



National Audit Office

# IPSAS COMPLIANCE GUIDE

December 2007 Edition





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# FOREWORD

This is the second, December 2007, edition of the National Audit Office's Compliance Guide for International Public Sector Accounting Standards, updated to include IPSASs 22, 23 and 24.

The Compliance Guide was developed especially for international client organisations audited by the NAO, and produced in collaboration with the NAO's Financial Audit Support Team, which provides expert professional and technical advice on accounting and auditing standards and related developments to our UK and International audit teams. The guide is presented in both print and electronic form.

The NAO IPSAS Compliance Guide is designed to assist in managing the transition to IPSAS as an accounting framework, reflecting our commitment to support client organisations in improving the quality and consistency of their financial reporting; to enhance transparency and accountability; and to facilitate better decision-making, financial management and good governance.

While the Compliance Guide represents a resource for our audit practitioners, we believe that it will be useful to the organisations we audit - particularly for heads of finance and their staff - and of interest to those charged with governance, including Audit Committees.

Martin Sinclair  
Assistant Auditor General

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# INTRODUCTION

- 1** This guide is designed to ensure that audited entities have prepared accounts in the appropriate form and complied with all the requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).
- 2** The guide is cross-referenced to the individual IPSASs. It has been prepared for accounts for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 and reflects the requirements of all the IPSASs issued to that date.
- 3** IPSASs need not be applied to immaterial items and disclosure requirements should be interpreted accordingly.
- 4** This guide applies in a variety of circumstances and, to ensure that the guide is applied correctly, users may need to follow the cross-references to ascertain the full nature of the requirements and any exceptions.
- 5** In electronic form, each section of the guide is on a separate sheet of the spreadsheet. The “Index” sheet provides links to each sheet. Within each sheet, answers are required in column C where a yellow cell is present. The cell has a drop down list containing four responses: yes, no, n/a, or blank.

A “no” response is an adverse response. To filter these (or any other) answers, please apply the “Data|AutoFilter” command on each sheet in the normal manner. If desired, a comment - or hyperlink to a relevant document - can be provided in the “comments/link” column.

- 6** The spreadsheet has been designed for on-screen use (1024x768 resolution). A PDF edition is also supplied which may be printed out.
- 7** This guide is intended for use by NAO financial audit practitioners and, available in print and electronic form, for the NAO’s client organisations.
- 8** The NAO can accept no liability to any client or third party arising as a result of a client’s or third party’s use of this guide.

# SECTION A

## General and Accounting Policies

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: IPSASs are designed for all public sector entities other than Government Business Enterprises.</i>		1.5*	
<i>Note: all IPSASs should be applied in the presentation of all general purpose financial statements prepared and presented under the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with IPSASs.</i>		1.2	
<b>A1 General</b>			
<b>Components of financial statements</b>			
<b>A1.1</b> Have the following components been included in the financial statements:	<input type="text"/>		
(a) statement of financial position?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(a)	
<i>Note: this may be known as and titled a balance sheet or statement of assets and liabilities.</i>		1.22	
(b) statement of financial performance?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(b)	
<i>Note: this may be known as and titled a statement of revenues and expenses, an income statement, an operating statement, or a profit and loss statement.</i>		1.22	
(c) statement of changes in net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(c)	
(d) cash flow statement?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(d)	
(e) where the entity makes publicly available its approved budget, a comparison of budget and actual amounts, either as a separate additional financial statement or as a budget column in the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(e)	
(f) notes disclosing, in summary, significant accounting policies?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(f)	
(g) other explanatory notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.21(f)	
<i>Note: the notes may include items referred to as "schedules" in some jurisdictions.</i>		1.22	

\* The reference refers to the IPSAS and the paragraph within the IPSAS. For example, 1.5 is IPSAS 1, paragraph 5.

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Fair presentation and compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards</b>				
<b>A1.2</b>	Have the financial statements presented fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity?	<input type="text"/>	1.27	
	<i>Note: the appropriate application of IPSASs, with additional disclosures where necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.</i>		1.27	
<b>A1.3</b>	Have the financial statements complied with all the requirements of each applicable IPSAS?	<input type="text"/>	1.28	
<b>A1.4</b>	Where the financial statements comply with IPSASs, has this fact been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	1.28	
	<i>Note: financial statements should not be described as complying with IPSASs unless they comply with all the requirements of each applicable IPSAS.</i>		1.28	
	<i>Note: inappropriate accounting treatments are not rectified either by disclosure of the accounting policies used, or by notes or explanatory material.</i>		1.30	
<b>A1.5</b>	In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IPSAS would be so misleading that it would conflict, with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , and where the relevant regulatory framework requires, or otherwise does not prohibit, such as a departure, has following been disclosed:		1.31	
	(a) that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (a)	
	(b) that the entity has complied with applicable IPSASs except that it has departed from a particular requirement in order to achieve a fair presentation?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (b)	
	(c) the title of the IPSAS from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IPSAS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , and the treatment adopted?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (c)	
	(d) the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (d)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A1.6</b> Where an entity has departed from a requirement of an IPSAS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the current period, has the following been disclosed:		1.33	
(a) the title of the IPSAS from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the IPSAS would require, the reason why that treatment would be so misleading in the circumstances that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1, and the treatment adopted?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (c)	
(b) the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement for each period presented?	<input type="text"/>	1.32 (d)	
<b>A1.7</b> In the extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement in an IPSAS would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , but the relevant regulatory framework prohibits departure from the requirement, has the following, to the maximum extent possible, been disclosed in order to reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance:			
(a) the title of the IPSAS in question, the nature of the requirement, and the reason why management has concluded that complying with that requirement is so misleading in the circumstances that it conflicts with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	1.35 (a)	
(b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to achieve a fair presentation?	<input type="text"/>	1.35 (b)	
<i>Note: departures from the requirements of an IPSAS in order to comply with statutory/legislative financial reporting requirements in a particular jurisdiction do not constitute departures that conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements as outlined in IPSAS 1.31. If such departures are material an entity cannot claim to be complying with IPSASs.</i>		1.37	
<b>Identification of financial statements</b>			
<b>A1.8</b> Have the financial statements been clearly identified, and distinguished from other information in the same published document?	<input type="text"/>	1.61	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A1.9</b>	Has each component of the financial statements been clearly identified?	<input type="text"/>	1.63	
<b>A1.10</b>	Has the following information been prominently displayed, and repeated where it is necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented:			
(a)	the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the preceding reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	1.63 (a)	
(b)	whether the financial statements cover the individual entity or the economic entity?	<input type="text"/>	1.63 (b)	
(c)	the reporting date or the period covered by the financial statements, whichever is appropriate to that component of the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.63 (c)	
(d)	the presentation currency, as defined in IPSAS 4 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	1.63 (d)	
(e)	the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.63 (e)	
<b>Reporting period</b>				
<b>A1.11</b>	Have the financial statements been presented on an annual basis?	<input type="text"/>	1.66	
<b>A1.12</b>	Where, in exceptional circumstances, an entity's reporting date changes and annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, has the following been disclosed:			
(a)	the period covered by the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.66	
(b)	the reason for a period other than one year being used?	<input type="text"/>	1.66 (a)	
(c)	the fact that comparative amounts for certain statements such as the statement of financial performance, changes in net assets/equity, cash flows and related notes are not entirely comparable?	<input type="text"/>	1.66 (b)	
<b>Other disclosures</b>				
<b>A1.13</b>	Has the amount of dividends, or similar distributions, proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorized for issue but not recognized as a distribution to owners during the period, and the related amount per share, been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.149 (a)	
<b>A1.14</b>	Has the amount of any cumulative preference dividends, or similar distributions, not recognized been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.149 (b)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A1.15</b> Has the following been disclosed, where not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:			
(a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, and the jurisdiction within which it operates?	<input type="text"/>	1.150 (a)	
(b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and principal activities?	<input type="text"/>	1.150 (b)	
(c) a reference to the relevant legislation governing the entity's operations?	<input type="text"/>	1.150 (c)	
(d) the name of the controlling entity and the ultimate controlling entity of the economic entity (where applicable)?	<input type="text"/>	1.150 (d)	
<b>IPSAS issued but not yet effective</b>			
<b>A1.16</b> Where an entity has not applied a new IPSAS that has been issued but is not yet effective, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) this fact?	<input type="text"/>	3.35 (a)	
(b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IPSAS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application?	<input type="text"/>	3.35 (b)	
<i>Note: in complying with IPSAS 3.35, an entity should consider disclosing:</i>		3.36	
(a) <i>the title of the new IPSAS;</i>			
(b) <i>the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;</i>			
(c) <i>the date by which application of the IPSAS is required;</i>			
(d) <i>the date as at which it plans to apply the IPSAS initially; and</i>			
(e) <i>either:</i>			
(i) <i>a discussion of the impact that initial application of the IPSAS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or</i>			
(ii) <i>if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.</i>			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Early Application of IPSASs</b>			
<b>A1.17</b>		1.153	
Where an entity applies an IPSAS for a period before the effective date of the IPSAS (i.e. early application of the IPSAS), has this fact been disclosed?			
<i>Note: the following revised IPSASs have an effective date of application to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008. In each case, earlier application is encouraged.</i>			
IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements			
IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors			
IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates			
IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements			
IPSAS 7 Investments in Associates			
IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures			
IPSAS 12 Inventories			
IPSAS 13 Leases			
IPSAS 14 Events After the Reporting Date			
IPSAS 16 Investment Property			
IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment			
<i>The following new IPSAS has an effective date of application to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008. Earlier application is encouraged.</i>			
IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector			
<i>The following new IPSAS has an effective date of application to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after June 30, 2008. Earlier application is encouraged.</i>			
IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)			
<i>The following new IPSAS has an effective date of application to annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is encouraged.</i>			
IPSAS 24 Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A2</b>			<b>Prior period errors</b>
		3.46	<i>Note: financial statements do not comply with IPSASs if they contain either material or immaterial errors made intentionally to achieve a particular presentation of an entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows. Potential current period errors discovered in that period are corrected before the financial statements are authorized for issue. However, material errors are sometimes not discovered until a subsequent period, and these prior period errors are corrected in the comparative information presented in the financial statements for that subsequent period (see IPSAS 3.47 to 51).</i>
<b>A2.1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.47 (a)-(b) 3.48	Except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of errors, have material prior period errors been corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or</li> <li>(b) where the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented?</li> </ul>
<b>A2.2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.49	Where it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an error on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented, have the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity, for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable (which may be the current period), been restated?
<b>A2.3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.50	Where it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect, at the beginning of the current period, of an error on all prior periods, has the comparative information been restated to correct the error prospectively from the earliest date practicable?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A2.4</b> Where material prior period errors have been corrected retrospectively (IPSAS 3.47), has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the nature of the prior period error?	<input type="text"/>	3.54 (a)	
(b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction for each financial statement line item affected?	<input type="text"/>	3.54 (b)	
(c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented?	<input type="text"/>	3.54 (c)	
(d) where retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected?	<input type="text"/>	3.54 (d)	
<i>Note: these disclosures do not need to be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i>		3.54	
<b>A3 Accounting policies</b>			
<b>Selection and application of accounting policies</b>			
<b>A3.1</b> Has the accounting policy or policies applied to a transaction, other event or condition to which an IPSAS specifically applies been determined by applying that IPSAS and considering any relevant Implementation Guidance issued by the IPSASB for that IPSAS?	<input type="text"/>	3.9	
<b>A3.2</b> Where there is no specific requirement to apply an accounting policy, have policies been developed to ensure that the financial statements (a) provide information that is relevant to the decision-making needs of users, and (b) are reliable?	<input type="text"/>	3.12 (a)-(b)	
<i>Note (1): financial statements are reliable, where they:</i>		3.12 (b)	
(i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity;			
(ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions and not merely the legal form;			
(iii) are neutral, that is, free from bias;			
(iv) are prudent; and			
(v) are complete in all material respects.			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note (2): in making the judgment described in IPSAS 3.12, management should refer to, and consider the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:</i>		3.14 3.15	
(a) <i>the requirements and guidance in IPSASs dealing with similar and related issues; and</i>			
(b) <i>the definitions, recognition and measurement criteria, for assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses described in other IPSASs;</i>			
<i>and may also consider the most recent pronouncements of other standard-setting bodies and accepted public or private sector practices to the extent, but only to the extent, that these do not conflict with these sources (IPSAS 1.14). An example of such pronouncements are those of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB's International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).</i>			
<b>Consistency of accounting policies</b>			
<b>A3.3</b> Has the entity selected and applied its accounting policies consistently for similar transactions, other events and conditions?	<input type="text"/>	3.16	
<i>Note: this does not apply where an IPSAS specifically requires or permits categorization of items for which different policies may be appropriate - see A3.4.</i>		3.16	
<b>A3.4</b> Where an IPSAS requires or permits categorization of items, has an appropriate accounting policy been selected and applied consistently to each category?	<input type="text"/>	3.16	
<b>Disclosure of accounting policies</b>			
<b>A3.5</b> Has the following been disclosed in the summary of significant accounting policies:			
(a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.132 (a)	
(b) the extent to which the entity has applied any transitional provisions in any IPSAS?	<input type="text"/>	1.132 (b)	
(c) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.132 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A3.6</b> Have the judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see IPSAS 1.140), management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, been disclosed in the summary of significant accounting policies or other notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.37	
<b>Key sources of estimation uncertainty</b>			
<b>A3.7</b> Has information about the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.140	
<b>A3.8</b> In respect of the assets and liabilities affected by IPSAS 1.140, have the following details been disclosed in the notes:			
(a) their nature?	<input type="text"/>	1.40 (a)	
(b) their carrying amount as at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	1.40 (a)	
<b>Changes in accounting policies</b>			
<b>A3.9</b> Has an accounting policy been changed where (and only where):			
(a) it is required by an IPSAS?	<input type="text"/>	3.17 (a)	
(b) it results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows?	<input type="text"/>	3.17 (b)	
<i>Note (1): a change from one basis of accounting to another basis of accounting, or a change in the accounting treatment, recognition or measurement of a transaction or event within a basis of accounting, is a change in accounting policy. The application of an accounting policy for transactions, other events or conditions that differ in substance from those previously occurring, or did not occur previously or were immaterial is not a change in accounting policy.</i>		3.19 3.20 3.21 (a)-(b)	
<i>Note (2): the initial application of a policy to revalue assets in accordance with IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment or the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with intangible assets is a change in accounting policy to be dealt with as a revaluation in accordance with IPSAS 17 or that relevant standard, rather than in accordance with IPSAS 3. IPSAS 3.24 to 36 do not apply to this change in accounting policy.</i>		3.22 3.23	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Applying changes in accounting policies</b>			
<b>A3.10</b> Where a change in accounting policy has been made upon initial application of an IPSAS that has specific transitional provisions applying to that change, has the change been accounted for in accordance with those provisions (except, where retrospective application is required, to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change)?	<input type="text"/>	3.24(a) 3.28	
<b>A3.11</b> Where a change in accounting policy has been made upon initial application of an IPSAS that does not include specific transitional provisions applying to that change, has it applied the change retrospectively (except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change)?	<input type="text"/>	3.24 (b) 3.28	
<b>A3.12</b> Where a change in accounting policy has been made voluntarily, has it applied the change retrospectively (except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change)?	<input type="text"/>	3.24 (b) 3.28	
<i>Note: early application of an IPSAS is not a voluntary change in accounting policy.</i>		3.25	
<b>A3.13</b> Where a change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively in accordance with IPSAS 3.24 (a) or (b), has the opening balance of each affected component of net assets/equity for the earliest period presented and the other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented, been adjusted as if the new accounting policy had always been applied (except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change)?	<input type="text"/>	3.27 3.28	
<b>A3.14</b> Where it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of changing an accounting policy on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented:			
(a) has the new accounting policy been applied to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable (which may be the current period)?	<input type="text"/>	3.29	
(b) has a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of each affected component of net assets/equity for that period been made?	<input type="text"/>	3.29	
<b>A3.15</b> Where it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect, at the beginning of the current period, of applying a new accounting policy to all prior periods, has the comparative information been adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable?	<input type="text"/>	3.30	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A3.16</b> Has other information about prior periods, such as historical summaries of financial data, been adjusted as far back as is practicable?	<input type="text"/>	3.31	
<b>A3.17</b> Where initial application of an IPSAS has an effect on the current period or any prior period, or would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the title of the IPSAS?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (a)	
(b) where applicable, that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (b)	
(c) the nature of the change in accounting policy?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (c)	
(d) where applicable, a description of the transitional provisions?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (d)	
(e) where applicable, the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (e)	
(f) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (f)	
(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (g)	
(h) where retrospective application required by IPSAS 3.24 (a) or (b) is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied?	<input type="text"/>	3.33 (h)	
<i>Note: these disclosures do not need to be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i>		3.33	
<b>A3.18</b> Where a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, or would have an effect on that period except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the nature of the change in accounting policy?	<input type="text"/>	3.34 (a)	
(b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information?	<input type="text"/>	3.34 (b)	
(c) for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item affected?	<input type="text"/>	3.34 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable?	<input type="text"/>	3.34 (d)	
(e) where retrospective application is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied?	<input type="text"/>	3.34 (e)	
<i>Note: these disclosures do not need to be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i>		3.34	
<b>Changes in accounting estimates</b>			
<b>A3.19</b> Have any changes in accounting estimates (other than changes to which IPSAS 3.42 applies) been recognized prospectively, and included in surplus or deficit:			
(a) where the change affects the period of change only, in that period?	<input type="text"/>	3.41 (a)	
(b) where the change affects both the period of the change and future periods, in those periods?	<input type="text"/>	3.41 (a)	
<b>A3.20</b> To the extent that a change in an accounting estimate gives rise to changes in assets and liabilities, or relates to an item of net assets/equity, has that change been recognized by adjusting the carrying amount of the related asset, liability or net assets/equity item in the period of change?	<input type="text"/>	3.42	
<b>A3.21</b> Have the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has a material effect in the current period, or which is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods, been disclosed (excepting the disclosure of the effect on future periods where it is impracticable to estimate that effect)?	<input type="text"/>	3.44	
<b>A3.22</b> Where the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, has this fact been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	3.45	
<b>A4 Going concern</b>			
<b>A4.1</b> In preparing the financial statements, have those responsible for their preparation made an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern?	<input type="text"/>	1.43	
<i>Note: the entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements or the governing body determine after the reporting date either that there is an intention to liquidate the entity or to cease operating, or that there is no realistic alternative but to do so.</i>		1.38	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A4.2</b>	Where those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements are aware, in making their assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions which may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, have those uncertainties been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	1.38	
<b>A4.3</b>	Where the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, has the following been disclosed:			
	(a) the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis?	<input type="text"/>	1.38	
	(b) the basis on which the financial statements have been prepared?	<input type="text"/>	1.38	
	(c) the reason why the entity is not considered to be a going concern?	<input type="text"/>	1.38	
<b>A5</b>	<b>Consistency of presentation</b>			
<b>A5.1</b>	Have all items in the financial statements been presented and classified as in the previous reporting period?	<input type="text"/>	1.42	
<b>A5.2</b>	Where the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements is not the same as in the previous reporting period, has this been because:	<input type="text"/>	1.42 (a) 1.42 (b)	
	(a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies in IPSAS 3 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ; or			
	(a) a change in presentation is required by an IPSAS?			
<b>A6</b>	<b>Materiality and aggregation</b>			
<b>A6.1</b>	Have items that are material by virtue of their nature been presented separately in the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.45	
	<i>Note: items of a dissimilar nature or function should be presented separately except where they are immaterial.</i>		1.45	
<b>A7</b>	<b>Offsetting</b>			
<b>A7.1</b>	Have all assets and liabilities been grossed up (i.e. not offset against each other), except where offsetting is required or permitted by an IPSAS or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event?	<input type="text"/>	1.48 1.49	
<b>A7.2</b>	Have all items of revenue and expense been grossed up (i.e. not offset) except where offsetting is required or permitted by an IPSAS or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event?	<input type="text"/>	1.48 1.49	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A8 Comparative information</b>			
<i>Note: comparative information is not required in respect of the financial statements for which accrual accounting is first adopted in accordance with IPSASs.</i>		1.151	
<b>A8.1</b> Has comparative information been disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements, except where an IPSAS permits or requires otherwise?	<input type="text"/>	1.53	
<b>A8.2</b> Has comparative information been included in narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	1.53	
<b>A8.3</b> Where the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended, have comparative amounts been reclassified, except where it is impracticable to do so?	<input type="text"/>	1.55	
<b>A8.4</b> For any reclassification of comparative information, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the nature of the reclassification?	<input type="text"/>	1.55 (a)	
(b) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified?	<input type="text"/>	1.55 (b)	
(c) reason for the reclassification?	<input type="text"/>	1.55 (c)	
<b>A8.5</b> Where it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts?	<input type="text"/>	1.55 (a)	
(b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified?	<input type="text"/>	1.55 (b)	
<b>A9 The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates</b>			
<i>Note: this section applies to:</i>		4.3	
(a) <i>accounting for transactions and balances in foreign currencies, except for those derivative transactions and balances that are within the scope of the relevant international or national accounting standards dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments;</i>			
(b) <i>translating the results and financial position of foreign operations that are included in the financial statements of the entity by consolidation, proportionate consolidation or by the equity method; and</i>			
(c) <i>translating an entity's results and financial position into a presentation currency.</i>			

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Initial recognition</b>				
<b>A9.1</b>	Have foreign currency transactions been recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction?	<input type="text"/>	4.23	
<b>Reporting at subsequent reporting dates</b>				
<b>A9.2</b>	Have foreign currency monetary items been translated using the closing rate?	<input type="text"/>	4.26 (a)	
<b>A9.3</b>	Have non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency been translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction?	<input type="text"/>	4.26 (b)	
<b>A9.4</b>	Have non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency been translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined ?	<input type="text"/>	4.26 (c)	
<b>Recognition of exchange differences</b>				
<b>A9.5</b>	Excluding exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation, have exchange differences arising during the period or in previous financial statements from the following, been recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they have arisen:			
	(a) the settlement of monetary items?	<input type="text"/>	4.31	
	(b) translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition?	<input type="text"/>	4.31	
<b>Net investments in a foreign entity</b>				
<b>A9.6</b>	Have exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation been recognized in surplus or deficit in, as appropriate, the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation?	<input type="text"/>	4.36	
<b>A9.7</b>	In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g. the consolidated financial statements where the foreign operation is a controlled entity), have exchange differences been recognized initially as a separate component of net assets/equity and recognized in surplus or deficit on disposal of the net investment in accordance with IPSAS 4.56?	<input type="text"/>	4.36	
	<i>Note: IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates does not apply to hedge accounting for foreign currency items including the hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation.</i>		4.5	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Change in functional currency</b>			
<b>A9.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	4.39	
Where there is a change in an entity's functional currency, have the translation procedures applicable to the new functional currency been applied prospectively from the date of the change?			
<b>Use of a presentation currency other than the functional currency - translation to the presentation currency</b>			
<b>A9.9</b>			
Where the results and financial position have been translated from a functional currency (where it is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) into a different presentation currency, have the following procedures been used:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	4.43 (a)	
translation of assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (i.e. including comparatives) at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	4.43 (b)	
translation of revenue and expense items for each statement of financial performance presented (i.e. including comparatives) at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction?			
(c)	<input type="text"/>	4.43 (c)	
recognition of all resulting exchange differences as a separate component of net assets/equity?			
<b>A9.10</b>			
Where the results and financial position have been translated from a functional currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy into a different presentation currency, have the following procedures been used:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	4.47 (a)	
translation of all amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, net assets/equity items, revenue and expenses, including comparatives) at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position (except where IPSAS 4.47 (b) applies)?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	4.47 (b)	
where amounts are translated into the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, presentation of comparative amounts as those that were current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (i.e. no adjustments for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates)?			
<b>A9.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	4.48	
Where the functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, have the financial statements been restated in accordance with IPSAS 10 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> before applying the translation method set out in IPSAS 4.47 (except where comparative amounts have been translated into a currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy in accordance with IPSAS 4.47(b))?			

