

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS FOR  
CONTRACTS REFERENCING NATURE-DEPENDENT ELECTRICITY**

**Amendments to IPSAS 30, *Financial Instruments***

Paragraphs 4A–4B, 8A, 155AA–155AB, 156L, 200–202, AG6A–AG6B and their subheadings are added. A subheading is also added before paragraph 5. Paragraph 7 is amended. New text is underlined. Paragraphs 5 and 6 are not amended but are included for ease of reference.

**Scope**

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- 4A. Paragraphs 155AA–155AB and AG6A–AG6B apply only to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, the weather). Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity include both contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity and financial instruments that reference such electricity.
- 4B. An entity shall not apply paragraphs 155AA–155AB and AG6A–AG6B by analogy to other contracts, items or transactions.

**Contracts to Buy or Sell Non-Financial Items**

5. This Standard shall be applied to those contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. However, this Standard shall be applied to those contracts that an entity designates as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with paragraph 6.
6. A contract to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contract was a financial instrument, may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit even if it was entered into for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. This designation is available only at inception of the contract and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from not recognizing that contract because it is excluded from the scope of this Standard (see paragraph 5).
7. There are various ways in which a contract to buy or sell a non-financial item can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument or by exchanging financial instruments. These include:

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A contract to which (b) or (c) applies is not entered into for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of the non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements and, accordingly, is within the scope of this Standard. Other contracts (which include contracts as described in paragraph 4A) to which paragraph 5 applies are evaluated to determine whether they were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of the non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements and, accordingly, whether they are within the scope of this Standard.

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8A. An entity shall also apply paragraphs AG6A–AG6B to assess whether contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (as described in paragraph 4A) are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt of electricity in accordance with the entity’s expected usage requirements.

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## **Hedge Accounting**

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### **Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity**

155AA. Some contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are designated as hedging instruments in hedges of forecast electricity transactions. In addition to the requirements in paragraph 128, for such a hedging relationship an entity is permitted to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that is aligned with the variable amount of nature-dependent electricity expected to be delivered by the generation facility as referenced in the hedging instrument. The other hedge accounting requirements of this chapter continue to apply to such a hedging relationship.

155AB. If the cash flows of the contract referencing nature-dependent electricity designated as the hedging instrument are conditional on the occurrence of a forecast transaction that is designated as the hedged item in accordance with paragraph 155AA, this forecast transaction is presumed to be highly probable as required by paragraph 124.

## **Effective Date and Transition**

### **Effective Date**

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156L. [Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity], issued in December 2024, added paragraphs 4A–4B, 8A, 155AA–155AB, 200–202, and AG6A–AG6B and amended paragraph 7. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, [YYYY]. Early application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

### **Transition**

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### **Transition for Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity**

200. An entity shall apply paragraphs 4A–4B, 8A and AG6A–AG6B retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3 using the facts and circumstances at the date of initial application (the date when an entity first applies the amendments). The date of initial application shall be the beginning of a reporting period, which might be a reporting period other than an annual reporting period. An entity need not restate prior periods to reflect the application of these amendments. The entity is permitted to restate prior periods only if it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight. If the entity does not restate prior periods, it shall recognize any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the date of initial application of these amendments in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that reporting period.

201. If a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity (as described in paragraph 4A) would be outside the scope of IPSAS 41 as a result of applying the requirements in paragraphs AG6A–AG6B, an entity is

permitted, at the date of initial application, to irrevocably designate this contract as measured at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with paragraph 6.

202. An entity shall apply paragraphs 155AA–155AB prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. An entity is permitted, at the date of initial application, to discontinue a hedging relationship in which a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity (as described in paragraph 4A) has been designated as the hedging instrument, if the same hedging instrument is designated in a new hedging relationship in accordance with paragraphs 155AA–155AB.

## **Application Guidance**

*This appendix is an integral part of IPSAS 41.*

### **Scope**

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### **Contracts to Buy Nature-Dependent Electricity**

AG6A. Some contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (as described in paragraph 4A) require an entity to buy and take delivery of the electricity when it is generated. These contractual features expose the entity to the risk that it would be required to buy electricity during a delivery interval in which the entity cannot use the electricity. The entity might also have no practical ability to avoid making sales of unused electricity because the design and operation of the electricity market in which the electricity is transacted under the contract require any amounts of unused electricity to be sold within a specified time. When an entity applies the requirements in paragraph 5, such sales are not necessarily inconsistent with the contract being held in accordance with the entity's expected usage requirements. An entity entered into and continues to hold such a contract in accordance with its expected electricity usage requirements if the entity has been, and expects to be, a net purchaser of electricity for the contract period. An entity is a net purchaser of electricity if it buys sufficient electricity to offset the sales of any unused electricity in the same market in which it sold the electricity.

