

**IFRS PRACTICE STATEMENT 2: MAKING MATERIALITY JUDGEMENTSEXPOSURE DRAFT  
XX, [DOCUMENT TYPE] MAKING MATERIALITY JUDGMENTS**

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## INTRODUCTION

- IN1. The objective of general purpose financial statements is to provide financial information about ~~a reporting the~~ entity that is useful to ~~primary users for accountability purposes and existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors for~~ making decisions ~~about providing resources to the entity~~. The entity identifies the information necessary to meet that objective by making appropriate materiality judgements.
- IN2. The aim of this ~~IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements[draft] pronouncement~~ (~~Practice Statement~~[Document Type]) is to provide reporting entities with guidance on making materiality judgements when preparing general purpose financial statements in accordance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards. ~~While some of the guidance in this Practice Statement may be useful to entities applying the IFRS for SMEs@ Standard, the Practice Statement is not intended for those entities.~~
- IN3. The need for materiality judgements is pervasive in the preparation of financial statements. An entity makes materiality judgements when making decisions about recognition and measurement as well as presentation and disclosure. Requirements in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards only need to be applied if their effect is material to the complete set of financial statements.
- IN4. This ~~Practice Statement~~[Document Type]:
- (a) ~~provides~~Provides an overview of the general characteristics of materiality.
  - (b) ~~presents~~Presents a four-step process an entity may follow in making materiality judgements when preparing its financial statements (materiality process). The description of the materiality process provides an overview of the role materiality plays in the preparation of financial statements, with a focus on the factors the entity should consider when making materiality judgements.
  - (c) ~~provides~~Provides guidance on how to make materiality judgements in specific circumstances, namely, how to make materiality judgements about prior-period information, errors and covenants, and in the context of interim reporting.
- IN5. Whether information is material is a matter of judgement and depends on the facts involved and the circumstances of a specific entity. This ~~[Document Type]Practice Statement~~ illustrates the types of factors that the entity should consider when judging whether information is material.
- IN6. A ~~[Document Type]Practice Statement~~ is ~~non-mandatory~~ guidance developed by the International ~~Public Sector~~ Accounting Standards Board. It is not a Standard. Therefore, its application is not required to state compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards.
- IN7. This ~~[Document Type]Practice Statement~~ includes examples illustrating how an entity might apply some of the guidance in the ~~[Document Type]Practice Statement~~ based on the limited facts presented. The analysis in each example is not intended to represent the only manner in which the guidance could be applied.

## **IFRS-IPSASB [DOCUMENT TYPE] PRACTICE STATEMENT 2** **MAKING MATERIALITY JUDGEMENTS**

### **Objective**

1. This ~~IFRS-IPSASB [Document Type] Practice Statement 2~~ Making Materiality Judgements (~~[Document Type] Practice Statement~~) provides reporting entities with non-mandatory guidance on making materiality judgments when preparing general purpose financial statements in accordance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards.
2. The guidance may also help other parties involved in financial reporting to understand how an entity makes materiality judgments when preparing such financial statements.

### **Scope**

3. The ~~[Document Type] Practice Statement~~ is applicable when preparing financial statements in accordance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards. ~~It is not intended for entities applying the IFRS for SMEs® Standard.~~
4. The ~~[Document Type] Practice Statement~~ provides non-mandatory guidance; therefore, its application is not required to state compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards.

### **General ~~characteristics~~ Characteristics of materialityMateriality**

#### **Definition of ~~material~~Material**

5. The *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities* (*Conceptual Framework*) provides the following definition of material information (paragraph 7 of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* provides a similar definition<sup>1</sup>):

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence ~~the discharge of accountability by the entity, or the~~ decisions that ~~the~~ primary users ~~of general purpose financial reports~~ make on the basis of ~~the entity's GPFRs prepared for that reporting period~~ these reports, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. Materiality depends on both the nature and amount of the item judged in the particular circumstances of each entity. In other words, materiality is an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude, or both, of the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity's financial report.<sup>2</sup>

6. When making materiality judgments, an entity needs to take into account how information could reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity or the decisions that the primary users of its financial statements ~~its primary users when they make decisions~~<sup>3</sup> make on the basis of those statements (see paragraphs 13–23).<sup>4</sup>
7. The objective of financial statements is to provide financial information about ~~a reporting an~~ entity that is useful to primary users for accountability purposes and for decision-making purposes ~~existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors in making decisions about providing resources to the entity.~~<sup>5</sup> The entity identifies the information necessary to meet that objective by making appropriate materiality judgments.

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<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 7 of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

<sup>2</sup> Paragraph ~~23.44-32~~ of the *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities* (*Conceptual Framework*).

<sup>3</sup> ~~Throughout this Practice Statement, the term 'decisions' refers to decisions about providing resources to the entity, unless specifically indicated otherwise.~~

<sup>4</sup> See paragraph ~~7-13~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>5</sup> ~~See paragraph 1.2 of the *Conceptual Framework*.~~

## Materiality ~~j~~udgements are ~~pervasive~~Pervasive

8. The need for materiality judgements is pervasive in the preparation of financial statements. An entity makes materiality judgements when making decisions about recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Requirements in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards only need to be applied if their effect is material to the complete set of financial statements,<sup>6</sup> which includes the primary financial statements<sup>7</sup> and the notes. However, it is inappropriate for the entity to make, or leave uncorrected, immaterial departures from ~~IFRS IPSAS~~ Standards to achieve a particular presentation of its financial position, financial performance or cash flows.<sup>8</sup>

## Recognition and ~~measurement~~Measurement

9. ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards set out reporting requirements that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (~~Board~~IPSASB) has concluded will lead to financial statements that provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to the primary users of those statements. The entity is only required to apply recognition and measurement requirements when the effect of applying them is material.

### Example A—~~materiality~~Materiality judgements ~~Judgements~~ on the ~~application~~Application of ~~accounting~~Accounting policiesPolicies

#### Background

An entity has a policy of ~~capitalising~~capitalizing expenditures on items of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) in excess of a specified threshold and ~~recognising~~recognizing any smaller amounts as an expense.

#### Application

~~IAS-16~~IPSAS 45, *Property, Plant and Equipment* requires that the cost of an item of PP&E is ~~recognised~~recognized as an asset when the criteria in paragraph ~~7-6~~ of ~~IAS-16~~IPSAS 45 are met.

The entity has assessed that its accounting policy—not ~~capitalising~~capitalizing expenditure below a specific threshold—will not have a material effect on the current-period financial statements or on future financial statements, because information reflecting the ~~capitalisation~~capitalization and ~~amortisation~~amortization of such expenditure could not reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users of the entity's financial statements.

Provided that such a policy does not have a material effect on the financial statements and was not set to intentionally achieve a particular presentation of the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows, the entity's financial statements comply with ~~IAS-16~~IPSAS 45. Such a policy is nevertheless reassessed each reporting period to ensure that its effect on the entity's financial statements remains immaterial.

## Presentation and ~~disclosure~~Disclosure

10. An entity need not provide a disclosure specified by an ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standard if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. This is the case even if the Standard contains a list of specific disclosure requirements or describes them as 'minimum requirements'. Conversely, the entity must consider whether to provide information not specified by ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards if that information is necessary for primary users

<sup>6</sup> In this ~~Practice Statement~~Document Type the phrases 'complete set of financial statements' and 'financial statements as a whole' are used interchangeably.

<sup>7</sup> For the purposes of this ~~Practice Statement~~Document Type, the primary financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, statement(s) of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow ~~statement of cash flows~~.

<sup>8</sup> See paragraph ~~8-10~~ of ~~IAS-8~~IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.<sup>9</sup>

**Example B—~~materiality~~ Materiality judgements ~~Judgements on disclosures~~ Disclosures specified Specified by IFRS-IPSAS Standards**

**Background**

An entity presents property, plant and equipment (PP&E) as a separate line item in its statement of financial position.

**Application**

~~IAS 16~~ IPSAS 45, *Property, Plant and Equipment* sets out specific disclosure requirements for PP&E, including the disclosure of the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of PP&E (paragraph ~~74~~ 70(c) of ~~IAS 16~~ IPSAS 45).

When preparing its financial statements, the entity assesses whether disclosures specified in ~~IAS 16~~ IPSAS 45 are material information. Even if PP&E is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position, not all disclosures specified in ~~IAS 16~~ IPSAS 45 will automatically be required. In the absence of any qualitative considerations (see paragraphs 46–51), if the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of PP&E is not material, the entity is not required to disclose this information.

**Example C—~~materiality~~ Materiality Judgements that lead ~~Lead to the disclosure~~ Disclosure of information ~~Information in addition~~ Addition to the specific ~~Specific disclosure~~ Disclosure requirements ~~Requirements in IFRS-IPSAS Standards~~**

**Background**

An ~~entity~~ international organization has its main operations in a country that, as part of an international agreement, is committed to introducing regulations to reduce the use of carbon-based energy. The regulations had not yet been enacted in the national legislation of that country at the end of the reporting period.

The entity owns a coal-fired power station in that country. During the reporting period, the entity recorded an impairment loss on its coal-fired power station, reducing the carrying amount of the power station to its recoverable amount. No goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life were included in the cash-generating unit.