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>A9.12</b>	Where the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and the financial statements are no longer restated in accordance with IPSAS 10 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> , have the amounts restated to the price level at the date the entity ceased restating its financial statements been used as the historical costs for translation into the presentation currency?	<input type="text"/>	4.48	
<b>A9.13</b>	Have any goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation, and thus expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate in accordance with IPSAS 4.43 and 47?	<input type="text"/>	4.55	
	<b>Disposal of a foreign entity</b>			
<b>A9.14</b>	Where a foreign entity has been disposed of, has the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred in the separate component of net assets/equity relating to that foreign operation, been recognized in surplus or deficit when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized?	<input type="text"/>	4.56	
	<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>A9.15</b>	Has the following been disclosed:			
	(a) the amount of exchange differences recognized in surplus or deficit except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standards dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments?	<input type="text"/>	4.60 (a)	
	(b) net exchange differences classified as a separate component of net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	4.60 (b)	
	(c) a reconciliation of the amount of net exchange differences classified as a separate component of net assets/equity at the beginning and end of the period?	<input type="text"/>	4.60 (b)	
<b>A9.16</b>	Where the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, has that fact been stated, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency?	<input type="text"/>	4.61	
<b>A9.17</b>	Where there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, has that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	4.62	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: where the financial statements are presented in a currency other than the functional currency, the financial statements should not be described as complying with IPSASs unless they comply with all the requirements of each applicable IPSAS, including the translation method set out in IPSAS 4.43 and 47.</i>		4.63	
<b>A9.18</b> Where the financial statements or other financial information is displayed in a currency other than the functional currency or presentation currency, and the requirements of IPSAS 4.63 are not met:			
(a) has the information been clearly identified as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with IPSASs?	<input type="text"/>	4.65 (a)	
(b) has the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	4.65 (b)	
(c) has the functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	4.65 (c)	
<b>A10 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies</b>			
<i>Note: this section applies to the preparation of the individual financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.</i>		10.1	
<b>The restatement of financial statements</b>			
<b>A10.1</b> Where the functional currency of the entity is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, have the financial statements been stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	10.11	
<b>A10.2</b> Has the comparative information, and any information in respect of earlier periods, been stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	10.11	
<b>A10.3</b> Where comparative amounts are presented in a different presentation currency, have IPSAS 4.47(b) and 48 been applied?	<input type="text"/>	10.11	
<b>A10.4</b> Has the surplus or deficit on the net monetary position been separately disclosed in the statement of financial performance?	<input type="text"/>	10.12	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Economies ceasing to be hyperinflationary</b>			
<b>A10.5</b>	<input type="text"/>	10.37	
Where an economy has ceased to be hyperinflationary and the entity has discontinued the preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with IPSAS 10 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> , have the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at the end of the previous reporting period been treated as the basis for the carrying amounts in its subsequent financial statements?			
<b>Disclosures</b>			
<b>A10.6</b>	<input type="text"/>	10.38 (a)	
Has the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, have been stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date, been disclosed?			
<b>A10.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	10.38 (b)	
Has the identity and level of the price index at the reporting date and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting periods been disclosed?			

# SECTION B

## Statement of Financial Performance

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B1</b>			<b>General</b>
			<b>Surplus or deficit for the period</b>
<b>B1.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	1.99	Have all items of revenue and expense recognized in the period been included in surplus or deficit unless otherwise required by an IPSAS?
			<b>Information to be presented on the face of the statement of financial performance</b>
<b>B1.2</b>			Have the following line items, as a minimum, been disclosed on the face of the statement of financial performance:
	<input type="text"/>	1.102 (a)	(a) revenue?
	<input type="text"/>	1.102 (b)	(b) finance costs?
	<input type="text"/>	1.102 (c)	(c) share of the surplus or deficit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method?
	<input type="text"/>	1.102 (d)	(d) pre-tax gain or loss recognized on the disposal of assets or settlement of liabilities attributable to discontinuing operations?
	<input type="text"/>	1.102 (e)	(e) surplus or deficit?
<b>B1.3</b>			Have the following items been disclosed on the face of the statement of financial performance as allocations of surplus or deficit for the period:
	<input type="text"/>	1.103 (a)	(a) the surplus or deficit attributable to minority interest?
	<input type="text"/>	1.103 (b)	(b) the surplus or deficit attributable to owners of the controlling entity?
			<i>Note: IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements no longer requires the presentation of the following line items from the face of the statement of financial performance:</i>
			(a) surplus or deficit from operating activities;
			(b) surplus or deficit from ordinary activities; and
			(c) extraordinary items.

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B1.4</b>	Have additional line items, headings and sub-totals been presented on the face of the statement of financial performance where they are required by an IPSAS, or where such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance?	<input type="text"/>	1.104	
	<b>Information to be presented either on the face of the statement of financial performance or in the notes</b>			
<b>B1.5</b>	Where items of revenue and expense are material, have their nature and amount been disclosed separately?	<input type="text"/>	1.106	
	<i>Note: circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of revenue and expense include:</i>		1.107	
	(a) <i>write-downs of inventories to net realizable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount or recoverable service amount as appropriate, as well as reversals of such write-downs;</i>			
	(b) <i>restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;</i>			
	(c) <i>disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;</i>			
	(d) <i>privatizations or other disposals of investments;</i>			
	(e) <i>discontinuing operations;</i>			
	(f) <i>litigation settlements; and</i>			
	(g) <i>other reversals of provisions.</i>			
<b>B1.6</b>	Has a sub-classification of total revenue, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations, been presented either on the face of the statement of financial performance or in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.108	
<b>B1.7</b>	Has an analysis of expenses, using a classification based (as appropriate) on either the nature of expenses or their function within the entity, been presented either on the face of the statement of financial performance or in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.109	
<b>B1.8</b>	Where expenses are classified by function, has additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortization expense, and employee benefits expense, been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	1.115	
<b>B1.9</b>	Where an entity provides a dividend or similar distribution to its owners and has share capital, has the amount of dividends or similar distributions recognized as distributions to owners during the period, and the related amount per share, been disclosed, either on the face of the statement of financial performance or the statement of changes in net assets/equity, or in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.117	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B2 Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
<i>Note: this section applies to accounting for revenue arising from the following exchange transactions and events:</i>		9.1	
(a) <i>the rendering of services;</i>			
(b) <i>the sale of goods; and</i>			
(c) <i>the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends.</i>			
<b>Measurement of revenue</b>			
<b>B2.1</b> Has revenue been measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable?	<input type="text"/>	9.14	
<b>Rendering of services</b>			
<b>B2.2</b> Where the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, has revenue associated with the transaction been recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	9.19	
<i>Note: the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably where all the following conditions are satisfied:</i>		9.19	
(a) <i>the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;</i>		(a)-(d)	
(b) <i>it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;</i>			
(c) <i>the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and</i>			
(d) <i>the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.</i>			
<b>B2.3</b> Where the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, has revenue been recognized only to the extent of the expenses recognized that are recoverable?	<input type="text"/>	9.25	
<b>Sale of goods</b>			
<b>B2.4</b> Has revenue from the sale of goods only been recognized where all the following conditions have been satisfied:	<input type="text"/>	9.28	
(a) the entity has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;		(a)-(e)	
(b) the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;			
(c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(d) it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and			
(e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably?			
<b>Interest, royalties and dividends</b>			
<b>B2.5</b> Has interest, where it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, been recognized on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset?	<input type="text"/>	9.34 (a) 9.33	
<b>B2.6</b> Have royalties, where it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transactions will flow to the entity, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, been recognized as they have been earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement?	<input type="text"/>	9.34 (b) 9.33	
<b>B2.7</b> Have dividends or their equivalents, where it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transactions will flow to the entity, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, been recognized where the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payment has been established?	<input type="text"/>	9.34 (c) 9.33	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>B2.8</b> Have the accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue, including the methods adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services, been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (a)	
<b>B2.9</b> Has the amount of revenue arising from each significant category of revenue recognized during the period been disclosed - i.e.:			
(a) the rendering of services?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (b) (i)	
(b) the sale of goods?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (b) (ii)	
(c) interest?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (b) (iii)	
(d) royalties?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (b) (iv)	
(e) dividends or their equivalents?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (b) (v)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B2.10</b> Has the amount of revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	9.39 (c)	
<b>B3 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)</b>			
<i>Note: this section does not apply to an entity combination that is a non-exchange transaction.</i>		23.2	
<b>Recognition</b>			
<b>B3.1</b> Has an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction, other than services-in-kind, that meets the definition of an asset, been recognized as an asset where, and only where:	<input type="text"/>	23.31	
(a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and			
(b) the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably?			
<b>Measurement of assets on initial recognition</b>			
<b>B3.2</b> Has an asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction initially been measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition?	<input type="text"/>	23.42	
<b>Recognition of revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
<b>B3.3</b> Has an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset been recognized as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognized in respect of the same inflow?	<input type="text"/>	23.44	
<b>B3.4</b> Where an entity satisfies a present obligation recognized as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset, has the carrying amount of the liability been reduced and an amount of revenue equal to that reduction recognized?	<input type="text"/>	23.45	
<b>Measurement of revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
<b>B3.5</b> Has revenue from non-exchange transactions been measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognized by the entity?	<input type="text"/>	23.48	
<b>Present obligations recognized as liabilities</b>			
<b>B3.6</b> Has a present obligation arising from a non-exchange transaction that meets the definition of a liability, been recognized as a liability where, and only where:	<input type="text"/>	23.50	
(a) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying future economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and			
(b) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation?			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: conditions on a transferred asset give rise to a present obligation on initial recognition that should be recognized in accordance with IPSAS 23.50.</i>		23.55	
<b>B3.7</b> Has the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date been recognized as the liability?	<input type="text"/>	23.57	
<b>Taxes</b>			
<b>B3.8</b> Has the entity recognized an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and where the asset recognition criteria are met?	<input type="text"/>	23.59	
<b>B3.9</b> Has taxation revenue been determined at a gross amount (i.e. not reduced by expenses paid through the tax system)?	<input type="text"/>	23.71	
<i>Note: where an amount is payable irrespective of whether the individual pays taxes, the amount is an expense of the government and should be recognized separately in the statement of financial performance. Tax revenue should be increased for the amount of any of these expenses paid through the tax system.</i>		23.72	
<b>B3.10</b> Is taxation revenue net of tax expenditures?	<input type="text"/>	23.73	
<i>Note: concessions available only to taxpayers are called tax expenditures. Tax expenditures are foregone revenue, not expenses, and do not give rise to inflows or outflows of resources – that is, they do not give rise to assets, liabilities, revenue or expenses of the taxing government.</i>		23.74	
<b>Transfers</b>			
<b>B3.11</b> Has the entity recognized an asset in respect of transfers where the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset (subject to IPSAS 23.98 in respect of services-in-kind)?	<input type="text"/>	23.76	
<i>Note (1): transfers include grants, debt forgiveness, fines, bequests, gifts, donations and goods- and services-in-kind. All these items have the common attribute that they transfer resources from one entity to another without providing approximately equal value in exchange and are not taxes as defined in IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).</i>		23.77	
<i>Note (2): an entity may, but is not required to, recognize services in-kind as revenue and as an asset.</i>		23.98	
<b>Disclosures</b>			
<b>B3.12</b> Has the following been disclosed, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes:			
(a) the amount of revenue from non-exchange transactions recognized during the period by major classes showing separately:			
(i) taxes, showing separately major classes of taxes?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (a) (i)	
(ii) transfers, showing separately major classes of transfer revenue?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (a) (ii)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(b) the amount of receivables recognized in respect of non-exchange revenue?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (b)	
(c) the amount of liabilities recognized in respect of transferred assets subject to conditions?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (c)	
(d) the amount of assets recognized that are subject to restrictions and the nature of those restrictions?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (d)	
(e) the existence and amounts of any advance receipts in respect of non-exchange transactions?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (e)	
(f) the amount of any liabilities forgiven?	<input type="text"/>	23.106 (f)	
<b>B3.13</b> Has the following been disclosed in the notes:			
(a) the accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue from non-exchange transactions?	<input type="text"/>	23.107 (a)	
(b) for major classes of revenue from non-exchange transactions, the basis on which the fair value of inflowing resources has been measured?	<input type="text"/>	23.107 (b)	
(c) for major classes of taxation revenue which the entity cannot measure reliably during the period in which the taxable event occurs, information about the nature of the tax?	<input type="text"/>	23.107 (c)	
(d) the nature and type of major classes of bequests, gifts, donations, showing separately major classes of goods-in-kind received?	<input type="text"/>	23.107 (d)	
<b>B3.14</b> Where, in exceptional circumstances, the assets and revenue arising from taxation transactions cannot be reliably measured until one or more reporting periods have elapsed since the taxable event occurred, has the nature of major classes of taxation that cannot be reliably measured, and therefore recognized, during the reporting period in which the taxable event occurs, been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	23.113	
<i>Note: the following disclosures are encouraged:</i>			
(a) <i>the nature and type of major classes of services-in-kind received, including those not recognized. The extent to which an entity is dependant on a class of services-in-kind will determine the disclosures it makes in respect of that class.</i>		23.108	
(b) <i>disaggregation by class of the amount of liabilities recognized in respect of transferred assets subject to conditions.</i>		23.111	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B4</b>	<b>Construction contracts</b>			
	<b>Combining and segmenting construction contracts</b>			
<b>B4.1</b>	Where a contract covers a number of assets, has the construction of each asset been treated as a separate construction contract where:	<input type="text"/>	11.13 (a)-(c)	
	(a) separate proposals have been submitted for each asset;			
	(b) each asset has been subject to separate negotiation and the contractor and customer have been able to accept or reject that part of the contract relating to each asset; and			
	(c) the costs and revenues of each asset can be identified?			
<b>B4.2</b>	Has a group of contracts, whether with a single customer or with several customers, been treated as a single construction contract where:	<input type="text"/>	11.14 (a)-(c)	
	(a) the group of contracts has been negotiated as a single package;			
	(b) the contracts are so closely interrelated that they are, in effect, part of a single project with an overall margin, if any; and			
	(c) the contracts are performed concurrently or in a continuous sequence?			
<b>B4.3</b>	Has the construction of an additional asset, where this is a result of a contractual provision at the option of the customer or an amendment of a contract, been treated as a separate construction contract where:			
	(a) the asset differs significantly in design, technology or function from the asset or assets covered by the original contract?	<input type="text"/>	11.15 (a)	
	(b) the price of the asset has been negotiated without regard to the original contract price?	<input type="text"/>	11.15 (b)	
	<b>Contract revenue</b>			
<b>B4.4</b>	Has the following been included in contract revenue:			
	(a) the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract?		11.16 (a)	
	(b) variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments where:		11.16 (b)	
	(i) it is probable that they will result in revenue; and		(i)-(ii)	
	(ii) they are capable of being reliably measured?			
	<b>Contract costs</b>			
<b>B4.5</b>	Has the following been included in contract costs:			
	(a) costs that relate directly to the specific contract?	<input type="text"/>	11.23 (a)	
	(b) costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract on a systematic and rational basis?	<input type="text"/>	11.23 (b)	
	(c) such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract?	<input type="text"/>	11.23 (c)	



	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B4.11</b> Where the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably that previously could not be, have expenses associated with the construction contract been recognized in accordance with IPSAS 11.30 rather than in accordance with IPSAS 11.40?	<input type="text"/>	11.43 11.30 11.40	
<b>Recognition of expected deficits</b>			
<b>B4.12</b> In respect of construction contracts in which it was intended at inception of the contract that contract costs were to be fully recovered from the parties to the construction contract, where it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, has the expected deficit been recognized as an expense immediately?	<input type="text"/>	11.44 11.30 11.40	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>B4.13</b> Has the amount of contract revenue been recognized as revenue in the period disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	11.50 (a)	
<b>B4.14</b> Have the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognized in the period been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	11.50 (b)	
<b>B4.15</b> Have the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	11.50 (c)	
<b>B4.16</b> For contracts in progress at the reporting date, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognized surpluses (less recognized deficits) to date?	<input type="text"/>	11.51 (a)	
(b) the amount of advances received?	<input type="text"/>	11.51 (b)	
(c) the amount of retentions?	<input type="text"/>	11.51 (c)	
<b>B4.17</b> Has the gross amount due from customers for contract work been disclosed as an asset?	<input type="text"/>	11.53 (a)	
<b>B4.18</b> Has the gross amount due to customers for contract work been disclosed as a liability?	<input type="text"/>	11.53 (b)	
<b>B5</b> <b>Segment reporting</b>			
<i>Note: where both consolidated financial statements of a government or other economic entity and the separate financial statements of the parent entity are presented together, segment information need be presented only on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.</i>		18.6	
<b>Reporting by segments</b>			
<b>B5.1</b> Have the entity's separate segments been identified in accordance with IPSAS 18.9?	<input type="text"/>	18.12	
<b>B5.2</b> Has the information about those segments been presented as required by IPSAS 18.51 to 18.75?	<input type="text"/>	18.12	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Segment accounting policies</b>			
<b>B5.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.43	Has segment information been prepared in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the consolidated group or entity?
<b>Joint assets</b>			
<b>B5.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.47	Have assets that are jointly used by two or more segments been allocated to segments where, and only where, their related revenues and expenses have also been allocated to those segments?
<b>Newly identified segments</b>			
<b>B5.5</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.49	Where a segment is identified as a segment for the first time in the current period, has prior period segment data that has been presented for comparative purposes been restated to reflect the newly reported segment as a separate segment, except where it is impracticable to do so?
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>B5.6</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.51	Have the disclosure requirements in IPSAS 18.52 to 18.75 been applied to each segment?
<b>B5.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.52	Have segment revenue and segment expense for each segment been disclosed?
<b>B5.8</b>			Has segment revenue from the following been separately disclosed:
	<input type="text"/>	18.52	(a) budget appropriation or similar allocation?
	<input type="text"/>	18.52	(b) other external sources?
	<input type="text"/>	18.52	(c) transactions with other segments?
<b>B5.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.53	Has the total carrying amount of segment assets for each segment been disclosed?
<b>B5.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.54	Has the total carrying amount of segment liabilities for each segment been disclosed?
<b>B5.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.55	Has the total cost incurred during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used during more than one period for each segment been disclosed?
<b>B5.12</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.61	For each segment, where substantially all of the operations of an associate, joint venture, or other equity method investment are within a single segment, has the aggregate of the entity's share of the surplus or deficit of associates, joint ventures, or other investments been disclosed?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>B5.13</b> Where an entity's aggregate share of the surplus or deficit of associates, joint venture, or other equity method investments has been disclosed by segment, has the aggregate investment in those associates and joint ventures been disclosed by segment?	<input type="text"/>	18.63	
<b>B5.14</b> Has a reconciliation between the information disclosed for segments and the aggregated information in the consolidated or entity financial statements been presented?	<input type="text"/>	18.64	
<i>Note: in presenting the reconciliation, segment revenue should be reconciled to entity revenue from external sources (including disclosure of the amount of entity revenue from external sources not included in any segment's revenue); segment expense should be reconciled to a comparable measure of entity expense; segment assets should be reconciled to entity assets; and segment liabilities should be reconciled to entity liabilities.</i>		18.64	
<b>Additional segment information</b>			
<i>Note (1): IPSAS 18 Segment Reporting encourages, but does not require, the disclosure of:</i>			
(a) <i>the nature and amount of any items of segment revenue and segment expense that are of such size, nature, or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of each segment for the period; and</i>		18.56	
(b) <i>segment cash flows consistent with the requirements of IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements, or, failing that, the disclosure for each reportable segment of:</i>		18.59 18.60	
(i) <i>segment expense for depreciation and amortization of segment assets;</i>			
(ii) <i>other significant non-cash expenses; and</i>			
(iii) <i>significant non-cash revenues that are included in segment revenue.</i>			
<i>Note (2): IPSAS 18 Segment Reporting also encourages the disclosure by geographical segment (where segment information is reported by service segment), or by service segment (where segment information is reported by geographical segment or on another non-service basis), of:</i>		18.66	
(a) <i>segment expense;</i>			
(b) <i>total carrying amount of segment assets; and</i>			
(c) <i>total outlay during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used during more than one period (property, plant, equipment and intangible assets);</i>			
<i>for each geographical or service segment respectively that is reported internally to the governing body and the senior manager of the entity.</i>			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Other disclosure matters</b>			
<b>B5.15</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.67	
		18.67	
		18.72	
<i>Note: in measuring and reporting segment revenue from transactions with other segments, inter-segment transfers should be measured on the basis that they occur (i.e. the basis that the entity actually used to price those transfers).</i>			
<b>B5.16</b>			
	<input type="text"/>	18.68	
	<input type="text"/>	18.68	
<b>B5.17</b>			
	<input type="text"/>	18.68	
<b>B5.18</b>	<input type="text"/>	18.68	
<b>B5.19</b>			
	<input type="text"/>	18.73 (a)	
	<input type="text"/>	18.73 (b)	
	<input type="text"/>	18.73 (c)	
<b>Segment operating objectives</b>			
		18.74	
<i>Note: IPSAS 18 Segment Reporting encourages the disclosure, in the financial statements or elsewhere in the annual report, of the broad operating objectives established for each segment at the start of the reporting period and to comment on the extent to which those objectives were achieved.</i>			

