



**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF ACCOUNTANTS**

545 Fifth Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Internet: <http://www.ifac.org>

Tel: (212) 286-9344
Fax: (212) 286-9570

Agenda Item

6

DATE: April 21, 2009
MEMO TO: Members of the IPSASB
FROM: Qi Chang
SUBJECT: Annual Improvements

OBJECTIVE OF THIS SESSION

To review the rules of the road analysis of an improvement to IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs”; and

To approve the draft of Exposure Draft (ED) 42, “Improvements to IPSASs” for issuance.

AGENDA MATERIAL

- 6.1 Analysis of the IASB’s May 2008 improvement to IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs” in accordance with the “Process for Reviewing and Modifying IASB documents” (Rules of the Road)
- 6.2 Draft ED 42, “Improvements to IPSASs”

ACTION REQUIRED

To review the analysis of the May 2008 improvement to IAS 23; and

To review ED 42, “Improvements to IPSASs”, identify necessary amendments and **approve** the ED for issue with a response date of September 30.

BACKGROUND

At Paris meeting, the IPSASB considered Staff proposals for the approach to the Annual Improvements adopted by the IASB in May 2008 and the proposed Annual Improvements issued in August 2008. Members were generally satisfied with the proposed Staff approach and analysis and agreed that an ED of proposed improvements should be brought to the May 2009 meeting. However, Members directed that the ED should only include improvements that had been adopted by the IASB as at December 31, 2008. Therefore, the ED should not include the improvements drawn from those exposed by the IASB in August 2008 and identified as having a potential impact on the current suite of IPSASs. In accordance with this direction, ED XX, “Improvements to IPSASs” exclusively deals with the improvements adopted by the IASB in May 2008 that affect current IPSASs.

Improvements to IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs” and IAS 18, “Revenue”, which were adopted by the IASB in May 2008, and have a potential impact on IPSAS 5, “Borrowing Costs” and IPSAS 9, “Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions” were not included in the rules of the road analysis in the agenda papers for the February 2009 meeting. Members directed that Staff carry out a rules of the road analysis of the improvement to IAS 23 for consideration at the May 2009 meeting when the approach to ED 35, “Borrowing Costs” might also be considered, following further consultation with

respondents. Draft ED 42 contains a proposed improvement to the current version of IPSAS 5.

It was directed that the improvement to IAS 18 relating to an appendix dealing with Financial Service Fees that is not fully reflected in IPSAS 9 would be dealt with in the financial instruments project. In accordance with that direction, the improvement to IAS 18 has been incorporated as part of a broader consequential amendment to IPSAS 9 in ED 38, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.”

FURTHER ISSUES

Impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss of investment in an associate

One of the improvements to IAS 28, “Investments in Associates” involves a clarification of guidance in paragraph 33 relating to the treatment of the recognition of impairment losses and the reversal of impairment losses on investments in associates. The equivalent paragraph in IPSAS 7 is paragraph 39, which refers users to IPSAS 21, “Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets” and then to IAS 36, “Impairment of Assets” in determining the value-in-use of the cash-generating investment (in fact the reference to a specific IFRS is not in accordance with current IPSASB conventions and should have been amended when IPSAS 26, “Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets” was issued).

Paragraph 33 of IAS 28 was the subject of a consequential amendment in IFRS 3, “Business Combinations” in 2004. This amendment has not been reflected in IPSAS 7. Therefore, currently paragraph 39 of IPSAS 7 is not converged with paragraph 33 of IAS 28. Staff concluded that it would be clearer to deal with the improvement as part of a broader consequential amendment in ED 41, “Entity Combinations” that addresses the IASB’s 2004 amendment and the May 2008 improvement, rather than in the Improvements ED. The broader amendment was therefore incorporated in ED 41.

Action Requested: Note the approach to the IASB improvement relating to the treatment of the recognition of impairment losses and the reversal of impairment losses on investments in associates.

Approach to cross-references to standards where IPSAS has issued an ED

The draft proposed improvements to IPSAS 5, IPSAS 7 and IPSAS 8, “Interests in Joint Ventures” contain references to requirements on financial instruments, where there is an ED out for comment. The normal approach where the IPSASB refers to an area where there is an ED on issue is to cross-refer to the ED. This approach has been adopted in the Improvements ED, although it does potentially risk inconsistency with other paragraphs of the IPSAS that is being improved where those paragraphs currently include references to the “international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments”. This discrepancy can be addressed as part of the broader improvements project that it is intended to initiate in 2010 when, standards on financial instruments are likely to have been approved.