**Application**

Paragraph ~~432~~ 123 of ~~IAS 36~~ IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets* does not require an entity to disclose the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of a tangible asset, unless goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit.

Nevertheless, the ~~entity~~ international organization has concluded that the assumptions about the likelihood of national enactment of regulations to reduce the use of carbon-based energy, as well as about the enactment plan, it considered in measuring the recoverable amount of its coal-fired power station could reasonably be expected to influence decisions primary users make on the basis of the entity's financial statements. Hence, information about those assumptions is necessary for primary users to understand the impact of the impairment on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Therefore, even though not specifically required by ~~IAS 36~~ IPSAS 26, the entity concludes that its assumptions about the likelihood of national enactment of regulations to

<sup>9</sup> See paragraphs ~~47~~ 29(c) ~~and 34~~ of ~~IAS~~ IPSAS 1.

reduce the use of carbon-based energy, as well as about the enactment plan, constitute material information and discloses those assumptions in its financial statements.

## Judgement

11. When assessing whether information is material to the financial statements, an entity applies judgement to decide whether the information could reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity or decisions that primary users make on the basis of those financial statements. When applying such judgement, the entity considers both its specific circumstances and how the information provided in the financial statements responds to the information needs of primary users.
12. Because an entity's circumstances change over time, materiality judgements are reassessed at each reporting date in the light of those changed circumstances.

## Primary users and their information needs

13. When making materiality judgements, an entity needs to consider the impact information could reasonably be expected to have on the primary users of its financial statements. Those primary users are existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors—those users who cannot require entities to provide information directly to them and must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.<sup>10</sup> In addition to those primary users, other parties, such as the entity's management, regulators and members of the public, may be interested in financial information about the entity and may find the financial statements useful. However, the financial statements are not primarily directed at these other parties.<sup>11</sup>
14. Because primary users include potential investors, lenders and other creditors, it would be inappropriate for an entity to narrow the information provided in its financial statements by focusing only on the information needs of existing investors, lenders and other creditors.

## Example D—existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors

### Background

An entity is 100 per cent owned by its parent. Its parent provides the entity with semi-finished products that the entity assembles and sells back to the parent. The entity is entirely financed by its parent. The current users of the entity's financial statements include the parent and the entity's creditors (mainly local suppliers).

### Application

The entity refers to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting to identify the primary users of its financial statements—existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors who cannot require the entity to provide information directly to them and must rely on general purpose financial statements. When making materiality judgements in the preparation of its financial statements, the entity does not reduce its disclosures to only those of interest to its parent or its existing creditors. The entity also considers the information needs of potential investors, lenders and other creditors when making those judgements.

15. When making materiality judgements, an entity also considers that primary users are expected to have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and to review and analyse the information included in the financial statements diligently.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> See paragraph 1.5 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>11</sup> See paragraphs 1.9 and 1.10 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>12</sup> See paragraph 2.36 of the Conceptual Framework.

### *Decisions made by primary users*

16. An entity needs to consider what type of decisions its primary users make on the basis of the financial statements and, consequently, what information they need to make those decisions.
17. The primary users of an entity's financial statements make decisions about providing resources to the entity. Those decisions involve: buying, selling or holding equity and debt instruments, providing or settling loans and other forms of credit, and exercising rights while holding investments (such as the right to vote on or otherwise influence management's actions that affect the use of the entity's economic resources).<sup>13</sup> Such decisions depend on the returns that primary users expect from an investment in those instruments.
18. The expectations existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors have about returns, in turn, depend on their assessment of the amount, timing and uncertainty of the future net cash inflows to an entity,<sup>14</sup> together with their assessment of management's stewardship of the entity's resources.
19. Consequently, an entity's primary users need information about:
  - (a) the resources of the entity (assets), claims against the entity (liabilities and equity) and changes in those resources and claims (income and expenses); and
  - (b) how efficiently and effectively the entity's management and governing board have discharged their responsibility to use the entity's resources.<sup>15</sup>
20. Financial information can make a difference in decisions if it has predictive value, confirmatory value or both.<sup>16</sup> When making materiality judgements, an entity needs to assess whether information could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions, rather than assessing whether that information alone could reasonably be expected to change their decisions.

### *Meeting primary users' information needs*

21. The objective of financial statements is to provide primary users with financial information that is useful to them in making decisions about providing resources to an entity. However, general purpose financial statements do not, and cannot, provide all the information that primary users need.<sup>17</sup> Therefore, the entity aims to meet the common information needs of its primary users. It does not aim to address specialised information needs—information needs that are unique to particular users.

#### **Example E—primary users' unique or individual information requests**

##### **Background**

Twenty investors each hold 5 per cent of an entity's voting rights. One of these investors is particularly interested in information about the entity's expenditure in a specific location because that investor operates another business in that location. Such information could not reasonably be expected to influence decisions that other primary users make on the basis of the entity's financial statements.

##### **Application**

<sup>13</sup> See paragraph 1.2 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>14</sup> See paragraph 1.3 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>15</sup> See paragraph 1.4 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>16</sup> See paragraph 2.7 of the Conceptual Framework.

<sup>17</sup> See paragraph 1.6 of the Conceptual Framework.



In making its materiality judgements, the entity does not need to consider the specific information needs of that single investor. The entity concludes that information about its expenditure in the specific location is immaterial information for its primary users as a group and therefore decides not to provide it in its financial statements.

22. To meet the common information needs of its primary users, an entity first separately identifies the information needs that are shared by users within one of the three categories of primary users defined in the Conceptual Framework—for example investors (existing and potential)—then repeats the assessment for the two remaining categories—namely lenders (existing and potential) and other creditors (existing and potential). The total of the information needs identified is the set of common information needs the entity aims to meet.
23. In other words, the assessment of common information needs does not require identifying information needs shared across all existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors. Some of the identified information needs will be common to all three categories, but others may be specific to only one or two of those categories. If an entity were to focus only on those information needs that are common to all categories of primary users, it might exclude information that meets the needs of only one category.

#### Impact of ~~publicly~~ Publicly available ~~Available information~~ Information

24. The primary users of financial statements generally consider information from sources other than just the financial statements. For example, they might also need to consider information from other sections of the annual report sources, including reports on current and anticipated economic conditions, government budgets and forecast, and information about government policy initiatives not reported in GPFRs ~~information about the industry an entity operates in, its competitors and the state of the economy, the entity's press releases as well as other documents the entity has published.~~ [New footnote to be inserted – See paragraph 2.31 of the Conceptual Framework]
25. However, the financial statements are required to be a comprehensive document that provides information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to primary users for accountability and decision making purposes ~~in making decisions about providing resources to the entity.~~ Consequently, the entity assesses whether information is material to the financial statements, regardless of whether such information is also publicly available from another source.
26. Moreover, public availability of information does not relieve an entity of the obligation to provide material information in its financial statements.

#### Example F—~~impact~~ Impact of an ~~entity's~~ Entity's ~~press release~~ Public sStatement on ~~materiality~~ Materiality judgements Judgments

##### Background

An entity undertook a ~~business-public sector~~ combination in the reporting period. The acquisition doubled the size of the entity's operations ~~in one of its main markets~~. On the acquisition date, the entity issued a ~~press release~~ public statement providing an extensive explanation of the primary reasons for the ~~business combination~~ acquisition and a description of how it obtained control over the acquired ~~business~~ entity, together with other information related to the acquisition.

##### Application

In preparing its financial statements, the entity first considered the disclosure requirements in ~~IFRS-3~~ IPSAS 40, ~~Public Sector-Business Combinations~~. Paragraph ~~B64(d)~~ 120(d) of ~~IFRS-3~~ IPSAS 40 requires an entity to disclose, for each ~~business-public sector~~ combination that occurs during the reporting period, 'the primary reasons for the ~~business combination~~ acquisition and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree'.



The entity concludes that information about the ~~business-public sector~~ combination is material because the acquisition is expected to have a significant impact on the entity's operations, due to the overall size of the ~~transaction-acquisition~~ compared with the size of the entity. In these circumstances, even though information relating to the primary reasons for the ~~business-public sector~~ combination and the description of how it obtained control is already included in a public statement, the entity needs to provide the information in its financial statements.

## Interaction with ~~local-laws~~ Laws and ~~regulations~~ Regulations

27. An entity's financial statements must comply with the requirements in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards, including requirements related to materiality (materiality requirements), for the entity to state its compliance with those Standards. Hence, an entity that wishes to state compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards cannot provide less information than the information required by the Standards, even if ~~local~~-laws and regulations permit otherwise.
28. Nevertheless, ~~local~~-laws and regulations may specify requirements that affect what information is provided in the financial statements. In such circumstances, providing information to meet ~~local~~-legal or regulatory requirements is permitted by ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards, even if that information is not material according to the materiality requirements in the Standards. However, such information must not obscure information that is material according to ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards.<sup>18</sup>

### Example G—~~Information that is immaterial~~ Information that is material ~~according~~ According to ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards ~~required~~ Required by ~~local-laws~~ Laws and ~~regulations~~ Regulations

#### Background

~~A municipality discovered and confirmed incidents of unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure in the current period. An entity is a food retailer operating in country ABC. In country ABC, investments in research and development (R&D) are generally limited across the industry; nonetheless, the~~ The government requires all entities to disclose, in their financial statements, the aggregate amount of ~~incidents of unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure~~ R&D expenditure incurred during the period.