# SECTION C

## Statement of Financial Position

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C1</b>	<b>General</b>			
	<b>Current/Non-current distinction</b>			
<b>C1.1</b>	Have current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, been separately classified on the face of the statement of financial position in accordance with IPSAS 1.76 to 87, except where a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and is more relevant?	<input type="text"/>	1.70	
<b>C1.2</b>	Where the exception in IPSAS 1.70 applies, have all assets and liabilities been presented broadly in order of liquidity?	<input type="text"/>	1.70	
<b>C1.3</b>	For each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled both no more than and more than twelve months after the reporting date, has the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	1.71	
	<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>C1.4</b>	Have assets been classified as current assets where they are:			
	(a) expected to be realized in, or are held for sale or consumption in, the normal course of the entity's operating cycle?	<input type="text"/>	1.76 (a)	
	(b) held primarily for the purpose of being traded?	<input type="text"/>	1.76 (b)	
	(c) expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	1.76 (c)	
	(c) cash or a cash equivalent asset (as defined in IPSAS 2 <i>Cash Flow Statements</i> ) unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	1.76 (c)	
<b>C1.5</b>	Have all other assets been classified as non-current assets?	<input type="text"/>	1.76	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>C1.6</b>	Have liabilities been classified as current liabilities where they are:		
(a)	<input type="text"/>	1.80 (a)	expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle?
(b)	<input type="text"/>	1.80 (b)	held primarily for the purpose of being traded?
(c)	<input type="text"/>	1.80 (c)	due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date?
(d)	<input type="text"/>	1.80 (d)	liabilities that the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of for at least twelve months after the reporting date?
<b>C1.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	1.80	Have all other liabilities been classified as non-current liabilities?
<b>Information to be presented on the face of the statement of financial position</b>			
<b>C1.8</b>	Have the following line items, as a minimum, been disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position:		
(a)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (a)	property, plant and equipment?
(b)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (b)	investment property?
(c)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (c)	intangible assets?
(d)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (d)	financial assets [excluding amounts shown under (e), (g) (h) and (i)]?
(e)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (e)	investments accounted for using the equity method?
(f)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (f)	inventories?
(g)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (g)	recoverables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)?
(h)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (h)	receivables from exchange transactions?
(i)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (i)	cash and cash equivalents?
(j)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (j)	taxes and transfers payable?
(k)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (k)	payables under exchange transactions?
(l)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (l)	provisions?
(m)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (m)	financial liabilities [excluding amounts shown under (j), (k) and (l)]?
(n)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (n)	minority interest presented within net assets/equity?
(o)	<input type="text"/>	1.88 (o)	net assets/equity attributable to owners of the controlling entity?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<p><b>C1.9</b> Have additional line items, headings and sub-totals been presented on the face of the statement of financial position where such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position?</p> <p><b>Information to be presented either on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	1.89	
<p><b>C1.10</b> Have further sub-classifications of the line items, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations been presented either on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.93	
<p><b>C1.11</b> Where the entity has no share capital, has it disclosed net assets/equity either on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes, showing separately:</p>			
<p>(a) contributed capital, being the cumulative total at the reporting date of contributions from owners, less distributions to owners?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.95 (a)	
<p>(b) accumulated surpluses or deficits?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.95 (b)	
<p>(c) reserves, including a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within net assets/equity?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.95 (c)	
<p>(d) minority interests?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.95 (d)	
<p><b>C1.12</b> Where the entity has share capital, in addition to the disclosures in IPSAS 1.95, have the following been disclosed, either on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes:</p>			
<p>(a) for each class of share capital:</p>			
<p>(i) the number of shares authorized?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (i)	
<p>(ii) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (ii)	
<p>(iii) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (iii)	
<p>(iv) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (iv)	
<p>(v) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to that class, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (iv)	
<p>(vi) shares in the entity held by the entity or by its controlled entities or associates?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (vi)	
<p>(vii) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares, including the terms and amounts?</p>	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (a) (vii)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(b) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	1.98 (b)	
<i>Note: where dividends or similar distributions are proposed or declared after the reporting date, an entity should not recognize those distributions as a liability at the reporting date.</i>		14.14	
<b>C2 Property, plant and equipment</b>			
<i>Note: this section applies to all property plant and equipment, except (a) where a different accounting treatment has been adopted in accordance with another IPSAS, and (b) in respect of heritage assets. However, the disclosure requirements of IPSAS 17.88, 17.89 and 17.92 apply to those heritage assets that are recognized.</i>		17.2	
<b>Recognition</b>			
<b>C2.1</b> Have items of property, plant and equipment been recognized as assets where, and only where:	<input type="text"/>	17.14 (a)-(b)	
(a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; <b>and</b>			
(b) the cost or fair value of the asset to the entity can be measured reliably?			
<b>Measurement at recognition</b>			
<b>C2.2</b> Have items of property, plant and equipment which qualify for recognition as assets been measured at cost?	<input type="text"/>	17.26	
<b>C2.3</b> Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, has its cost been measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition?	<input type="text"/>	17.27	
<b>Subsequent expenditure</b>			
<i>Note: IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment requires an entity to apply the general asset recognition principle to all property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred, including initial costs and subsequent expenditures (see IPSAS 17.14, 17.19, 17.22, 17.24 to 25). Previously, IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment contained two recognition principles – one applied to initial costs while another applied to subsequent expenditures.</i>		17.IN 6	
<b>Measurement after recognition</b>			
<b>C2.4</b> Has either the cost model (IPSAS 17.43) or the revaluation model (IPSAS 17.44) been chosen as the accounting policy?	<input type="text"/>	17.42	
<b>C2.5</b> Has the accounting policy been applied to an entire class of property, plant and equipment?	<input type="text"/>	17.42	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: a class of property, plant and equipment is a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations. Examples of separate classes are given in IPSAS 17.5.</i>		17.52	
<b>Cost model</b>			
<b>C2.6</b> Where the cost model has been applied, have items of property, plant and equipment been recorded (after recognition) at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses?	<input type="text"/>	17.43	
<b>Revaluation model</b>			
<b>C2.7</b> Where the revaluation model has been applied, have items of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably been recorded at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses?	<input type="text"/>	17.44	
<b>C2.8</b> Have revaluations been made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	17.44	
<b>C2.9</b> Where an item of property, plant and equipment has been revalued, have all the assets within the same class of property, plant and equipment been revalued?	<input type="text"/>	17.51	
<b>C2.10</b> Have increases in the carrying amount of a class of assets that result from revaluation been credited directly to revaluation surplus, except where they reverse a revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognized in surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	17.54	
<b>C2.11</b> Have increases in the carrying amount of a class of assets that result from revaluation that reverse a revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognized in surplus or deficit, has the increase been recognized in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses that decrease?	<input type="text"/>	17.54	
<b>C2.12</b> Have decreases in the carrying amount of a class of assets that result from revaluation been debited directly to revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that class of assets?	<input type="text"/>	17.55	
<b>C2.13</b> Have the amounts of revaluation decrease that exceed the amount of revaluation surplus of the same class of asset been recognized in surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	17.55	
<b>C2.14</b> Have revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets within a class of property, plant and equipment been offset against one another within that class?	<input type="text"/>	17.56	
<i>Note: revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets must not be offset against revaluation increases and decreases in different classes of property, plant and equipment.</i>		17.56	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Depreciation</b>				
<b>C2.15</b>	Has each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, been depreciated separately?	<input type="text"/>	17.59	
<b>C2.16</b>	Has the depreciation charge for each period been recognized in surplus or deficit, except where it is included in the carrying amount of another asset?	<input type="text"/>	17.64	
<b>Depreciation amount and depreciation period</b>				
<b>C2.17</b>	Have the depreciable amounts of assets been allocated on a systematic basis over their useful lives?	<input type="text"/>	17.66	
<b>C2.18</b>	Have the residual value and the useful life of an asset been reviewed at least at each annual reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	17.67	
<b>C2.19</b>	Where expectations of residual value or useful life differ from previous estimates, have the changes been accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with <i>IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	17.67	
<b>Depreciation method</b>				
<b>C2.20</b>	Has the depreciation method used for each asset reflected the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits or service potential has been expected to be consumed by the entity?	<input type="text"/>	17.76	
<b>C2.21</b>	Have the depreciation methods applied to assets been reviewed at least at each annual reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	17.77	
<b>C2.22</b>	Where there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits or service potential embodied in the assets, has the depreciation method been changed to reflect the changed pattern, and accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with <i>IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	17.77	
<b>Compensation for impairment</b>				
<b>C2.23</b>	Has compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up, been included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable?	<input type="text"/>	17.80	
<b>Derecognition</b>				
<b>C2.24</b>	Has the carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment been derecognized on disposal?	<input type="text"/>	17.82 (a)	
<b>C2.25</b>	Has the carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment been derecognized where no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from their use or disposal?	<input type="text"/>	17.82 (b)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C2.26</b> Have gains or losses arising from the derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment been determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the items?	<input type="text"/>	17.86	
<b>C2.27</b> Have gains or losses arising from the derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment been included in surplus or deficit (except where required otherwise on a sale and leaseback by IPSAS 13 <i>Leases</i> )?  <i>Note: gains should not be classified as revenue.</i>	<input type="text"/>	17.83  17.83	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C2.28</b> For each class of property, plant and equipment recognized in the financial statements, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amounts?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (a)	
(b) the depreciation methods used?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (b)	
(c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (c)	
(d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (d)	
(e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:			
(i) additions?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (i)	
(ii) disposals?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (ii)	
(iii) acquisitions through entity combinations?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (iii)	
(iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations (under IPSAS 17.44, 17.54 and 17.55) and from impairment losses (if any) recognized or reversed directly in net assets/equity in accordance with IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (iv)	
(v) impairment losses recognized in surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (v)	
(vi) impairment losses reversed in surplus or deficit in accordance with IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (vi)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(vii) depreciation?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (vii)	
(viii) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (viii)	
(ix) other changes?	<input type="text"/>	17.88 (e) (ix)	
<b>C2.29</b> For each class of property, plant and equipment recognized in the financial statements, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the existence and amounts of restrictions on title for property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities?	<input type="text"/>	17.89 (a)	
(b) the amount of expenditures recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction?	<input type="text"/>	17.89 (b)	
(c) the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment?	<input type="text"/>	17.89 (c)	
(d) where not disclosed separately on the face of the statement of financial performance, the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that has been included in surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	17.89 (d)	
<b>C2.30</b> For each class of property, plant and equipment that is stated at revalued amounts, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the effective date of the revaluation?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (a)	
(b) whether an independent valuer was involved?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (b)	
(c) the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the assets' fair values?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (c)	
(d) the extent to which the assets' fair values were determined directly by reference to observable prices in an active market or recent market transactions on arm's length terms or were estimated using other valuation techniques?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (d)	
(e) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders or other equity holders?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (e)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(f) the sum of all revaluation surpluses for individual items of property, plant and equipment within the class?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (f)	
(g) the sum of all revaluation deficits for individual items of property, plant and equipment within the class?	<input type="text"/>	17.92 (g)	
<i>Note: the disclosure of the following is encouraged:</i>			
(a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;		17.94 (a)	
(b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;		17.94 (b)	
(c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and held for disposal;		17.94 (c)	
(d) where the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment where this is materially different from the carrying amount.		17.94 (d)	
<b>C3 Borrowing costs</b>			
<b>Borrowing costs – benchmark treatment recognition</b>			
<b>C3.1</b> Have borrowing costs been recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred?	<input type="text"/>	5.14	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C3.2</b> Has the accounting policy adopted for borrowing costs been disclosed in the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	5.16	
<b>Borrowing costs – allowed alternative treatment recognition</b>			
<b>C3.3</b> Where the entity applies the allowed alternative treatment, have borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset been capitalized as part of the cost of that asset?	<input type="text"/>	5.18	
<b>C3.4</b> Where the entity applies the allowed alternative treatment, have borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset been recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred?	<input type="text"/>	5.17	
<b>C3.5</b> Where an entity adopts the allowed alternative treatment, has that treatment been applied consistently to all borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of all qualifying assets of the entity?	<input type="text"/>	5.20	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization</b>			
<b>C3.6</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.23	Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining qualifying assets, have the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period, less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings, been capitalized?
<b>C3.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.25	Where funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining qualifying assets, have the amounts of borrowing costs capitalized been calculated by applying a capitalization rate to the outlays on those assets?
<b>C3.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.25	Has the weighted average of the borrowing costs of the entity's outstanding borrowings during the period, excluding borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining qualifying assets, been used as the capitalization rate for borrowing costs capitalization?
		5.25	<i>Note: the amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period should not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.</i>
<b>Commencement of capitalization</b>			
<b>C3.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.31 (a)-(c)	Have borrowing costs been capitalized as part of the cost of qualifying assets where, and only where: (a) outlays for the asset are being incurred; (b) borrowing costs are being incurred; <b>and</b> (c) activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress?
<b>Suspension of capitalization</b>			
<b>C3.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.34	Has the capitalization of borrowing costs been suspended, and thus borrowing costs expensed, where active development is interrupted for extended periods?
<b>Cessation of capitalization</b>			
<b>C3.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.36	Where substantially all the activities necessary to prepare qualifying assets for intended use or sale are complete, have borrowing costs been expensed (i.e. no longer capitalized)?
<b>C3.12</b>	<input type="text"/>	5.38	Where the construction of a qualifying asset is completed in parts and each part is capable of being used while construction continues on other parts, and where substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that part for its intended use or sale are completed, have borrowing costs been expensed (i.e. no longer capitalized)?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C3.13</b>	Has the following been disclosed in the financial statements:		
(a)	<input type="text"/>	5.40 (a)	
(b)	<input type="text"/>	5.40 (b)	
(c)	<input type="text"/>	5.40 (c)	
<b>C4 Leases</b>			
<i>Note (1): this section applies to all leases, except:</i>			
(a)		13.2 (a)-(b)	<i>leases to explore for or use minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources;</i>
(b)			<i>licensing agreements for such items as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights.</i>
<i>Note (2): IPSAS 13 Leases should not be applied as the basis of measurement for:</i>			
(a)		13.2 (a)-(d)	<i>property held by lessees that is accounted for as investment property or (b) investment property provided by lessors under operating leases (see IPSAS 16 Investment Property); or</i>
(c)			<i>biological assets held by lessees under finance leases or (d) provided by lessors under operating leases (see the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with agriculture).</i>
<b>Classification of leases</b>			
<b>C4.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	13.13	Where leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, have they been classified as finance leases?
<b>C4.2</b>	<input type="text"/>	13.14	Where leases do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, have they been classified as operating leases?
<b>Leases in the financial statements of lessees</b>			
<b>Finance leases</b>			
<b>C4.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	13.28	Have assets acquired under finance leases been recognized as assets?
<b>C4.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	13.28	Have lease obligations associated with assets acquired under finance leases been recognized as liabilities?
<b>C4.5</b>	<input type="text"/>	13.28	Have the assets and liabilities been recognized either at amounts equal, at the inception of the lease, to the fair value of the leased property or, where lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: where a lease agreement or commitment includes a provision to adjust the lease payments for changes in the construction or acquisition cost of the leased property or for changes in some other measure of cost or value, such as general price levels, or in the lessor's costs of financing the lease, during the period between the inception of the lease and the commencement of the lease term, the effect of any such changes should be deemed to have taken place at the inception of the lease.</i>		13.9	
<b>C4.6</b> For the calculation of the present value of the minimum lease payments, has the discount factor applied been either the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, where it is not practicable to determine this rate, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate?	<input type="text"/>	13.28	
<b>C4.7</b> Have lease payments been apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability?	<input type="text"/>	13.34	
<b>C4.8</b> Has the finance charge been allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period?	<input type="text"/>	13.34	
<b>C4.9</b> Have contingent rents been charged as expenses in the periods in which they have been incurred?	<input type="text"/>	13.34	
<b>C4.10</b> Have depreciation expenses for depreciable assets as well as finance expenses been recorded for finance leases for each accounting period?	<input type="text"/>	13.36	
<b>C4.11</b> Has the depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets been consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned?	<input type="text"/>	13.36	
<b>C4.12</b> Has depreciation been calculated in accordance with IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> , and any international and/or national accounting standard on intangible assets which has been adopted by the entity?	<input type="text"/>	13.36	
<i>Note: where there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset should be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or its useful life.</i>		13.36	
<b>C4.13</b> Has the following been disclosed:			
(a) for each class of asset, the net carrying amount at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (a)	
(b) a reconciliation between the total of future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, and their present value?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (b)	
(c) the total of future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, and their present value, for each of the following periods:			
(i) not later than one year?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (c) (i)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (c) (ii)	
(iii) later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (c) (iii)	
(d) contingent rents recognized as an expense for the period?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (d)	
(e) the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (e)	
(f) a general description of the entity's significant leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:			
(i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (f) (i)	
(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (f) (ii)	
(iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning return of net surplus, return of capital contributions, dividends, additional debt and further leasing?	<input type="text"/>	13.40 (f) (iii)	

### Operating leases

<b>C4.14</b> Have operating lease payments been recognized as an expense in the statement of financial performance either on a straight line basis over the lease term, or on another systematic basis where this is representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit?	<input type="text"/>	13.42	
<b>C4.15</b> Has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:			
(i) not later than one year?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (a) (i)	
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (a) (ii)	
(iii) later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (a) (iii)	
(b) the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (b)	
(c) lease and sublease payments recognized as an expense in the period, with separate amounts for minimum lease payments, contingent rents, and sublease payments?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(d) a general description of the entity's significant leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:			
(i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (d) (i)	
(ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (d) (ii)	
(iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning return of net surplus, return of capital contributions, dividends, additional debt, and further leasing?	<input type="text"/>	13.44 (d) (iii)	
<b>Leases in the financial statements of lessors</b>			
<b>Finance leases</b>			
<b>C4.16</b> Have lease payments receivable under a finance lease been recognized as assets in the statement of financial position?	<input type="text"/>	13.48	
<b>C4.17</b> Have lease payments receivable under a finance lease been presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease?	<input type="text"/>	13.48	
<b>C4.18</b> Has the recognition of finance revenue been based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in respect of the finance lease?	<input type="text"/>	13.51	
<b>C4.19</b> Where the entity manufactures or trades lease assets, have gains or losses on sale of assets in the period been recognized, in accordance with the policy for outright sales?	<input type="text"/>	13.54	
<b>C4.20</b> Where the entity manufactures or trades lease assets, and where artificially low rates of interest are quoted, have gains or losses on sale of assets been limited to the amounts that would apply if a market rate of interest had been charged?	<input type="text"/>	13.55	
<b>C4.21</b> Where the entity manufactures or trades lease assets, have costs incurred in connection with negotiating and arranging a lease been recognized as an expense when the gain or loss is recognized?	<input type="text"/>	13.55	
<b>C4.22</b> Has the following been disclosed:			
(a) a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the reporting date, and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (a)	
(b) the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the reporting date, for each of the following periods:			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(i) not later than one year?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (a) (i)	
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (a) (ii)	
(iii) later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (a) (iii)	
(c) unearned finance revenue?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (b)	
(d) the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (c)	
(e) the accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (d)	
(f) contingent rents recognized in the statement of financial performance?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (e)	
(g) a general description of the entity's material leasing arrangements?	<input type="text"/>	13.60 (f)	
<b>Operating leases</b>			
<b>C4.23</b> Have assets subject to operating leases been presented in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset?	<input type="text"/>	13.62	
<b>C4.24</b> Has lease revenue from operating leases been recognized as revenue either on a straight-line basis over the lease term, or on another systematic basis where this is more representative of the time pattern in which benefits derived from the leased asset are diminished?	<input type="text"/>	13.63	
<b>C4.25</b> Have initial direct costs incurred by the entity in negotiating and arranging an operating lease been added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue?	<input type="text"/>	13.65	
<b>C4.26</b> Has the depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets been consistent with the entity's normal depreciation policy for similar assets?	<input type="text"/>	13.66	
<b>C4.27</b> Has depreciation been calculated in accordance with IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> , and any international and/or national accounting standard on intangible assets which has been adopted by the entity?	<input type="text"/>	13.66	
<b>C4.28</b> Has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in aggregate?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (a)	
(b) the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:			

Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(i) not later than one year?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (a) (i)
(ii) later than one year and not later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (a) (ii)
(iii) later than five years?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (a) (iii)
(c) total contingent rents recognized in the statement of financial performance?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (b)
(d) a general description of the entity's leasing arrangements?	<input type="text"/>	13.69 (c)
<b>Sale and leaseback transactions</b>		
<b>C4.29</b> Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease, has any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount been deferred and amortized over the lease term?	<input type="text"/>	13.71
<i>Note: any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount should not be immediately recognized as revenue in the financial statements of the entity.</i>		13.71
<b>C4.30</b> Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, and it is clear that the transaction is established at fair value, has any gain or loss been recognized immediately?	<input type="text"/>	13.73
<b>C4.31</b> Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, and the sale price is below fair value, has any gain or loss been recognized immediately, except where the loss is compensated by future lease payments at below market price?	<input type="text"/>	13.73
<b>C4.32</b> Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, the sale price is below fair value, and the loss is compensated by future lease payments at below market price, has any gain or loss been deferred and amortized in proportion to the lease payments over the period for which the asset is expected to be used?	<input type="text"/>	13.73
<b>C4.33</b> Where a sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease, and the sale price is above fair value, has the excess over fair value been deferred and amortized over the period for which the asset is expected to be used?	<input type="text"/>	13.73
<b>C4.34</b> For operating leases, where the fair value of the asset at the time of a sale and leaseback transaction is less than the carrying amount, has a loss equal to the difference between the carrying amount and fair value been recognized immediately?	<input type="text"/>	13.75

