

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF  
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**Amendments to IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments***

Paragraphs 156I–156J and 196–198 and the heading before paragraph 196 are added. For ease of reading these paragraphs have not been underlined.

**Effective Date**

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- 156I [Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments], which amended IPSAS 41 and IPSAS 30, issued in [MMMM YYYY], added paragraphs 196–198, AG16A, AG47A–AG47C, AG65A, AG72A, AG78A and AG82A. It also amended paragraphs AG72, AG75, AG76, AG78, AG79, AG82, AG83 and AG85. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, [YYYY]. Earlier application is permitted.
- 156J If an entity elects to apply these amendments for an earlier period, it shall either:
- (a) Apply all the amendments at the same time and disclose that fact; or
  - (b) Apply only the amendments to the Application Guidance to paragraphs 39-44 of this Standard (Classification of financial assets) for that earlier period and disclose that fact.

**Transition**

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**Transition for [Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments]**

196. An entity shall apply [Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments] retrospectively, in accordance with IPSAS 3, except as specified in paragraphs 197–198. For the purposes of the requirements in these paragraphs, the date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments.
197. An entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight. If an entity does not restate prior periods, it shall recognize the effect of initially applying these amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of financial assets and financial liabilities and the cumulative effect, if any, as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus or deficit (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.
198. At the date of initial application of the amendments to the Application Guidance to paragraphs 39-44 of this Standard (Classification of financial assets), an entity shall disclose for each class of financial assets that changed measurement category as a result of applying the amendments:
- (a) the measurement category and carrying amount determined immediately before the amendments were applied; and
  - (b) the measurement category and carrying amount determined immediately after the amendments were applied.

## **Application Guidance**

Paragraphs AG16A, AG47A–AG47C, AG65A, AG72A, AG78A and AG82A and the heading before paragraph AG47A are added. Paragraphs AG72, AG75, AG76, AG78, AG79, AG82, AG83 and AG85 are amended. Paragraphs AG63, AG77 and AG84 are not amended but are included for ease of reference. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

## **Recognition and Derecognition**

### *Initial Recognition*

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### **Date of Initial Recognition or Derecognition**

AG16A. Unless paragraph 11 applies, an entity shall recognize a financial asset or financial liability on the date on which the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (see paragraph 10). A financial asset is derecognized on the date on which the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or the asset is transferred (see paragraph 14). Unless an entity elects to apply paragraph AG47A, a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date, which is the date on which the liability is extinguished because the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires (see paragraph 35) or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition (see paragraph 36).

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### *Derecognition of Financial Liabilities*

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AG47A. Despite the requirement in paragraph AG16A to derecognize a financial liability on the settlement date, when settling a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) in cash using an electronic payment system, an entity is permitted to deem the financial liability (or part of it) to be discharged before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- (a) the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- (b) the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- (c) the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

AG47B. For the purpose of applying paragraph AG47A(c), settlement risk associated with an electronic payment system is insignificant if its characteristics are such that completion of the payment instruction follows a standard administrative process and the time between the criteria in paragraphs B3.3.8(a) and (b) being met and the cash being delivered to the counterparty is short. However, settlement risk would not be insignificant if completion of the payment instruction were subject to the entity's ability to deliver cash on the settlement date.

AG47C. An entity that elects to apply paragraph AG47A to the settlement of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) using an electronic payment system shall apply that paragraph to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

## Classification

### *Classification of Financial Assets*

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### **Contractual Cash Flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding**

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AG63. Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money (see paragraphs AG67–AG71) and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest. However, in such an arrangement, interest can also include consideration for other basic lending risks (for example, liquidity risk) and costs (for example, administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In extreme economic circumstances, interest can be negative if, for example, the holder of a financial asset either explicitly or implicitly pays for the deposit of its money for a particular period of time (and that fee exceeds the consideration that the holder receives for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs). However, contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. An originated or a purchased financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

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AG65A. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, an entity may have to consider the different elements of interest separately. The assessment of interest focuses on what an entity is being compensated for, rather than how much compensation an entity receives. Nonetheless, the amount of compensation an entity receives may indicate that the entity is being compensated for something other than basic lending risks and costs. Contractual cash flows are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement if they are indexed to a variable that is not a basic lending risk or cost (for example, the value of equity instruments or the price of a commodity) or if they represent a share of the debtor's revenue or profit, even if such contractual terms are common in the market in which the entity operates.