~~In the current reporting period, the entity recognised a small amount of expenditure on R&D activities as an expense. No R&D expenditure was capitalised during the period.~~

~~When preparing its financial statements, the entity assessed the disclosure of information about R&D expenditure incurred during the period as immaterial, for IFRS purposes.~~

#### Application

To comply with ~~local~~-regulations, the ~~entity-municipality~~ discloses in its financial statements information about ~~material unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditures~~ R&D expenditure incurred during the period. ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards permit the entity to disclose that information in its financial statements, but the entity needs to organize its disclosures to ensure that material information is not obscured.

### Example H—~~information~~ Information that is ~~material~~ Material ~~according~~ According to ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards ~~not required~~ Required by ~~local-laws~~ Laws and ~~regulations~~ Regulations

#### Background

<sup>18</sup> See paragraph 30A of IAS 1 and paragraph BC30F of the Basis for Conclusions 12A(e) on IAS-IPSAS 1.

An entity ~~isoperates in a country where the government requires~~ required by legislation to disclose to its relevant treasury significant the disclosure of the details of acquisitions and disposals of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) disposals, when but only if the cost of the PP&E acquired or disposed of their carrying amounts exceeds a specified percentage of the total costs of assets of an entity.

In the current reporting period, the entity disposed of PP&E below the legislative threshold specified in the local regulation. This transaction was with a related party, which paid the entity less than the fair value of the item disposed of.

When preparing its financial statements, the entity applied judgement and concluded that information about the details of the disposal was material, mainly because of the terms of the transaction and the fact it was with a related party.

### Application

To comply with IFRS-IPSAS Standards1, Presentation of Financial Statements paragraph 107(c), the entity discloses details of that disposal even though local regulations require disclosure of PP&E disposals only if their carrying amount cost of the PP&E acquired or disposed of exceeds a specified percentage of total assets.

## Making Materiality Judgements

### Overview of the materiality process

29. An entity may find it helpful to follow a systematic process in making materiality judgements when preparing its financial statements. The four-step process described in the following paragraphs is an example of such a process. This description provides an overview of the role materiality plays in the preparation of financial statements, with a focus on the factors the entity should consider when making materiality judgements. In this Practice Statement [Document Type], this four-step process is called the 'materiality process'.
30. The materiality process describes how an entity could assess whether information is material for the purposes of presentation and disclosure, as well as for recognition and measurement. The process illustrates one possible way to make materiality judgements, but it incorporates the materiality requirements an entity must apply to state compliance with IFRS-IPSAS Standards. The materiality process considers potential omission and potential misstatement of information, as well as unnecessary inclusion of immaterial information and whether immaterial information obscures material information. In all cases, the entity needs to focus on how the information could reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity as well as decisions of that the primary users make on the basis of its financial statements.
31. Judgement is involved in assessing materiality when preparing financial statements. The materiality process is designed as a practice guide to help an entity apply judgement in an efficient and effective way.
32. The materiality process is not intended to describe the assessment of materiality for local legal and regulatory purposes. An entity refers to its local such requirements to assess whether it is compliant with local laws and regulations.

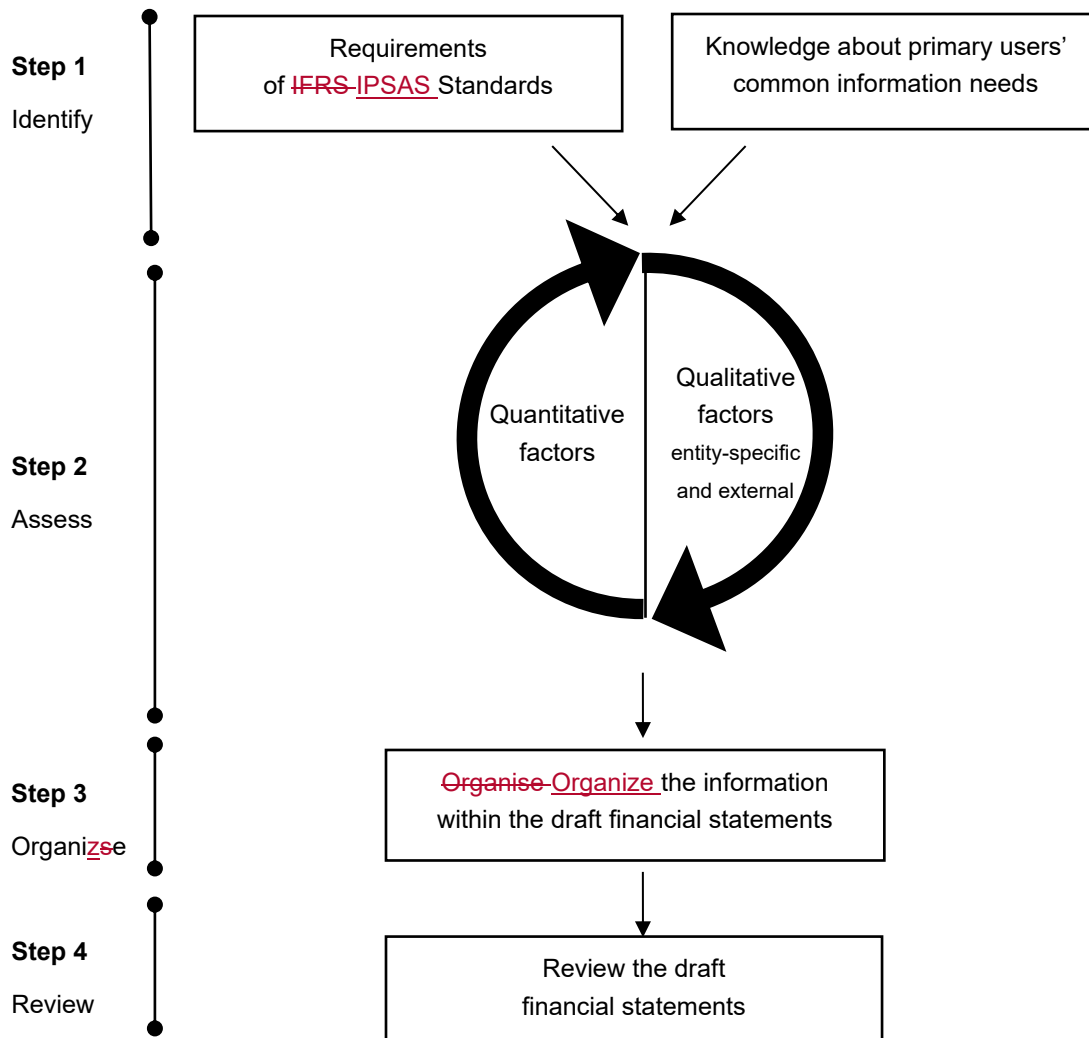
### A Four-Step Materiality Process

33. The steps identified as a possible approach to the assessment of materiality in the preparation of the financial statements are, in summary:
  - (a) Step 1—identify/Identify. Identify information that has the potential to be material.
  - (b) Step 2—assess/Assess. Assess whether the information identified in Step 1 is, in fact, material.
  - (c) Step 3—organise/Organize. Organize the information within the draft financial statements in a way that communicates the information clearly and concisely to primary users.

- (d) Step 4—~~review~~Review. Review the draft financial statements to determine whether all material information has been identified and materiality considered from a wide perspective and in aggregate, on the basis of the complete set of financial statements.

34. When preparing its financial statements, an entity may rely on materiality assessments from prior periods, provided that it reconsiders them in the light of any change in circumstances and of any new or updated information.

Diagram 1—~~T~~he F~~four~~ S~~step~~ M~~m~~ateriality P~~p~~rocess



Step 1—~~identify~~Identify

35. An entity identifies information about its transactions, other events and conditions that primary users might need to understand for accountability and to make decisions about providing resources to the entity making purposes.
36. In identifying this information, an entity considers, as a starting point, the requirements of the ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards applicable to its transactions, other events and conditions. ~~This is the starting point because, when~~

~~developing a Standard, the Board identifies the information it expects will meet the needs of a broad range of primary users for a wide variety of entities in a range of circumstances.~~<sup>19</sup>

37. When the ~~Board-IPSASB~~ develops a Standard, it also considers the balance between the benefits of providing information and the costs of complying with the requirements in that Standard. However, the cost of applying the requirements in the Standards is not a factor for an entity to consider when making materiality judgements—the entity should not consider the cost of complying with requirements in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards, unless there is explicit permission in the Standards.