AG6B. In determining whether an entity is a net purchaser of electricity, the entity shall consider reasonable and supportable information (that is available without undue cost or effort) about its past, current and expected future electricity transactions over a reasonable amount of time. The entity identifies 'a reasonable amount of time' by considering the variability in the amount of electricity expected to be generated due to the seasonal cycle of the natural conditions and the variability in the entity's demand for electricity due to its operating cycle. In determining whether the entity has been a net purchaser, 'a reasonable amount of time' shall not exceed 12 months.

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

Paragraphs 5B–5D, 37B–37D, 52S–52T and the subheading before paragraph 37B are added. Paragraph 5 is included for ease of reference. New text is underlined.

### **Scope**

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5. This Standard applies to contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that are within the scope of IPSAS 41 (see paragraphs 6-8 of IPSAS 41).

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- 5B. Paragraph 37B applies only to contracts to buy nature-dependent electricity that satisfy the requirements in paragraph 4A of IPSAS 41 and are outside the scope of that Standard in accordance with paragraphs AG6A–AG6B of IPSAS 41.

- 5C. Paragraph 37C applies only to contracts that satisfy the requirements in paragraph 4A of IPSAS 41 and have been designated in a cash flow hedging relationship in accordance with paragraph 155AA of IPSAS 41.

- 5D. Paragraph 37D applies only to contracts that satisfy the requirements in paragraph 4A of IPSAS 41 and have been entered into with regards to an entity's electricity purchases. These contracts comprise those:

- (a) Within the scope of IPSAS 41; and
- (b) Outside the scope of IPSAS 41 in accordance with paragraph 5 of that Standard, including those excluded in accordance with paragraphs AG6A–AG6B of that Standard.

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

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### **Other Disclosures**

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#### *Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity*

- 37B. An entity shall disclose in a single note in its financial statements information about contracts that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 5B. In particular, the entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand the effects these contracts have on the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows and on its financial performance. To meet these objectives, an entity shall disclose:

- (a) Information about contractual features that expose the entity to:
- (i) Variability in the underlying amount of electricity (see paragraph 4A of IPSAS 41); and
- (ii) The risk that the entity would be required to buy electricity during a delivery interval in which the entity cannot use the electricity (see paragraph AG6A of IPSAS 41).
- (b) Information about unrecognized commitments arising from such contracts as at the reporting date, including:
- (i) The estimated future cash flows from buying electricity under these contracts. The entity shall apply its judgement when identifying the appropriate time bands within which to disclose the estimated future cash flows.

(ii) Qualitative information about how the entity assesses whether a contract might become onerous (see IPSAS 19, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets*), including the assumptions the entity uses in making this assessment.

(c) Qualitative and quantitative information about effects on the entity's financial performance for the reporting period. The disclosure is based on the information that is applicable to the reporting period that the entity used to assess whether it has been a net purchaser of electricity (see paragraph AG6B of IPSAS 41). An entity shall disclose information for the reporting period about:

(i) The costs arising from purchases of electricity made under the contracts, disclosing separately how much of the purchased electricity was unused at the time of delivery;

(ii) The proceeds arising from sales of unused electricity; and

(iii) The costs arising from purchases of electricity made to offset sales of unused electricity.

37C. An entity shall disaggregate, for its contracts that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 5C, the information the entity discloses, by risk category, about the terms and conditions of hedging instruments in accordance with paragraph 27A.

37D. If an entity discloses information about other contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity as described in paragraph 5D (including those contracts described in paragraph 37C) in other notes in its financial statements, the entity shall include cross-references to those notes in the single note required by paragraph 37B.

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## **Effective Date and Transition**

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52S. [Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity], issued in [MMMM YYYY], which also amended IPSAS 41, added paragraphs 5B–5D, 37B–37D and 52T. An entity shall apply these paragraphs when it applies the amendments to IPSAS 41. If an entity does not restate comparative information when it first applies the amendments to IPSAS 41 in accordance with paragraph 200 of that Standard, the entity shall not provide comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraphs 37B–37D.

52T. In the reporting period in which an entity first applies *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*, the entity need not disclose the quantitative information that would otherwise be required by paragraph 33(f) of IPSAS 3.

## **Amendments to the Illustrative Examples on IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments***

Paragraphs IE147A–IE147L and their subheadings are added. For ease of reading, new text is not underlined.

### **Hedge Accounting for Nature-Dependent Electricity Contracts**

IE147A. This example illustrates one possible way for an entity to designate forecast electricity purchases as the hedged item with a variable nominal amount in a cash flow hedge in accordance with paragraph 155AA of IPSAS 41.