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

AG72. If a financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows (for example, if the asset can be prepaid before maturity or its term can be extended), the entity must determine whether the contractual cash flows that could arise over the life of the instrument due to that contractual term are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. To make this determination, the entity must assess the contractual cash flows that could arise both before, and after, the change in contractual cash flows, irrespective of the probability of the change in contractual cash flows occurring. The entity may also need to assess the nature of any contingent event (i.e., the trigger) that would change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows. While the nature of the contingent event in itself is not a determinative factor in assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, it may be an indicator. For example, compare a financial instrument with an interest rate that is

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reset to a higher rate if the debtor misses a particular number of payments to a financial instrument with an interest rate that is reset to a higher rate if a specified equity index reaches a particular level. It is more likely in the former case that the contractual cash flows over the life of the instrument will be solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding because of the relationship between missed payments and an increase in credit risk. In the former case, the nature of the contingent event relates directly to, and the contractual cash flows change in the same direction as, changes in basic lending risks and costs. (See also paragraph AG80.)

AG72A. In some cases, a contingent feature gives rise to contractual cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement both before and after the change in contractual cash flows, but the nature of the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs. For example, the interest rate on a loan is adjusted by a specified amount if the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions. In such a case, when applying paragraph AG72, the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature. In some circumstances, the entity may be able to make that determination by performing a qualitative assessment; but, in other circumstances, it may be necessary to perform a quantitative assessment. If it is clear, with little or no analysis, that the contractual cash flows are not significantly different, an entity need not perform a detailed assessment.

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AG75. The following examples illustrate contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This list of examples is not exhaustive.

Instrument	Analysis
<p>...</p> <p><b><u>Instrument EA</u></b></p> <p><u>Instrument EA is a loan with an interest rate that is adjusted every reporting period by a fixed number of basis points if the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions during the preceding reporting period.</u></p> <p><u>The maximum possible cumulative adjustments would not significantly change the interest rate on the loan.</u></p>	<p>...</p> <p><u>The contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</u></p> <p><u>The entity considers whether the contractual cash flows that could arise both before and after each change in contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (see paragraph AG72).</u></p> <p><u>If the contingent event of achieving the carbon emissions target occurs, the interest rate is adjusted by a fixed number of basis points, resulting in contractual cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. It is only because the nature of the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs that the entity cannot conclude – without further assessment – whether the cash flows on the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest.</u></p>

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Instrument	Analysis
	<p><u>The entity therefore assesses whether, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without the contingent feature linked to carbon emissions (see paragraph AG72A).</u></p> <p><u>Because any adjustments over the life of the instrument would not result in contractual cash flows that are significantly different, the entity concludes that the loan has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</u></p>

AG76. The following examples illustrate contractual cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This list of examples is not exhaustive.

Instrument	Analysis
<p>...</p> <p><b><u>Instrument I</u></b></p> <p><u>Instrument I is a loan with an interest rate that is adjusted every reporting period to track the movements in a market-determined carbon price index during the preceding reporting period.</u></p>	<p>...</p> <p><u>The contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</u></p> <p><u>The contractual cash flows are indexed to a variable (the carbon price index), which is not a basic lending risk or cost. The contractual cash flows are therefore inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement (see paragraph AG65A).</u></p>

AG77. In some cases a financial asset may have contractual cash flows that are described as principal and interest but those cash flows do not represent the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding as described in paragraphs 40(b), 41(b) and 42 of this Standard.

AG78. This may be the case if the financial asset represents an investment in particular assets or cash flows and hence the contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For example, if the contractual terms stipulate that the financial asset's cash flows increase as more automobiles use a particular toll road, those contractual cash flows are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement. As a result, the instrument would not satisfy the condition in paragraphs 40(b) and 41(b). ~~This could be the case when a creditor's claim is limited to specified assets of the debtor or the cash flows from specified assets (for example, a 'non-recourse' financial asset).~~

AG78A. The situation described in paragraph AG77 may also arise if a financial asset has 'non-recourse' features. A financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets. In other words, the entity is primarily exposed to the

specified assets' performance risk rather than the debtor's credit risk. For example, a creditor's ultimate right to receive cash flows may be contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets of a structured entity.

- AG79. However, the fact that a financial asset ~~is~~ has non-recourse features does not in itself necessarily preclude the financial asset from meeting the condition in paragraphs 40(b) and 41(b). In such situations, the creditor is required to assess ('look through to') the link between the particular underlying assets or cash flows and the contractual cash flows of the financial asset being classified to determine whether ~~those~~ the contractual cash flows of the financial asset being classified are payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. An entity shall also consider how this link is affected by other contractual arrangements, such as subordinated debt or equity instruments issued by the debtor. If the terms of the financial asset give rise to any other cash flows or limit the cash flows in a manner inconsistent with payments representing principal and interest, the financial asset does not meet the condition in paragraphs 40(b) and 41(b). Whether the underlying assets are financial assets or non-financial assets does not in itself affect this assessment.

