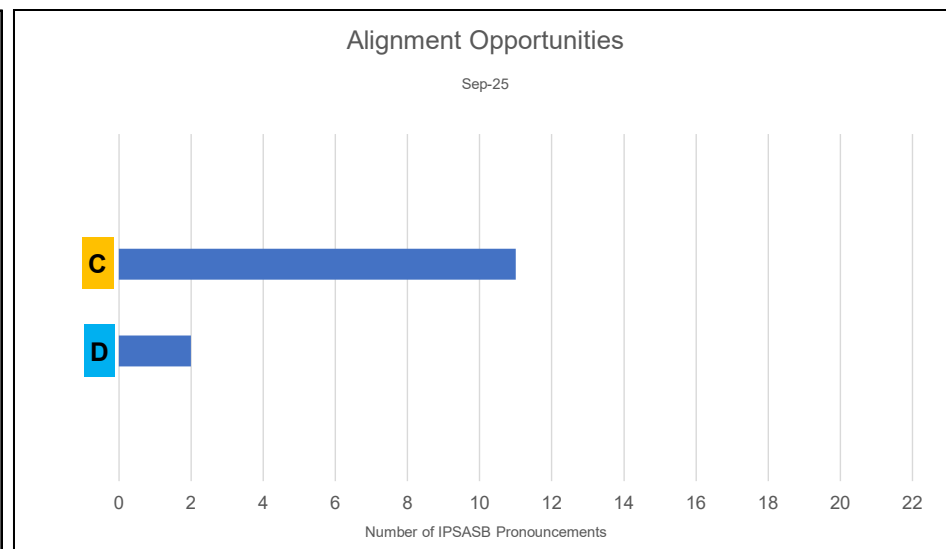
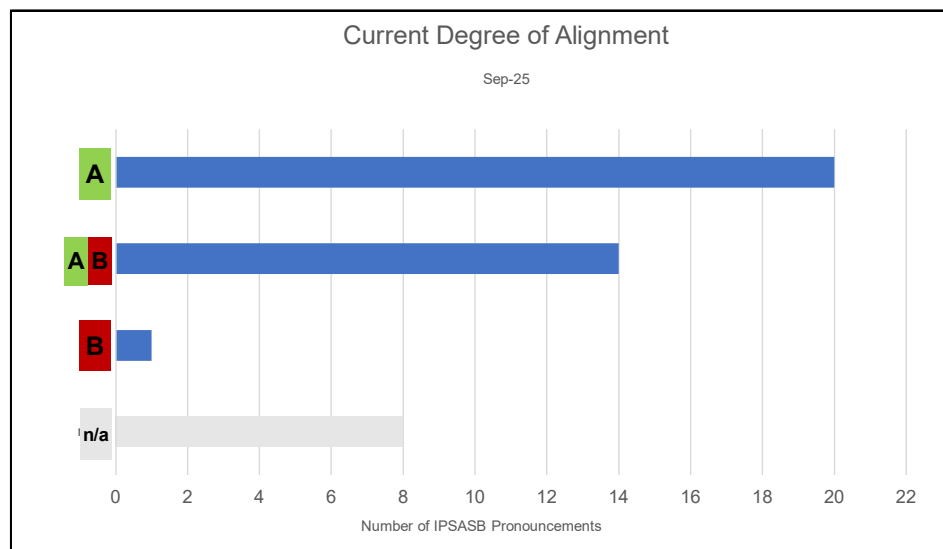


## IPSAS Standards-GFSM 2014 Alignment<sup>1</sup> Overview<sup>2,3</sup>



- A** Aligned: same requirements or GFSM 2014-aligned accounting policy option available
- B** Key recognition and measurement differences: between IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014
- C** GFSM alignment opportunity: GFSM 2014 update process
- D** IPSAS Standards alignment opportunity: current IPSASB project or potential future projects
- n/a** IPSAS Standards without corresponding GFSM 2014 guidance

<sup>1</sup> The term 'alignment' refers to the formal processes the IPSASB® follows to assess the applicability of IFRS® Accounting Standards and/or International Statistical Standards (ISS) requirements when developing pronouncements which faithfully represent the economic substance of transactions in the public sector. Through these processes the IPSASB aims to reduce unnecessary differences with these sources of guidance when they can also be applied in the public sector context.

<sup>2</sup> The legend is only related to recognition and measurement requirements. In IPSAS® Standards, the legend is related to possible future alignment between IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Staff assessment.

CONTENTS

	Page
IPSAS Standards-GFSM 2014 Alignment    Overview .....	1
Alignment Impact of Key Changes Since June 2025.....	2
Table 1 – Alignment Between IPSAS Standards/RPG Guidelines and GFSM 2014—Summary .....	3
Table 2 – GFSM 2014 Update Research Projects by Task Team.....	4
Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail (updated on August 19, 2025) .....	6
Table 4 – RPG Guidelines and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail (updated on August 19, 2025) .....	28

Alignment Impact of Key Changes Since June 2025

IPSASB Pronouncements:

- August 2025 – [Amendments to IPSAS Standards as a Result of the Application of IPSAS 46, Measurement](#)

GFSM:

- n/a

References:

[IMF Government Finance Statistics Advisory Committee \(GFSAC\)](#)  
[Update of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 \(GFSM 2014\)](#)  
[IPSASB, Consultation Paper, IPSAS and Government Finance Statistics Reporting Guidelines, 2012](#)