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C5 Investment property</b>			
<b>Recognition</b>			
<b>C5.1</b> Has investment property been recognized as an asset where, and only where:			
(a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; <b>and</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.20 (a)-(b)	
(b) the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably?			
<i>Note: IPSAS 16 Investment Property requires an entity to apply one general asset recognition principle to all investment property costs at the time they are incurred, including initial costs and subsequent expenditures. Previously, IPSAS 16 Investment Property contained two recognition principles: one applied to initial costs while another applied to subsequent expenditures (see IPSAS 16.20 to 23 and 16.25).</i>		16.IN 9	
<b>Measurement at recognition</b>			
<b>C5.2</b> Have investment properties been initially measured at cost?	<input type="text"/>	16.26	
<b>C5.3</b> Have transaction costs been included in the initial measurement?	<input type="text"/>	16.26	
<b>C5.4</b> Where investment properties are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, have they been initially measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition?	<input type="text"/>	16.27	
<b>C5.5</b> Has the initial cost of a property interest held under a lease and classified as an investment property been recognized at the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments?	<input type="text"/>	16.34	
<b>C5.6</b> Has an equivalent amount (i.e. to the initial cost of the investment property as determined under IPSAS 16.34) been recognized as a liability?	<input type="text"/>	16.34	
<i>Note: this treatment of the asset and liability is in accordance with the treatment prescribed for a finance lease by IPSAS 13.28.</i>		16.34	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Measurement after recognition</b>			
<b>Accounting policy</b>			
<b>C5.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.39	
			Except where a property interest held under an operating lease has been classified and accounted for as investment property under IPSAS 16.8 (see note below), has either the fair value model (see IPSAS 16.42 to 64) or the cost model (see IPSAS 16.65) been adopted as the accounting policy for the measurement (after recognition) of investment properties?
		16.8	<i>Note: a property interest that is held by the entity under an operating lease may be classified and accounted for as investment property where, and only where, the property would otherwise meet the definition of an investment property and the entity uses the fair value model set out in IPSAS 16.42 to 64 for the asset recognized. This classification alternative is available on a property-by-property basis, but once selected for one such property interest, all property classified as investment property should be accounted for using the fair value model, and any interest so classified should be included in the disclosures required by IPSAS 16.85 to 89.</i>
<b>C5.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.39	
			Has the adopted policy been applied to all investment properties?
<b>Fair value model</b>			
<b>C5.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.42 16.62 16.63	
			Where the fair value model is applied, have investment properties been measured (after initial recognition) at fair value, except in those cases (and only in those cases) where the fair value cannot be reliably determined on a continuing basis?
<b>C5.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.43	
			Where a property interest held by an entity under an operating lease is classified as an investment property under IPSAS 16.8, has the fair value model been applied?
<b>C5.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.44	
			Have gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment properties been included in surplus or deficit for the period in which they arise?
<b>C5.12</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.47	
			Has the fair value of investment properties reflected market conditions at the reporting date?
<b>Inability to determine fair value reliably</b>			
<b>C5.13</b>	<input type="text"/>	16.62 17.43	
			Where the fair value of investment properties cannot be reliably determined on a continuing basis, have such investment properties been measured using the cost model in IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> ?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: the presumption is that the fair value of an investment property can be reliably determined on a continuing basis, but, in exceptional cases, there may be clear evidence (on acquisition of 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 this is not the case where (and only where) comparable market transactions are infrequent and alternative estimates of fair value (for example, based on discounted cash flow projections) are not available.</i>		16.62	
<b>C5.14</b> In those cases where the cost model has been applied, has the residual value of the investment properties been assumed to be zero?	<input type="text"/>	16.62	
<i>Note: in those cases where the cost model has been applied, it should continue to be applied until disposal of the investment property.</i>		16.62	
<b>C5.15</b> Where comparable market transactions become less frequent or market prices become less readily available, has the fair value model continued to be applied until disposal (or reclassification) of the investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.64	
<b>Cost model</b>			
<b>C5.16</b> Where the cost model has been applied after initial recognition, has all investment property been measured in accordance with the requirements of IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> for the cost model (i.e. cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses)?	<input type="text"/>	16.65 17.43	
<b>Transfers</b>			
<b>C5.17</b> Have investment properties where owner-occupation has begun been transferred to owner-occupied properties?	<input type="text"/>	16.66 (a)	
<b>C5.18</b> Where investment properties carried at fair value have been transferred to owner-occupied properties or inventories, has their fair value at the date of change in use been used as cost in subsequent accounting in accordance with IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> or IPSAS 12 <i>Inventories</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	16.71	
<b>C5.19</b> Have investment properties where development with a view to sale has begun been transferred to inventories?	<input type="text"/>	16.66 (b)	
<b>C5.20</b> Have owner-occupied properties where owner-occupation has ended been transferred to investment properties?	<input type="text"/>	16.66 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C5.21</b> Where owner-occupied properties have been transferred to investment properties carried at fair value, has IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> been applied up to the date of change in use?	<input type="text"/>	16.72	
<b>C5.22</b> Where owner-occupied properties have been transferred to investment properties carried at fair value, have the differences at the transfer date between the carrying amounts of the properties under IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and their fair value been treated as revaluations per IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> (see C2.7 – C2.14)?	<input type="text"/>	16.72	
<b>C5.23</b> Have inventories where an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party has begun been transferred to investment properties?	<input type="text"/>	16.66 (d)	
<b>C5.24</b> Where inventories have been transferred to investment properties that will be carried at fair value, have the differences between the fair value of the properties at the transfer date and their previous carrying amounts been recognized in surplus or deficit for the period?	<input type="text"/>	16.74	
<b>C5.25</b> Have properties in the course of construction or development, where construction or development has been completed, been transferred to investment properties?	<input type="text"/>	16.66 (e)	
<b>C5.26</b> Where the construction or development of self-constructed investment properties carried at fair value has been completed, have the differences between the fair value of the properties at the completion date and their previous carrying amounts been recognized in surplus or deficit for the period?	<input type="text"/>	16.76	
<b>Disposals</b>			
<b>C5.27</b> Where investment properties have been disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from their disposal, have they been derecognized (i.e. eliminated from the statement of financial position)?	<input type="text"/>	16.77	
<b>C5.28</b> Has the gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property been determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized in surplus or deficit (except where IPSAS 13 <i>Leases</i> requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback) in the period of the retirement or disposal?	<input type="text"/>	16.80	
<b>C5.29</b> Has compensation from third parties for investment property that has been impaired, lost or given up been recognized in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable?	<input type="text"/>	16.83	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>Fair value model and cost model</b>			
<b>C5.30</b>	<b>For all entities</b> , has the following been disclosed:		
(a)	whether it applies the fair value or the cost model?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (a)
(b)	where it applies the fair value model, whether, and in what circumstances, property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (b)
(c)	where classification of investment property is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (c) 16.18
(d)	the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (d)
(e)	a statement whether the determination of fair value is supported by market evidence or is more heavily based on other factors because of the nature of the property and lack of comparable market data?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (d)
(f)	where the determination of fair value is more heavily based on other factors, those other factors?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (d)
(g)	the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (e)
(h)	where there has been no such valuation by an independent valuer, that there has been no such valuation?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (e)
(i)	the amounts included in surplus or deficit for:		
(i)	rental revenue from investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (f) (i)
(ii)	direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental revenue during the period?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (f) (ii)
(iii)	direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not generate rental revenue during the period?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (f) (iii)

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(j) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realizability of investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (g)	
(k) the existence and amounts of restrictions on the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (g)	
(l) contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (h)	
(m) contractual obligations for repairs, maintenance or enhancements?	<input type="text"/>	16.86 (h)	
<b>Fair value model</b>			
<b>C5.31</b> Where the entity applies the fair value model to its investment property, has a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period been disclosed, showing:			
(a) additions resulting from acquisitions?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (a)	
(b) additions resulting from subsequent expenditure recognized in the carrying amount of an asset?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (a)	
(c) additions resulting from acquisitions through entity combinations?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (b)	
(d) disposals?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (c)	
(e) net gains or losses from fair value adjustments?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (d)	
(f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (e)	
(g) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (f)	
(h) other changes?	<input type="text"/>	16.87 (g)	
<b>C5.32</b> Where a valuation obtained for investment property is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements (for example, to avoid double-counting of assets or liabilities that are recognized as separate assets and liabilities as described in IPSAS 16.59), has a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements been disclosed, showing separately the aggregate amount of any recognized lease obligations that have been added back, and any other significant adjustments?	<input type="text"/>	16.88	
<b>C5.33</b> Where the entity applies the fair value model, but exceptionally applies the cost model to a particular investment property, have the amounts relating to that investment property been separately disclosed from the amounts relating to other investment property in the reconciliation required by IPSAS 16.87 (see C5.31)?	<input type="text"/>	16.89	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C5.34</b> Where the entity applies the fair value model, but exceptionally applies the cost model to a particular investment property, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) a description of the investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (a)	
(b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be reliably measured?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (b)	
(c) where possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (c)	
(d) where the investment property not carried at fair value has been disposed of:			
(i) the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (d) (i)	
(ii) the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (d) (ii)	
(iii) the amount of gain or loss recognized?	<input type="text"/>	16.89 (d) (iii)	
<b>Cost model</b>			
<b>C5.35</b> Where the entity applies the cost model to its investment property, has the following also been disclosed:			
(a) the depreciation methods used?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (a)	
(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (b)	
(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (c)	
(d) a reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment property at the beginning and end of the period showing:			
(i) additions resulting from acquisitions?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (i)	
(ii) additions resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (i)	
(iii) additions resulting from acquisitions through entity combinations?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (ii)	
(iv) disposals?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (iii)	
(v) depreciation?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (iv)	
(vi) the amount of impairment losses recognized, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (v)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(vii) net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (vi)	
(viii) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (vii)	
(ix) other changes?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (d) (viii)	
(e) the fair value of investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (e)	
(f) where the fair value of the investment property cannot be determined reliably:		16.62	
(i) a description of the investment property?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (e) (i)	
(ii) an explanation of why fair value cannot be determined reliably?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (e) (ii)	
(iii) where possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie?	<input type="text"/>	16.90 (e) (iii)	

## C6 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

*Note (1): this section applies to the impairment of all non-cash-generating assets, except:*

21.2  
(a)-(f)

- (a) inventories (see IPSAS 12 Inventories);
- (b) assets arising from construction contracts (see IPSAS 11 Construction Contracts);
- (c) financial assets that are included in the scope of IPSAS 15 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation;
- (d) investment property that is measured using the fair value model (see IPSAS 16 Investment Property);
- (e) non-cash-generating property, plant and equipment that is measured at revalued amounts (see IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment); and
- (f) other assets in respect of which accounting requirements for impairment are included in another IPSAS.

*Note (2): public sector entities that hold cash-generating assets as defined in IPSAS 21.14 should apply IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to those assets.*

21.4

### Identifying an asset that may be impaired

<b>C6.1</b> Has there been at the reporting date an assessment whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired?	<input type="text"/>	21.22	
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		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C6.2</b>	Where an indication that an asset may be impaired exists, has the recoverable service amount of the asset been estimated?	<input type="text"/>	21.22	
<b>C6.3</b>	In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, have the following, as a minimum, been considered:			
	<i>External sources of information</i>			
(a)	cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (a)	
(b)	significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity that have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the entity operates?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (b)	
	<i>Internal sources of information</i>			
(c)	evidence of physical damage of an asset?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (c)	
(d)	significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity that have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (d)	
	<i>Note: these changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, or plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date.</i>		21.23 (d)	
(e)	a decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (e)	
(f)	evidence from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be, significantly worse than expected?	<input type="text"/>	21.23 (f)	
	<b>Recognizing and measuring an impairment loss</b>			
<b>C6.4</b>	Where the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, has the carrying amount of the asset been reduced to its recoverable service amount?	<input type="text"/>	21.48	
	<i>Note: such a reduction is an impairment loss.</i>		21.48	
<b>C6.5</b>	Have any impairment losses been recognized immediately in surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	21.50	
<b>C6.6</b>	Where the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, and where it is required by another IPSAS, has a liability been recognized?	<input type="text"/>	21.51	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C6.7</b> After the recognition of an impairment loss, has the depreciation or amortization charge for the asset been adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life?	<input type="text"/>	21.53	
<b>Reversing an impairment loss</b>			
<b>C6.8</b> Has there been at the reporting date an assessment whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased?	<input type="text"/>	21.55	
<b>C6.9</b> Where an indication exists that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased, has the recoverable service amount of that asset been estimated?	<input type="text"/>	21.55	
<b>C6.10</b> In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased, have the following, as a minimum, been considered:			
<b>External sources of information</b>			
(a) resurgence of the demand or need for services provided by the asset?	<input type="text"/>	21.56 (a)	
(b) significant long-term changes with a favorable effect on the entity that have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the entity operates?	<input type="text"/>	21.56 (b)	
<b>Internal sources of information</b>			
(c) significant long-term changes with a favorable effect on the entity that have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used?	<input type="text"/>	21.56 (c)	
<i>Note: these changes include costs incurred during the period to improve or enhance an asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs.</i>		21.56 (c)	
(d) a decision to resume construction of the asset that was previously halted before it was completed or in a usable condition?	<input type="text"/>	21.56 (d)	
(e) evidence from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of the asset is, or will be, significantly better than expected?	<input type="text"/>	21.56 (e)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<p><b>C6.11</b> Where there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognized, has the impairment loss recognized in prior periods been reversed, such that the carrying amount of the asset has been increased to its recoverable service amount (but does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods)?</p> <p><i>Note: the increase in the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable service amount is a reversal of an impairment loss.</i></p>	<input type="text"/>	21.61 21.64	
<b>C6.12</b> Has any reversal of an impairment loss for an asset been recognized immediately in surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	21.65	
<b>C6.13</b> Where a reversal of an impairment loss has been recognized, has the depreciation or amortization charge for the asset been adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life?	<input type="text"/>	21.66	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C6.14</b> Has the following been disclosed for each class of assets:			
(a) the amount of impairment losses recognized in surplus or deficit during the period?	<input type="text"/>	21.68 (a)	
(b) the line item(s) of the statement of financial performance in which those impairment losses are included?	<input type="text"/>	21.68 (a)	
(c) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognized in surplus or deficit during the period?	<input type="text"/>	21.68 (b)	
(d) the line item(s) of the statement of financial performance in which those impairment losses are reversed?	<input type="text"/>	21.68 (b)	
<b>C6.15</b> Where an entity reports segment information in accordance with IPSAS 18 <i>Segment Reporting</i> , has the following been disclosed for each segment reported by the entity:			
(a) the amount of impairment losses recognized in surplus or deficit during the period?	<input type="text"/>	21.71 (a)	
(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognized in surplus or deficit during the period?	<input type="text"/>	21.71 (b)	
<b>C6.16</b> For each material impairment loss recognized or reversed during the period, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (a)	
(b) the amount of the impairment loss recognized or reversed?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (b)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(c) the nature of the asset?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (c)	
(d) the segment to which the asset belongs (where the entity reports segment information in accordance with IPSAS 18 <i>Segment Reporting</i> )?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (d)	
(e) whether the recoverable service amount of the asset is its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (e)	
(f) where the recoverable service amount is fair value less costs to sell, the basis used to determine fair value less costs to sell (such as whether fair value was determined by reference to an active market)?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (f)	
(g) where the recoverable service amount is value in use, the approach used to determine value in use?	<input type="text"/>	21.72 (g)	
<b>C6.17</b> Where the information required by IPSAS 21.72 (see C6.16) has not been disclosed, has the following information for the aggregate of impairment losses and aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognized during the period been disclosed:			
(a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses (and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses)?	<input type="text"/>	21.73 (a)	
(b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses?	<input type="text"/>	21.73 (b)	
<b>C7 Inventories</b>			
<i>Note: this section applies to all inventories, except:</i>		12.1 (a)-(d)	
(a) <i>work in progress arising under construction contracts, including directly related service contracts (see IPSAS 11 Construction Contracts);</i>			
(b) <i>financial instruments;</i>			
(c) <i>biological assets related to agricultural activity and agricultural produce at the point of harvest (see the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with agriculture); and</i>			
(d) <i>work in progress of services to be provided for no or nominal consideration directly in return from the recipients.</i>			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Measurement of inventories</b>			
Note: IPSAS 12 Inventories does not apply to the measurement of inventories held by:		12.3 (a)-(b)	
(a) producers of agricultural and forest products, agricultural produce after harvest, and minerals and mineral products, to the extent that they are measured at net realizable value in accordance with well-established practices in those industries. Where such inventories are measured at net realizable value, changes in that value are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period of the change.			
(b) commodity broker-traders who measure their inventories at fair value less costs to sell. Where such inventories are measured at fair value less costs to sell, changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period of the change.			
<b>C7.1</b> Have inventories, except where they are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, been measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value?	<input type="text"/>	12.15	
<b>C7.2</b> Where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, has their cost been measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition?	<input type="text"/>	12.16	
<b>C7.3</b> Where inventories are held for the following purposes, have they been measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost:			
(a) distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge?	<input type="text"/>	12.17 (a)	
(b) consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge?	<input type="text"/>	12.17 (b)	
<b>Cost of inventories</b>			
<b>C7.4</b> Have all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition been included in the cost of inventories?	<input type="text"/>	12.18	
<b>Cost formulas</b>			
<b>C7.5</b> Has the cost of inventories, other than those covered by IPSAS 12.32 (see C7.7), been assigned by using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted average cost formulas?	<input type="text"/>	12.35	
<b>C7.6</b> Where using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted average cost formulas, has the same cost formula been used for all inventories having similar nature and use to the entity?	<input type="text"/>	12.35 12.34	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: for inventories with different nature or use (for example, certain commodities used in one segment and the same type of commodities used in another segment), different cost formulas may be justified. However, a difference in geographical location of inventories (and in the respective tax rules) is not sufficient, by itself, to justify the use of different cost formulas.</i>		12.34 12.36	
<b>C7.7</b> Where items are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services are produced and segregated for specific projects, has the cost of inventories been assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs?	<input type="text"/>	12.32	
<i>Note: specific identification of costs means that specific costs are attributed to identified items of inventory.</i>		12.33	
<b>Recognition as an expense</b>			
<b>C7.8</b> Where inventories have been sold, exchanged or distributed:			
(a) has the carrying amount of those inventories been recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized?	<input type="text"/>	12.44	
(b) where there is no related revenue, has the expense been recognized when the goods are distributed or related service is rendered?	<input type="text"/>	12.44	
<b>C7.9</b> Has the amount of any write-down of inventories and all losses of inventories been recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurred?	<input type="text"/>	12.44	
<b>C7.10</b> Has the amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories reduced the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs?	<input type="text"/>	12.44	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C7.11</b> Has the following been disclosed in the financial statements:			
(a) the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used?	<input type="text"/>	12.47 (a)	
(b) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity?	<input type="text"/>	12.47 (b)	
(c) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell?	<input type="text"/>	12.47 (c)	
(d) the amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period?	<input type="text"/>	12.47 (d)	
(e) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in accordance with IPSAS 12.44 (see C7.9)?	<input type="text"/>	12.47 (e)	

Yes/No/NA Ref Comments

- (f) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognized in the statement of financial performance in the period in accordance with IPSAS 12.44 (see C7.10)?  12.47 (f)
- (g) the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with IPSAS 12.44 (see C7.10)?  12.47 (g)
- (h) the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities?  12.47 (h)

**C8 Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation**

*Note: this section applies to all types of financial instruments, both recognized and unrecognized, except:* 15.4 (a)-(f)

- (a) interests in controlled entities, as defined in IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements;
- (b) interests in associates, as defined in IPSAS 7 Investments in Associates;
- (c) interests in joint ventures, as defined in IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures;
- (d) obligations arising under insurance contracts;
- (e) employers' and plans' obligations for post-employment benefits of all types, including employee benefit plans;
- (f) obligations for payments arising under social benefits provided by an entity for which it receives no consideration, or consideration that is not approximately equal to the fair value of the benefits, directly in return from the recipients of those benefits.

*However, this section applies to an interest in a controlling entity, associate or joint venture that according to IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, IPSAS 7 Investments in Associates or IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures is accounted for as a financial instrument. In these cases, the disclosure requirements in IPSAS 6, IPSAS 7 and IPSAS 8 should be applied in addition to those in IPSAS 15 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation.*

**Presentation  
Liabilities and net assets/equity**

- C8.1** Where the entity has issued financial instruments, have they, or their component parts, been classified on initial recognition as liabilities or as net assets/equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument?  15.22

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Classification of compound instruments by the issuer</b>			
<b>C8.2</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.29 15.22	
<b>Interest, dividends, losses and gains</b>			
<b>C8.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.36	
<b>C8.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.36	
<b>Offsetting of a financial asset and a financial liability</b>			
<b>C8.5</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.39 (a)-(b)	
			(a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; <b>and</b>
			(b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously?
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>Disclosure of risk management policies</b>			
<b>C8.6</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.50	
<b>Terms, conditions and accounting policies</b>			
<b>C8.7</b>			For each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument, both recognized and unrecognized, has the following been disclosed:
	<input type="text"/>	15.54 (a)	(a) information about the extent and nature of the financial instruments, including significant terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows?
	<input type="text"/>	15.54 (b)	(b) the accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and the basis of measurement applied?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Interest rate risk</b>			
<b>C8.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.63 (a)-(b)	
For each class of financial asset and financial liability, both recognized and unrecognized, has information about the entity's exposure to interest rate risk, including:			
(a) contractual repricing or maturity dates (whichever dates are earlier); and			
(b) effective interest rates, where applicable;			
been disclosed?			
<b>Credit risk</b>			
<b>C8.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.73 (a)-(b)	
For each class of financial asset, both recognized and unrecognized, has information about the entity's exposure to credit risk, including:			
(a) the amount that best represents its maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date, without taking account of the fair value of any collateral, in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments; and			
(b) significant concentrations of credit risk;			
been disclosed?			
<b>Fair value</b>			
<b>C8.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.84	
For each class of financial asset and financial liability, both recognized and unrecognized, has information about fair value been disclosed?			
<i>Note: disclosure of fair value information includes disclosure of the method adopted to determine the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and any significant assumptions made in its application.</i>			
		15.86	
<b>C8.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	15.84	
Where it is not practicable within constraints of timeliness or cost to determine the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability with sufficient reliability, has this fact been disclosed together with information about the principal characteristics of the underlying financial instrument that are pertinent to its fair value?			
<b>Financial assets carried at an amount in excess of fair value</b>			
<b>C8.12</b>			
Where one or more financial assets are carried at an amount in excess of their fair value, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the carrying amount and the fair value of either the individual assets or appropriate groupings of those individual assets?			
	<input type="text"/>	15.95 (a)	

Yes/No/NA Ref Comments

- (b) the reasons for not reducing the carrying amount, including the nature of the evidence that provides the basis for management's belief that the carrying amount will be recovered?  15.95 (b)

#### Hedges of anticipated future transactions

**C8.13** Where a financial instrument has been accounted for as a hedge of risks associated with anticipated future transactions, has the following been disclosed:

- (a) a description of the anticipated transactions, including the period of time until they are expected to occur?  15.98 (a)
- (b) a description of the hedging instruments?  15.98 (b)
- (c) the amount of any deferred or unrecognized gain or loss and the expected timing of recognition as revenue or expense?  15.98 (c)

#### Other disclosures

**C8.14** Where they are likely to enhance financial statement users' understanding of financial instruments, have the following disclosures been made:

- (a) the total amount of the change in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that has been recognized as revenue or expense for the period?  15.101 (a)
- (b) the total amount of deferred or unrecognized gain or loss on hedging instruments other than those relating to hedges of anticipated future transactions?  15.101 (b)
- (c) the average aggregate carrying amount during the year of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities, the average aggregate principal, stated, notional or other similar amount during the year of unrecognized financial assets and financial liabilities, and the average aggregate fair value during the year of all financial assets and financial liabilities, particularly where the amounts on hand at the reporting date are unrepresentative of amounts on hand during the year?  15.101 (c)

#### C9 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

*Note: this section applies to all provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, except:* 19.1 (a)-(g)

- (a) those provisions and contingent liabilities arising from social benefits provided by an entity for which it does not receive consideration that is approximately equal to the value of goods and services provided, directly in return from the recipients of those benefits;