38. An entity also considers its primary users' common information needs (as explained in paragraphs 21–23) to identify any information—in addition to that specified in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards—necessary to enable primary users to understand the impact of the entity's transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows (see paragraph 10). ~~Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors~~ Service recipients and resource providers need information about the performance of the entity during the reporting period, the liquidity and solvency of the entity, the sustainability of the entity's service delivery and other operations over the long term, and changes therein as a result of the activities of the entity during the reporting period and the capacity of the entity to adapt to changing circumstances, whether changes in demographics or changes in domestic or global economic conditions which are likely to impact the nature or composition of the activities it undertakes and the services it provides ~~resources of the entity (assets), claims against the entity (liabilities and equity) and changes in those resources and claims (income and expenses), and information that will help them assess how efficiently and effectively the entity's management and governing board have discharged their responsibility to use the entity's resources.~~<sup>20</sup>

39. The output of Step 1 is a set of potentially material information.

#### Step 2—~~A~~assess

40. An entity assesses whether the potentially material information identified in Step 1 is, in fact, material. In making this assessment, the entity needs to consider whether the information its primary users could reasonably be expected to ~~be influenced~~ the discharge of accountability by the entity or the decisions that primary users make ~~by the information when making decisions about providing resources to the entity~~ on the basis of the financial statements. The entity performs this assessment in the context of the financial statements as a whole.

41. An entity might conclude that an item of information is material for various reasons. Those reasons include the item's nature or ~~magnitude~~ amount of the item, or a combination of both, judged in ~~relation to the~~ particular circumstances of ~~the each~~ entity.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, making materiality judgements involves both quantitative and qualitative considerations. It would not be appropriate for the entity to rely on purely numerical guidelines or to apply a uniform quantitative threshold for materiality (see paragraphs 53–55).

42. The following paragraphs describe some common 'materiality factors' that an entity should use to help identify when an item of information is material. These factors are organized into the following categories:

- (a) ~~quantitative~~ Quantitative; and
- (b) ~~qualitative~~ Qualitative—either entity-specific or external.

<sup>19</sup> ~~See paragraph 1.8 of the Conceptual Framework.~~

<sup>20</sup> See paragraph ~~42.4~~ 11 of the *Conceptual Framework*.

<sup>21</sup> See paragraph ~~7.12A~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

43. The output of Step 2 is a preliminary set of material information. For presentation and disclosure, this involves decisions about what information an entity needs to provide in its financial statements, and in how much detail<sup>22</sup> (including identifying appropriate levels of aggregation an entity provides in the financial statements). For recognition and measurement, the output of Step 2 involves the identification of information that, if not recognized or otherwise misstated, could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions.

#### Quantitative ~~F~~actors

44. An entity ordinarily assesses whether information is quantitatively material by considering the ~~size-amount~~ of the impact of the transaction, other event or condition against measures of the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The entity makes this assessment by considering not only the ~~size amount~~ of the impact it ~~recognises-recognizes~~ in its primary financial statements but also any ~~unrecognised unrecognized~~ items that could ultimately affect primary users' overall perception of the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows (e.g., contingent liabilities or contingent assets). The entity needs to assess whether the impact is of such a ~~size-amount~~ that information about the transaction, other event or condition could reasonably be expected to influence ~~the discharge of accountability by the entity or the decisions that~~ its primary users' ~~decisions about providing resources to~~ on the basis of ~~the entity's financial statements~~.
45. Identifying the measures against which an entity makes this quantitative assessment is a matter of judgement. That judgement depends on which measures are of great interest to the primary users of the entity's financial statements. Examples include measures of the entity's revenues and expenses, the entity's ~~profitability~~ net assets/equity, financial position ratios and cash flow measures.

#### Qualitative ~~F~~actors

46. For the purposes of this ~~Practice Statement~~ Document Type, qualitative factors are characteristics of an entity's transactions, other events or conditions, or of their context, that, if present, make information more likely to influence the decisions of the primary users of the entity's financial statements. The mere presence of a qualitative factor will not necessarily make the information material, but is likely to increase primary users' interest in that information.
47. In making materiality judgements, an entity considers both entity-specific and external qualitative factors. These factors are described separately in the following paragraphs. However, in practice, the entity may need to consider them together.
48. An entity-specific qualitative factor is a characteristic of the entity's transaction, other event or condition. Examples of such factors include, but are not limited to:
- (a) involvement of a related party of the entity;
  - (b) uncommon, or non-standard, features of a transaction or other event or condition; or
  - (c) unexpected variation or unexpected changes in trends. In some circumstances, the entity might consider a quantitatively immaterial amount as material because of the unexpected variation compared to the prior-period amount provided in its financial statements.
49. The relevance of information to the primary users of an entity's financial statements can also be affected by the context in which the entity operates. An external qualitative factor is a characteristic of the context in which the entity's transaction, other event or condition occur that, if present, makes information more likely

<sup>22</sup> See paragraph ~~29-45~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

to influence the primary users' decisions. Characteristics of the entity's context that might represent external qualitative factors include, but are not limited to, the entity's geographical location, its industry sector, or the state of the economy or economies in which the entity operates.

50. Due to the nature of external qualitative factors, entities operating in the same context might share a number of external qualitative factors. Moreover, external qualitative factors could remain constant over time or could vary.
51. In some circumstances, if an entity is not exposed to a risk to which other entities in its geographical location or industry are exposed, that fact could reasonably be expected to influence its primary users' decisions; that is, information about the lack of exposure to that particular risk could be material information.

#### Interaction of Qqualitative and Qquantitative Ffactors

52. An entity could identify an item of information as material on the basis of one or more materiality factors. In general, the more factors that apply to a particular item, or the more significant those factors are, the more likely it is that the item is material.
53. Although there is no hierarchy among materiality factors, assessing an item of information from a quantitative perspective first could be an efficient approach to assessing materiality. If an entity identifies an item of information as material solely on the basis of the size-amount of the impact of the transaction, other event or condition, the entity does not need to assess that item of information further against other materiality factors. In these circumstances, a quantitative threshold—a specified level, rate or amount of one of the measures used in assessing size—can be a helpful tool in making a materiality judgement. However, a quantitative assessment alone is not always sufficient to conclude that an item of information is not material. The entity should further assess the presence of qualitative factors.
54. The presence of a qualitative factor lowers the thresholds for the quantitative assessment. The more significant the qualitative factors, the lower those quantitative thresholds will be. However, in some cases an entity might decide that, despite the presence of qualitative factors, an item of information is not material because its effect on the financial statements is so small that it could not reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity, or decisions made by its primary users' ~~decisions~~.
55. In some other circumstances, an item of information could reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity or primary users' decisions regardless of its sizeamount—a quantitative threshold could even be reduced to zero. This might happen when information about a transaction, other event or condition is highly scrutinised-scrutinized by the primary users of an entity's financial statements. Moreover, a quantitative assessment is not always possible: non-numeric information might only be assessed from a qualitative perspective.

#### **Example I—~~information-Information~~ about a ~~related-Related~~ party-~~Party~~ transaction-~~Transaction~~ assessed-~~Assessed~~ as material-~~Material~~**

##### **Background**

An entity has identified ~~measures of its profitability~~total expenses as the measures of great interest to the primary users of its financial statements due to government's increased focus on cost containment. In the current reporting period, the entity signed a five-year contract with company ABC. Company ABC will provide the entity with maintenance services for the entity's offices for an annual fee. Company ABC is controlled by a member of the entity's key management personnel. Hence, company ABC is a related party of the entity<sup>1</sup>.

##### **Application**

IAS-24~~IPSAS 20~~, *Related Party Disclosures* requires an entity to disclose, for each related party transaction that occurred during the period, the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about the transaction



and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for users to understand the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

When preparing its financial statements, the entity assessed whether information about the transaction with company ABC was material.

The entity started its assessment from a quantitative perspective and evaluated the impact of the related party transaction against ~~measures of the entity's profitability~~ total expenses. Having initially concluded that the impact of the related party transaction was not material from a purely quantitative perspective, the entity further assessed the presence of any qualitative factors.

As the Board noted in developing ~~IAS 24~~ IPSAS 20, related parties may enter into transactions that unrelated parties would not enter into, and the transactions may be priced at amounts that differ from the price for transactions between unrelated parties.

The entity identified the fact that the maintenance agreement was concluded with a related party as a characteristic that makes information about that transaction more likely to influence the decisions of its primary users.

The entity further assessed the transaction from a quantitative perspective to determine whether the impact of the transaction could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions when considered with the fact that the transaction was with a related party (ie the presence of a qualitative factor lowers the quantitative threshold). Having considered that the transaction was with a related party, the entity concluded that the impact was large enough to reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions. Hence, the entity assessed information about the transaction with company ABC as material and disclosed that information in its financial statements.

#### **Example J—~~information-Information~~ about a ~~related-Related party-Party T~~ transaction assessed Assessed as ~~immaterial~~ immaterial**

##### **Background**

An entity has identified measures of its ~~profitability~~ surplus/deficit as the measures of great interest to the primary users of its financial statements. The entity owns a large fleet of vehicles. In the current reporting period, the entity sold an almost fully depreciated vehicle to company DEF. The entity transferred the vehicle for total consideration consistent with its market value and its carrying amount. Company DEF is controlled by a member of the entity's key management personnel. Hence, company DEF is a related party of the entity.

##### **Application**

When preparing its financial statements, the entity assessed whether information about the transaction with company DEF was material.

As in Example I, the entity started its assessment from a quantitative perspective and evaluated the impact of the related party transaction against measures of the entity's ~~profitability~~ surplus/deficit. Having initially concluded that the impact of the related party transaction was not material from a purely quantitative perspective, the entity further assessed the presence of any qualitative factors.

The entity transferred the vehicle for a total consideration consistent with its market value and its carrying amount. However, the entity identified the fact that the vehicle was sold to a related party as a characteristic that makes information about that transaction more likely to influence the decisions of its primary users.