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#### *Contractually Linked Instruments*

- AG82. In some types of transactions with non-recourse features, an issuer may prioritize payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments ~~that create concentrations of credit risk~~ (tranches). Each tranche has a subordination ranking that specifies the order in which any cash flows generated by the issuer from the underlying pool of financial instruments are allocated to the tranche. The prioritization of payments to the holders of these tranches is established through a waterfall payment structure that creates concentrations of credit risk and results in a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches. In such situations, the holders of a tranche have the right to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding only if the issuer generates sufficient cash flows to satisfy higher-ranking tranches. In these types of transactions, the holders of a tranche apply paragraphs AG83–AG88 instead of paragraph AG79.

- AG82A. Some transactions that may contain multiple debt instruments and appear to have the characteristics described in paragraph AG82 are, in fact, lending arrangements that are structured to provide enhanced credit protection to a creditor (or group of creditors). For example, a structured entity may be set up to hold the underlying assets that will generate the cash flows to repay the creditor. The structured entity issues senior and junior debt instruments. The creditor holds the senior debt instrument and the entity sponsoring the structured entity that holds the junior debt instrument has no practical ability to sell the junior instrument without the senior debt instrument becoming payable. The holders of such debt instruments apply paragraphs AG62–AG66 instead of paragraphs AG83–AG88.

- AG83. In ~~such~~ transactions that contain contractually linked instruments, as described in paragraph AG82, a tranche has cash flow characteristics that are payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding only if:

(a) ...

- AG84. An entity must look through until it can identify the underlying pool of instruments that are creating (instead of passing through) the cash flows. This is the underlying pool of financial instruments.

- AG85. The underlying pool must contain one or more instruments that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. For the purposes of this assessment, the underlying pool can include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements (see paragraphs 39-44) but that have contractual cash flows that are equivalent to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding—for example, some lease

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receivables. However, lease receivables that are subject to residual value risk, or that comprise variable lease payments that are indexed to a variable that is not a basic lending risk or cost (for example, a market rental rate), do not have contractual cash flows that are equivalent to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

## **Amendments to IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures***

Paragraphs 24B, 24C, 24D, 52P and 52Q are added, and paragraphs 14A and 14B are amended. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

## **Significance of Financial Instruments for Financial Position and Financial Performance**

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### **Statement of Financial Position**

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#### *Investment in Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Net Assets/Equity*

14A. If an entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through net assets/equity, as permitted by paragraph 106 of IPSAS 41, it shall disclose for each class of investment:

- (a) ...
- (b) ...
- (c) The fair value ~~of each such investment~~ at the end of the reporting period.
- (d) ...
- (e) ...
- (f) The fair value gain or loss presented in net assets/equity during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period.

14B. If an entity derecognized investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through net assets/equity during the reporting period, it shall disclose:

- (a) ...
- (b) ...
- (c) ...
- (d) Any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognized during that reporting period.

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### **Statement of Financial Performance**

#### *Items of Revenue, Expense, Gains or Losses*

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24B. An entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 24C by class of financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/equity and by class of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The entity shall consider how much detail to disclose, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate any quantitative information disclosed.

24C. To enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of contractual terms that could change the amount of contractual cash flows based on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk), an entity shall disclose:

- (a) A qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event;
- (b) Quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows that could result from those contractual terms (for example, the range of possible changes); and
- (c) The gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortized cost of financial liabilities subject to those contractual terms.

24D. For example, an entity shall disclose the information required by paragraph 24C for a class of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost whose contractual cash flows change if the entity achieves a reduction in its carbon emissions.

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### **Effective Date and Transition**

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52P. [Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments], issued in [MMMM YYYY], added paragraphs 24B, 24C and 24D and amended paragraphs 14A and 14B. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies the amendments to IPSAS 41 in accordance with paragraphs 156I–156J of IPSAS 41. If an entity elects to apply only the amendments to the Application Guidance to paragraphs 39-44 of IPSAS 41 (Classification of financial assets) for an earlier period in accordance with paragraph 156J(b) of IPSAS 41, the entity shall also apply paragraphs 24B, 24C and 24D of this Standard at the same time. In either case, the entity need not provide the disclosures required by the amendments for any period presented before the date of its initial application of the amendments.

52Q. In the reporting period in which an entity first applies [Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments], the entity is not required to disclose the information that would otherwise be required by paragraph 33(f) of IPSAS 3.