Action Requested: Confirm the approach to cross-references to areas where there is an ED on issue in IPSASs 5, 7 and 8.

Qi Chang
Technical Manager, IPSASB

**PROCESS FOR REVIEWING AND MODIFYING IASB DOCUMENTS
(RULES OF THE ROAD)**

ANALYSIS OF MAY 2008 IMPROVEMENT TO IAS 23, “BORROWING COSTS”

Consistent with all IFRS convergence projects, the starting point is an analysis of public sector issues using the IPSASB, “Process for Reviewing and Modifying IASB Documents” (Rules of the Road). The Rules of the Road have been applied to the relevant IASB documents—the improvement to IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs” in the IASB’s “Improvements to IFRSs”, issued in May 2008, to determine whether the improvement should be included in the Annual Improvements project or whether a public sector specific project is needed.

After reviewing the improvement to IAS 23, Staff concluded that there is no public sector issue that warrants departure and that, subject to the decisions made on ED 35, “Borrowing Costs”, and an equivalent amendment should be proposed to IPSAS 5, “Borrowing Costs” as follows:

IPSASs Affected/IFRS Equivalent	Subject of Improvement or Proposed Improvement	Substance of Proposed Improvement
<i>Part I Substantive Changes</i>		
IPSAS 5, “Borrowing Costs”/IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs”	Components of borrowing costs in commentary on definition of borrowing costs.	Delete certain components of borrowing costs and replace by reference to interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method in accordance with the international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments.

APPLYING THE RULES OF THE ROAD

Step 1: Are there public sector issues that warrant departure?

In applying the rules in Step 1, public sector issue are assessed to determine if they warrant a departure in recognition, measurement, presentation or disclosure requirements in IFRSs.

In addressing Step 1, Staff has reviewed the public sector issues identified above and analyzed them in the context of the following considerations.

1. Whether applying the requirements of the IASB document would mean that the objectives of public sector financial reporting would not be adequately met.

Applying the amendment to IAS 23 would strengthen consistency with the relevant financial instruments Standards issued by the IASB. There is no risk that adoption of

such an improvement in IPSAS 5 would adversely affect the objectives of public sector financial reporting.

2. Whether applying the requirements of IASB document would mean that the qualitative characteristics of public sector financial reporting would not be adequately met.

Staff is of the view that the amendment would not adversely affect the qualitative characteristics of public sector financial reporting.

3. Whether applying the requirements of IASB document would require undue cost or effort.

There is no indication that the improvements proposed will cause undue cost or effort, particularly as the improvement is consistent with IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and therefore ED 38, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

Summary of Step 1 – Analysis of the identified issue “Components of borrowing costs”:

Areas of consideration	Comments
1) Does it cause objectives of financial reporting not to be adequately met?	No.
2) Does it cause qualitative characteristics not to be met?	No.
3) Require undue cost or effort?	No indication of undue cost or effort.

Conclusion Step 1: Staff concludes that there is no reason that warrants departure from the improvement to IAS 23.

Therefore in applying the guidelines we need to proceed to Step 4 directly.

Step 4: Make IPSAS style and terminology changes to IASB documents

The relevant improvements will be made to reflect IPSAS style and terminology.

Qi Chang
TECHNICAL MANAGER

Exposure Draft 42

June 2009

Comments are requested by August 31, 2009

*Proposed International Public Sector Accounting
Standard*

Improvements to IPSASs



International Federation
of Accountants

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board, an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), approved this Exposure Draft, Improvements to IPSASs, for publication in May 2009. The proposals in this Exposure Draft may be modified in light of comments received before being issued in final form.

Please submit your comments, preferably by email, so that they will be received by August 31, 2009. All comments will be considered a matter of public record. Comments should be addressed to:

Technical Director
International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
International Federation of Accountants
277 Wellington Street, 4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5V 3H2 CANADA

Email responses should be sent to: edcomments@ifac.org and stepheniefox@ifac.org

Copies of this exposure draft may be downloaded free-of-charge from the IFAC website at <http://www.ifac.org>.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Exposure Draft is to propose improvements to 11 IPSASs in order to converge with amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards in the IASB’s, “Improvements to IFRSs” (issued in May 2008).

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

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

Improvements to IPSASs

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Improvements to IPSASs

This document sets out amendments to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and the related Bases for Conclusions and guidance. These amendments are drawn from the IASB document, “Improvements to IFRS” issued in May 2008.