The entity further assessed the transaction from a quantitative perspective but concluded that its impact was too small to reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions, even when considered with the fact that the transaction was with a related party. Information about the transaction with company DEF was consequently assessed as immaterial and not disclosed in the entity's financial statements.



## Example K—~~influence~~Influence of ~~external~~External ~~qualitative~~Qualitative factors ~~Factors~~ on ~~M~~materiality judgementsJudgements

### Background

An ~~international~~Central~~Development~~ bank ~~bank~~Bank holds a very small amount of debt originating from a country whose national economy is currently experiencing severe financial difficulties. Other ~~Central~~Development Banks ~~international banks that operate in the same sector as the entity~~ hold significant amounts of debt originating from that country and, hence, are significantly affected by the financial difficulties in that country.

### Application

Paragraph ~~34~~38 of ~~IFRS 7~~IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period.

When preparing its financial statements, the ~~Central~~Development bank ~~bank~~Bank assessed whether the fact that it holds a very small amount of debt originating from that country was material information.

In making that assessment, the ~~Development~~Central bank ~~bank~~Bank considered the exposure to that particular debt faced by other ~~Development~~international ~~Central~~ banks ~~Banks~~operating in the same sector (external qualitative factor).

In these circumstances, the fact that the ~~Development~~Central bank ~~bank~~Bank is holding a very small amount of debt (or even no debt at all) originating from that country, while other ~~Development~~international ~~Central~~ banks ~~Banks~~operating in the same sector have significant holdings, provides the entity's primary users with useful information about how effective management has been at protecting the bank's resources from ~~unfavourable~~unfavorable effects of the economic conditions in that country.

The ~~Development~~Central bank ~~bank~~Bank assessed the information about the lack of exposure to that particular debt as material and disclosed that information in its financial statements.

### Step 3—~~organise~~Organize

56. Classifying, ~~characterising~~characterizing and presenting information clearly and concisely makes it understandable.<sup>23</sup> An entity exercises judgement when deciding how to communicate information clearly and concisely. For example, the entity is more likely to clearly and concisely communicate the material information identified in Step 2 by ~~organizing~~organizeing it to:

- (a) ~~e~~Emphasize material matters;
- (b) ~~tailor~~Tailor information to the entity's own circumstances;
- (c) ~~describe~~Describe the entity's transactions, other events and conditions as simply and directly as possible without omitting material information and without unnecessarily increasing the length of the financial statements;
- (d) ~~highlight~~Highlight relationships between different pieces of information;
- (e) ~~provide~~Provide information in a format that is appropriate for its type, e.g., tabular or narrative;
- (f) ~~provide~~Provide information in a way that ~~maximizes~~maximizes, to the extent possible, comparability among entities and across reporting periods;

<sup>23</sup> See paragraph ~~23~~34~~17~~ of the *Conceptual Framework*.

- (g) ~~avoid~~-Avoid or minimizse duplication of information in different parts of the financial statements; and
- (h) ~~ensure~~-Ensure material information is not obscured by immaterial information.

- 57. Financial statements are less understandable for primary users if information is organised in an unclear manner. Similarly, financial statements are less understandable if an entity aggregates material items that have different natures or functions, or if material information is obscured,<sup>24</sup> for example, by an excessive amount of immaterial information.
- 58. Furthermore, an entity considers the different roles of primary financial statements and notes in deciding whether to present an item of information separately in the primary financial statements, to aggregate it with other information or to disclose the information in the notes.
- 59. The output of Step 3 is the draft financial statements.

#### Step 4—~~R~~review

- 60. An entity needs to assess whether information is material both individually and in combination with other information<sup>25</sup> in the context of its financial statements as a whole. Even if information is judged not to be material on its own, it might be material when considered in combination with other information in the complete set of financial statements.
- 61. When reviewing its draft financial statements, an entity draws on its knowledge and experience of its transactions, other events and conditions to identify whether all material information has been provided in the financial statements, and with appropriate prominence.
- 62. This review gives an entity the opportunity to 'step back' and consider the information provided from a wider perspective and in aggregate. This enables the entity to consider the overall picture of its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. In performing this review, the entity also considers whether:
  - (a) ~~all~~-All relevant relationships between different items of information have been identified. Identifying new relationships between information might lead to that information being identified as material for the first time;<sup>27</sup>
  - (b) ~~items~~-Items of information that are individually immaterial, when considered together, could nevertheless reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions;<sup>28</sup>
  - (c) ~~the~~-The information in the financial statements is communicated in an effective and understandable way, and organised to avoid obscuring material information; ~~and~~;
  - (d) ~~the~~-The financial statements provide a fair presentation of the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.<sup>26</sup>
- 63. The review may lead to:
  - (a) ~~additional~~-Additional information being provided in the financial statements;
  - (b) ~~greater~~-Greater disaggregation of information that had already been identified as material;
  - (c) ~~information~~-Information that had already been identified as immaterial being removed from the financial statements to avoid obscuring material information; or

<sup>24</sup> See paragraph ~~30A-12A(c)~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>25</sup> See paragraph ~~12A7~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>26</sup> See paragraph ~~45-27~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

(d) ~~information-Information~~ being ~~reorganised-reorganized~~ within the financial statements.

64. The review in Step 4 may also lead an entity to question the assessment performed in Step 2 and decide to re-perform that assessment. As a result of re-performing its assessment in Step 2, the entity might conclude that information previously identified as material is, in fact, immaterial, and remove it from the financial statements.

65. The output of Step 4 is the final financial statements.

## Specific Topics

### Prior-Period Information

66. An entity makes materiality judgements on the complete set of financial statements, including prior-period<sup>27</sup> information provided in the financial statements.

67. ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards require an entity to present information in respect of the preceding period for all amounts reported in the current-period financial statements.<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, the Standards require the entity to provide prior-period information for narrative and descriptive information if it is relevant to understanding the current-period financial statements.<sup>29</sup> Finally, the Standards require the entity to present, as a minimum, ~~two-one~~ statements of financial position with comparative information for the preceding period, ~~two-one~~ statements of ~~profit or loss and other comprehensive income~~ financial performance with comparative information for the preceding period, ~~two-one~~ statements of cash flows with comparative information for the preceding period, ~~two-one~~ statements of changes in net assets/equity with comparative information for the preceding period, and related notes.<sup>30</sup> ~~These requirements are the minimum comparative information identified by the Standards.~~<sup>31</sup>

68. Assessing whether prior-period information is material to the current-period financial statements might lead an entity to:

- (a) ~~provide-Provide~~ more prior-period information than was provided in the prior-period financial statements (see paragraph 70); or
- (b) ~~provide-Provide~~ less prior-period information than was provided in the prior-period financial statements (see paragraph 71).

69. An entity also needs to consider any ~~local~~ laws or regulations, in respect of the prior-period information to be provided in financial statements, when making decisions on what prior-period information to provide in the current-period financial statements. Those ~~local~~ laws or regulations might require the entity to provide in the financial statements prior-period information ~~in addition to the minimum comparative information required by the Standards. The Standards permit the inclusion of such additional information, but require that it is prepared in accordance with the Standards~~<sup>32</sup> ~~and does not obscure material information.~~<sup>33</sup> However, an entity

<sup>27</sup> For this ~~[Document Type Practice Statement]~~, 'prior-period' should be read as 'prior-periods' if financial statements include amounts and disclosures for more than one prior period.

<sup>28</sup> Except when ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards permit or require otherwise. See paragraph ~~38-53~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>29</sup> See paragraph ~~38-53~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>30</sup> See paragraph ~~38A-53A~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

<sup>31</sup> ~~Paragraph 10(f) of IAS 1 also requires an entity to provide a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when the entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 40A-40D of IAS 1.~~

<sup>32</sup> ~~See paragraph 38C of IAS 1.~~

<sup>33</sup> ~~See paragraph 30A of IAS 1 and paragraph BC30F of the Basis for Conclusions on IAS 1.~~

that wishes to state compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards cannot provide less information than required by the Standards, even if ~~local~~ laws and regulations permit otherwise.

#### **Prior-~~p~~Period ~~i~~nformation not ~~P~~reviously ~~P~~rovided**

70. An entity must provide prior-period information needed to understand the current-period financial statements,<sup>34</sup> regardless of whether that information was provided in the prior-period financial statements—this requirement is not conditional on whether the prior-period information was provided in the prior-period financial statements. Consequently, the inclusion of prior-period information not previously included would be required if this is necessary for the primary users to understand the current-period financial statements.

#### **Example L—~~prior~~Prior-period ~~Period~~ information ~~Information~~ not ~~previously~~ ~~Previously~~ provided~~Provided~~**

##### **Background**

In the prior period, an entity had a very small amount of debt outstanding. Information about this debt was appropriately assessed as immaterial in the prior period, and so the entity did not disclose any maturity analysis showing the remaining contractual maturities or other information that would otherwise be required by ~~paragraph~~ paragraph 3946(a) of ~~IFRS-7IPSAS 30~~, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

In the current period, the entity issued a large amount of debt. The entity concluded that information about debt maturity was material information and disclosed it, in the form of a table, in the current-period financial statements.