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(b) those resulting from financial instruments that are carried at fair value;			
(c) those resulting from executory contracts, other than where the contract is onerous (subject to other provisions of IPSAS 19.1);			
(d) those arising in insurance entities from contracts with policyholders;			
(e) those covered by another IPSAS;			
(f) those arising in relation to income taxes or income tax equivalents; and			
(g) those arising from employee benefits (except employee termination benefits that arise as a result of a restructuring as dealt with in IPSAS 19).			
<b>Recognition Provisions</b>			
<b>C9.1</b> Have provisions been recognized only where:	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.22 (a)-(c)	
(a) the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;			
(b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; <b>and</b>			
(c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation?			
<i>Note (1): where it is not clear whether there is a present obligation, a past event is deemed to give rise to a present obligation if, taking account of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the reporting date.</i>		19.23	
<i>Note (2): provisions should not be recognized for net deficits from future operating activities.</i>		19.73	
<i>Note (3): no obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the entity is committed to the sale or transfer (i.e. there is a binding agreement).</i>		19.90	
<b>Measurement Best estimate</b>			
<b>C9.2</b> Has the amount recognized as a provision been the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date?	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.44	
<i>Note (1): the risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances should be taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision.</i>		19.50	
<i>Note (2): gains from the expected disposal of assets should not be taken into account in measuring a provision.</i>		19.61	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Present value</b>			
<b>C9.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.53	Where the effect of the time value of money is material, have the amounts of provisions been calculated as the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations?
<b>C9.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.56	Has the discount rate applied to provisions been a pre-tax rate that reflected current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liabilities?
		19.56	<i>Note: the discount rate should not reflect risks for which the future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.</i>
<b>Future events</b>			
<b>C9.5</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.58	Have future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation been reflected in the amounts of provisions where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur?
<b>Reimbursements</b>			
<b>C9.6</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.63	Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, has the reimbursement been recognized only where it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation?
<b>C9.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.63	Has the reimbursement been treated as a separate asset?
		19.63	<i>Note: the amount recognized for the reimbursement should not exceed the amount of the provision.</i>
<b>C9.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.64	Has the expense relating to a provision been presented in the statement of financial performance net of the amount recognized for a reimbursement?
<b>Changes in provisions</b>			
<b>C9.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.69	Have provisions been reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate?
<b>C9.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.69	Where it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, have provisions been reversed?
<b>Use of provisions</b>			
<b>C9.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.71	Have provisions been used only for expenditures for which the provisions were originally recognized?
<b>Application of the recognition and measurement rules</b>			
<b>Onerous contracts</b>			
<b>C9.12</b>	<input type="text"/>	19.76	Where contracts are onerous, have the present obligations (net of recoveries) under the contracts been recognized and measured as provisions?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Restructuring provisions</b>			
<b>C9.13</b> Have only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring been include in restructuring provisions?	<input type="text"/>	19.93	
<i>Note (1): direct expenditures arising from the restructuring are those that are both:</i>		19.93 (a)-(b)	
(a) necessarily entailed by the restructuring; <b>and</b>			
(b) not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.			
<i>Note (2): a constructive obligation to restructure arises only where an entity:</i>		19.83 (a)	
(a) has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:		(i)-(v) and (b)	
(i) the activity/operating unit or part of an activity/ operating unit concerned;			
(ii) the principal locations affected;			
(iii) the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;			
(iv) the expenditures that will be undertaken; and			
(v) when the plan will be implemented; and			
(b) has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.			
<i>Note (3): where an entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the reporting date, disclosure is required under IPSAS 14 Events After the Reporting Date, where the restructuring is material and non-disclosure could influence the economic decision of users taken on the financial statements.</i>		19.87	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>C9.14</b> For each class of provision, has the following been disclosed:			
(a) the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period?	<input type="text"/>	19.97 (a)	
(b) additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions?	<input type="text"/>	19.97 (b)	
(c) amounts used (i.e. incurred and charged against the provision) during the period?	<input type="text"/>	19.97 (c)	
(d) unused amounts reversed during the period?	<input type="text"/>	19.97 (d)	
(e) the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate?	<input type="text"/>	19.97 (e)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(f) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits or service potential?	<input type="text"/>	19.98 (a)	
(g) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows?	<input type="text"/>	19.98 (b)	
(h) where necessary to provide adequate information, the major assumptions made concerning future events?	<input type="text"/>	19.98 (b) 19.58	
(i) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognized for that expected reimbursement?	<input type="text"/>	19.98 (c)	

*Note (1): comparative information is not required.* 19.97

*Note (2): where the entity elects to recognize in its financial statements provisions for social benefits for which it does not receive consideration that is approximately equal to the value of goods and services provided, directly in return from the recipients of those benefits, it should make the disclosures required above in respect of those provisions.* 19.99

### Contingent liabilities

**C9.15** Except where the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, has the following been disclosed for each class of contingent liability at the reporting date:

(a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability?	<input type="text"/>	19.100	
(b) where practicable:			
(i) an estimate of its financial effect?	<input type="text"/>	19.100 (a) 19.44-19.62	
(ii) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow?	<input type="text"/>	19.100 (b)	
(iii) the possibility of any reimbursement?	<input type="text"/>	19.100 (c)	

*Note: contingent liabilities should not be recognized.* 19.35

### Contingent assets

**C9.16** Where an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable, has the following been disclosed for contingent assets at the reporting date:

(a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets?	<input type="text"/>	19.105	
(b) where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect?	<input type="text"/>	19.105 19.44-19.62	

*Note: contingent assets should not be recognized.* 19.39

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>C9.17</b>	Where any of the information required by IPSAS 19.100 and 19.105 (see C9.15 and C9.16) has not been disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, has this fact been stated?	<input type="text"/>	19.108	
<b>C9.18</b>	Where, in extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by IPSAS 19.97 to 19.107 can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset, has the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and reason why, the information has not been disclosed, been stated?	<input type="text"/>	19.109	

# SECTION D

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>D1.1</b> Has the following been disclosed in the statement of changes in net assets/equity:			
(a) the surplus or deficit for the period?	<input type="text"/>	1.118 (a)	
(b) each item of revenue and expense for the period, as required by other IPSASs, recognized directly in net assets/equity, and the total of these items?	<input type="text"/>	1.118 (b)	
(c) total revenue and expense for the period (calculated as the sum of (a) and (b)), showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the controlling entity and to minority interests?	<input type="text"/>	1.118 (c)	
(d) for each component of net assets/equity separately disclosed, the effects of changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors recognized in accordance with IPSAS 3 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	1.118 (d)	
<b>D1.2</b> Has the following, either in the statement of changes in net assets/equity or in the notes, been disclosed:			
(a) the amounts of transactions with owners acting in their capacity as owners, showing separately distributions to owners?	<input type="text"/>	1.119 (a)	
(b) the balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits at the beginning of the period and at the reporting date, and the changes for the period?	<input type="text"/>	1.119 (b)	
(c) to the extent that components of net assets/equity are separately disclosed, a reconciliation between the carrying amount of each component of net assets/equity at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing each change?	<input type="text"/>	1.119 (c)	

# SECTION E

## Cash Flow Statement

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>General</b>			
<b>E1.1</b>	Has a cash flow statement been presented as an integral part of the entity's financial statements for the period?	<input type="text"/>	2.1
<b>Presentation of a cash flow statement</b>			
<b>E1.2</b>	Have the cash flows during the period been classified under the following headings:		
	(a) operating activities?	<input type="text"/>	2.18 2.22
	(b) investing activities?	<input type="text"/>	2.18 2.25
	(c) financing activities?	<input type="text"/>	2.18 2.26
<b>Reporting cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>E1.3</b>	Have cash flows from operating activities been reported using <b>either</b> :	<input type="text"/>	2.27
	(a) the direct method; <b>or</b>		
	(b) the indirect method?		
	<i>Note: under the <b>direct method</b>, major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; under the <b>indirect method</b>, the net surplus or deficit is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of revenue or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.</i>		2.27

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Reporting cash flows from investing and financing activities</b>			
<b>E1.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.31	
		2.56	
<p><i>Note: investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents should be excluded from a cash flow statement. Such transactions should be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.</i></p>			
<b>Reporting cash flows on a net basis</b>			
<b>E1.5</b>			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	2.32 (a)	
(b)	<input type="text"/>	2.32 (b)	
<b>E1.6</b>			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	2.35 (a)	
(b)	<input type="text"/>	2.35 (b)	
(c)	<input type="text"/>	2.35 (c)	
<b>Foreign currency cash flows</b>			
<b>E1.7</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.36	
<b>E1.8</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.37	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Interest and dividends</b>			
<b>E1.9</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.42	
Have the cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid been classified appropriately and consistently as arising from operating, investing or financing activities, and separately disclosed?			
<b>Taxes on net surplus</b>			
<b>E1.10</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.46	
Have the cash flows arising from taxes on net surplus been classified as arising from operating activities (or from financing or investing activities where this can be specifically identified), and separately disclosed?			
<b>Acquisitions and disposals of controlled entities and other operating units</b>			
<b>E1.11</b>	<input type="text"/>	2.51	
Have the aggregate cash flows arising from acquisitions and from disposals of controlled entities or other operating units been classified as arising from investing activities, and separately disclosed?			
<b>E1.12</b>			
For acquisitions of controlled entities or other operating units during the period, has the following, in aggregate, been disclosed:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (a)	
the total purchase consideration?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (b)	
the portion of the purchase consideration discharged by means of cash and cash equivalents?			
(c)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (c)	
the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the controlled entity or operating unit acquired?			
(d)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (d)	
the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents recognized by the controlled entity or operating unit acquired, summarized by each major category?			
<b>E1.13</b>			
For disposals of controlled entities or other operating units during the period, has the following, in aggregate, been disclosed:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (a)	
the total disposal consideration?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (b)	
the portion of the disposal consideration discharged by means of cash and cash equivalents?			
(c)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (c)	
the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the controlled entity or operating unit disposed of?			
(d)	<input type="text"/>	2.52 (d)	
the amount of the assets and liabilities other than cash or cash equivalents recognized by the controlled entity or operating unit disposed of, summarized by each major category?			

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>				
<b>E1.14</b>	Have the components of cash and cash equivalents been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	2.58	
<b>E1.15</b>	Has a reconciliation of the amounts of cash and cash equivalents reported in the cash flow statement and in the statement of financial position been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	2.58	
<b>Other disclosures</b>				
<b>E1.16</b>	Has the amount of any significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the economic entity been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	2.61	
<b>E1.17</b>	Where significant cash and cash equivalent balances that are not available for use by the economic entity are held by the entity, has a management commentary been provided in the notes to the financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	2.61	

# SECTION F

## Notes

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>F1</b>	<b>General</b>			
<b>F1.1</b>	Has information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used in accordance with IPSAS 1.132 to 139 been presented in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.127 (a)	
<b>F1.2</b>	Has information required by IPSASs that is not presented on the face of the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity or cash flow statement, been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.127 (b)	
<b>F1.3</b>	Has additional information that is not presented on the face of the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity or cash flow statement, but is relevant to an understanding of any of them, been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.127 (c)	
<b>F1.4</b>	Have the notes been presented in a systematic manner?	<input type="text"/>	1.128	
<b>F1.5</b>	Has each item on the face of the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow statement been cross-referenced to any related information in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	1.128	
	<i>Note: notes are normally presented in the following order:</i>		1.29	
	(a) <i>a statement of compliance with IPSASs (see IPSAS 1.28);</i>			
	(b) <i>a summary of significant accounting policies applied (see IPSAS 1.132);</i>			
	(c) <i>supporting information for items presented on the face of the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity or cash flow statement, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented; and</i>			
	(d) <i>other disclosures, including:</i>			
	(i) <i>contingent liabilities (see IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets), and unrecognized contractual commitments; and</i>			
	(ii) <i>non-financial disclosures, e.g. the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies (see IPSAS 15 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation).</i>			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>F2</b>			<b>Events after the reporting date</b>
			<b>Recognition and measurement</b>
			<b>Adjusting events and non-adjusting events after the reporting date</b>
<b>F2.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	14.10	Have the amounts recognized in the financial statements been adjusted to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date?
		14.12	<i>Note: the amounts recognized in the financial statements should not be adjusted for non-adjusting events after the reporting date.</i>
			<b>Dividends or similar distributions</b>
		14.14	<i>Note: dividends or similar distributions declared after the reporting date should not be recognized as a liability at the reporting date.</i>
			<b>Going Concern</b>
		14.18	<i>Note: where those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements or the governing body determine after the reporting date either that there is an intention to liquidate the entity or to cease operating, or that there is no realistic alternative but to do so, the financial statements should not be prepared on a going concern basis (see A4).</i>
			<b>Disclosure</b>
			<b>Disclosure of date of authorization for issue</b>
<b>F2.2</b>	<input type="text"/>	14.26	Has the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue and who gave that authorization been disclosed?
<b>F2.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	14.26	Where another body has the power to amend the financial statements after issuance, has this fact been disclosed?
			<b>Updating disclosure about conditions at the reporting date</b>
<b>F2.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	14.28	Where the entity has received information after the reporting date, but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, about conditions that existed at the reporting date, have the disclosures that relate to these conditions been updated in the light of the new information?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Disclosure of non-adjusting events after the reporting date</b>			
<b>F2.5</b>			Where non-adjusting events after the reporting date could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements, has the entity disclosed the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting date:
(a)	<input type="text"/>	14.30 (a)	the nature of the event?
(b)	<input type="text"/>	14.30 (b)	an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made?
<b>F3 Related party disclosures</b>			
<b>Disclosure of control</b>			
<b>F3.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	20.25	Irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties, have all related party relationships where control exists been disclosed?
<b>Disclosure of related party transactions</b>			
<b>F3.2</b>			For transactions between related parties, has the following been disclosed:
(a)	<input type="text"/>	20.27 (a)	the nature of the related party relationships?
(b)	<input type="text"/>	20.27 (b)	the types of transactions that have occurred?
(c)	<input type="text"/>	20.27 (c)	the elements of the transactions necessary to clarify the significance of these transactions to the entity's operations and sufficient to enable the financial statements to provide relevant and reliable information for decision making and accountability purposes?
		20.27	<i>Note: transactions that would occur within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favorable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with that individual or entity at arm's length in the same circumstances are excluded from the scope of these requirements.</i>
<b>F3.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	20.32	Have items of a similar nature been disclosed in aggregate (except where separate disclosure is necessary to provide relevant and reliable information for decision making and accountability purposes)?
<b>Disclosure – key management personnel</b>			
<b>F3.4</b>	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (a)	Has the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel, showing separately major classes of key management personnel and including a description of each class, been disclosed?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>F3.5</b> Has the number of individuals, determined on a full time equivalent basis, receiving remuneration within the category of key management personnel and within each major class been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (a)	
<b>F3.6</b> Has the amount of all other remuneration and compensation provided to key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel, by the reporting entity during the reporting period been disclosed as follows:			
(a) in total?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (b)	
(b) the aggregate amount provided to key management personnel?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (b) (i)	
(c) the aggregate amount provided to close members of the family of key management personnel?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (b) (ii)	
<b>F3.7</b> For loans which are not widely available to persons who are not key management personnel and loans whose availability is not widely known by members of the public, has the following for each individual member of key management personnel and each close member of the family of key management personnel been disclosed:			
(a) the amount of loans advanced during the period and terms and conditions thereof?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (c) (i)	
(b) the amount of loans repaid during the period?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (c) (ii)	
(c) the amount of the closing balance of all loans and receivables?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (c) (iii)	
(d) where the individual is not a director or member of the governing body or senior management group of the entity, the relationship of the individual to such?	<input type="text"/>	20.34 (c) (iv)	

# SECTION G

## Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: this section applies to the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements for an economic entity, and to accounting for controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates when an entity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate financial statements.</i>		6.1 6.3	
<b>Presentation of consolidated financial statements</b>			
<b>G1.1</b> Where the entity is a controlling entity (except where it is a controlling entity as described in IPSAS 6.16 - see Note below), have consolidated financial statements been presented, in which it consolidates its controlled entities in accordance with IPSAS 6 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.15	
<i>Note: a controlling entity need not present consolidated financial statements if and only if:</i>		6.16	
(a) <i>the controlling entity is:</i>			
(i) <i>itself a wholly-owned controlled entity and users of such financial statements are unlikely to exist or their information needs are met by its controlling entity's consolidated financial statements; or</i>		6.16 (a) (i)	
(ii) <i>a partially-owned controlled entity of another entity and its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the controlling entity not presenting consolidated financial statements;</i>		6.16 (a) (ii)	
(b) <i>the controlling entity's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);</i>		6.16 (b)	
(c) <i>the controlling entity did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organization for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and</i>		6.16 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>(d) the ultimate or any intermediate controlling entity of the controlling entity produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IPSASs.</i>		6.16 (d)	
<b>G1.2</b> Where the entity is a controlling entity that elects in accordance with IPSAS 6.16 not to present consolidated financial statements, has the entity's separate financial statements complied with IPSAS 6.58-64?	<input type="text"/>	6.19	
<b>Scope of consolidated financial statements</b>			
<b>G1.3</b> Have all controlled entities of the controlling entity (except those that should be excluded under IPSAS 6.21) been consolidated within the consolidated financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	6.20	
<b>G1.4</b> Have controlled entities been excluded from consolidation where there is evidence that:	<input type="text"/>	6.21 (a)-(b)	
(a) control is intended to be temporary because the controlled entity is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its subsequent disposal within twelve months from acquisition; and			
(b) management is actively seeking a buyer?			
<b>Consolidation procedures</b>			
<b>G1.5</b> Have balances, transactions, revenues and expenses between entities within the economic entity been eliminated in full?	<input type="text"/>	6.45	
<b>G1.6</b> Have the financial statements of the controlling entity and its controlled entities used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements been prepared using the same reporting date?	<input type="text"/>	6.47	
<b>G1.7</b> Where the reporting dates of the controlling entity and a controlled entity are different, has the controlled entity prepared, for consolidation purposes, additional financial statements using the same date as the financial statements of the controlling entity, except where it is impracticable to do so?	<input type="text"/>	6.47	
<b>G1.8</b> Where (in accordance with IPSAS 6.47) financial statements of a controlled entity used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are prepared using a reporting date different from that of the controlling entity, have adjustments been made for the effects of significant transactions or other events that have occurred between that date and the date of the controlling entity's financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	6.48	
<i>Note: the difference between reporting dates should be no more than three months, and the length of the reporting periods and any difference in the reporting dates should be the same from period to period.</i>		6.48	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>G1.9</b> Have the consolidated financial statements been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances?	<input type="text"/>	6.49	
<b>G1.10</b> Where a member of the economic entity uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, have appropriate adjustments been made to its financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	6.50	
<b>G1.11</b> Have minority interests been presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within net assets/equity, separately from the controlling entity's net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	6.54	
<b>G1.12</b> Have minority interests in the surplus or deficit of the economic entity been separately disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	6.54	
<b>Accounting for controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates in separate financial statements</b>			
<b>G1.13</b> Where separate financial statements are prepared, have investments in controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates been accounted for: (a) using the equity method as described in IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> ; (b) at cost; or (c) as financial instruments?	<input type="text"/>	6.58 (a)-(c)	
<b>G1.14</b> Has the same accounting treatment been applied in each category of investments?	<input type="text"/>	6.58	
<b>G1.15</b> Have controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates that are accounted for as financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements been accounted for in the same way in the separate financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	6.60	
<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>G1.16</b> Has the following been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements: (a) a list of significant controlled entities? (b) the fact that a controlled entity is not consolidated in accordance with IPSAS 6.21? (c) summarized financial information of controlled entities, either individually or in groups, that are not consolidated, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and surplus or deficit? (d) the name of any controlled entity in which the controlling entity holds an ownership interest and/or voting rights of 50% or less, together with an explanation of how control exists?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	6.62 (a) 6.62 (b) 6.62 (c) 6.62 (d)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(e) the reasons why the ownership interest of more than 50% of the voting or potential voting power of an investee does not constitute control?	<input type="text"/>	6.62 (e)	
(f) the reporting date of the financial statements of a controlled entity where such financial statements are used to prepare consolidated financial statements and use a reporting date or period that is different from that of the controlling entity, and the reason for using a different reporting date or period?	<input type="text"/>	6.62 (f)	
(g) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of controlled entities to transfer funds to the controlling entity in the form of cash dividends, or similar distributions, or to repay loans or advances?	<input type="text"/>	6.62 (g)	

**G1.17** Where separate financial statements are prepared for a controlling entity that, in accordance with IPSAS 6.16, elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements, has the following been disclosed in the separate financial statements:

(a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements and that the exemption from consolidation has been used?	<input type="text"/>	6.63 (a)	
(b) the name of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with IPSASs have been produced for public use and the jurisdiction in which the entity operates (where it is different from that of the controlling entity)?	<input type="text"/>	6.63 (a)	
(c) the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable?	<input type="text"/>	6.63 (a)	
(d) a list of significant controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates, including the name, the jurisdiction in which the entity operates (where it is different from that of the controlling entity), proportion of ownership interest and, where that interest is in the form of shares, the proportion of voting power held (only where this is different from the proportionate ownership interest)?	<input type="text"/>	6.63 (b)	
(e) a description of the method used to account for the entities listed under IPSAS 6.63 (b)?	<input type="text"/>	6.63 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<p><b>G1.18</b> Where the entity is a controlling entity (other than a controlling entity covered by IPSAS 6.63), or has an interest in a jointly controlled entity, or has an investment in an associate, and has prepared separate financial statements, has the following been disclosed in those separate financial statements:</p>			
<p>(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements and the reasons why those statements are prepared if not required by law, legislation or other authority?</p>	<input type="text"/>	6.64 (a)	
<p>(b) a list of significant controlled entities, jointly controlled entities and associates, including the name, the jurisdiction in which the entity operates (where it is different from that of the controlling entity), proportion of ownership interest and, where that interest is in the form of shares, the proportion of voting power held (only where this is different from the proportionate ownership interest)?</p>	<input type="text"/>	6.64 (b)	
<p>(c) a description of the method used to account for the entities listed under IPSAS 6.64 (b)?</p>	<input type="text"/>	6.64 (c)	
<p>(d) the financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSAS 6.15, IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> and IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> to which these separate financial statements relate?</p>	<input type="text"/>	6.64	