**Table 1 – Alignment Between IPSAS Standards/RPG Guidelines and GFSM 2014—Summary**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status
<a href="#">1. Presentation of Financial Statements</a>	4.16-4.50	A D	<a href="#">27. Agriculture</a>	7.20-7.33; 7.59-7.63; 10.70	A	<a href="#">43. Leases</a>	7.108; A4.4- A4.17;	A B C
<a href="#">2. Cash Flow Statements</a>	4.32-4.35	A	<a href="#">28. Financial Instruments: Presentation</a>	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177; 7.203-7.226;	A	<a href="#">44. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</a>	–	A B
<a href="#">3. Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</a>	A6.46	A	<a href="#">29. Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</a>	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177; 7.203-7.226;	A	<a href="#">45. Property, Plant, and Equipment</a>	6.53-6.61; 7.4-7.12; 7.20-7.57;	A C
<a href="#">4. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</a>	3.31; 10.44	A	<a href="#">30. Financial Instruments: Disclosures</a>	7.236-7.260; 7.262	A	<a href="#">46. Measurement</a>	3.107-3.129	A C
<a href="#">5. Borrowing Costs</a>	6.62-6.83	A	<a href="#">31. Intangible Assets</a>	7.20-7.33; 7.64-7.73; 7.104	A B	<a href="#">47. Revenue</a>	5.1-5.151; A3.1-A3.36	A B C
<a href="#">10. Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</a>	–	n/a	<a href="#">32. Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor</a>	A4.58-A4.65	B C	<a href="#">48. Transfer Expenses</a>	6.1-6.8;6.84- 6.95;	A B
<a href="#">12. Inventories</a>	7.20-7.33; 7.75-7.86; 10.16-10.17	A B D	<a href="#">33. First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS</a>	–	n/a	<a href="#">49. Retirement Benefit Plans</a>	7.189–7.200	A C
<a href="#">14. Events after the Reporting Date</a>	ESA 20.189 MGDD II.7	A B C	<a href="#">34. Separate Financial Statements</a>	–	A	<a href="#">50. Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</a>	8.37-8.39	A
<a href="#">16. Investment Property</a>	7.4-7.12; 7.20-7.33;	A	<a href="#">35. Consolidated Financial Statements</a>	3.152-3.166	A B D			
<a href="#">18. Segment Reporting</a>	–	A	<a href="#">36. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</a>	2.140-2.143; A4.40	A B			
<a href="#">19. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</a>	7.251-7.260	A B C	<a href="#">37. Joint Arrangements</a>	2.140-2.143; A4.40	A			
<a href="#">20. Related Party Disclosures</a>	–	n/a	<a href="#">38. Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</a>	–	n/a			
<a href="#">21. Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</a>	10.1-10.69	A	<a href="#">39. Employee Benefits</a>	7.189-7.202; 7.261	A B C	<b>RPG Guidelines</b>	<b>GFSM 2014</b>	<b>Status</b>
<a href="#">22. Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector</a>	–	A B D	<a href="#">40. Public Sector Combinations</a>	7.113-7.117	A	<a href="#">RPG 1. Reporting on the Long-Term Sustainability of an Entity's Finances</a>	–	C
<a href="#">24. Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements</a>	–	n/a	<a href="#">41. Financial Instruments</a>	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177;	A B C	<a href="#">RPG 2. Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis</a>	–	C
<a href="#">26. Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets</a>	10.1-10.69	A	<a href="#">42. Social Benefits</a>	7.261	A B C	<a href="#">RPG 3. Reporting Service Performance Information</a>	–	n/a

**Table 2 – GFSM 2014 Update Research Projects by Task Team**

#	IPSAS Standards	Name	GFSM Alignment Opportunity	Outcome of GFSM 2014 Update
<b>Task Team 1: GFS compilation</b>				
2.1	N/A	Boundary between government and nonfinancial public corporations	C	
2.14	IPSAS 32, <i>Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor</i>	Treatment of public private partnerships (PPPs)	C	
2.21	IPSAS 42, <i>Social Benefits</i>	Social Security Schemes	C	
2.22	IPSAS 42, <i>Social Benefits</i>	Government assumption of pension obligations	C	
2.23	IPSAS 39, <i>Employee Benefits</i>	Employee benefits – defined benefit schemes	C	
2.17	N/A	Boundary between capital and current transfers	C	
2.6	N/A	Defining and subclassifying extrabudgetary units	n/a	
2.7	N/A	Government or public nonlife insurance schemes	C	
2.5	N/A	Treatment of zakat	n/a	
2.3	N/A	Indigenous governments	n/a	
<b>Task Team 2: Debt and Other Monetary and Financial topics</b>				
2.8	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Debt valuation issues	C	
2.15	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Treatment of capital injections by government into corporations	C	
2.2	N/A	Boundary between government and financial public corporations	C	
2.11	IPSAS 19, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets</i>	Recording of provisions and contingent liabilities	C	
2.9	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Debt assumption and debt payments on behalf of others	C	
2.13	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Equity for public corporations	C	
2.10	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Valuation and recognition of loans	C	
2.16	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Treatment of privatization	C	

**Table 2 – GFSM 2014 Update Research Projects by Task Team**

#	IPSAS Standards	Name	GFSM Alignment Opportunity	Outcome of GFSM 2014 Update
2.12	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Stock positions and related flows with the IMF and other regional / international organizations	C	
2.4	IPSAS 41, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Transactions with sovereign wealth funds (SWFs)	C	
<b>Task Team 3: Environmental topics</b>				
2.19	ED 92, <i>Tangible Natural Resources</i>	Accounting for natural resources and their exploitation in GFS	C	
2.18	IPSAS 45, <i>Property, Plant, and Equipment</i>	Recording and valuation of infrastructure assets	C	
2.20	IPSAS 48, <i>Transfer Expenses</i>	Climate-sustaining and climate damaging subsidies and other transfers	C	
2.26	ED 92, <i>Tangible Natural Resources</i>	Presentation of GFS flows related to natural resources	C	
<b>Task Team 4: Fiscal Analysis &amp; GFS Communication Task team</b>				
2.32	RPG 1, <i>Reporting on the Long-Term Sustainability of an Entity's Finances</i> RPG 2, <i>Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis</i>	Balance sheet analysis	C	
2.31	RPG 1, <i>Reporting on the Long-Term Sustainability of an Entity's Finances</i> RPG 2, <i>Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis</i>	GFS within fiscal analysis and policymaking	C	
2.25	N/A	Communicating GFS to users	n/a	
2.27	N/A	Relationship between GFS and IPSAS	n/a	
2.30	N/A	Methodological guidance on compilation and analyzing SOE data	n/a	
2.24	N/A	A framework for the presentation of GFS metadata	n/a	
2.28	N/A	Tax expenditures, tax deferrals, and other similar incentives	n/a	
2.29	N/A	Retained earnings of public corporations and their impact on fiscal analysis	n/a	