##### **Application**

The entity might conclude that including a prior-period debt maturity analysis in the financial statements would be necessary for primary users to understand the current-period financial statements. In these circumstances, a narrative description of the maturity of the prior-period balances of the outstanding debt might be sufficient.

#### **Summarising ~~Summarizing~~ ~~P~~prior-~~P~~period ~~i~~nformation**

71. Except to the extent required to comply with any ~~local~~ laws or regulations affecting the preparation of financial statements or their audit, an entity does not automatically reproduce in the current-period financial statements all the information provided in the prior-period financial statements. Instead, the entity may ~~summarise~~ summarize prior-period information, retaining the information necessary for primary users to understand the current-period financial statements.

#### **Example M—~~summarising~~ ~~s~~Summarizing ~~prior~~Prior-period ~~Period~~ information~~Information~~**

##### **Background**

An entity disclosed, in the prior-period financial statements, details of a legal dispute which led to the recognition, in that period, of a provision. In accordance with ~~IAS-37IPSAS 19~~, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* the entity disclosed in the prior-period financial statements a detailed description of uncertainties about the amount and timing of possible cash outflows, in respect of the dispute, together with the major assumptions made concerning future events.

Most of the uncertainties have been resolved in the current period, and, even though the liability has not been settled, a court pronouncement confirmed the amount already recogni~~z~~ed in the financial statements by the entity.

<sup>34</sup> See paragraph ~~38-53~~ of ~~IAS-IPSAS~~ 1.

The entity considered the relevant ~~local~~ laws, regulations and other reporting requirements and concluded that there were no ~~locally~~-prescribed obligations relating to the inclusion of prior-period information in the current-period financial statements.

### Application

In these circumstances, on the basis of the requirements in ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards, the entity may not need to reproduce in the current-period financial statements all of the information about the legal dispute provided in the prior-period financial statements. Because most of the uncertainties have been resolved, users of the financial statements for the current period may no longer need detailed information about those uncertainties. Instead, information about those uncertainties might be ~~summarised-summarized~~ and updated to reflect the current-period events and circumstances and the resolution of previously reported uncertainties.

## Errors

72. Errors are omissions from and/or misstatements in an entity's financial statements arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, ~~reliable-faithfully representative~~ information that is available, or could reasonably be expected to be obtained.<sup>35</sup> Material errors are errors that individually or collectively could reasonably be expected to influence ~~the discharge of accountability by the entity or~~ decisions that primary users make on the basis of those financial statements. Errors may affect narrative descriptions disclosed in the notes as well as amounts reported in the primary financial statements or in the notes.
73. An entity must correct all material errors, as well as any immaterial errors made intentionally to achieve a particular presentation of its financial position, financial performance or cash flows, to ensure compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards.<sup>36</sup> The entity should refer to ~~IAS-8IPSAS 3, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors~~ for guidance on how to correct an error.
74. Immaterial errors, if not made intentionally to achieve a particular presentation, do not need to be corrected to ensure compliance with ~~IFRS-IPSAS~~ Standards. However, correcting all errors (including those that are not material) in the preparation of the financial statements lowers the risk that immaterial errors will accumulate over reporting periods and become material.
75. An entity assesses whether an error is material by applying the same considerations as outlined in the description of the materiality process. Making materiality judgements about errors involves both quantitative and qualitative considerations. The entity identifies information that, if misstated or omitted, could reasonably be expected to influence ~~the discharge of accountability by the entity or~~ primary users' decisions (as described in Step 1 and Step 2 of the materiality process). The entity also considers whether any identified errors are material on a collective basis (as described in Step 4 of the materiality process).
76. If an error is judged not to be material on its own, it might be regarded as material when considered in combination with other information. However, in general, if an error is individually assessed as material to an entity's financial statements, the existence of other errors that affect the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows in the opposite way, does not make the error immaterial, nor does it eliminate the need to correct the error.

### Example N—~~individual-Individual~~ and ~~collective-Collective~~ assessment ~~Assessment~~ of ~~errorsErrors~~

<sup>35</sup> See paragraph ~~5-7~~ of ~~IAS-8IPSAS 3~~ (derived from the definition of prior-period errors).

<sup>36</sup> See paragraph ~~44-46~~ of ~~IAS-8IPSAS 3~~.

## Background

An entity has identified measures of its ~~profitability surplus/deficit~~ as the measures of great interest to the primary users of its financial statements. During the current reporting period, the entity ~~recognised~~recognized:

- (a) ~~an~~An expense accrual of CU100~~(a)~~ that should not have been ~~recognised~~recognized. The accrual affected the line item '~~Other operating expenses~~cost of services'; and-
- (b) ~~the~~The reversal of a provision of CU80 ~~recognised~~recognized in the previous period that should not have been reversed. The reversal affected the line item 'other operating income (expense)'.

## Application

In assessing whether these errors are material to its financial statements, the entity did not identify the presence of any qualitative factors and thus made its materiality judgment solely from a quantitative perspective. The entity concluded that both errors were individually material because of their impact on its ~~profit~~surplus/deficit.

In these circumstances, it would be inappropriate to consider the quantitative effect of the errors on a net basis, i.e., as a CU20 overstatement of expenses, thereby concluding that the identified errors do not need to be corrected. If an error is individually assessed as material to the entity's financial statements, the existence of other errors that affect the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows in an opposite way, does not eliminate the need to correct it, or make the error immaterial.

~~(a) — In this example, currency amounts are denominated in 'currency units' (CU).~~

## Cumulative ~~E~~rrors

- 77. An entity may, over a number of reporting periods, accumulate errors that were immaterial, both in individual prior periods and cumulatively over all prior periods. Uncorrected errors that have accumulated over more than one period are sometimes called 'cumulative errors'.
- 78. Materiality judgements about cumulative errors in prior-period financial statements that an entity made at the time those statements were ~~authorised~~authorized for issue need not be revisited in subsequent periods unless the entity failed to use, or misused, information that:
  - (a) ~~was~~Was available when financial statements for those periods were ~~authorised~~authorized for issue; and
  - (b) ~~could~~Could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation of those financial statements.<sup>37</sup>
- 79. To assess whether a cumulative error has become material to the current-period financial statements, an entity considers whether, in the current period:
  - (a) ~~the~~The entity's circumstances have changed, leading to a different materiality assessment for the current period; or
  - (b) ~~further~~Further accumulation of a current-period error onto the cumulative error has occurred.
- 80. An entity must correct cumulative errors if they have become material to the current-period financial statements.

## Example O—~~current~~Current-period ~~Period~~ assessment ~~Assessment~~ of ~~cumulative~~Cumulative errors~~Errors~~

<sup>37</sup> See paragraph 5-7 of IAS-8/IPSAS 3.

## Background

An entity, three years ago, purchased a plant. The plant has a useful life of 50 years and a residual value amounting to 20 per cent of the plant cost. The entity started to use the plant three years ago, but has not recognized any depreciation for it (cumulative error). In each prior period, the entity assessed the error of not depreciating its plant as being individually and cumulatively immaterial to the financial statements for that period. There is no indication that the materiality judgements of prior periods were wrong.

In the current period, the entity started depreciating the plant.

In the same period, the entity experienced a significant reduction in its budgeted expenditure profitability (the type of circumstance referred to in paragraph 79(a) of the Practice Statement[Document Type]).

## Application

When making its materiality judgements in the preparation of the current-period financial statements, the entity concluded that the cumulative error was material to the current-period financial statements.

In this scenario, the entity does not need to revisit the materiality assessments it made in prior periods. However, because in the current period the cumulative error has become material to the current-period financial statements, the entity must apply the requirements in IAS-8|PSAS 3 to correct it.

## Information about Covenants

81. An entity assesses the materiality of information about the existence and terms of a loan agreement clause (covenant), or of a covenant breach, to decide whether to provide information related to the covenant in the financial statements. This assessment is made in the same way as for other information, that is, by considering whether that information could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that its primary users make on the basis of the entity's financial statements (see 'A four-step materiality process', from paragraph 33).
82. In particular, when a covenant exists, an entity considers both:
  - (a) The consequences of a breach occurring, that is, the impact a covenant breach would have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. If those consequences would affect the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows in a way that could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions, then the information about the existence of the covenant and its terms is likely to be material. Conversely, if the consequences of a covenant breach would not affect the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows in such a way, then disclosures about the covenant might not be needed.
  - (b) The likelihood of a covenant breach occurring. The more likely it is that a covenant breach would occur, the more likely it is that information about the existence and terms of the covenant would be material.
83. In assessing whether information about a covenant is material, a combination of the considerations in paragraph 82(a)–82(b) applies. Information about a covenant for which the consequences of a breach would affect an entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows in a way that could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions, but for which there is only a remote likelihood of the breach occurring, is not material.

## Example P—assessing Assessing whether Whether information Information about covenants Covenants is materialMaterial

### Background



An entity has rapidly grown over the past five years and recently suffered some liquidity problems. A long-term loan was granted to the entity in the current reporting period. The loan agreement includes a clause that requires the entity to maintain a debt service coverage ratio ~~of debt to equity~~ below a specified threshold, to be measured at each reporting date (the covenant). According to the loan agreement, the debt-to-equity-service coverage ratio has to be calculated on the basis of debt and equity-revenue figures as presented in the entity's IFRS-IPSAS Standards financial statements. If the entity breaches the covenant, the entire loan becomes payable on demand. The disclosure of covenant terms in an entity's financial statements is not required by any ~~local~~ laws or regulations.