Part I of this document contains amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition, measurement or disclosure purposes. Part II contains amendments that relate to terminology or are editorial and which are expected to have no or minimal effect on accounting.

The annual improvements project provides a vehicle for making non-urgent but necessary amendments to IPSASs.

Some amendments involve consequential amendments to other IPSASs. Those consequential amendments are set out in the IPSASs affected.

In Part I the effective date of each amendment is included in the IPSASs affected. The effective date for all amendments in Part II is stated at the beginning of Part II.

IPSASs addressed

The following table shows the topics addressed by these amendments:

IPSASs	Subject of Amendment
Part I	
IPSAS 5, “Borrowing Costs”	Components of borrowing costs in definition
IPSAS 7, “Investments in Associates”	Required disclosures when investments in associates are accounted for at fair value through surplus or deficit
IPSAS 8, “Interests in Joint Ventures”	Required disclosures when interests in jointly controlled entities are accounted for at fair value through surplus or deficit
IPSAS 16, “Investment Property”	Property under construction or development for future use as investment property
IPSAS 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment”	Sale of assets held for rental
IPSAS 25, “Employee Benefits”	Replacement of term “fall due”
	Curtailments and negative past service cost
	Plan administration costs
	Guidance on contingent liabilities
IPSAS 26, “Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets”	Disclosure of estimates used to determine recoverable amount
Part II	
IPSAS 3, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”	Status of implementation guidance
IPSAS 6, “Consolidated and Separate Financial”	Editorial changes
IPSAS 10, “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”	Editorial changes
IPSAS 14, “Events After the Reporting Date”	Dividends declared after the end of the reporting period

PART I

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 5, “Borrowing Costs”

Paragraph 6 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 42A is added.

Definitions

6. Borrowing costs may include:
- (a) Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method as described in IPSAS XX (ED 38), “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” ~~on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings;~~
 - (b) ~~[deleted] Amortization of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings;~~
 - (c) ~~[deleted] Amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings;~~
 - (d) ...

Effective Date

42A. Paragraph 6 was amended by “Improvements to IPASASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 7, “Investments in Associates”

Paragraphs 1 and the heading above paragraph 47 are amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 47A is added. (The amendment to paragraph 39 which is the equivalent of IASB's amendment to paragraph 33 of IAS 28 is addressed in ED 41, “Entity Combinations”.)

Scope

1. **An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting by an investor for investments in associates where the investment in the associate leads to the holding of an ownership interest in the form of a shareholding or other formal equity structure. However, it does not apply to investments in associates held by:**

- (a) **Venture capital organizations, or**
- (b) **Mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities including investment-linked insurance funds.**

that are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit in the period of the change in accordance with relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. An entity holding such an investment shall make the disclosures required by paragraph 43(f).

Effective Date and Transition

47A. Paragraphs 1 was amended by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period paragraph 3 of IPSAS XX (ED 37), “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, paragraph 1 of IPSAS 8 and paragraph 3 of IPSAS XX (ED 39), “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments prospectively.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 8, “Interests in Joint Ventures”

Paragraph 1 is amended (new text is underlined). Paragraph 69A is added.

Scope

1. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting for interests in joint ventures and the reporting of joint venture assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in the financial statements of venturers and investors, regardless of the structures or forms under which the joint venture activities take place. However, it does not apply to venturers' interests in jointly controlled entities held by:
 - (a) Venture capital organizations; or
 - (b) Mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities including investment linked insurance funds that are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit in the period of the change in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. A venturer holding such an interest shall make the disclosures required by paragraphs 62 and 63.

Effective Date

69A. Paragraph 1 was amended by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and apply for that earlier period paragraph 3 of IPSAS XX (ED 37), “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, paragraph 1 of IPSAS 7 and paragraph 3 of IPSAS XX (ED 39), “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments prospectively.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 16, “Investment Property”

Paragraphs 12, 13, 57, 62, 63 and 66 are amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 29 is deleted and new paragraphs 62A, 62B and 101A are added.

Definitions

12. The following are examples of investment property:
- (a) ...
 - (e) Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.
13. The following are examples of items that are not investment property and are therefore outside the scope of this Standard:
- (a) ...
 - (d) ~~[deleted] Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. IPSAS 17 applies to such property until construction or development is complete, at which time the property becomes investment property and this Standard applies. However, this Standard applies to existing investment property that is being redeveloped for continued future use as investment property (see paragraph 68).~~
 - (e) ...