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail (updated on August 19, 2025)**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Presentation of Financial Statements</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 1</b> (Revised December 2006)	4.16-4.50	<b>A D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 1 includes Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity and GFSM 2014 includes a Balance Sheet, a Statement of Operations, and a Statement of Other Economic Flows.</li> </ul>	-	<b>Category D:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSASB project on Presentation of Financial Statements in the Public Sector.</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GFSM 2014 Statement of Other Economic Flows is partly captured in the IPSAS Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity and Statement of Financial Performance.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 requires that assets and liabilities be presented as current and noncurrent, except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is faithfully representative and is more relevant. GFSM 2014 does not make this distinction in its financial statements but allows a supplementary table on the maturity structure of government's financial assets and liabilities to be compiled.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 does not require assets to be presented as financial and nonfinancial, while GFSM 2014 does require.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 does not require the presentation of financial assets and liabilities as domestic and foreign/external, while GFSM 2014 requires.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 does not require or permit liabilities to be presented in the Statement of Financial Position classified by sector of the counterparty and maturity, while GFSM 2014 permits.</li> <li>The minimum items to be presented in the financial statements are different.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 requires only as minimum comparative information for the preceding period, while GFSM 2014 information is usually presented in a time series of data.</li> </ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

### Cash Flow Statements

<b>IPSAS 2</b> (May 2000)	4.32-4.35	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 2 includes Cash Flow Statements and GFSM 2014 includes a Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash.</li> <li>IPSAS 2 and GFSM 2014 classify the cash flows during the period as operating, investing, and financing activities.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 2 does not require the presentation of cash flows from financing activities as domestic and external, while GFSM 2014 requires.</li> </ul>		

### Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

<b>IPSAS 3</b> (Revised December 2006)	A6.46	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 3 and GFSM 2014 require applying retrospectively the correction of errors and changes in accounting policies.</li> <li>Under IPSAS 3 the cumulative effect of the error on prior periods is made as a single adjustment in the prior period, whereas under the GFSM 2014, the time series is adjusted back to when the error was made. If calculated so that the same total adjustment can be made for both purposes, then the accounting data used for the disclosures in IPSAS 3 may be used for GFSM 2014 purposes.</li> </ul>	-	-
---	-------	----------	---	---	---

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---


**The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**

<b>IPSAS 4</b> (Revised April 2008)	3.31; 10.44	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 4 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of the effects of changes in exchange rates.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 4 require the presentation of the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates in either surplus or deficit or in net assets/equity.</li> <li>GFSM 2014 require the presentation of the exchange rates gains or losses as other economic flows.</li> </ul>		



**Borrowing Costs**

<b>IPSAS 5</b> (May 2000)	6.62-6.83	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 5 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of borrowing costs.</li> <li>IPSAS 5 includes an accounting policy option that allows borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset to be expensed (benchmark treatment). In GFSM 2014, all borrowing costs as expensed.</li> </ul>	-	-
------------------------------	-----------	----------	--	---	---

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Already Aligned	Category D: Key Differences	Categories B and C: Alignment Opportunities
<u><b>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</b></u>					
<b>IPSAS 10</b> (July 2001)	–	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>		
<u><b>Inventories</b></u>					
<b>IPSAS 12</b> (Revised December 2006)	7.20-7.33; 7.75-7.86; 10.16-10.17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 12 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of inventories.</li> <li>Where net realizable value is used to value inventories under IPSAS 12, this would be the current market prices under GFSM 2014.</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 12 classifies animals and plants for one-time use after they are harvested/slaughtered as inventory ('agricultural produce'), and until then they are classified as assets under IPSAS 27. GFSM 2014 classifies animals and plants for one-time use as inventories, except for non-cultivated biological resources over which ownership rights can be enforced, but for which natural growth or regeneration is not under the direct control, responsibility, and management of any institutional units.</li> <li>IPSAS 12 requires any write-down of inventories and all losses of inventories to be presented as an expense. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is to be presented as a reduction in the amount of inventories presented as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs. In GFSM 2014, any changes in the value of inventories between the time of acquisition and withdrawal are presented as other economic flows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 12 requires inventories to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value for inventories held for sale, and at the lower of cost and current replacement cost for inventories held for distribution or consumption in a nonexchange transaction. GFSM 2014 requires inventories to be measured at current market prices.</li> <li>Because of classification differences, some agricultural products may be measured according to IPSAS 27 (see analysis in IPSAS 27), while in GFSM 2014 such inventory is measured at current market prices.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Category D:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS Standards potential alignment with GFSM 2014 (consider subsequent measurement of inventory) (potential Phase 2 of the project)</li> </ul>