### Application

Paragraph ~~34-38~~ of IFRS-IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period.

Paragraph ~~76ZA-87A~~ of IAS-IPSAS 1 requires an entity to disclose, in specified circumstances, information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months after the reporting period.

In the preparation of its financial statements, the entity assesses whether information about the existence of the covenant and its terms is material information, considering both the consequences and the likelihood of a breach occurring.

In these circumstances, the entity concluded that, considering its recent liquidity problem, any acceleration of the long-term loan repayment plan (the consequence of the covenant breach occurring) would affect the entity's financial position and cash flows in a way that could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions.

The entity also considered the likelihood of a breach occurring.

**Scenario 1—the ~~The~~ lender defined the covenant threshold as net revenue must be at least 1.2x annual debt service obligations on the basis of the three-year business plan prepared by the entity, adding a 10 per cent tolerance to the forecast figures**

In this scenario, even though the entity has historically met ~~its past business plans~~ this threshold because of its liquidity problems, it assessed the likelihood of a breach occurring as higher than remote. Therefore, information about the existence of the covenant and its terms was assessed as material and disclosed in the entity's financial statements.

**Scenario 2—the lender defined the covenant threshold on the basis of the three-year business plan prepared by the entity, adding a 200 per cent tolerance to the forecast figures**

~~In this scenario, the entity assessed the likelihood of a breach occurring as remote, on the basis of its historical track record of meeting its past business plans and the magnitude of the tolerance included in the covenant threshold. Therefore, although the consequences of the covenant breach would affect the entity's financial position and cash flows in a way that could reasonably be expected to influence primary users' decisions, the entity concluded that information about the existence of the covenant and its terms was not material.~~

## Materiality judgements for interim reporting

84. ~~An entity makes materiality judgements in preparing both annual financial statements and interim financial reports prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. In either case, the entity could apply the materiality process described in paragraphs 29–65. For its interim financial report, the entity considers the same materiality factors as in its annual assessment. However, it takes into consideration that the time period and the purpose of an interim financial report differ from those of the annual financial statements.~~  
[Deleted]

85. ~~In making materiality judgements on its interim financial report, an entity focuses on the period covered by that report, that is:~~
- ~~(a) it assesses whether information in the interim financial report is material in relation to the interim period financial data, not annual data.<sup>38</sup>~~
  - ~~(b) it applies the materiality factors on the basis of both the current interim period data and also, whenever there is more than one interim period (eg in the case of quarterly reporting), the data for the current financial year to date.<sup>39</sup>~~
  - ~~(c) it may consider whether to provide in the interim financial report information that is expected to be material to the annual financial statements. However, information that is expected to be material to the annual financial statements need not be provided in the interim financial report if it is not material to the interim financial report.~~

#### **Example Q—information that is expected to be material to the annual financial statements**

##### **Background**

~~An entity sells mainly standardised products to private customers in its home market. In the first half of the reporting period, 98 per cent of the entity's revenue was generated by sales of Product X. The remaining revenue was principally derived from a pilot sale of a new product line—Product Y—that the entity planned to launch in the third quarter of the year. The entity expects revenue from Product Y to increase significantly by the end of the annual reporting period, so that Product Y will provide approximately 20 per cent of the entity's revenue for the full annual period.~~

##### **Application**

~~Paragraph 114 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers requires an entity to disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.~~

~~The entity did not identify any qualitative factors that made the amount of revenues from Product Y material to the interim period.~~

~~In these circumstances, the entity concluded that the information about disaggregation of revenue by product lines was not material to the interim financial report and did not disclose it. In the preparation of the interim financial report, the entity is not required to disaggregate its revenue by product lines even if a greater level of disaggregation is expected to be required for the subsequent annual financial statements. In other words, although the entity expects that revenue by product lines will be material information for the annual financial statements, that fact does not influence the materiality assessment in the preparation of the entity's interim financial report.~~

86. ~~Similarly, an entity may consider whether to provide information in the annual financial statements that is only material to the interim financial report. However, if information is material to the interim financial report, it need not be presented or disclosed subsequently in the annual financial statements if it is not material to those statements.~~

#### **Example R—information that is only material to the interim financial report**

<sup>38</sup> See paragraphs 23 and 25 of IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

<sup>39</sup> Paragraph 20 of IAS 34 requires an entity to include in the interim financial report the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for both periods, the current interim period and the current financial year to date.

## Background

An entity has identified measures of its profitability and cash flows as the measures of great interest to the primary users of its financial statements. During the interim period, the entity constructed a new chemical handling process to enable it to comply with environmental requirements for the production and storage of dangerous chemicals. Such an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) qualifies for recognition as an asset in accordance with paragraph 11 of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.

## Application

Paragraph 74(b) of IAS 16 requires the disclosure of the expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an item of PP&E in the course of its construction.

In the preparation of the interim financial report, the entity assessed, both from a quantitative and qualitative perspective, the information about expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of the chemical handling process, concluded that information was material to the interim financial report and disclosed it.

The entity incurred no further expenditure related to the chemical handling process in the second half of the annual reporting period. In the preparation of its annual financial statements, the entity assessed the expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of the chemical handling process against its annual profitability and cash flow measures and concluded that this information was not material to the annual financial statements. In reaching that conclusion, the entity did not identify any qualitative factors leading to a different assessment.

The entity is not required to disclose information about the expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of its chemical handling process in its annual financial statements.

87. In assessing materiality, an entity also considers the purpose of interim financial reports, which differs from the purpose of annual financial statements. An interim financial report is intended to provide an update on the latest complete set of annual financial statements.<sup>40</sup> Information that is material to the interim period, but was already provided in the latest annual financial statements, does not need to be reproduced in the interim financial report, unless something new occurs or an update is needed.<sup>41</sup>

## Interim reporting estimates

88. When an entity concludes that information about estimation uncertainty is material, the entity needs to disclose that information. Measurements included in interim financial reports often rely more on estimates than measurements included in the annual financial statements.<sup>42</sup> That fact does not, in itself, make the estimated measurements material. Nevertheless, relying on estimates for interim financial data to a greater extent than for annual financial data might result in more disclosures about such uncertainties being material, and thus being provided in the interim financial report, compared with the annual financial statements.

## Information about accounting policies

- 88A. Paragraph 117 of IAS 1 requires an entity to disclose material accounting policy information.
- 88B. Accounting policy information relating to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may nevertheless be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. An entity is required to disclose accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions if that information is material to the financial statements.

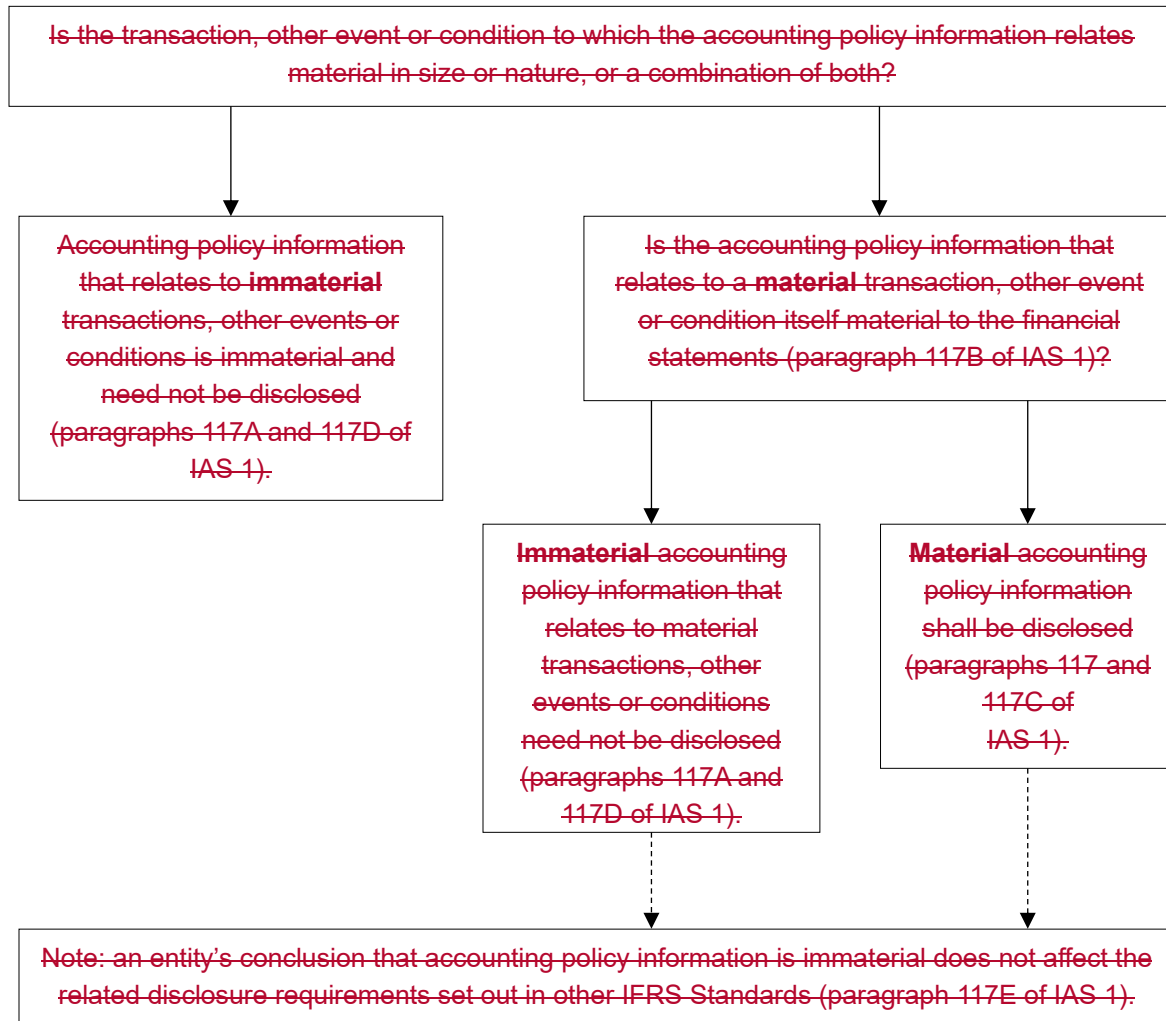
<sup>40</sup> See paragraph 6 of IAS 34.