Measurement at Recognition

29. ~~[deleted] The cost of a self-constructed investment property is its cost at the date when the construction or development is complete. Until that date, an entity applies IPSAS 17. At that date, the property becomes investment property and this Standard applies (see paragraphs 66(e) and 76).~~

Fair Value Model

57. In exceptional cases, there is clear evidence when an entity first acquires an investment property (or when an existing property first becomes an investment property ~~following the completion of construction or development, or~~ after a change in use) that the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates will be so great, and the probabilities of the various outcomes so difficult to assess, that the usefulness of a single estimate of fair value is negated. This may indicate that the fair value of the property will not be reliably determinable on a continuing basis (see paragraph 62).

Inability to Determine Fair Value Reliably

62. **There is a rebuttable presumption that an entity can reliably determine the fair value of an investment property on a continuing basis. However, in exceptional cases, there is clear evidence when an entity first acquires an investment property (or when an existing property first becomes investment property ~~following the completion of construction or development, or~~ after a change in use) that the fair value of the investment property is not reliably determinable on a continuing basis. This arises when, and only when, comparable market transactions are infrequent and alternative reliable estimates of fair value (for example, based on discounted cash flow projections) are not available. If an entity determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but expects the fair value**

of the property to be reliably determinable when construction is complete, it shall measure that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier). ~~In such cases, an~~ If an entity determines that the fair value of an investment property (other than an investment property under construction) is not reliably determinable on a continuing basis, the entity shall measure that investment property using the cost model in IPSAS 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment.” The residual value of the investment property shall be assumed to be zero. The entity shall apply IPSAS 17 until disposal of the investment property.

62A. Once an entity becomes able to measure reliably the fair value of an investment property under construction that has previously been measured at cost, it shall measure that property at its fair value. Once construction of that property is complete, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably. If this is not the case, in accordance with paragraph 62, the property shall be accounted for using the cost model in accordance with IPSAS 17.

62B. The presumption that the fair value of investment property under construction can be measured reliably can be rebutted only on initial recognition. An entity that has measured an item of investment property under construction at fair value may not conclude that the fair value of the completed investment property cannot be determined reliably.

63. In the exceptional cases when an entity is compelled, for the reason given in ~~the previous~~ paragraph 62, to measure an investment property using the cost model in accordance with IPSAS 17, it measures at fair value all its other investment property, including investment property under construction at fair value. In these cases, although an entity may use the cost model for one investment property, the entity shall continue to account for each of the remaining properties using the fair value model.

Transfers

66. **Transfers to, or from, investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by:**
- (a) ...
 - (c) **End of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or**
 - (d) **Commencement of an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property; ~~or,~~**
 - (e) ~~End of construction or development, for a transfer from property in the course of construction or development (covered by IPSAS 17) to investment property.~~

Effective Date

101A. Paragraphs 12, 13, 57, 62, 63 and 66 were amended, paragraph 29 was deleted and paragraphs 62A and 62B were added by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. An entity is permitted to apply the amendments to investment property under construction from any date before Month XX 20XX provided that the fair values of investment properties under construction were determined at those dates. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply the amendments to paragraphs 7 of IPSAS 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment”.

Appendix to Amendments to IPSAS 16 Amendment to IPSAS 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment”

Entities shall apply the amendment to IPSAS 17 in this appendix when they apply the related amendments to IPSAS 16.

Paragraph 7 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 107A is added.

Scope

7. ~~An entity shall apply this Standard to property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property but does not yet satisfy the definition of investment property in IPSAS 16, “Investment Property.” Once the construction or development is complete, the property becomes investment property and the entity is required to apply IPSAS 16. IPSAS 16 also applies to investment property that is being redeveloped for continued future use as investment property. An entity using the cost model for investment property in accordance with IPSAS 16, “Investment Property” shall use the cost model in this Standard.~~

Effective Date

107A.Paragraph 7 was amended by “Improvements to IFRSs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply that amendment prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted if an entity also applies the amendments to paragraphs 12, 13, 29, 57, 62, 62A, 62B, 63, 66 and 101A of IPSAS 16 at the same time. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment”

Paragraphs 84 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraphs 83A and 107A are added.

Derecognition

83A. However, an entity that, in the course of its ordinary activities, routinely sells items of property, plant and equipment that it has held for rental to others shall transfer such assets to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale. The proceeds from the sale of such assets shall be recognized as revenue in accordance with IPSAS 9, “Revenue from Exchange Transactions”.