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Events After the Reporting Date</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 14</b> (Revised December 2006)	5.111-5.117		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 14 provides useful information for GFSM 2014 compilation purposes.</li> <li>Neither IPSAS 14 nor GFSM 2014 require the recognition of declared dividends or similar distributions after the reporting date and before the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue as a liability at the reporting date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 19 requires the financial statements to be adjusted to reflect the settlement of court cases after the reporting date and before the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. GFSM 2014 only requires the recognition of court cases when a court renders judgment.</li> </ul>	<b>Category C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Project 1.7 – Recording penalties and fines</li> </ul>
<b><u>Investment Property</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 16</b> (Revised December 2006)	7.4-7.12; 7.20-7.33		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 16 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of investment properties.</li> <li>IPSAS 16 requires initial measurement at transaction price, which will be market value at that point in time and includes an accounting policy option that allows fair value for subsequent measurement. In GFSM 2014, assets are initially and subsequently measured at market value.</li> <li>Both IPSAS 16 and GFSM 2014 require capitalization of costs of transfer directly attributable to the asset.</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 16 requires the presentation of changes in the fair value in surplus or deficit. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of changes in the market value as other economic flows.</li> <li>IPSAS 1 presents investment property as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of investment property within fixed assets in the balance sheet.</li> </ul>	-	-

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Segment Reporting</u>					
IPSAS 18 (June 2002)	–	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 18 allows the segment reporting in accordance with Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG).</li></ul> <p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 18 requires the presentation of segment assets, segment liabilities, segment revenue, and segment expense. GFSM 2014 only requires the presentation of expenditure by function of government, including some financial instruments</li></ul>	-	-
<u>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</u>					
IPSAS 19 (October 2002)	7.251-7.260	A B C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 19 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition of provisions for standardized guarantees.</li><li>Neither IPSAS 19 nor GFSM 2014 require the recognition of contingent liabilities, but both require their disclosure.</li><li>Neither IPSAS 19 nor GFSM 2014 require the recognition of provisions for collective and individual services prior to the delivery of those services to the beneficiaries.</li></ul> <p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GFSM 2014 distinguishes explicit contingent liabilities and implicit contingent liabilities. IPSAS 19 does not make such distinction.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 19 requires the recognition of all provisions, including for financial guarantees within the scope of IPSAS 41. GFSM 2014 does not require the recognition of provisions, including for one-off guarantees and constructive obligations, except for standardized guarantees and for some implicit provisions for tax refunds.</li></ul>	<b>CATEGORY C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Research Project 2.11 – Recording of provisions and contingent liabilities</li></ul>
<u>Related Party Disclosures</u>					
IPSAS 20 (October 2002)	–	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li></ul>	-	-

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</u>					
IPSAS 21 (December 2004)	10.1-10.69	<div>A</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 21 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of impairment losses in respect of non-cash-generating assets.</li></ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 21 requires the presentation of an impairment loss in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. GFSM 2014 presents changes in the value of assets as other economic flows.</li></ul>		
<u>Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector</u>					
IPSAS 22 (December 2006)	–	<div>A B D</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 22 uses the same definitions of subsectors of the public sector as in GFSM 2014.</li><li>IPSAS 22 presentation of the General Government Sector works where the Central Government controls all the entities in the Central Government and Local Government sub-sectors.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The presentation of the General Government Sector under IPSAS 22 requires the Central Government control of all the entities in the Central and Local Government sub-sectors, while GFSM 2014 does not require Central Government control to consolidate all the entities in the Central Government and Local Government sub-sectors.</li></ul>	<p><b>Category D:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project “Strengthening Linkages Between IPSAS Standards and the GFSM”.</li></ul>
<u>Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements</u>					
IPSAS 24 (December 2006)	–	<div>n/a</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li></ul>	-	-

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets</u>					
IPSAS 26 (February 2008)	10.1-10.69	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 26 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of impairment losses in respect of cash-generating assets.</li></ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 26 requires the presentation of an impairment loss in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of changes in the value of assets as other economic flows.</li></ul>		
<u>Agriculture</u>					
IPSAS 27 (December 2009)	7.20-7.33; 7.59-7.63; 10.70	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 27 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of biological assets.</li><li>IPSAS 27 requires initial measurement at transaction price and includes an accounting policy option that allows fair value for subsequent measurement. In GFSM 2014, assets are initially and subsequently measured at market values.</li></ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 27 requires the classification of biological assets for one-time use as property, plant, and equipment in accordance with IPSAS 45, until they are harvested/slaughtered, at which point they become “agricultural produce”, which thereafter is classified as inventory under IPSAS 12, <i>Inventories</i>. GFSM 2014 classifies biological assets for one-time use as inventories, except for non-cultivated biological resources over which ownership rights can be enforced, but for which natural growth or regeneration is not under the direct control, responsibility, and management of any institutional units.</li><li>IPSAS 27 requires the presentation of bearer plants as a class of property, plant, and equipment in the statement of financial position. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of cultivate biological resources within other fixed assets in the balance sheet.</li><li>IPSAS 27 requires that a gain or loss on initial recognition of a biological asset or agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset to be presented in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises. GFSM 2014 requires that all these gains or losses to be presented as other economic flows.</li></ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

**Financial Instruments: Presentation**

<b>IPSAS 28</b> (January 2010)	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177; 7.203-7.226; A3.47-A3.53	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 28 and GFSM 2014 require the presentation of financial instruments.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 28 requires the presentation of shares/contributed capital as equity. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of shares/contributed capital as equity within liabilities.</li> <li>IPSAS 28 requires distributions payable to holders of equity to be presented by the entity directly in net/assets equity. GFSM 2014 requires dividends paid to be expensed.</li> <li>IPSAS 28 requires any related costs of an equity transaction (other than when related to acquisition of a business) to be accounted for as a direct deduction from equity. GFSM 2014 requires costs of ownership transfer to be expensed for financial assets and financial liabilities.</li> <li>Domestic and foreign presentation of financial instruments in GFSM 2014 is not present in IPSAS 28.</li> </ul>		

**Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement**

<b>IPSAS 29</b> (January 2010)	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177; 7.203-7.226; 7.246; 7.262; A3.1-A3.78	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 29 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of hedging.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 29 classifies hedging relationships into three types: fair value hedge, cash flow edge, and hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation as defined in IPSAS 4. GFSM 2014 does not have classification of hedging relationships.</li> <li>IPSAS 29 requires the presentation of the offsetting effects on surplus or deficit in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of the offsetting effects as other economic flows.</li> <li>IPSAS 29 requires the presentation of the gains or losses from remeasuring the hedging instrument in either surplus or deficit or net assets/equity depending on the type of hedging relationship and other criteria. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of the gains or losses from remeasuring the hedging instrument as other economic flows.</li> </ul>		


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Financial Instruments: Disclosure</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 30</b> (January 2010)	7.236-7.260; 7.262	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 30 requires a broader range of disclosures on financial instruments compared with GFSM 2014. Those disclosures can benefit GFSM 2014 compilation.</li> </ul>	-	-
<b><u>Intangible Assets</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 31</b> (January 2010)	7.20-7.33; 7.64-7.73; 7.104	<b>AB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 31 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of intangible assets, including research and development.</li> <li>IPSAS 31 allows fair value measurement at initial and subsequent measurement. In GFSM 2014, assets should be measured at market values.</li> <li>Where IPSAS 31 requires capitalization of development costs, so does GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where IPSAS 31 requires expensing of research and development that does not meet the recognition criteria, this is not aligned with GFSM 2014, which would capitalize such expenditure only if it provides future economic benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No alignment opportunities identified.</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 31 requires the classification of the generation of an internally generated intangible asset into a research phase and a development phase. GFSM 2014 requires bundling together research and development for presentation purposes.</li> <li>IPSAS 31 requires the presentation of increases in the carrying amount of intangible assets in either net assets/equity or surplus or deficit, as appropriate. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of changes in market value as other economic flows.</li> <li>IPSAS 31 requires disclosures of research and development expenditure that can be used for GFSM 2014 purposes.</li> <li>Intangible assets in GFSM 2014 includes items that are covered in IPSAS 31 and in other IPSAS Standards.</li> </ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

**Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor**

<b>IPSAS 32</b> (October 2011)	A4.58-A4.65		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 32 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of service concession arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 32 follows a control-based approach to service concession asset recognition. GFSM 2014 follows a risks and rewards approach to service concession asset recognition. This may lead to different recognition results.</li> <li>IPSAS 32 includes two cumulative conditions that once met by the grantor requires the recognition of the service concession asset by the grantor. GFSM 2014 includes several risks associated with acquiring and operating the asset that need to be considered in assessing economic ownership of public-private partnerships-related assets.</li> </ul>	<b>Category C: GFSM 2014 update</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Project 2.14 – Treatment of public private partnerships (PPPs)</li> </ul>
			<b>Presentation Differences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 32 identifies two models of service concession arrangements: financial liability model and grant of a right to the operator model. GFSM 2014 identifies two models to public-private partnerships: government is the economic owner of the asset(s) during the contract period and private corporation is the economic owner of the asset(s) during the contract period.</li> </ul>		

**First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS**

<b>IPSAS 33</b> (January 2015)	–	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	-
-----------------------------------	---	-----	---	---	---

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

**Separate Financial Statements**

<b>IPSAS 34</b> (January 2015)	–	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 34-based financial information can be used as source data for GFSM 2014 purposes.</li> <li>Non-mandatory Standard which applies when an entity elects or is required by regulations to present separate financial statements.</li> </ul>	–	–
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFSM 2014 only provides guidance for presentation of the public sector and subsectors of the public sector. IPSAS 34 provides guidance in accounting for investments in individual controlled entities, joint ventures and associates when an entity elects, or is required by regulations, to present separate financial statements. The individual entity data can be used in compiling the sector / subsector data required by GFSM 2014.</li> <li>IPSAS 34 does not require the separate presentation of financial information by counterparty, while GFSM 2014 requires counterparty information.</li> </ul>		

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

<b>IPSAS 35</b> (January 2015)	3.152- 3.166	<b>A B D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 35 and GFSM 2014 require consolidation.</li> <li>The IPSAS based financial information of the individual entities of the subsectors can be used for consolidation of the public sector in accordance with GFSM 2014.</li> <li>The consolidated financial statements of the GG can be used as source data for compilation of statistics under GFSM 2014 where the definition and application of control is the same.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFSM 2014 requires consolidation for the sub-sectors of the public sector. IPSAS 35 does not require such consolidation where there is no control.</li> <li>IPSAS 35 does not require an investment entity to consolidate its controlled entities, while GFSM 2014 does not have such consolidation exclusion.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Category D:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review whether the additional indicators of control in GFSM 2014 could help in providing additional guidance in IPSAS 35 on the application of control principles in the public sector.</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 35 requires that the controlling entity consolidates all controlled entities irrespective of being resident or non-resident or whether they are general government units or public corporations. GFSM 2014 requires the consolidation of only resident units and distinguishes between government units and public corporations.</li> <li>IPSAS 35 does not require the separate presentation of financial information by counterparty, while GFSM 2014 requires counterparty information for consolidation.</li> </ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</u>					
IPSAS 36 (January 2015)	2.140-2.143; A4.40	AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 36 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of investments in associates and joint ventures.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 36 requires the application of the equity method to recognize and measure investments in associates and joint ventures. In GFSM 2014, equity is measured at current market prices if there are observable market prices. If there are no observable market prices, there are various source data and assumptions used under GFSM 2014.</li></ul>	-
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In IPSAS 36, under the equity method, changes to the carrying amount of an investor's investment in an associate or a joint venture from the investor's:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Share of the investee's share of the surplus or deficit are presented in surplus or deficit of the investor; and</li><li>(b) Proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's equity that have not been presented in the investee's surplus or deficit (for example, revaluations of property, plant, and equipment) are presented in net assets/equity of the investor.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>In GFSM 2014, changes in market value of traded shares and changes in the investor's share of the corporation's net worth are presented as other economic flows.</p>		
<u>Joint Arrangements</u>					
IPSAS 37 (January 2015)	2.140-2.143; A4.40	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 37 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of joint arrangements.</li></ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 37 classifies joint arrangements as joint operation or as a joint venture. GFSM 2014 classifies joint operations as joint ventures, jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets.</li><li>GFSM 2014 classifies joint ventures as market producer or nonmarket producer. IPSAS 37 does not make such distinction.</li><li>IPSAS 37 requires that a joint operator to account for joint operations in accordance with the applicable IPSAS and joint ventures as cost, according to IPSAS 41, or using the equity method. GFSM 2014 requires that changes in the value of assets and liabilities of joint ventures to be presented as other economic flow.</li></ul>		