<sup>41</sup> See paragraphs 15–15A of IAS 34.

<sup>42</sup> See paragraph 41 of IAS 34.

- 88C. ~~In assessing whether accounting policy information is material to its financial statements, an entity considers whether users of the entity's financial statements would need that information to understand other material information in the financial statements. An entity makes this assessment in the same way it assesses other information: by considering qualitative and quantitative factors, as described in paragraphs 44–55. Diagram 2 illustrates how an entity assesses whether accounting policy information is material and, therefore, shall be disclosed.~~

**Diagram 2—determining whether accounting policy information is material**



- 88D. ~~Paragraph 117B of IAS 1 includes examples of circumstances in which an entity is likely to consider accounting policy information to be material to its financial statements. The list is not exhaustive, but provides guidance on when an entity would normally consider accounting policy information to be material.~~

- 88E. ~~Paragraph 117C of IAS 1 describes the type of material accounting policy information that users of financial statements find most useful. Users generally find information about the characteristics of an entity's transactions, other events or conditions—entity specific information—more useful than disclosures that only include standardised information, or information that duplicates or summarises the requirements of the IFRS Standards. Entity specific accounting policy information is particularly useful when that information relates to an area for which an entity has exercised judgement—for example, when an entity applies an IFRS Standard differently from similar entities in the same industry.~~

- 88F. ~~Although entity-specific accounting policy information is generally more useful, material accounting policy information could sometimes include information that is standardised, or that duplicates or summarises the requirements of the IFRS Standards. Such information may be material if, for example:~~
- ~~(a) users of the entity's financial statements need that information to understand other material information provided in the financial statements. Such a scenario might arise when an entity applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments has no choice regarding the classification of its financial instruments. In such scenarios, users of that entity's financial statements may only be able to understand how the entity has accounted for its material financial instruments if users also understand how the entity has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to its financial instruments.~~
  - ~~(b) an entity reports in a jurisdiction in which entities also report applying local accounting standards.~~
  - ~~(c) the accounting required by the IFRS Standards is complex, and users of financial statements need to understand the required accounting. Such a scenario might arise when an entity accounts for a material class of transactions, other events or conditions by applying more than one IFRS Standard.~~
- 88G. ~~Paragraph 117D of IAS 1 states that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material information. Paragraphs 56–59 provide guidance about how to communicate information clearly and concisely in the financial statements.~~

**Example S—making materiality judgements and focusing on entity-specific information while avoiding standardised (boilerplate) accounting policy information**

**Background**

~~An entity operates within the telecommunications industry. It has entered into contracts with retail customers to deliver mobile phone handsets and data services. In a typical contract, the entity provides a customer with a handset and data services over three years. The entity applies IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and recognises revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies its performance obligations in line with the terms of the contract.~~

~~The entity has identified two performance obligations and related considerations:~~

- ~~(a) — the handset — the customer makes monthly payments for the handset over three years; and~~
- ~~(b) — data — the customer pays a fixed monthly charge to use a specified monthly amount of data over three years.~~

~~For the handset, the entity concludes that it should recognise revenue when it satisfies the performance obligation (when it provides the handset to the customer). For the provision of data, the entity concludes that it should recognise revenue as it satisfies the performance obligation (as the entity provides data services to the customer over the three-year life of the contract).~~

~~The entity notes that, in accounting for revenue it has made judgements about:~~

- ~~(a) — the allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations; and~~
- ~~(b) — the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations.~~

~~The entity has concluded that revenue generated from these contracts is material to the reporting period.~~

**Application**

~~The entity notes that for contracts of this type it applies separate accounting policies for two sources of revenue, namely revenue from:~~

- ~~(a) — the sale of handsets; and~~
- ~~(b) — the provision of data services.~~

~~Having identified revenue from contracts of this type as material to the financial statements, the entity assesses whether accounting policy information for revenue from these contracts is, in fact, material.~~

~~The entity evaluates the effect of disclosing the accounting policy information by considering the presence of qualitative factors. The entity noted that its revenue recognition accounting policies:~~

- ~~(a) — were unchanged during the reporting period;~~
- ~~(b) — were not chosen from accounting policy options available in the IFRS Standards;~~
- ~~(c) — were not developed in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in the absence of an IFRS Standard that specifically applies; and~~
- ~~(d) — are not so complex that primary users will be unable to understand the related revenue transactions without standardised descriptions of the requirements of IFRS 15.~~

~~However, some of the entity's revenue recognition accounting policies relate to an area for which the entity has made significant judgements in applying its accounting policies—for example, in deciding how to allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations, and the timing of revenue recognition.~~

~~The entity considers that, in addition to disclosing the information required by paragraphs 123–126 of IFRS 15 about the significant judgements made in applying IFRS 15, primary users of its financial statements are likely to need to understand related accounting policy information. Consequently, the entity concludes that such accounting policy information could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of the primary users of its financial statements. For example, understanding:~~

- ~~(a) — how the entity allocates the transaction price to its performance obligations is likely to help users understand how each component of the transaction contributes to the entity's revenue and cash flows; and~~
- ~~(b) — that some revenue is recognised at a point in time and some is recognised over time is likely to help users understand how reported cash flows relate to revenue.~~

~~The entity also notes that the judgements it made are specific to the entity. Consequently, material accounting policy information would include information about how the entity has applied the requirements of IFRS 15 to its specific circumstances.~~

~~The entity, therefore, assesses that accounting policy information about revenue recognition is material and should be disclosed. Such disclosure would include information about how the entity allocates the transaction price to its performance obligations and when the entity recognises revenue.~~

### **~~Example T—making materiality judgements on accounting policy information that only duplicates requirements in the IFRS Standards~~**

#### **~~Background~~**

~~Property, plant and equipment are material to an entity's financial statements.~~

~~The entity has no intangible assets or goodwill and has not recognised an impairment loss on its property, plant or equipment in either the current or comparative reporting periods.~~

~~In previous reporting periods, the entity disclosed accounting policy information relating to impairment of non-current assets which duplicates the requirements of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets and provides no entity-specific information. The entity disclosed that:~~

~~The carrying amounts of the group's intangible assets and its property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's~~

recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangibles with an indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount is estimated at least annually.

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use. In measuring value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### Application

Having identified assets subject to impairment testing as being material to the financial statements, the entity assesses whether the accounting policy information for impairment is, in fact, material.

As part of its assessment, the entity considers that an impairment or a reversal of an impairment had not occurred in the current or comparative reporting periods. Consequently, accounting policy information about how the entity recognises and allocates impairment losses is unlikely to be material to its primary users. Similarly, because the entity has no intangible assets or goodwill, information about its accounting policy for impairments of intangible assets and goodwill is unlikely to provide its primary users with material information.

However, the entity's impairment accounting policy relates to an area for which the entity is required to make significant judgements or assumptions, as described in paragraphs 122 and 125 of IAS 1. Given the entity's specific circumstances, it concludes that information about its significant judgements and assumptions related to its impairment assessments could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of the primary users of the entity's financial statements. The entity notes that its disclosures about significant judgements and assumptions already include information about the significant judgements and assumptions used in its impairment assessments.

The entity decides that the primary users of its financial statements would be unlikely to need to understand the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 36 to understand related information in the financial statements.

Consequently, the entity concludes that disclosing a summary of the requirements in IAS 36 in a separate accounting policy for impairment would not provide information that could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users of its financial statements. Instead, the entity discloses material accounting policy information related to the significant judgements and assumptions the entity has applied in its impairment assessments elsewhere in the financial statements.

Although the entity assesses some accounting policy information for impairments of assets as immaterial, the entity still assesses whether other disclosure requirements of IAS 36 provide material information that should be disclosed.

### Application date

89. This **Practice Statement** **Document Type** does not change any requirements in **IFRS-IPSAS Standards** or introduce any new requirements. An entity that chooses to apply the guidance in the **Document Type**



~~Practice Statement~~ is permitted to apply it to financial statements prepared from ~~14 September 2017~~ [MONTH DD, YYYY].