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**Amendments to the Guidance on Implementing IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures***

Paragraphs IG11A and IG11B providing guidance on implementing some of the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 14A and 14B of IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, and the heading before paragraph IG11A are added. For ease of reading, new text is not underlined.

**Significance of Financial Instruments for Financial Position and Financial Performance (paragraphs 10–36, AG4 and AG5)<sup>1</sup>**

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*Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through net assets/equity (paragraphs 14A and 14B)*

IG11A. The guidance in this paragraph and paragraph IG11B illustrates one possible way in which an entity could provide some of the disclosures required by paragraphs 14A and 14B of IPSAS 30. The guidance does not purport to illustrate all possible ways of applying those disclosure requirements.

**Background**

Having met the requirements in paragraph 106 of IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*, Entity A has elected to present subsequent changes in the fair value of its investments in equity instruments in net assets/equity. In accordance with its accounting policies, Entity A transfers accumulated gains or losses from net assets/equity to accumulated surplus or deficit only when an investment is derecognized. Entity A has a reporting year end of December 31.

As at January 1, 20X1, Entity A's equity investments had an aggregate carrying amount of CU800,000, and the cumulative changes in fair value of these investments recognized in net assets/equity as at that date were CU200,000. There were no disposals from this portfolio before January 1, 20X1.

On July 31, 20X1, Entity A acquired a non-controlling interest in Entity Y, a non-listed entity, for CU155,000.

On June 30, 20X1 Entity A received CU1,000 of dividend income from Entity X. On September 30, 20X1, Entity A disposed of its investment in Entity X for CU200,000, resulting in a cumulative gain of CU50,000.

Entity A's remaining investments had an aggregate fair value of CU820,000, as at December 31, 20X1. Entity A received total dividend income of CU5,000 from these remaining investments in 20X1.

The total change in fair value of Entity A's equity investments during the period was CU65,000, including CU20,000 relating to its investment in Entity X.

IG11B. Entity A provides this information in the notes to its financial statements for the year ending December 31, 20X1 (for simplicity, comparative information is not shown):

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<sup>1</sup> IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments* deleted paragraph AG4 of IPSAS 30.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Information provided in the notes to Entity A's financial statements</b>
<p>Paragraphs 14A(a), 14A(b) and 14B(d) of IPSAS 30 and paragraphs 106 and AG222 of IPSAS 41</p>	<p>The following table shows the Company's equity investments in non-listed entities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA). The Company holds these investments for strategic purposes on a medium to long-term basis; the Company typically holds less than 5% interest in each entity and does not have a controlling interest in these entities. The investments are not held for trading. The Company has elected to present subsequent changes in the fair value of these investments in net assets/equity. Accumulated gains or losses are transferred to accumulated surplus or deficit only when an investment is disposed of.</p> <p>On July 31, 20X1 the Company acquired a non-controlling interest (less than a 5% equity investment) in Entity Y, a non-listed entity.</p>
<p>Paragraph 14B(a) of IPSAS 30</p>	<p>On September 30, 20X1 the Company disposed of its investment in Entity X because holding this investment is no longer aligned with the Company's investment strategy.</p>

Reference	Equity instruments designated at fair value through net assets/equity		
		Carrying amount	Net assets / equity
		CU '000 <sup>(a)</sup>	CU '000 <sup>(b)</sup>
	<b>Investments in EMEA</b>		
	January 1, 20X1	800	200
	Investments acquired	155	—
	Fair value gains:		
<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 14A(f) of IPSAS 30	Investments held as at year end	45 <sup>1</sup>	45
<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 14A(f) of IPSAS 30	Investments disposed of	20 <sup>2</sup>	20
<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 14B(b) of IPSAS 30	Investments disposed of	(200) <sup>3</sup>	—
<sup>4</sup> Paragraph 14B(d) of IPSAS 30	Transfers within equity following disposal	—	(50) <sup>4</sup>
<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 14A(c) of IPSAS 30	<b>December 31, 20X1</b>	<b>820<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>215</b>
Paragraphs 14B(c) and 14B(d) of IPSAS 30	The Company transferred a cumulative gain of CU50,000, relating to the disposal of its investment in Entity X, from net assets/equity to accumulated surplus or deficit during the year.		
Paragraph 14A(d) of IPSAS 30	The Company received CU6,000 dividend income from its equity investments during the year, including CU1,000 that was received from Entity X.		

- (a) Entity A cross-refers from this column to the note in which the information required by paragraph 30C of IPSAS 30 is disclosed.  
(b) Entity A cross-refers from this column to the statement of changes in net assets/equity.