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

**Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities**

<b>IPSAS 38</b> (January 2015)	–	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	-
-----------------------------------	---	-----	---	---	---


**Employee Benefits**

<b>IPSAS 39</b> (July 2016)	A2.1-A2.66 7.189-7.202; 7.261		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 39 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of employee benefits.</li> <li>For defined contribution plans, the recognition and measurement requirements of IPSAS 39 and GFSM 2014 are aligned.</li> <li>For defined benefit plans, both IPSAS 39 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition of the net defined benefit liability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 39 require the presentation of changes in the value of the defined benefit obligation (remeasurements) in net assets/equity. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of changes in the value of the defined benefit obligation from actuarial and financial assumptions as other economic flows.</li> <li>In GFSM 2014, the pension fund only records actual revenue from transactions such as interest, dividends and rents in the Statement of Operations.</li> <li>IPSAS 39 disaggregates employee benefits into short-term and long-term employee benefits. GFSM 2014 does not make such disaggregation.</li> <li>IPSAS 39 applies the net interest approach. GFSM 2014 does not require the application of the net interest approach but rather presents the proceeds of fund assets and interest on fund liabilities according to the economic nature of these revenues and expenses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 39 requires the recognition of future non-pensions employee benefits, while GFSM 2014 does not require the recognition of all such benefits.</li> <li>IPSAS 39 includes constructive obligations in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation, while GFSM 2014 does not.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Category C:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research project 2.23 – Employee benefits – defined benefit schemes</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	---	--	---



**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Public Sector Combinations</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 40</b> (January 2017)	7.113-7.117 10.77-10.79  2025 SNA.13.74	<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 40 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of public sector combinations.</li> <li>Both IPSAS 40 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of amalgamations at the carrying amounts of the identifiable assets, liabilities and any non-controlling interests in the financial statements of the combining operations.</li> <li>Both IPSAS 40 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of acquisitions, separately from any goodwill recognized, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquired operation at their acquisition-date fair values.</li> <li>Both IPSAS 40 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of goodwill as the difference between the consideration paid and the net of the acquisition-date of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFSM 2014 makes a distinction between an acquisition and an amalgamation based on the principle that with an acquisition a transaction occurs, while with an amalgamation just a reclassification of entities may occur. IPSAS 40 does not have such distinction.</li> <li>GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of a change in the structure of entities (merger of two entities or split of one entity) as other economic flows. IPSAS 40 does not have such presentation.</li> <li>IPSAS 40 requires the changes to all individual entities to be accounted for, while GFSM 2014 does not require the accounting for public sector combinations within the same sector or subsector.</li> </ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Financial Instruments</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 41</b> (July 2018)	7.118-7.124; 7.143-7.177; 7.203-7.226;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 41 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, including public sector specific financial instruments.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires a financial asset to be measured at fair value where the cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest (as is the case with equity instruments). GFSM 2014 adopts a “current market price” (fair value) hierarchy across all assets, except for loans and receivables (nominal value).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the measurement of concessionary loans at fair value. GFSM 2014 requires the measurement of concessionary loans at nominal value.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the recognition of the concession component in a concessionary loan for both the lender and the borrower. In GFSM 2014, the concession component in a concessionary loan is not recognized, but only disclosed as a memorandum item.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires that transaction costs are included in the measurement of the financial instrument, whereas in GFSM 2014 they are expensed.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires an impairment assessment at inception and subsequently (expected credit model) that is not present in GFSM 2014.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the expected credit model for assessment of financial assets that is not present in GFSM 2014.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires a financial liability to be subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for specific financial liabilities. GFSM 2014 requires the measurement of financial liabilities at market values, except for loans which are measured at nominal value.</li> </ul>	<b>Category C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research project 2.8 – Debt valuation issues</li> <li>Research project 2.15 – Treatment of capital injections by government into corporations</li> <li>Research project 2.9 – Debt assumption and debt payments on behalf of others</li> <li>Research project 2.13 – Equity for public corporations</li> <li>Research project 2.10 – Valuation and recognition of loans</li> <li>Research project 2.16 – Treatment of privatization</li> </ul>
			<b>Presentation Differences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the recognition of changes in the value of financial assets where the cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest (as is the case with equity instruments) in surplus or deficit. GFSM 2014 requires the recognition of changes in the value of financial assets and financial liabilities as other economic flow.</li> <li>GFSM 2014 identifies four types of securitizations. IPSAS 41 does not make such distinction.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 classifies hedging relationships into three types: fair value hedge, cash flow edge, and hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation as defined in IPSAS 4. GFSM 2014 does not have classification of hedging relationships.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the presentation of the offsetting effects on surplus or deficit in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of the offsetting effects as other economic flows.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the presentation of the gains or losses from remeasuring the hedging instrument in either surplus or deficit or net assets/equity depending on the type of hedging relationship and other criteria. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of the gains or losses from remeasuring the hedging instrument as other economic flows.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the presentation of an equity instrument arising from non-exchange transaction into two components (exchange and non-exchange) and present the non-exchange component in surplus or deficit. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of non-exchange component as capital transfer.</li> <li>IPSAS 41 requires the presentation of financial guarantees issued through a non-exchange transaction as an expense in the issuer’s statement of financial performance. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of non-exchange component as capital transfer.</li> </ul>		