84. The disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment may occur in a variety ways (e.g., by sale, by entering into a finance lease or by donation). In determining the date of disposal of an item, an entity applies the criteria in IPSAS 9, ~~“Revenue from Exchange Transactions”~~ for recognizing revenue from the sale of goods. IPSAS 13, “Leases” applies to disposal by a sale and leaseback.

Effective Date

107B. Paragraph 83A was added and paragraph 84 was amended by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply the related amendments to IPSAS 2, “Cash Flow Statement”.

Appendix to Amendments to IPSAS 17 Amendments to IPSAS 2, “Cash Flow Statement”

Entities shall apply these amendments to IPSAS 2 when they apply the related amendments to IPSAS 17.

Paragraph 22 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 63A is added.

Presentation of a Cash Flow Statement

Operating activities

22. Cash flows ...

Some transactions, such as the sale of an item of plant, may give rise to a gain or loss ~~which~~ that is included in ~~the determination~~ of net surplus or deficit. ~~However, the~~ The cash flows relating to such transactions are cash flows from investing activities. However, cash payments to manufacture or acquire assets held for rental to others and subsequently held for sale as described in paragraph 83A of IPSAS 17, “Property, Plant and Equipment” are cash flows from operating activities. The cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales of such assets are also cash flows from operating activities.

Effective Date

63A. Paragraph 22 was amended by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and apply paragraph 83A of IPSAS 17.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 25, “Employee Benefits”

Paragraphs 10, 11(b), 37, 113, 114, 131 and 132 are amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraphs 131A, 178 and 179 are added.

Definitions

10. ...

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than postemployment benefits and termination benefits) ~~which do not fall due wholly~~ that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

...

Past service cost is the ~~increase~~ change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (~~where when~~ benefits are introduced or improved-changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (~~where when~~ existing benefits are reduced-changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases).

...

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realized and unrealized gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

...

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) ~~which fall due wholly~~ that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-Term Employee Benefits

11. Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- (a) ...
- (b) Short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences ~~are expected to occur~~ is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- (c) ...

Postemployment Benefits: Distinction between Defined Contribution Plans and Defined Benefit Plans

Multi-Employer Plans

37. IPSAS 19, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” requires an entity to ~~recognize,~~ ~~or~~ disclose information about ~~certain~~ some contingent liabilities. In the context of a multi-employer plan, a contingent liability may arise from, for example:

- (a) ...

Postemployment Benefits—Defined Benefit Plans

Recognition and Measurement: Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations and Current Service Cost

Past Service Cost

113. Past service cost arises when an entity introduces a defined benefit plan that attributes benefits to past service or changes the benefits payable for past service under an existing defined benefit plan. Such changes are in return for employee service over the period until the benefits concerned are vested. Therefore, the entity recognizes past service cost is recognized over that period, regardless of the fact that the cost refers to employee service in previous periods. The entity measures pPast service cost is measured as the change in the liability resulting from the amendment (see paragraph 77). Negative past service cost arises when an entity changes the benefits attributable to past service so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases.

114. Past service cost excludes:

- (a) ...
- (b) Under and over estimates of discretionary pension increases ~~where~~ when an entity has a constructive obligation to grant such increases (there is no past service cost because actuarial assumptions allow for such increases);
- (c) Estimates of benefit improvements that result from actuarial gains that have ~~already~~ been recognized in the financial statements if the entity is obliged, by either the formal terms of a plan (or a constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) or legislation, to use any surplus in the plan for the benefit of plan participants, even if the benefit increase has not yet been formally awarded (the resulting increase in the obligation is an actuarial loss and not past service cost, see paragraph 98(b));
- (d) The increase in vested benefits when, in the absence of new or improved benefits, employees complete vesting requirements (there is no past service cost because the entity recognized the estimated cost of benefits ~~was recognized~~ as current service cost as the service was rendered); and
- (e) ...

Curtailments and Settlements

131. A curtailment occurs when an entity either:

- (a) Is demonstrably committed to make a ~~material~~ significant reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan; or
- (b) Amends the terms of a defined benefit plan ~~such so~~ that a ~~material~~ significant element of future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits, or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

A curtailment may arise from an isolated event, such as the closing of a plant, discontinuance of an operation or termination or suspension of a plan, or a reduction in the extent to which future salary increases are linked to the benefits payable for past service. An event is material enough to qualify as a curtailment if the recognition of a curtailment gain or loss would have a material effect on the financial statements. Curtailments are often linked with a restructuring. When this is the case ~~Therefore~~, an entity accounts for a curtailment at the same time as for a related restructuring.