# SECTION H

## Consolidated Accounts – Associates and Joint Ventures

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note: this section applies to accounting by the entity for (H1) 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, and (H2) interests in joint ventures and the reporting of joint venture assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in the financial statements of the entity, regardless of the structures or forms under which the joint venture activities take place.</i>		7.1 8.1	
<i>However, it does not apply to investments in associates or 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, 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.</i>			
<b>H1 Accounting for investments in associates</b>			
<b>Consolidated financial statements</b>			
<b>H1.1</b> Have investments in associates been accounted for using the equity method (except where the investments meet one of the criteria listed in IPSAS 7.19, as noted below)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.19	
<i>Note (1): the equity method is described in IPSAS 7.17. In simple terms, under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the equity's share of surplus or deficit of the investee after the date of acquisition and other adjustments.</i>		7.17	
<i>Note (2): an investment in an associate should not be accounted for using the equity method where:</i>			
(a) <i>there is evidence that the investment is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its disposal within twelve months from acquisition and management is actively seeking a buyer;</i>		7.19 (a)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(b) <i>the exception in IPSAS 6.16 (allowing a controlling entity that also has an investment in an associate not to present consolidated financial statements) applies; or</i>		7.19 (b)	
(c) <i>all of the following apply:</i>			
(i) <i>the entity is a wholly-owned controlled entity and users of financial statements prepared by applying the equity method are unlikely to exist or their information needs are met by the controlling entity's consolidated financial statements, or a partially-owned controlled entity of another entity and its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the entity not applying the equity method;</i>		7.19 (c) (i)-(iv)	
(ii) <i>the entity's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);</i>			
(iii) <i>the entity did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organization, for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and</i>			
(iv) <i>the ultimate or any intermediate controlling entity of the reporting entity produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IPSASs.</i>			
<b>H1.2</b> Where investments have been acquired and held exclusively with a view to their disposal within twelve months from acquisition and management is actively seeking a buyer (see IPSAS 7.19 (a)), have they been classified as held for trading and accounted for in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments?	<input type="text"/>	7.20	
<b>H1.3</b> From the date that the entity ceases to have significant influence over an associate, has the use of the equity method been discontinued and the investment accounted for in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments (except where the associate becomes a controlled entity or a joint venture as defined in IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> )?	<input type="text"/>	7.24	
<i>Note: the carrying amount of the investment at the date that it ceases to be an associate should be regarded as its cost on initial measurement as a financial asset in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments.</i>		7.25	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>H1.4</b>	Have the most recent available financial statements of the associate been used in applying the equity method?	<input type="text"/>	7.30	
<b>H1.5</b>	Where the reporting dates of the entity and the associate are different, has the associate prepared, for the entity's use, financial statements using the same date as the entity's financial statements, except where it is impracticable to do so?	<input type="text"/>	7.30	
<b>H1.6</b>	Where (in accordance with IPSAS 7.30) the financial statements of an associate used in applying the equity method are prepared using a different reporting date from that of the entity, have adjustments been made for the effects of significant transactions or events that have occurred between that date and the date of the entity's financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	7.31	
	<i>Note: the difference between the reporting date of the associate and that of the entity should be no more than three months, and the length of the reporting periods and any difference in the reporting dates should be the same from period to period.</i>		7.31	
<b>H1.7</b>	Have the entity's financial statements been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances?	<input type="text"/>	7.32	
<b>H1.8</b>	After application of the equity method (including recognizing the associate's losses in accordance with IPSAS 7.35), have the requirements of the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments been applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the entity's net investment in the associate?	<input type="text"/>	7.37	
	<b>Separate financial statements of the reporting entity</b>			
<b>H1.9</b>	Have investments in associates been accounted for in the entity's separate financial statements in accordance with IPSAS 6.58 to 64 (see G1.13 to G1.18)?	<input type="text"/>	7.41	
	<b>Disclosure</b>			
<b>H1.10</b>	Has the following been disclosed:			
	(a) the fair value of investments in associates for which there are published price quotations?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (a)	
	(b) summarized financial information of associates, including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (b)	
	(c) the reasons why the presumption that an entity does not have significant influence is overcome if the entity holds, directly or indirectly through controlled entities, less than 20 per cent of the voting or potential voting power of the investee but concludes that it has significant influence?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (c)	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
(d) the reasons why the presumption that an entity has significant influence is overcome if the entity holds, directly or indirectly through controlled entities, 20 per cent or more of the voting power of the investee but concludes that it does not have significant influence?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (d)	
(e) the reporting date of the financial statements of an associate, where such financial statements are used in applying the equity method and use a reporting date or period that is different from that of the entity, and the reason for using a different reporting date or period?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (e)	
(f) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or similar distributions, or repayment of loans or advances?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (f)	
(g) the unrecognized share of losses of an associate, both for the period and cumulatively, where an entity has discontinued recognition of its share of losses of an associate?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (g)	
(h) the fact that an associate is not accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IPSAS 7.19?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (h)	
(i) summarized financial information of associates, either individually or in groups, that are not accounted for using the equity method, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and surpluses or deficits?	<input type="text"/>	7.43 (i)	
<b>H1.11</b> Have investments in associates accounted for using the equity method been classified as non-current assets ?	<input type="text"/>	7.44	
<b>H1.12</b> Has the following been separately disclosed:			
(a) the entity's share of the surplus or deficit of associates accounted for using the equity method?	<input type="text"/>	7.44	
(b) the carrying amount of these investments?	<input type="text"/>	7.44	
(c) the entity's share of any discontinuing operations of associates?	<input type="text"/>	7.44	
<b>H1.13</b> Has the entity's share of changes recognized directly in the associate's net assets/equity been recognized directly in net assets/equity and disclosed in the statement of changes in net assets/equity as required by IPSAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	7.45	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Contingencies</b>			
<b>H1.14</b>	<input type="text"/>	7.46 (a)	
Has the entity's share of the contingent liabilities of an associate incurred jointly with other investors been disclosed?			
<b>H1.15</b>	<input type="text"/>	7.46 (b)	
Have those contingent liabilities that arise because the entity is severally liable for all the liabilities of the associate been disclosed?			
<b>H2 Financial reporting of interests in joint ventures</b>			
<b>Jointly controlled operations</b>			
<b>H2.1</b>			
In respect of the entity's interests in jointly controlled operations, has the following been recognized in its financial statements:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	8.19 (a)	
the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	8.19 (b)	
the expenses that it incurs and its share of the revenue that it earns from the sale or provision of goods or services by the joint venture?			
<b>Jointly controlled assets</b>			
<b>H2.2</b>			
In respect of the entity's interests in jointly controlled assets, has the following been recognized in its financial statements:			
(a)	<input type="text"/>	8.25 (a)	
its share of the jointly controlled assets, classified according to the nature of the assets?			
(b)	<input type="text"/>	8.25 (b)	
any liabilities which it has incurred?			
(c)	<input type="text"/>	8.25 (c)	
its share of any liabilities incurred jointly with the other venturers in relation to the joint venture?			
(d)	<input type="text"/>	8.25 (d)	
any revenue from the sale or use of its share of the output of the joint venture, together with its share of any expenses incurred by the joint venture?			
(e)	<input type="text"/>	8.25 (e)	
any expenses which it has incurred in respect of its interest in the joint venture?			

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Jointly controlled entities</b>			
<b>Financial statements of the reporting entity</b>			
<b>H2.3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.35 8.43	
		8.3	<i>Note: an entity with an interest in a jointly controlled entity meets is exempted from using proportionate consolidation (IPSAS 8.35) and the equity method (IPSAS 8.43) where:</i>
		8.3 (a)	(a) <i>there is evidence that the interest is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its disposal within twelve months from acquisition and management is actively seeking a buyer;</i>
		8.3 (b)	(b) <i>the exception in IPSAS 6.6 (allowing a controlling entity that also has an interest in a jointly controlled entity not to present consolidated financial statements) applies; or</i>
		8.3 (c) (i)-(iv)	(c) <i>all of the following apply:</i>  (i) <i>the entity is a wholly-owned controlled entity and users of financial statements prepared by applying proportionate consolidation or the equity method are unlikely to exist or their information needs are met by the controlling entity's consolidated financial statements, or a partially-owned controlled entity of another entity and its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the entity not applying the equity method;</i>  (ii) <i>the entity's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);</i>  (iii) <i>the entity did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organization, for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and</i>  (iv) <i>the ultimate or any intermediate controlling entity of the entity produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IPSASs.</i>
<b>Proportionate consolidation</b>			
<b>H2.4</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.35	
			Where the entity's interest in a jointly controlled entity has been recognized using proportionate consolidation, has one of the two reporting formats for proportionate consolidation been used?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
		8.39	<i>Note: the two reporting formats are (a) to combine the entity's share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the jointly controlled entity with the similar items in its consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis; and (b) to include separate line items for the entity's share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the jointly controlled entity in its consolidated financial statements. Both these reporting formats result in the reporting of identical amounts of surplus or deficit and of each major classification of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.</i>
<b>H2.5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.41	Where the entity ceases to have joint control over a jointly controlled entity, has the use of proportionate consolidation been discontinued from the date on which control ceased?
			<b>Equity method</b>
		8.45	<i>Note (1): IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures does not recommend the use of the equity method, but permits its use as an alternative treatment.</i>
		7.17	<i>Note (2): the equity method is described in IPSAS 7.17. In simple terms, under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the equity's share of surplus or deficit of the investee after the date of acquisition and other adjustments.</i>
<b>H2.6</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.46	Where the entity ceases to have joint control over, or have significant influence in, a jointly controlled entity, has the use of the equity method been discontinued from the date on which control or influence ceased?
			<b>Exceptions to proportionate consolidation and the equity method</b>
<b>H2.7</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.47	Have interests in jointly controlled entities for which there is evidence that the interest is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its disposal within twelve months from acquisition and that management is actively seeking a buyer, as set out in IPSAS 8.3 (a), been classified and accounted for as held for trading financial instruments in accordance with the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with financial instruments?
<b>H2.8</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.51	From the date a jointly controlled entity becomes a controlled entity of the reporting entity, has the reporting entity's interest been accounted for in accordance with IPSAS 6 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> (see Section G)?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<p><b>H2.9</b> From the date a jointly controlled entity becomes an associate of the reporting entity, has the reporting entity's interest been accounted for in accordance with IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> (see H1)?</p> <p><b>Separate financial statements of the reporting entity</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	8.51	
<p><b>H2.10</b> Have interests in jointly controlled entities been accounted for in the entity's separate financial statements in accordance with IPSAS 6.58 to 64 (see G1.13 to G1.18)?</p> <p><b>Transactions between the entity and a joint venture</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	8.52	
<p><b>H2.11</b> Where the entity contributes or sells assets to a joint venture, has the recognition of any portion of a gain or loss from the transaction reflected the substance of the transaction?</p>	<input type="text"/>	8.54	
<p><b>H2.12</b> Where the assets are retained by the joint venture, and where the entity has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership, has only that portion of the gain or loss which is attributable to the interests of the other venturers been recognized?</p>	<input type="text"/>	8.54	
<p><b>H2.13</b> Where the contribution or sale provides evidence of a reduction in the net realizable value of current assets or an impairment loss, has the full amount of any loss been recognized?</p> <p><i>Note: where the entity purchases assets from a joint venture, the entity should not recognize its share of the gains or losses of the joint venture from the transaction until it resells the assets to an independent party, except that losses should be recognized immediately where they represent a reduction in the net realizable value of current assets or an impairment loss.</i></p> <p><b>Reporting interests in joint ventures in the financial statements of the entity</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	8.54	8.55
<p><b>H2.14</b> Where the entity does not have joint control of a joint venture, but does have significant influence, has its interest been reported in accordance with IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> (see H1)?</p> <p><b>Operators of joint ventures</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	8.57	
<p><b>H2.15</b> Where the entity acts as an operator or manager of a joint venture, have any fees been accounted for in accordance with the IPSAS 9 <i>Revenue from Exchange Transactions</i> (See B2)?</p> <p><b>Disclosure</b></p>	<input type="text"/>	8.59	
<p><b>H2.16</b> Has a listing and description of interests in significant joint ventures and the proportion of ownership interest held in jointly controlled entities been disclosed?</p>	<input type="text"/>	8.63	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>H2.17</b> Where the entity reports its interests in jointly controlled entities using the line-by-line reporting format for proportionate consolidation or the equity method, have the aggregate amounts of each of current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, revenue and expenses related to its interest in joint ventures been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	8.63	
<b>H2.18</b> Has the method used to recognize interests in jointly controlled entities been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	8.64	
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>			
<b>H2.19</b> Has the aggregate amount of the following contingent liabilities, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, been disclosed separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities:			
(a) any contingent liabilities that the entity has incurred in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingent liabilities which have been incurred jointly with other participants in the joint venture?	<input type="text"/>	8.61 (a) (i)	
(b) the entity's share of the contingent liabilities of the joint ventures themselves for which it is contingently liable?	<input type="text"/>	8.61 (a) (ii)	
(c) those contingent liabilities that arise because the entity is contingently liable for the liabilities of the other participants in the joint venture?	<input type="text"/>	8.61 (a) (iii)	
<b>Contingent assets</b>			
<b>H2.20</b> Has a brief description of the following contingent assets and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, where an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable, been disclosed:			
(a) any contingent assets of the entity arising from its interests in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingent assets which have arisen jointly with other participants in the joint venture?	<input type="text"/>	8.61 (b) (i)	
(b) its share of the contingent assets of the joint ventures themselves?	<input type="text"/>	8.61 (b) (ii)	
<b>Commitments</b>			
<b>H2.21</b> Has the aggregate amount of the following commitments, in respect of the entity's interests in joint ventures, been separately disclosed from other commitments:			
(a) any capital commitments of the entity in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in the capital commitments that have been incurred jointly with other participants in the joint ventures?	<input type="text"/>	8.62 (a)	
(b) its share of the capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves?	<input type="text"/>	8.62 (b)	

# SECTION I

## Financial Information about the General Government Sector

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<p><i>Note: this section applies to governments which elect to present information about the general government sector in their consolidated financial statements.</i></p>			
<p><b>General</b></p>			
<b>I1.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	22.2	
<p><b>Segmental reporting</b></p>			
<b>I1.2</b>	<input type="text"/>	22.28 22.BC10	
<p><i>Note: the disclosure of information about the general government sector does not replace the need to make disclosures about segments in accordance with IPSAS 18 Segment Reporting. This is because information about the general government sector alone will not provide sufficient detail to enable users to evaluate the entity's past performance in achieving major service delivery objectives, where those objectives are achieved through non-general government sector entities.</i></p>			
<p><b>Accounting policies</b></p>			
<b>I1.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	22.23	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>11.4</b> Has the general government sector recognized its investment in the public financial corporations and public non-financial corporations sectors as an asset and accounted for that asset at the carrying amount of the net assets of its investees?	<input type="text"/>	22.25	
<i>Note: in presenting financial information about the general government sector, entities shall not apply the requirements of IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements in respect of entities in the public financial corporations and public non-financial corporations sectors.</i>		22.24	
<b>Disclosures</b>			
<b>11.5</b> Have the following disclosures at least been made in respect of the general government sector:			
(a) assets by major class, showing separately the investment in other sectors?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (a)	
(b) liabilities by major class?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (b)	
(c) net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (c)	
(d) total revaluation increments and decrements and other items of revenue and expense recognized directly in net assets/equity?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (d)	
(e) revenue by major class?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (e)	
(f) expenses by major class?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (f)	
(g) surplus or deficit?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (g)	
(h) cash flows from operating activities by major class?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (h)	
(i) cash flows from investing activities?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (i)	
(j) cash flows from financing activities?	<input type="text"/>	22.35 (j)	
<i>Note: these disclosures may be made by way of note disclosure, separate columns in the primary financial statements, or otherwise as considered appropriate. However, the manner of presentation of the general government sector disclosures should be no more prominent than the government's financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSASs.</i>		22.37 22.35	
<b>11.6</b> Have additional disclosures that are necessary for users to understand the nature of the information presented been made?	<input type="text"/>	22.39	
<b>11.7</b> Has an entity preparing general government sector disclosures disclosed the significant controlled entities that are included in the general government sector and any changes in those entities from the prior period?	<input type="text"/>	22.40	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>11.8</b>	Have the reasons why any entity that was previously included in the general government sector is no longer included been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	22.40	
<b>Reconciliation to the consolidated financial statements</b>				
<b>11.9</b>	Have the general government sector disclosures been reconciled to the consolidated financial statements of the government showing separately the amount of the adjustment to each equivalent item in those financial statements?	<input type="text"/>	22.43	

# SECTION J

## Presentation of Budget Information

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note (1): this section applies to public sector entities, other than Government Business Enterprises, that are required or elect to make publicly available their approved budget(s).</i>		24.3	
<i>Note (2): IPSAS 24 Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements uses the terms “actual” or “actual amount” to describe the amounts that result from execution of the budget. In some jurisdictions, “budget out-turn”, “budget execution” or similar terms may be used with the same meaning as “actual” or “actual amount”.</i>		24.13	
<b>Presentation of a comparison of budget and actual amounts</b>			
<b>J1.1</b> Has a comparison of the budget amounts for which the entity is held publicly accountable and actual amounts been presented either as a separate additional financial statement or as additional budget columns in the financial statements currently presented in accordance with IPSASs?	<input type="text"/>	24.14	
<b>J1.2</b> Where the comparison of budget and actual amounts has been presented as additional budget columns in the primary financial statements, have the financial statements and the budget been prepared on a comparable basis?	<input type="text"/>	24.21	
<b>J1.3</b> Has the comparison of budget and actual amounts separately presented for each level of legislative oversight:			
(a) the original and final budget amounts?	<input type="text"/>	24.14 (a)	
(b) the actual amounts on a comparable basis?	<input type="text"/>	24.14 (b)	
<b>J1.4</b> Has an explanation of material differences between the budget and actual amounts been presented in the notes, except where such explanation has been included in other public documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements and a cross-reference to those documents has been made in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.14 (c)	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>Changes from original to final budget</b>				
<b>J1.5</b>	Has an explanation of changes between the original and final budget been presented in the notes, or in a report issued before, at the same time as, or in conjunction with the financial statements, with a cross-reference to the report in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.29	
	<i>Note: the explanation of changes should will include whether, for example, changes arise as a consequence of reallocations within the original budget parameters or as a consequence of other factors, such as changes in the overall budget parameters, including changes in government policy.</i>		24.30	
<b>Comparable basis</b>				
<b>J1.6</b>	Have all comparisons of budget and actual amounts been presented on a comparable basis to the budget?	<input type="text"/>	24.31	
<b>Note disclosures of budgetary basis, period and scope</b>				
<b>J1.7</b>	Has an explanation of the budgetary basis and classification basis adopted in the approved budget been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.39	
<b>J1.8</b>	Has the period of the approved budget been disclosed in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.43	
<b>J1.9</b>	Have the entities included in the approved budget been identified in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.45	
<b>Reconciliation of actual amounts on a comparable basis and actual amounts in the financial statements</b>				
<b>J1.10</b>	Where the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, has a reconciliation of the actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget and the actual amounts presented in the financial statements, been disclosed on the face of the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts or in the notes?	<input type="text"/>	24.47	
<b>J1.11</b>	Has the reconciliation identified separately any basis, timing and entity differences for the following:			
	(a) where the accrual basis is adopted for the budget, total revenues, total expenses and net cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities?	<input type="text"/>	24.47(a)	
	(b) where a basis other than the accrual basis is adopted for the budget, net cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities?	<input type="text"/>	24.47(b)	
	<i>Note: the disclosure of comparative information in respect of the previous period in accordance with the requirements of IPSAS 24 Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements is not required.</i>		24.52	

# SECTION K

## Transitional Provisions

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements</b>			
<b>K1.1</b>	<input type="text"/>	1.151	
			<i>Note: the disclosure provisions of IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements do not apply to items that have not been recognized as a result of transitional provisions under another IPSAS until those provisions expire.</i>
		1.151	
<b>IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</b>			
<b>K1.2</b>			Where a first-time adopter uses the exemption from compliance with the requirements for cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs:
(a)	<input type="text"/>	4.66 (a)	have the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations been deemed to be zero at the date of first adoption of IPSASs?
(b)	<input type="text"/>	4.66 (b)	have translation differences that arose before the date of first adoption of IPSASs been excluded from, and later translation differences included in, gains and losses on subsequent disposal of any foreign operations?
<b>K1.3</b>	<input type="text"/>	4.69 (b)	Other than the changes resulting from the application of IPSAS 4.55, have all other changes resulting from the application of IPSAS 4 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> been accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IPSAS 3 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ?

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
		4.68	<p><i>Note: IPSAS 4.55 should be applied prospectively to all acquisitions occurring after the beginning of the financial reporting period in which IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates is first applied, although retrospective application to earlier acquisitions is permitted. For an acquisition of a foreign operation treated prospectively but which occurred before the date on which IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates is first applied, prior years should not be restated and accordingly, when appropriate, goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on that acquisition may be treated as assets and liabilities of the entity rather than as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Therefore, those goodwill and fair value adjustments should either be already expressed in the entity's functional currency or be non-monetary foreign currency items, which should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the acquisition.</i></p>
<b>IPSAS 5 Borrowing costs</b>			
<b>K1.4</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.41	<p>Where the adoption of IPSAS 5 <i>Borrowing Costs</i> constitutes a change in accounting policy, have the entity's financial statements been adjusted in accordance with IPSAS 3 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>, or alternatively, where the entity has followed the allowed alternative treatment, have only those borrowing costs incurred after the effective date of IPSAS 5 <i>Borrowing Costs</i> which meet the criteria for capitalization been capitalized?</p>
<b>IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</b>			
<b>K1.5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.67	<p>Where the transitional provision allowing non-compliance with IPSAS 6.45 has been applied, has the fact that not all balances and transactions occurring between entities within the economic entity have been eliminated, been disclosed?</p>
		6.65	<p><i>Note (1): entities are not required to comply with the requirement in IPSAS 6.45 concerning the elimination of balances and transactions between entities within the economic entity for reporting periods beginning on a date within three years following the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs.</i></p>
		6.68	<p><i>Note (2): transitional provisions in IPSAS 6 (2000) provide entities with a period of up to three years to fully eliminate balances and transactions between entities within the economic entity from the date of its first application. Entities that have previously applied IPSAS 6 (2000) may continue to take advantage of this three-year transitional period from the date of first application of IPSAS 6 (2000).</i></p>

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures</b>			
<b>K1.6</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.65 8.67	Where the proportionate consolidation treatment set out in IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> is adopted, and where the entity has applied the transitional provision under IPSAS 8.65, has the fact that not all inter-entity balances and transactions have been eliminated, been disclosed?
		8.65	<i>Note (1): entities applying the transitional provision under IPSAS 8.65 are not required to eliminate balances and transactions between themselves, their controlled entities and entities that they jointly control for reporting periods beginning on a date within three years following the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs.</i>
		8.68	<i>Note (2): transitional provisions in IPSAS 8 (2000) provide entities with a period of up to three years to fully eliminate balances and transactions between entities within the economic entity from the date of its first application. Entities that have previously applied IPSAS 8 (2000) may continue to take advantage of this three-year transitional provisional period from the date of first application of IPSAS 8 (2000).</i>
<b>IPSAS 13 Leases</b>			
<b>K1.7</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.79	Have all provisions of IPSAS 13 <i>Leases</i> been applied from the date of first adoption, except where leased assets have not been recognized as a result of transitional provisions under another IPSAS?
		13.79	<i>Note: the provisions of IPSAS 13 Leases do not apply to leased assets that have not been recognized as a result of transitional provisions under another IPSAS until those provisions expire.</i>
<b>K1.8</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.81	Has IPSAS 13 <i>Leases</i> been applied retrospectively, subject to IPSAS 13.83?
		13.81	<i>Note: retrospective application of IPSAS 13 Leases by entities that have already adopted the accrual basis of accounting and which intend to comply with IPSASs as they are issued is encouraged but not required.</i>
<b>K1.9</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.81	Where IPSAS 13 <i>Leases</i> has not been applied retrospectively, has the balance of any pre-existing finance lease been accounted for thereafter in accordance with the provisions of IPSAS 13?
		13.81	<i>Note (1): in such cases, the balance of any pre-existing finance lease is deemed to have been properly determined by the lessor.</i>

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<i>Note (2): an entity that has previously applied IPSAS 13 (2001) should apply the amendments made by IPSAS 13 Leases retrospectively for all leases that it has recognized in accordance with IPSAS 13 (2001) or, if IPSAS 13 (2001) was not applied retrospectively, for all leases entered into since it first applied IPSAS 13 (2001) and recognized in accordance with IPSAS 13 (2001).</i>		13.83	
<i>Note (3): transitional provisions in IPSAS 13 (2001) provide entities with a period of up to five years to recognize all leases from the date of its first application. Entities that have previously applied IPSAS 13 (2001) may continue to take advantage of this five-year transitional period from the date of first application of IPSAS 13 (2001).</i>		13.84	
<b>IPSAS 15 Financial Statements: Disclosure and Presentation</b>			
<b>K1.10</b> Where IPSAS 15 <i>Financial Statements: Disclosure and Presentation</i> has been adopted for the first time, has comparative information for prior periods been presented, except where comparative information for prior periods is not available?	<input type="text"/>	15.102	
<i>Note: where comparative information for prior periods is not available, it need not be presented.</i>		15.102	
<b>IPSAS 16 Investment Property</b>			
<b>Initial Adoption of Accrual Accounting</b>			
<b>K1.11</b> Where accrual accounting is adopted for the first time in accordance with IPSASs, has investment property been recognized initially at cost or fair value?	<input type="text"/>	16.91	
<i>Note: for investment properties that were acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, cost is the investment property's fair value as at the date of acquisition.</i>		16.91	
<b>K1.12</b> Has the effect of the initial recognition of investment property been recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the period in which accrual accounting has been first adopted in accordance with IPSASs?	<input type="text"/>	16.92	
<b>Fair Value Model</b>			
<b>K1.13</b> Where the fair value model has been applied, has the effect of adopting IPSAS 16 <i>Investment Property</i> been reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the period in which IPSAS 16 <i>Investment Property</i> has been first applied?	<input type="text"/>	16.94	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>K1.14</b> Where the entity has previously disclosed publicly (in financial statements or otherwise) the fair value of its investment property in earlier periods (determined on a basis that satisfies the definition of fair value in IPSAS 16.7 and the guidance in IPSAS 16.45 to 16.61):			
(i) has the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the earliest period presented for which such fair value was disclosed publicly been adjusted?	<input type="text"/>	16.94 (a) (i)	
(ii) has comparative information for those periods been restated?	<input type="text"/>	16.94 (a) (ii)	
<i>Note: the entity is encouraged, but not required, to make these disclosures.</i>		16.94 (a)	
<b>K1.15</b> Where the entity has not previously disclosed publicly the information described in IPSAS 16.94 (a), has comparative information not been restated and that fact disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	16.94 (b)	
<b>Cost Model</b>			
<b>K1.16</b> Where IPSAS 16 (2001) has been previously applied, have the requirements of IPSAS 16.36 to 38 regarding the initial measurement of an investment property acquired in an exchange of assets transaction, been applied prospectively only to future transactions?	<input type="text"/>	16.100	
<b>IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment</b>			
<b>K1.17</b> Where accrual accounting is adopted for the first time in accordance with IPSASs, has property, plant and equipment been recognized initially at cost or fair value?	<input type="text"/>	17.96	
<i>Note: for items of property, plant and equipment that were acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, cost is the item's fair value as at the date of acquisition.</i>		17.96	
<b>K1.18</b> Has the effect of the initial recognition of property, plant and equipment been recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the period in which the property, plant and equipment has been initially recognized?	<input type="text"/>	17.97	
<i>Note: entities are not required to recognize property, plant and equipment for reporting periods beginning on a date within five years following the date of first adoption of accrual accounting in accordance with IPSASs.</i>		17.95	
<b>K1.19</b> Where the entity takes advantage of the transitional provisions in IPSAS 17.95 and 17.96, has that fact been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	17.104	
<b>K1.20</b> Has information on the major classes of asset that have not been recognized under the transitional provisions of IPSAS 17.95 been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	17.104	

		Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>K1.21</b>	Where the entity has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 17 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> for a second or subsequent reporting period, have details of the assets or classes of asset that were not recognized at the previous reporting date but which have been recognized in the current reporting period been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	17.104	
<b>K1.22</b>	Where IPSAS 17 (2001) has been previously applied, have the requirements of IPSAS 17.38 to 40 regarding the initial measurement of items of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange of assets transaction, been applied prospectively only to future transactions?	<input type="text"/>	17.105	
	<i>Note: transitional provisions in IPSAS 17 (2001) provide entities with a period of up to five years to recognize all property, plant and equipment and make the associated measurement and disclosure from the date of its first application. Entities that have previously applied IPSAS 17 (2001) may continue to take advantage of this five-year transitional period from the date of first application of IPSAS 17 (2001), but should also continue to make the disclosures required by IPSAS 17.104.</i>		17.106	
<b>IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</b>				
<b>K1.23</b>	Has the effect of adopting IPSAS 19 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> been reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the period in which IPSAS 19 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> has been first adopted?	<input type="text"/>	19.110	
<b>K1.24</b>	Has the opening balance of accumulated surpluses or deficits for the earliest period presented been adjusted?	<input type="text"/>	19.110	
<b>K1.25</b>	Has comparative information been restated?	<input type="text"/>	19.110	
	<i>Note: the entity is encouraged, but not required, to make the disclosures in IPSAS 19.110 (K1.24 and K1.25).</i>		19.110	
<b>K1.26</b>	Where comparative information has not been restated, has that fact been disclosed?	<input type="text"/>	19.110	
<b>IPSAS 21 Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</b>				
<b>K1.27</b>	Has IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> been applied prospectively from the date of its application?	<input type="text"/>	21.75	
<b>K1.28</b>	Have impairment losses (and reversals of impairment losses) that have resulted from the adoption of IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> been recognized in accordance with IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> (i.e. in surplus or deficit)?	<input type="text"/>	21.75	

	Yes/No/NA	Ref	Comments
<b>IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</b>			
		23.116	<i>Note (1): entities are not required to change their accounting policies in respect of the recognition and measurement of taxation revenue for reporting periods beginning on a date within five years following the date of first adoption of IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).</i>
		23.117	<i>Note (2): entities are not required to change their accounting policies in respect of the recognition and measurement of revenue from non-exchange transactions, other than taxation revenue, for reporting periods beginning on a date within three years following the date of first adoption of IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).</i>
<b>K1.29</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.118	Have any changes in accounting policies in respect of the recognition and measurement of revenue from non-exchange transactions made before the expiration of the five year period permitted in IPSAS 23.116, or the three year period permitted in IPSAS 23.117, only been made to better conform to the accounting policies of IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i> ?
		23.118	<i>Note: accounting policies in respect of revenue from non-exchange transactions may be changed on a class by class basis.</i>
<b>K1.30</b>			Where the entity has taken advantage of the transitional provisions in IPSAS 23.116 and 23.117, has the following been disclosed:
(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.119	that fact?
(b)	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.119	the classes of revenue from non-exchange transactions which are recognized in accordance with IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i> ?
(c)	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.119	the classes of revenue from non-exchange transactions which have been recognized under an accounting policy that is not consistent with the requirements of IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i> ?
(d)	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.119	the entity's plan for and progress towards implementation of accounting policies that are consistent with IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i> ?
<b>K1.31</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.120	Where the entity takes advantage of the transitional provisions for a second or subsequent reporting period, have details of the classes of revenue from non-exchange transactions previously recognized on another basis, but which are now recognized in accordance with IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i> , been disclosed?

# GLOSSARY

		Ref	Comments
Accounting basis	The accrual or cash basis of accounting as defined in the accrual basis IPSASs and the Cash Basis IPSAS.	24.7	
Accounting policies	The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements.	3.7, 5.5, 18.8	
Accrual basis	A basis of accounting under which transactions and other events are recognized when they occur (and not only when cash or its equivalent is received or paid). Therefore, the transactions and events are recorded in the accounting records and recognized in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate. The elements recognized under the accrual basis are assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, revenue and expenses.	1.7, 2.8, 3.7, 5.5	
Active market	A market in which all the following conditions exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the items traded within the market are homogeneous;</li> <li>(b) willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and</li> <li>(c) prices are available to the public.</li> </ul>	21.14	
Amortization	Depreciation and amortization are the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. In the case of an intangible asset, the term “amortization” is generally used instead of “depreciation”. Both terms have the same meaning.	21.14 21.18	
Annual budget	An approved budget for one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7	
Appropriation	An authorization granted by a legislative body to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority.	24.7	

		Ref	Comments
Approved budget	The expenditure authority derived from laws, appropriation bills, government ordinances and other decisions related to the anticipated revenue or receipts for the budgetary period. <i>[For further explanation of “approved budget”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	24.7	
Assets	Resources controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the entity.	1.7, 2.8, 5.5	
Associate	An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a controlled entity nor an interest in a joint venture.	7.7	
Borrowing costs	Interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds. <i>[For further explanation of “borrowing costs”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	5.5	
Budgetary basis	The accrual, cash or other basis of accounting adopted in the budget that has been approved by the legislative body.	24.7	
Carrying amount (of investment property)	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position.	16.7	
Carrying amount (of an asset)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.	10.7, 17.13, 21.14	
Carrying amount of a liability	The amount at which a liability is recognized in the statement of financial position.	10.7	
Cash	Comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. <i>[For further explanation of “cash and cash equivalents”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	2.8, 5.5, 10.7	
Cash equivalents	Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. <i>[For further explanation of “cash and cash equivalents”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	2.8	
Cash flows	Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.	2.8	
Cash-generating assets	Assets held to generate a commercial return. <i>[For further explanation of “cash-generating assets”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	21.14	

		Ref	Comments
Change in accounting estimate	An adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not correction of errors.	3.7	
Class of property, plant and equipment	A grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations, that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.	17.13	
Close members of the family of an individual	Close relatives of the individual or members of the individual's immediate family who can be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity. <i>[For further explanation of "close member of the family of an individual", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	20.4	
Closing rate	The spot exchange rate at the reporting date.	4.10	
Commencement of the lease term	The date from which the lessee is entitled to exercise its right to use the leased asset, and the date of initial recognition of the lease (i.e. the recognition of the assets, liabilities, revenue or expenses resulting from the lease, as appropriate).	13.8	
Comparable basis	The actual amounts presented on the same accounting basis, same classification basis, for the same entities and for the same period as the approved budget.	24.7	
Conditions on transferred assets	Stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor. <i>[For further explanation of "conditions on transferred assets", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	23.7	
Consolidated financial statements	The financial statements of an economic entity presented as those of a single economic entity. <i>[For further explanation of "consolidated financial statements", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	6.7, 7.7, 8.6	
Construction contract	A contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use. <i>[For further explanation of "construction contracts", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	11.4	

		Ref	Comments
Constructive obligation	<p>An obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and</li> <li>(b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.</li> </ul>	19.18	
Contingent asset	A possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.	19.18	
Contingent liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; <b>or</b></li> <li>(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or</li> <li>(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	19.18	
Contingent rent	The portion of the lease payments that is not fixed in amount but is based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than just the passage of time (for example, percentage of sales, amount of future use, future price indices, future market rates of interest).	13.8	
Contractor	An entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract. <i>[For further explanation of "contractor", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	11.4	
Contributions from owners	<p>Future economic benefits or service potential that has been contributed to the entity by parties external to the entity, other than those that result in liabilities of the entity, that establish a financial interest in the net assets/equity of the entity, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) conveys entitlement both to distributions of future economic benefits or service potential by the entity during its life, such distributions being at the discretion of the owners or their representatives, and to distributions of any excess of assets over liabilities in the event of the entity being wound up; and/or</li> </ul>	1.7, 2.8, 5.5	

		Ref	Comments
	(b) can be sold, exchanged, transferred or redeemed.		
Control	The power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to benefit from its activities.	2.8, 5.5, 6.7, 7.7, 8.6	
Control of an asset	Control of an asset arises where the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.	23.7	
Controlled entity	An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, that is under the control of another entity (known as the controlling entity).	2.8, 5.5, 6.7, 7.7	
Controlling entity	An entity that has one or more controlled entities.	2.8, 5.5, 6.7	
Cost	The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.	16.7, 17.13	
Cost method	A method of accounting for an investment whereby the investment is recognized at cost. The investor recognizes revenue from the investment only to the extent that the investor is entitled to receive distributions from accumulated surpluses of the investee arising after the date of acquisition. Entitlements due or received in excess of such surpluses are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognized as a reduction of the cost of the investment. <i>[For further explanation of "cost method", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	2.8, 6.7	
Cost plus or cost based contract	A construction contract in which the contractor is reimbursed for allowable or otherwise defined costs and, in the case of a commercially-based contract, an additional percentage of these costs or a fixed fee, if any.	11.4	
Costs of disposal	Incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.	21.14	
Current replacement cost	The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.	12.9	
Depreciable amount	The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual value.	17.13	
Depreciation	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.	17.13, 21.14	
Distributions to owners	Future economic benefits or service potential distributed by the entity to all or some of its owners, either as a return on investment or as a return of investment.	1.7, 2.8, 5.5	

		Ref	Comments
Economic entity	A group of entities comprising a controlling entity and one or more controlled entities. <i>[For further explanation of “economic entity”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	1.7, 2.8, 4.10, 5.5, 6.7	
Economic life	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the period over which an asset is expected to yield economic benefits or service potential to one or more users; or</li> <li>(b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by one or more users.</li> </ul>	13.8	
Entity-specific value	The present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.	17.13	
Equity instrument	Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. <i>[For further explanation of “contract and contractual” and “entity”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	15.9	
Equity method	A method of accounting whereby an investment or interest in a jointly controlled entity is initially recognized or recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor’s or venturer’s share of net assets/equity of the investee or jointly controlled entity. The surplus or deficit of the investor or venturer includes their share of the surplus or deficit of the investee or jointly controlled entity. <i>[For further explanation of “equity method”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	2.8, 7.7, 8.6	
Events after the reporting date	Those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Two types of events can be identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (“adjusting events after the reporting date”); and</li> <li>(b) those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (“non-adjusting events after the reporting date”).</li> </ul>	14.5	
Exchange difference	The difference resulting from translating a given number of units of one currency into another currency at different exchange rates.	4.10, 5.5	
Exchange rate	The ratio of exchange for two currencies.	2.8, 4.10, 5.5	

		Ref	Comments
Exchange transactions	Transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.	12.9, 16.7, 17.13, 23.7	
Executory contracts	Contracts under which neither party has performed any of its obligations or both parties have partially performed their obligations to an equal extent.	19.18	
Expenses	Decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets/equity, other than those relating to distributions to owners.	1.7, 2.8, 5.5	
Expenses paid through the tax system	Amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.	23.7	
Fair value	The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.	4.10, 9.11, 12.9, 13.8, 15.9, 16.7, 17.13	
Fair value less costs to sell	The amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.	21.14	
Final budget	The original budget adjusted for all reserves, carry over amounts, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other authorized legislative, or similar authority, changes applicable to the budget period. <i>[For further explanation of "final budget", please refer to "Commentary on key terms" under "original and final budget".]</i>	24.7	
Finance lease	A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.	13.8	
Financial asset	Any asset that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) cash;</li> <li>(b) a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity;</li> <li>(c) a contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable; or</li> <li>(d) an equity instrument of another entity.</li> </ul> <p><i>[For further explanation of "contract and contractual", "entity" and "financial instruments", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i></p>	15.9	

		Ref	Comments
Financial instrument	<p>Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.</p> <p>Commodity-based contracts that give either party the right to settle in cash or some other financial instrument should be accounted for as if they were financial instruments, with the exception of commodity contracts that (a) were entered into and continue to meet the entity's expected purchase, sale, or usage requirements, (b) were designated for that purpose at their inception, and (c) are expected to be settled by delivery. <i>[For further explanation of "contract and contractual", "entity" and "financial instruments", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i></p>	15.9	
Financial liability	<p>Any liability that is a contractual obligation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or</li> <li>(b) to exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable.</li> </ul> <p>An entity may have a contractual obligation that it can settle either by payment of financial assets or by payment in the form of its own equity securities. In such a case, if the number of equity securities required to settle the obligation varies with changes in their fair value so that the total fair value of the equity securities paid always equals the amount of the contractual obligation, the holder of the obligation is not exposed to gain or loss from fluctuations in the price of its equity securities. Such an obligation should be accounted for as a financial liability of the entity. <i>[For further explanation of "contract and contractual", "entity" and "financial instruments", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i></p>	15.9	
Financing activities	<p>Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed capital and borrowings of the entity.</p>	2.8, 18.8	
Fines	<p>Economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by public sector entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.</p>	23.7	
Fixed price contract	<p>A construction contract in which the contractor agrees to a fixed contract price, or a fixed rate per unit of output, which in some cases is subject to cost escalation clauses.</p>	11.4	

		Ref	Comments
Foreign currency	A currency other than the functional currency of the entity.	4.10	
Foreign operation	A controlled entity, associate, joint venture or branch of the reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country other than the country or currency of the reporting entity.	4.10	
Functional currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.	4.10	
General government sector	The general government sector comprises all organizational entities of the general government as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting. <i>[For further explanation of “general government sector”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	22.15	
Government Business Enterprise	<p>An entity that has all the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is an entity with the power to contract in its own name;</li> <li>(b) has been assigned the financial and operational authority to carry on a business;</li> <li>(c) sells goods and services, in the normal course of its business, to other entities at a profit or full cost recovery;</li> <li>(d) is not reliant on continuing government funding to be a going concern (other than purchases of outputs at arm’s length); and</li> <li>(e) is controlled by a public sector entity.</li> </ul> <p><i>[For further explanation of “Government Business Enterprises”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i></p>	1.7, 2.8, 5.5, 21.14, 22.15	
Gross investment in the lease	The aggregate of the minimum lease payments receivable by the lessor under a finance lease and any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor.	13.8	
Guaranteed residual value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In the case of the lessee, that part of the residual value which is guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee (the amount of the guarantee being the maximum amount that could, in any event, become payable); and</li> <li>(b) in the case of the lessor, that part of the residual value which is guaranteed by the lessee or by a third party unrelated to the lessor who is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee.</li> </ul>	13.8	

		Ref	Comments
Impairment	A loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation. <i>[For further explanation of "impairment", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	21.14	
Impairment loss (of a cash-generating asset)	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.	17.13	
Impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.	17.13, 21.14	
Impracticable	Applying a requirement is impracticable where the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. For a particular prior period, it is impracticable to apply a change in an accounting policy retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct an error if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable;</li> <li>(b) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or</li> <li>(c) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the date(s) as at which those amounts are to be recognized, measured or disclosed; and</li> <li>(ii) would have been available when the financial statements for that prior period were authorized for issue from other information.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1.7, 3.7	
Inception of the lease	The earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease. As at this date: (a) a lease is classified as either an operating or a finance lease; and (b) in the case of a finance lease, the amounts to be recognized at the commencement of the lease term are determined.	13.8	
Initial direct costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease, except for such costs incurred by manufacturer or trader lessors.	13.8	

		Ref	Comments
Insurance contract	A contract that exposes the insurer to identified risks of loss from events or circumstances occurring or discovered within a specified period, including death (in the case of an annuity, the survival of the annuitant), sickness, disability, property damage, injury to others and interruption of operations. <i>[For further explanation of “contract and contractual”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	15.9	
Interest rate implicit in the lease	The discount rate that, at the inception of the lease, causes the aggregate present value of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the minimum lease payments; and</li> <li>(b) the unguaranteed residual value</li> </ul> to be equal to the sum of (i) the fair value of the leased asset and (ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.	13.8	
Inventories	Assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process;</li> <li>(b) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services;</li> <li>(c) held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations; or</li> <li>(d) in the process of production for sale or distribution.</li> </ul> <i>[For further explanation of “inventories”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	12.9	
Investing activities	The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.	2.8, 18.8	
Investment property	Property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or</li> <li>(b) sale in the ordinary course of operations.</li> </ul> <i>[For further explanation of “investment property”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	16.7	
Investor in a joint venture	A party to a joint venture, without joint control over that joint venture. <i>[For further explanation of “joint venture”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	2.8, 8.6	
Joint control	The agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement. <i>[For further explanation of “binding arrangement” and “joint control”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	8.6	

		Ref	Comments
Joint venture	A binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity which is subject to joint control. <i>[For further explanation of “binding arrangement” and “joint venture”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	2.8, 8.6	
Key management personnel	<p>(a) All directors or members of the governing body of the entity; and</p> <p>(b) other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity. Where they meet this requirement key management personnel include:</p> <p>(i) where there is a member of the governing body of a whole-of-government entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity, that member;</p> <p>(ii) any key advisors of that member; and</p> <p>(iii) unless already included in (a), the senior management group of the reporting entity, including the chief executive or permanent head of the reporting entity.</p> <p><i>[For further explanation of “key management personnel”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i></p>	20.4	
Lease	An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. <i>[For further explanation of “hire purchase contracts”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	13.8	
Lease term	The non-cancellable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.	13.8	
Legal obligation	An obligation that derives from: <p>(a) a contract (through its explicit or implicit terms);</p> <p>(b) legislation; or</p> <p>(c) other operation of law.</p>	19.18	
Lessee’s incremental borrowing rate of interest	The rate of interest the lessee would have to pay on a similar lease or, if that is not determinable, the rate that, at the inception of the lease, the lessee would incur to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to purchase the asset. <i>[For further explanation of “incremental borrowing rate of interest”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	13.8	

		Ref	Comments
Liabilities	Present obligations of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential.	1.7, 2.8, 5.5, 19.18	
Market value	The amount obtainable from the sale, or payable on the acquisition, of a financial instrument in an active market.	15.9	
Material	Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature and size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor. <i>[For further explanation of "materiality", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	1.7, 3.7	
Minimum lease payments	<p>The payments over the lease term that the lessee is, or can be, required to make, excluding contingent rent, costs for services and, where appropriate, taxes to be paid by and reimbursed to the lessor, together with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in the case of the lessee, any amounts guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee; or</li> <li>(b) in the case of the lessor, any residual value guaranteed to the lessor by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the lessee;</li> <li>(ii) a party related to the lessee; or</li> <li>(iii) an independent third party unrelated to the lessor that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>However, if the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable for it to be reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that the option will be exercised, the minimum lease payments comprise the minimum payments payable over the lease term to the expected date of exercise of this purchase option and the payment required to exercise it.</p>	13.8	
Minority interest	That portion of the surplus or deficit and net assets/equity of a controlled entity attributable to net assets/equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through controlled entities, by the controlling entity.	2.8, 6.7	

		Ref	Comments
Monetary financial assets and financial liabilities (also referred to as monetary financial instruments)	Financial assets and financial liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money.	15.9	
Monetary items	Units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable number of units of currency. <i>[For further explanation of “monetary items”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	4.10, 10.7	
Multi-year budget	An approved budget for more than one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7	
Net assets/equity	The residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. <i>[For further explanation of “net assets/equity”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	1.7, 2.8, 5.5	
Net investment in a foreign operation	The amount of the reporting entity’s interest in the net assets/equity of a foreign operation. <i>[For further explanation of “net investment in a foreign operation”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	4.10	
Net investment in the lease	The gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.	13.8	
Net realizable value	The estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution. <i>[For further explanation of “net realizable value”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	12.9	
Non-cancellable lease	A lease that is cancellable only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) upon the occurrence of some remote contingency;</li> <li>(b) with the permission of the lessor;</li> <li>(c) if the lessee enters into a new lease for the same or an equivalent asset with the same lessor; or</li> <li>(d) upon payment by the lessee of such an additional amount that, at inception of the lease, continuation of the lease is reasonably certain.</li> </ul>	13.8	
Non-cash-generating assets	Assets other than cash-generating assets.	21.14	
Non-exchange transactions	Transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange. <i>[For further explanation of “non-exchange transactions”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	12.9, 16.7, 17.13, 23.7	

		Ref	Comments
Non-monetary items	Items that are not monetary items.	10.7	
Notes	Contain information in addition to that presented in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow statement. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items disclosed in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements.	1.7	
Obligating event	An event that creates a legal or constructive obligation that results in an entity having no realistic alternative to settling that obligation.	19.18	
Onerous contract	A contract for the exchange of assets or services in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits or service potential expected to be received under it.	19.18	
Operating activities	The activities of the entity that are not investing or financing activities.	2.8, 18.8	
Operating lease	A lease other than a finance lease.	13.8	
Original budget	The initial approved budget for the budget period. <i>[For further explanation of “original budget”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	24.7	
Oversight	The supervision of the activities of an entity, with the authority and responsibility to control, or exercise significant influence over, the financial and operating decisions of the entity.	20.4	
Owner-occupied property	Property held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.	16.7	
Presentation currency	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.	4.10	
Prior period errors	<p>Omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity’s financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) was available when financial statements for those periods were authorized for issue; and</li> <li>(b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.</li> </ul> <p>Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.</p>	3.7	

		Ref	Comments
Property, plant and equipment	<p>Tangible items that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and</li> <li>(b) expected to be used during more than one reporting period.</li> </ul>	17.13	
Proportionate consolidation	A method of accounting and reporting whereby a venturer's share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of a jointly controlled entity is combined line by line with similar items in the venturer's financial statements or reported as separate line items in the venturer's financial statements.	2.8, 8.6	
Prospective application	<p>Prospective application of a change in accounting policy and of recognizing the effect of a change in an accounting estimate, respectively, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) applying the new accounting policy to transactions, other events and conditions occurring after the date as at which the policy is changed; and</li> <li>(b) recognizing the effect of the change in the accounting estimate in the current and future periods affected by the change.</li> </ul>	3.7	
Provision	A liability of uncertain timing or amount. <i>[For further explanation of "provisions", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	19.18	
Qualifying asset	An asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. <i>[For further explanation of "qualifying assets", please refer to "Commentary on key terms".]</i>	5.5	
Recoverable amount	The higher of a cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	17.13	
Recoverable service amount	The higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	17.13, 21.14	
Related party	<p>Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control. Related parties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by the reporting entity;</li> <li>(b) associates (see IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i>);</li> </ul>	20.4	

- (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity, and close members of the family of any such individual;
- (d) key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and
- (e) entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d), or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

*[For further explanation of “related parties” and “voting power”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]*

Related party transaction	A transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related party transactions exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the reporting entity or the government of which it forms part.	20.4
Remuneration of key management personnel	Any consideration or benefit derived directly or indirectly by key management personnel from the reporting entity for services provided in their capacity as members of the governing body or otherwise as employees of the reporting entity. <i>[For further explanation of “remuneration of key management personnel”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	20.4
Reporting date	The date of the last day of the reporting period to which the financial statements relate.	2.8, 14.5
Residual value (of an asset)	The estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.	17.13
Restrictions on transferred assets	Stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefit or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified. <i>[For further explanation of “restrictions on transferred assets”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	23.7
Restructuring	A program that is planned and controlled by management, and materially changes either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the scope of an entity’s activities; or</li> <li>(b) the manner in which those activities are carried out.</li> </ul>	19.18

		Ref	Comments
Retrospective application	Applying a new accounting policy to transactions, other events and conditions as if that policy had always been applied.	3.7	
Retrospective restatement	Correcting the recognition, measurement and disclosure of amounts of elements of financial statements as if a prior period error had never occurred.	3.7	
Revenue	The gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period where those inflows result in an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. <i>[For further explanation of “revenue”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	1.7, 2.8, 5.5, 9.11, 18.8	
Segment	A distinguishable activity or group of activities of an entity for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information for the purpose of evaluating the entity’s past performance in achieving its objectives and for making decisions about the future allocation of resources. <i>[For further explanation of “segment”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	18.9	
Segment accounting policies	The accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the consolidated group or entity as well as those accounting policies that relate specifically to segment reporting.	18.27	
Segment assets	<p>Operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>If a segment’s segment revenue includes interest or dividend revenue, its segment assets include the related receivables, loans, investments, or other revenue-producing assets.</p> <p>Segment assets do not include income tax or income tax equivalent assets that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.</p> <p>Segment assets include investments accounted for under the equity method only if the surplus or deficit from such investments is included in segment revenue. Segment assets include a joint venturer’s share of the operating assets of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>. Segment assets are determined after deducting related allowances that are reported as direct offsets in the entity’s statement of financial position.</p>	18.27	

Segment expense

An expense resulting from the operating activities of a segment that is directly attributable to the segment and the relevant portion of an expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment, including expenses relating to the provision of goods and services to external parties and expenses relating to transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment expense does not include:

- (b) interest, including interest incurred on advances or loans from other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature;
- (c) losses on sales of investments or losses on extinguishment of debt unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature;
- (d) an entity's share of net deficit or losses of associates, joint ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method;
- (e) income tax or income tax equivalent expense that is recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents; or
- (f) general administrative expenses, head office expenses, and other expenses that arise at the entity level and relate to the entity as a whole. However, costs are sometimes incurred at the entity level on behalf of a segment. Such costs are segment expenses if they relate to the segment's operating activities and they can be directly attributed or allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

*Note: subparagraph (a) deleted by IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

Segment expense includes a joint venturer's share of the expenses of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8 *Interests in Joint Ventures*.