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<b><u>Social Benefits</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 42</b> (January 2019)	A2.1-A2.66; 7.261		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 42 and GFSM 2014 recognize social benefits that is earned (provided that eligibility criteria are met).</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 42 adopts a narrower definition of social benefits than GFSM 2014. IPSAS 42 limits its definition of social benefits to cash transfers (including cash equivalents). Under GFSM 2014, social benefits can be provided in cash or in kind (for example, health services).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 42 permits relevant social benefits to be recognized and measured using the insurance approach, where the social benefit scheme is intended to be fully funded from contributions and there is evidence that the entity manages the scheme in the same way as an issuer of insurance contracts, including assessing the financial performance and financial position of the scheme on a regular basis. GFSM 2014 does not include this option.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Category C: GFSM 2014 update</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research project 2.21 Social Security Schemes</li> <li>Research project 2.22 Government assumption of pension obligations.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Leases</u></b>					
<b>IPSAS 43</b> (January 2022)	7.108; A4.4-A4.17; MGDD VI.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 43 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of leases.</li> <li>Lessor accounting in IPSAS 43 and in GFSM 2014 both require the application of the risks and rewards model.</li> <li>Under IPSAS 43, lessors classify leases as finance lease or operating lease. Under GFSM 2014, leases in lessor accounting are classified as financial lease, operating lease, or resource lease.</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In IPSAS 43, lessees present a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position, except for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value if it elects to present the leases payments as an expense. In GFSM 2014, lessees present the underlying asset and the lease liability for all leases in the balance sheet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under IPSAS 43, lessees do not classify leases as a finance lease or operating lease. Under GFSM 2014, leases are classified as financial lease, operating lease, or resource lease.</li> <li>Under IPSAS 43, lessees apply a right-of-use model, and lessors apply a risks and rewards model for lessors, while GFSM 2014 requires a risks and rewards model for both lessees and lessors (symmetric risks and rewards model).</li> <li>IPSAS 43 provides an optional recognition exemption for lessees on short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. GFSM 2014 does not provide such recognition exemption.</li> <li>IPSAS 43 includes specific recognition and measurement requirements on concessionary leases for lessees, whereas GFSM 2014 does not.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Category C:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Project 1.6 – Financial and Operating Leases. GFSM 2014 update process to consider accounting data management.</li> </ul>


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</u>					
IPSAS 44 (May 2022)	-	<div>AB</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 44 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 44 requires a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. GFSM 2014 requires all fixed assets to be measured at market value.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No alignment opportunities identified.</li></ul>
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 1 requires the presentation of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. GFSM 2014 requires the inclusion of non-current assets held for sale within fixed assets in the balance sheet.</li></ul>		
<u>Property, Plant, and Equipment</u>					
IPSAS 45 (May 2023)	7.4-7.12; 7.20-7.57; 7.74; 7.92- 7.96	<div>AC</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Both IPSAS 45 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of property, plant, and equipment.</li><li>IPSAS 45 requires initial measurement at transaction price and includes an accounting policy option that allows current value model for subsequent measurement. In GFSM 2014, assets are initially and subsequently measured at market value.</li><li>Both IPSAS 45 and GFS require capitalization of costs of transfer directly attributable to the asset.</li></ul>	-	<p><b>Category C:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Research project 2.18 – Recording and valuation of infrastructure assets</li></ul>
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IPSAS 45 requires the presentation of increases in the carrying amount in either net assets/equity or surplus or deficit, as appropriate. GFSM 2014 requires the presentation of changes in market value as other economic flows.</li><li>Transaction costs in IPSAS 45 and GFS are presented together with the items of property, plant, and equipment, though ownership transfer costs of land in GFS are presented in land improvements.</li><li>GFSM 2014 includes property, plant, and equipment within fixed assets.</li></ul>		


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Measurement</u>					
IPSAS 46 (May 2023)	3.107-3.129		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 46 provides the measurement principles that are applied in individual IPSAS Standards. GFSM 2014 has general measurement rules.</li> <li>IPSAS 46 includes the market approach as a current value measurement technique that can be used to provide the market value data in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	<b>Category C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Project 1.1 – Valuation principles and methodologies</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 46 requires transactions costs to be added in the initial measurement of assets and to be subtracted in the initial measurement of liabilities. GFSM 2014 requires all costs of ownership transfer to excluded from the initial measurement of assets and liabilities, except for nonfinancial assets (excluding land), which includes any costs of ownership transfer. GFSM 2014 requires that costs of ownership transfer should be presented separately from the transaction in the financial asset and liability, under appropriate categories of revenue and expense. GFSM 2014 also requires that costs of ownership transfer on land to be included and presented in the value of land improvements.</li> </ul>		

