40(a) or the condition in paragraph 41(a)) if:

- (a) The entity acquires or originates the financial asset at a premium or discount to the contractual par amount;
- (b) The prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount and accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest, which may include reasonable ~~additional~~ compensation for the early termination of the contract; and
- (c) When the entity initially recognizes the financial asset, the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant.

AG74A. For the purpose of applying paragraphs AG73(b) and AG74(b), irrespective of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract, a party may pay or receive reasonable compensation for that early termination. For example, a party may pay or receive reasonable compensation when it chooses to terminate the contract early (or otherwise causes the early termination to occur).

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Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 41.

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Revision of IPSAS 41 as a result of *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IPSAS 36) and *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IPSAS 41)

BC20. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, included in *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to IFRS 9), issued by the IASB in October 2017, and the IASB's rationale for making these amendments as set out in its Basis for Conclusions, and generally concurred that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

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