### **Example 18A—Designation of a Variable Nominal Amount if Using Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity as Hedging Instruments**

#### *Fact Pattern*

IE147B. Entity A is a municipality in Region One and purchases electricity from the market in that region as and when it needs electricity (that is, on-demand). To hedge the unit price per megawatt hour (MWh) purchased, Entity A enters into a 25-year virtual power purchase agreement with Wind Farm X, which generates and delivers renewable electricity to the market in Region Two.

IE147C. This virtual power purchase agreement necessitates net settlement of the difference between the fixed unit price specified in the contract and the market price based on the amount of renewable electricity delivered by Wind Farm X to the market in Region Two. Entity A settles the contracts net in cash in arrears based on the actual amount of electricity Wind Farm X delivered to the market in Region Two during a calendar month. The contract qualifies as a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity (as described in paragraph 4A of IPSAS 41). Entity A wants to designate this contract as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge to hedge the cash flow variability of future electricity purchases.

#### *Designating a Variable Nominal Amount as the Hedged Item (Paragraph 155AA of IPSAS 41)*

IE147D. Entity A designates as a cash flow hedge the hedging relationship between:

- (a) Its forecast electricity purchases in Region One for a term of 25 years (as the hedged item); and
- (b) The contract for nature-dependent electricity described in IE147C (as the hedging instrument).

IE147E. In line with its risk management strategy, Entity A wants to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of electricity purchases per month that is aligned to the variable nominal amount of electricity that Wind Farm X is expected to deliver to the market as referenced in the hedging instrument. Entity A allocates the first purchases made each month to the variable nominal amount designated.

IE147F. Entity A uses a probability-based assessment to determine whether the designated amount of electricity purchases for each month is highly probable. It expects its monthly electricity purchases to continue over the hedged term, based on its current and past practice (that is, at the time of designation Entity A does not have any information to the contrary). Based on the probability assessment, Entity A determines that it is highly probable that the amount of the entity's forecast electricity purchases will be higher than or equal to the variable nominal amount designated as the hedged item.

#### *Effectiveness of the Hedging Relationship*

IE147G. To assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, Entity A assesses whether there is an economic relationship between the hedged item (future electricity purchases) and the hedging instrument (the contract referencing nature-dependent electricity). Although Entity A purchases future electricity in Region One and Wind Farm X delivers nature-dependent electricity to Region Two, this difference in reference markets does not preclude an economic relationship. If the hedged item and the hedging instrument have an economic

relationship, their values would generally move in opposite directions as a result of the same risk—that is, the hedged risk (as set out in paragraph AG278 of IPSAS 41).

- IE147H. However, Entity A identifies two potential sources of ineffectiveness. The first is the basis risk associated with the variation in market prices of electricity between Region One and Region Two. The second is structural price differences—that is, the difference in the forecast market prices of electricity at the time of purchases to meet electricity demand of Entity A (reflected in the hedged item) and the forecast market prices at the time of delivery of electricity by Wind Farm X under the contract referencing nature-dependent electricity that are used to calculate the cash flows for net settlement (reflected in the hedging instrument).
- IE147I. For the forecast purchases of electricity, forecast market prices are modelled based on the expected future electricity spot price, which might vary depending on the timing of the purchase (for example, peak or off-peak). For example, Entity A might use an expected future baseload price in Region One and adjust that price for the timing of the expected consumption over a month, to reflect the actual timing of the purchase to meet demand. This method results in an average forecast market price per monthly volume purchased.
- IE147J. The forecast market prices for the volume expected to be delivered under the hedging instrument are also modelled based on the expected future electricity spot price. For example, Entity A might use an expected future baseload price in Region Two (as opposed to Region One because the hedging instrument is referencing a different spot market) adjusted for the expected production and hence the delivery profile of Wind Farm X for that same month. This method results in another average forecast market price for the same monthly volume, which might then lead to hedging ineffectiveness. Despite these sources of ineffectiveness, Entity A determines that an economic relationship exists.

#### *Measurement*

- IE147K. The variable nominal amounts of the hedged item and hedging instrument are both based on the variable volume of nature-dependent electricity Wind Farm X is expected to deliver to the electricity market in Region Two. Therefore, Entity A uses the same volume assumptions it uses to measure the contract referencing nature-dependent electricity to construct a hypothetical derivative to measure the changes in present value of the hedged item. However, with regards to the forecast market prices, Entity A bases its assumptions on the characteristics of the respective markets as described in paragraphs IE147I–IE147J.
- IE147L. Entity A adjusts the cash flow hedge reserve in accordance with paragraph 140(a) to the lower of:
- (a) The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and
  - (b) The cumulative change in fair value (present value) of the hedged item (that is, the present value of the cumulative change in the hedged expected future cash flows, which for the volume assumptions only are aligned with the ones from the hedging instrument) from inception of the hedge.