**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u>Revenue</u>					
IPSAS 47 (May 2023)	5.1-5.151; A3.1-A3.36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 47 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of revenue.</li> <li>Recognition and measurement requirements in IPSAS 47 are based on whether the transaction is part of a binding arrangement or not. In GFSM 2014, the requirements are based on economic nature of the types of transactions. In some types of transactions there may be similar recognition requirements in terms of timing of recognition (for example, taxes).</li> <li>IPSAS 47 allows the non-recognition of services in-kind, while GFSM 2014 requires the recognition of services in-kind.</li> <li>The disclosures in IPSAS 47 can be used for GFSM 2014 compilation purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognition and measurement requirements in IPSAS 47 are based whether the transaction is part of a binding arrangement or not. In GFSM 2014, the requirements are based on economic nature of the types of transactions. In some types of transactions there may be different recognition requirements in terms of timing of recognition (for example: capital grants).</li> </ul>	<b>Category C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarification on tax amnesties</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Presentation differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When either party to a binding arrangement has performed, IPSAS 47 requires presentation of binding arrangements in the statement of financial position as binding arrangement asset or as binding arrangement liability, while GFSM 2014 requires their presentation as other accounts receivable/payable.</li> </ul>		


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u><a href="#">Transfer Expenses</a></u>					
<b>IPSAS 48</b> (May 2023)	6.1-6.8; 6.84-6.95; 6.122-6.124		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 48 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of transfer expenses.</li> <li>The definition of 'transfer expenses' in IPSAS 48 is drawn from the definition of 'transfers' in GFSM 2014 but focuses on the perspective of the transfer provider.</li> <li>Recognition and measurement requirements in IPSAS 48 are based on whether the transaction is part of a binding arrangement or not. In GFSM 2014, the requirements are based on, among other considerations, the assessment of whether the transfer is compulsory or voluntary. In some types of transactions there may be similar recognition requirements in terms of timing of recognition (for example, transfer expenses without binding arrangements and compulsory arrangements).</li> <li>The disclosures in IPSAS 48 can be used for GFSM 2014 compilation purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 48 distinguishes between transfer expenses arising from transactions with binding arrangements (including capital transfers) and transfer expenses from transactions without binding arrangements. GFSM 2014 distinguishes grants as either current or capital grants, regardless of whether the grant arises from a binding arrangement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognition and measurement requirements in IPSAS 48 are based on whether the transaction is part of a binding arrangement or not. In GFSM 2014, the requirements are based on, among other considerations, the assessment of whether the transfer is compulsory or voluntary and requires symmetry accounting. In some types of transactions there may not be similar recognition requirements in terms of timing of recognition (for example, transfer expenses with binding arrangements and voluntary arrangements).</li> <li>Under IPSAS 48, an entity recognizes a transfer expense when (or as) its enforceable right to have the transfer recipient satisfy their obligations is extinguished. Under GFSM 2014, the timing of expense recognition is based on the type of grant and requires symmetry accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No alignment opportunities identified.</li> </ul>


**Table 3 – IPSAS Standards and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail**

IPSAS Standards	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Recognition and Measurement Aligned	Category B: Key Recognition and/or Measurement Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
-----------------	-----------	--------	---	--	---

### Retirement Benefit Plans

<b>IPSAS 49</b> (November 2023)	6.1-6.8; 6.84- 6.95; 6.122- 6.124		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 49 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of retirement benefit plans.</li> <li>For defined benefit plans, both IPSAS 49 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition a provision for the actuarial present value of the promised retirement benefits.</li> <li>For defined contribution plans, both IPSAS 49 and GFSM 2014 required the recognition of the retirement benefit obligations owed to participants.</li> <li>IPSAS 49 permits contributions to the retirement benefit plans to be accounted for as either revenue or a liability to the participant, depending on the terms of the plan, and GFSM 2014 also permits this depending on the type of scheme.</li> </ul>	-	<b>Category C:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research project 2.22 Government assumption of pension obligations.</li> </ul>
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	--

### Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources

<b>IPSAS 50</b> (November 2024)	8.37-8.39		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both IPSAS 50 and GFSM 2014 require the recognition and measurement of expenditure related to exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.</li> <li>IPSAS 50 includes an accounting policy option to capitalize expenditure related to exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. When an entity elects to capitalize expenditure related to exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources, both IPSAS 50 and GFSM 2014 require an entity to account for the expenditure as exploration and evaluation assets.</li> <li>IPSAS 50 requires initial measurement at cost and includes an accounting policy option that allows fair value for subsequent measurement. In GFSM 2014, assets are initially and subsequently measured at market value.</li> </ul>	-	-
			<p><b>Presentation Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPSAS 50 requires the classification of exploration and evaluation assets as either tangible or intangible assets. GFSM 2014 requires their classification as a type of intellectual property product.</li> <li>GFSM 2014 includes a return to fixed capital on initial measurement. The elements of cost in IPSAS 50 do not include such item. Therefore, GFSM 2014 needs to calculate the return to fixed capital to add to the IPSAS Standards-based accounting data.</li> </ul>		

**Table 4 – RPG Guidelines and GFSM 2014—Supporting Detail (updated on August 19, 2025)**

RPG Guidelines	GFSM 2014	Status	Category A: Already Aligned	Category B: Key Differences	Categories C and D: Alignment Opportunities
<u><b>Reporting on the Long-Term Sustainability of an Entity's Finances</b></u>					
<b>RPG 1</b> (July 2013)	–	<b>C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	<b>Category C</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFSM 2014 update Research Projects: Balance sheet analysis (2.32), GFS within fiscal analysis and policymaking (2.31)</li> </ul>
<u><b>Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis</b></u>					
<b>RPG 2</b> (July 2013)	–	<b>C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	<b>Category C</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GFSM 2014 update Research Projects: Balance sheet analysis (2.32), GFS within fiscal analysis and policymaking (2.31)</li> </ul>
<u><b>Reporting Service Performance Information</b></u>					
<b>RPG 3</b> (March 2015)	–	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No corresponding guidance in GFSM 2014.</li> </ul>	-	-