131A. When a plan amendment reduces benefits, only the effect of the reduction for future service is a curtailment. The effect of any reduction for past service is a negative past service cost.

Effective Date

178. Paragraphs 10, 11(b), 37, 113, 114 and 131 were amended and paragraph 131A was added by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply the amendments in paragraphs 10, 11(b) and 37 for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact. An entity shall apply the amendments in paragraphs 113, 114, 131 and 131A to changes in benefits that occur on or after Month XX 20XX.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 26, “Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets”

Paragraph 123(d) is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through). Paragraph 126A is added.

Disclosure

Disclosure of Estimates used to Measure Recoverable Amounts of Cash-Generating Units Containing Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives

123. An entity shall disclose the information required by (a)–(e) for each cash-generating unit for which the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to that unit is significant in comparison with the entity’s total carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:

(d) If the unit’s recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs to sell, the methodology used to determine fair value less costs to sell. If fair value less costs to sell is not determined using an observable market price for the unit, the following information shall also be disclosed:

(i) ...

(ii) A description of management’s approach to determining the value(s) (or values) assigned to each key assumption, whether those value(s) reflect past experience or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and, if not, how and why they differ from past experience or external sources of information.

If fair value less costs to sell is determined using discounted cash flow projections, the following information shall also be disclosed:

(iii) The period over which management has projected cash flows;

(iv) The growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections; and

(v) The discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.

Effective Date

126A.Paragraph 123(d) was amended by “Improvements to IPSASs” issued in Month 20XX. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

PART II

The amendments in Part II shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after Month XX 20XX.
Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 3, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”

Paragraphs 9, 11 and 14 are amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through).

Accounting Policies

Selection and Application of Accounting Policies

9. When an IPSAS specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, the accounting policy or policies applied to that item shall be determined by applying the Standard, ~~and considering any relevant Implementation Guidance issued by the IPSASB for the Standard.~~

11. IPSASs are accompanied by guidance to assist entities in applying their requirements. All such guidance states whether it is an integral part of IPSASs. Implementation Guidance that is an integral part of IPSASs is mandatory for Standards issued by the IPSASB does not form part of those Standards, and therefore Guidance that is not an integral part of IPSASs does not contain requirements for financial statements.

14. In making the judgment, described in paragraph 12, management shall refer to, and consider the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:
 - (a) The requirements ~~and guidance~~ in IPSASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
 - (b) The definitions, recognition and measurement criteria for assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses described in other IPSASs.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 6, “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”

Paragraph 58 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through).

Accounting for Controlled Entities, Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates in Separate Financial Statements

58. When an entity prepares separate financial statements ~~are prepared~~, it shall account for investments in controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates shall be accounted for:

- (a) Using the equity method as described in IPSAS 7;
- (b) At cost; or
- (c) As financial instruments.

The entity shall apply the same accounting ~~shall be applied~~ for each category of investments.

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 10, “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”

Paragraphs 18 and 22 are amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through).

The Restatement of Financial Statements

18. Most non-monetary items are carried at cost or cost less depreciation; hence they are expressed at amounts current at their date of acquisition. The restated cost, or cost less depreciation, of each item is determined by applying to its historical cost and accumulated depreciation the change in a general price index from the date of acquisition to the reporting date. ~~Hence~~For example, property, plant and equipment, ~~investments carried at cost~~, inventories of raw materials and merchandise, goodwill, patents, trademarks and similar assets are restated from the dates of their purchase. Inventories of partly finished and finished goods are restated from the dates on which the costs of purchase and of conversion were incurred.

22. To determine whether the restated amount of a non-monetary item has become impaired and should be reduced an entity applies relevant impairment tests in international and/or national accounting standards. ~~Hence~~For example, ~~in such cases~~, restated amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, patents and trademarks are reduced to recoverable amount; and restated amounts of inventories are reduced to net realizable value ~~and restated amounts of current investments are reduced to market value.~~

Amendment to International Public Sector Accounting Standard 14, “Events After the Reporting Date”

Paragraph 16 is amended (new text is underlined and deleted text is struck through).

Recognition and Measurement

Dividends or Similar Distributions

16. If dividends or similar distributions to owners are declared (i.e., the dividends or similar distributions are appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity) after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, the dividends or similar distributions are not recognized as a liability at the reporting date because no obligation exists at that time ~~they do not meet the criteria of a present obligation in IPSAS 19~~. Such dividends or similar distributions are disclosed in the notes in accordance with IPSAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements. Dividends and similar distributions do not include a return of capital.