For a segment's operations that are primarily of a financial nature, interest revenue and interest expense may be reported as a single net amount for segment reporting purposes only if those items are netted in the consolidated or entity financial statements.

18.27

Segment liabilities

Operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

18.27

If a segment's segment expense includes interest expense, its segment liabilities include the related interest-bearing liabilities.

Segment liabilities include a joint venturer's share of the liabilities of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8 *Interests in Joint Ventures*.

Segment liabilities do not include income tax or income tax equivalent liabilities that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.

Segment revenue

Revenue reported in the entity's statement of financial performance that is directly attributable to a segment and the relevant portion of entity revenue that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment, whether from budget appropriations or similar, grants, transfers, fines, fees or sales to external customers or from transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment revenue does not include:

18.27

- (b) interest or dividend revenue, including interest earned on advances or loans to other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; or
- (c) gains on sales of investments or gains on extinguishment of debt unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature.

*Note: subparagraph (a) deleted by IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

Segment revenue includes an entity's share of surplus or deficit of associates, joint ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method only if those items are included in consolidated or total entity revenue. Segment revenue includes a joint venturer's share of the revenue of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8 *Interests in Joint Ventures*.

Separate financial statements

Financial statements presented by a controlling entity, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct net assets/equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. *[For further explanation of "separate financial statements", please refer to "Commentary on key terms" (under "consolidated financial statements").]*

6.7, 7.7, 8.6

		Ref	Comments
Significant influence (associates and joint ventures)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee or an activity, but not control or joint control over those policies. <i>[For further explanation of “significant influence”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	7.7, 8.6	
Significant influence (related parties)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but not control those policies. Significant influence may be exercised in several ways, usually by representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body but also by, for example, participation in the policy making process, material transactions between entities within an economic entity, interchange of managerial personnel or dependence on technical information. Significant influence may be gained by an ownership interest, statute or agreement. With regard to an ownership interest, significant influence is presumed in accordance with the definition contained in IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> .	20.4	
Spot exchange rate	The exchange rate for immediate delivery.	4.10	
Stipulations on transferred assets	Terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity. <i>[For further explanation of “stipulations”, please refer to “Commentary on key terms”.]</i>	23.7	
Surplus/deficit from ordinary activities	The residual amount that remains after expenses arising from ordinary activities have been deducted from revenue arising from ordinary activities.	2.8	
Tax expenditures	Preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.	23.7	
Taxable event	The event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.	23.7	
Taxes	Economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to public sector entities, in accordance with laws and/or regulations, established to provide revenue to the government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.	23.7	
Transfers	Inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.	23.7	
Unearned finance revenue	The difference between (a) the gross investment in the lease, and (b) the net investment in the lease.	13.8	
Unguaranteed residual value	That portion of the residual value of the leased asset, the realization of which by the lessor is not assured or is guaranteed solely by a party related to the lessor.	13.8	

		Ref	Comments
Useful life (of a lease)	The estimated remaining period, from the commencement of the lease term, without limitation by the lease term, over which the economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.	13.8	
Useful life (of property, plant and equipment)	Either: (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the entity; or (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.	17.13, 21.14	
Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset	The present value of the asset's remaining service potential.	21.14	
Venturer	A party to a joint venture with joint control over that joint venture.	8.6	



Binding arrangement		Ref	Comments
	<p>The existence of a binding arrangement distinguishes interests which involve joint control from investments in associates where the investor has significant influence (see IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i>). For the purposes of IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>, an arrangement includes all binding arrangements between venturers. That is, in substance, the arrangement confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract. For instance, two government departments may enter into a formal arrangement to undertake a joint venture but the arrangement may not constitute a legal contract because, in that jurisdiction, individual departments may not be separate legal entities with the power to contract. Activities which have no binding arrangement to establish joint control are not joint ventures for the purposes of IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>.</p> <p>The arrangement may be evidenced in a number of ways, for example by a contract between the venturers or minutes of discussions between the venturers. In some cases, the arrangement is incorporated in the enabling legislation, articles or other by-laws of the joint venture. Whatever its form, the arrangement is usually in writing and deals with such matters as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the activity, duration and reporting obligations of the joint venture;</li> <li>(b) the appointment of the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the joint venture and the voting rights of the venturers;</li> <li>(c) capital contributions by the venturers; and</li> <li>(d) the sharing by the venturers of the output, revenue, expenses, surpluses or deficits, or cash flows of the joint venture.</li> </ul> <p>The arrangement establishes joint control over the joint venture. Such a requirement ensures that no single venturer is in a position to unilaterally control the activity. The arrangement identifies those decisions in areas essential to the goals of the joint venture which require the consent of all the venturers and those decisions which may require the consent of a specified majority of the venturers.</p> <p>The arrangement may identify one venturer as the operator or manager of the joint venture. The operator does not control the joint venture but acts within the financial and operating policies which have been agreed by the venturers in accordance with the arrangement and delegated to the operator. If the operator has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the activity, it controls the venture and the venture is a controlled entity of the operator and not a joint venture.</p>	8.7-8.10	

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs may include:

5.6

- (a) interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings;
- (b) amortization of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings;
- (c) amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings;
- (d) finance charges in respect of finance leases; and
- (e) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only where it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents.

2.9-2.11

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, in some countries, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management. In these circumstances, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. A characteristic of such banking arrangements is that the bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn. Cash flows exclude movements between items that constitute cash or cash equivalents because these components are part of the cash management of an entity rather than part of its operating, investing and financing activities. Cash management includes the investment of excess cash in cash equivalents.

Cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those that are held to generate a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return where it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity. Holding an asset to generate a "commercial return" indicates that an entity intends to generate positive cash inflows from the asset (or unit of which the asset is a part) and earn a return that reflects the risk involved in holding the asset.

21.16-21.17

	Ref	Comments
<p>Cash-generating assets <i>continued</i></p>		
<p>Close member of the family of an individual</p>	20.5	
<p>Conditions on transferred assets</p>	23.17-23.18	

Assets held by Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) are cash-generating assets. Public sector entities other than GBEs may hold assets to generate a commercial return. For the purposes of IPSAS 21 *Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets*, an asset held by a non-GBE public sector entity is classified as a cash-generating asset if the asset (or unit of which the asset is a part) is operated with the objective of generating a commercial return through the provision of goods and or services to external parties.

Judgment will be necessary in determining whether an individual should be identified as a close member of the family of an individual for purposes of application of IPSAS 20 *Related Party Disclosures*. In the absence of information to the contrary, such as that a spouse or other relative is estranged from the individual, the following immediate family members and close relatives are presumed to have, or be subject to, such influence as to satisfy the definition of close members of the family of an individual:

- (a) a spouse, domestic partner, dependent child or relative living in a common household;
- (b) a grandparent, parent, non-dependent child, grandchild, brother or sister; and
- (c) the spouse or domestic partner of a child, a parent-in-law, a brother-in-law or a sister-in-law.

Conditions on transferred assets (hereafter referred to as conditions) require that the entity either consume the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset as specified or return future economic benefits or service potential to the transferor in the event that the conditions are breached. Therefore, the recipient incurs a present obligation to transfer future economic benefits or service potential to third parties when it initially gains control of an asset subject to a condition. This is because the recipient is unable to avoid the outflow of resources as it is required to consume the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the transferred asset in the delivery of particular goods or services to third parties or else to return to the transferor future economic benefits or service potential. Therefore, when a recipient initially recognizes an asset that is subject to a condition, the recipient also incurs a liability.

As an administrative convenience, a transferred asset, or other future economic benefits or service potential, may be effectively returned by deducting the amount to be returned from other assets due to be transferred for other purposes. The reporting entity's financial statements will still recognize the gross amounts in its financial statements, that is, the entity will recognize a reduction in assets and liabilities for the return of the asset under the terms of the breached condition, and will reflect the recognition of assets, liabilities and/or revenue for the new transfer.

		Ref	Comments
Consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements	A controlling entity or its controlled entity may be an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity. In such cases, consolidated financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with IPSAS 6 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> are also prepared so as to comply with IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> and IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> .	6.8-6.11	
	Separate financial statements are those prepared and presented in addition to consolidated financial statements, financial statements in which investments are accounted for using the equity method and financial statements in which the venturer's interests in joint ventures are proportionately consolidated. Separate financial statements need not be appended to, or accompany, those financial statements.	7.8-7.10	
	Financial statements in which proportionate consolidation or the equity method is applied are not separate financial statements, nor are the financial statements of an entity that does not have a controlled entity, associate or venturer's interest in a jointly controlled entity.	8.14-8.16	
	Entities that are exempted in accordance with IPSAS 6.16 from consolidation, IPSAS 7.19(c) from applying the equity method, or IPSAS 8.3 from applying proportionate consolidation or the equity method may present separate financial statements as their only financial statements.		
Construction contracts	<p>A construction contract (the terms "construction contract" and "contract" are used interchangeably in IPSAS 11 <i>Construction Contracts</i>) may be negotiated for the construction of a single asset such as a bridge, building, dam, pipeline, road, ship or tunnel. A construction contract may also deal with the construction of a number of assets which are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use — examples of such contracts include those for the construction of reticulated water supply systems, refineries and other complex infrastructure assets.</p> <p>For the purposes of IPSAS 11 <i>Construction Contracts</i>, construction contracts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) contracts for the rendering of services which are directly related to the construction of the asset, for example, those for the services of project managers and architects; and</li> <li>(b) contracts for the destruction or restoration of assets, and the restoration of the environment following the demolition of assets.</li> </ul>	11.5-11.10	

Construction contracts  
*continued*

For the purposes of IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, construction contracts also include all arrangements that are binding on the parties to the arrangement, but which may not take the form of a documented contract. For example, two government departments may enter into a formal arrangement for the construction of an asset but the arrangement may not constitute a legal contract because in that jurisdiction individual departments may not be separate legal entities with the power to contract. However, provided that the arrangement confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract, it is a construction contract for the purposes of IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*. Such binding arrangements could include (but are not limited to) a ministerial direction, a cabinet decision, a legislative direction (such as an Act of Parliament), or a memorandum of understanding.

Construction contracts are formulated in a number of ways which, for the purposes of IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, are classified as fixed price contracts and cost plus or cost based contracts. Some commercial construction contracts may contain characteristics of both a fixed price contract and a cost plus or cost based contract, for example in the case of a cost plus or cost based contract with an agreed maximum price. In such circumstances, a contractor needs to consider all the conditions in IPSAS 11.31 and 11.32 in order to determine when to recognize contract revenue and expenses.

Cost plus and cost based contracts encompass both commercial and non-commercial contracts. A commercial contract will specify that revenue to cover the constructor's construction costs as agreed and generate a profit margin will be provided by the other parties to the contract. However, a public sector entity may also enter into a non-commercial contract to construct an asset for another entity in return for full or partial reimbursement of costs from that entity or other parties. In some cases, the cost recovery may encompass payments by the recipient entity and specific purpose construction grants or funding from other parties.

In many jurisdictions, where one public sector entity constructs assets for another public sector entity the cost of construction activity is not recovered directly from the recipient. Rather, the construction activity is funded indirectly by way of a general appropriation or other allocation of general government funds to the contractor, or from general purpose grants from third party funding agencies or other governments. These are classified as fixed price contracts for the purpose of IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*.

		Ref	Comments
Contract and Contractual	In IPSAS 15 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation</i> , the terms “contract” and “contractual” refer to an agreement between two or more parties that has clear economic consequences that the parties have little, if any, discretion to avoid, usually because the agreement is enforceable at law. Contracts, and thus financial instruments, may take a variety of forms and need not be in writing.	15.10	
Contractor	A contractor is an entity that enters into a contract to build structures, construct facilities, produce goods, or render services to the specifications of another entity. The term “contractor” includes a general or prime contractor, a subcontractor to a general contractor, or a construction manager.	11.11	
Economic entity	The term “economic entity” is used to define, for financial reporting purposes, a group of entities comprising the controlling entity and any controlled entities.  Other terms sometimes used to refer to an economic entity include “administrative entity”, “financial entity”, “consolidated entity” and “group”. An economic entity may include entities with both social policy and commercial objectives. For example, a government housing department may be an economic entity which includes entities that provide housing for a nominal charge, as well as entities that provide accommodation on a commercial basis.	1.8-1.10 2.12-2.14 5.7-5.9 6.12-6.14	
Entity	The term “entity” includes public sector bodies, individuals, partnerships and incorporated bodies.	15.11	
Equity Method	Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor’s share of surplus or deficit of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor’s share of the surplus or deficit of the investee is recognized in the investor’s surplus or deficit. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investor’s proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee’s equity that have not been recognized in the investee’s surplus or deficit. Such changes include those arising from the revaluation of property, plant, equipment and from foreign exchange translation differences. The investor’s share of those changes is recognized directly in net assets/equity of the investor.  Where potential voting rights exist, the investor’s share of surplus or deficit of the investee and of changes in the investee’s net assets/equity is determined on the basis of present ownership interests and does not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of potential voting rights.	7.17-7.18	

Financial instruments		Ref	Comments
	<p>Parts of the definitions of a financial asset and a financial liability include the terms financial asset and financial instrument, but the definitions are not circular. Where there is a contractual right or obligation to exchange financial instruments, the instruments to be exchanged give rise to financial assets, financial liabilities, or equity instruments. A chain of contractual rights or obligations may be established but it ultimately leads to the receipt or payment of cash or to the acquisition or issuance of an equity instrument.</p> <p>Financial instruments include both primary instruments, such as receivables, payables and equity securities, and derivative instruments, such as financial options, futures and forwards, interest rate swaps and currency swaps. Derivative financial instruments, whether recognized or unrecognized, meet the definition of a financial instrument and, accordingly, are subject to IPSAS 15 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation</i>.</p> <p>Derivative financial instruments create rights and obligations that have the effect of transferring between the parties to the instrument one or more of the financial risks inherent in an underlying primary financial instrument. Derivative instruments do not result in a transfer of the underlying primary financial instrument on inception of the contract and such a transfer does not necessarily take place on maturity of the contract.</p> <p>Physical assets such as inventories, property, plant and equipment, leased assets and intangible assets such as radio spectrum, patents and trademarks are not financial assets. Control of such physical and intangible assets creates an opportunity to generate an inflow of cash or other assets but it does not give rise to a present right to receive cash or other financial assets.</p> <p>Assets, such as prepaid expenses, for which the future economic benefit is the receipt of goods or services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset are not financial assets. Similarly, items such as deferred revenue and most warranty obligations are not financial liabilities because the probable outflow of economic benefits associated with them is the delivery of goods and services rather than cash or another financial asset.</p> <p>Liabilities or assets that are not contractual in nature, such as income taxes or tax equivalents that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed on public sector entities by governments, are not financial liabilities or financial assets. IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> provides guidance on accounting for income taxes.</p>	15.12-15.21	

Financial instruments  
*continued*

Contractual rights and obligations that do not involve the transfer of a financial asset do not fall within the scope of the definition of a financial instrument. For example, some contractual rights (obligations), such as those that arise under a commodity futures contract, can be settled only by the receipt (delivery) of non-financial assets. Similarly, contractual rights (obligations) such as those that arise under an operating lease or build-own-operate arrangement for use of a physical asset, such as a hospital, can be settled only by the receipt (delivery) of services. In both cases, the contractual right of one party to receive a non-financial asset or service and the corresponding obligation of the other party do not establish a present right or obligation of either party to receive, deliver or exchange a financial asset. (Refer to IPSAS 15.A13 to 15.A17.)

The ability to exercise a contractual right or the requirement to satisfy a contractual obligation may be absolute, or it may be contingent on the occurrence of a future event. For example, a financial guarantee is a contractual right of the lender to receive cash from the guarantor, and a corresponding contractual obligation of the guarantor to pay the lender, if the borrower defaults. The contractual right and obligation exist because of a past transaction or event (assumption of the guarantee), even though the lender's ability to exercise its right and the requirement for the guarantor to perform under its obligation are both contingent on a future act of default by the borrower. A contingent right and obligation meet the definition of a financial asset and a financial liability, even though many such assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in financial statements. For example, a national government may provide a private sector operator of an infrastructure facility protection against demand risk by guaranteeing a minimum level of revenue. The guarantee is a contingent obligation of the government until it becomes probable that the operator's revenue will fall below the guaranteed minimum.

An obligation of an entity to issue or deliver its own equity instruments, such as a share option or warrant, is itself an equity instrument, not a financial liability, since the entity is not obliged to deliver cash or another financial asset. Similarly, the cost incurred by an entity to purchase a right to re-acquire its own equity instruments from another party is a deduction from its net assets/equity, not a financial asset.

Financial instruments  
*continued*

The minority interest that may arise on an entity's statement of financial position from consolidating a controlled entity is not a financial liability or an equity instrument of the entity. In consolidated financial statements, an entity presents the interests of other parties in the net assets/equity and the surplus or deficit of its controlled entities in accordance with IPSAS 6 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. Accordingly, a financial instrument classified as an equity instrument by a controlled entity is eliminated on consolidation where held by the controlling entity, or presented by the controlling entity in the consolidated statement of financial position as a minority interest separate from the net assets/equity of its own shareholders. A financial instrument classified as a financial liability by a controlled entity remains a liability in the controlling entity's consolidated statement of financial position unless eliminated on consolidation as an intra-economic entity balance. The accounting treatment by the controlling entity on consolidation does not affect the basis of presentation by the controlled entity in its financial statements.

Functional currency

The primary economic environment in which an entity operates is normally the one in which it primarily generates and expends cash. An entity considers the following factors in determining its functional currency:

4.11-16

- (a) the currency:
  - (i) that revenue is raised from, such as taxes, grants, and fines;
  - (ii) that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled); and
  - (iii) of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services.
- (b) the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods and services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled).

The following factors may also provide evidence of an entity's functional currency:

- (a) the currency in which funds from financing activities (i.e. issuing debt and equity instruments) are generated.
- (b) the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Functional currency  
*continued*

The following additional factors are considered in determining the functional currency of a foreign operation, and whether its functional currency is the same as that of the reporting entity (the reporting entity, in this context, being the entity that has the foreign operation as its controlled entity, branch, associate or joint venture):

- (a) whether the activities of the foreign operation are carried out as an extension of the reporting entity, rather than being carried out with a significant degree of autonomy. An example of the former is where a department of defense has a number of overseas bases which conduct activities on behalf of a national government. The defense bases might conduct their activities substantially in the functional currency of the reporting entity. For example, military personnel may be paid in the functional currency and receive only a small allowance in local currency. Purchases of supplies and equipment might be largely obtained via the reporting entity with purchases in local currency being kept to a minimum. Another example would be an overseas campus of a public university which operates under the management and direction of the domestic campus. In contrast, a foreign operation with a significant degree of autonomy accumulates cash and other monetary items, incurs expenses, generates revenue and perhaps arranges borrowings, all substantially in its local currency. Some examples of government-owned foreign operations which may operate independently of other government agencies include tourist offices, petroleum exploration companies, trade boards and broadcasting operations. Such entities may be established as Government Business Enterprises.
- (b) whether transactions with the reporting entity are a high or a low proportion of the foreign operation's activities.
- (c) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation directly affect the cash flows of the reporting entity and are readily available for remittance to it.
- (d) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation are sufficient to service existing and normally expected debt obligations without funds being made available by the reporting entity.

		Ref	Comments
Functional currency <i>continued</i>	<p>Where the above indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. As part of this approach, management gives priority to the primary indicators in IPSAS 4.11 before considering the indicators in IPSAS 4.12 and 4.13, which are designed to provide additional supporting evidence to determine an entity's functional currency.</p> <p>An entity's functional currency reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to it. Accordingly, once determined, the functional currency is not changed unless there is a change in those underlying transactions, events and conditions. If the functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity's financial statements are restated in accordance with IPSAS 10 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>. An entity cannot avoid restatement in accordance with IPSAS 10 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> by, for example, adopting as its functional currency a currency other than the functional currency determined in accordance with IPSAS 4 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> (such as the functional currency of its controlling entity).</p>		
Future economic benefits or service potential	<p>Assets provide a means for entities to achieve their objectives. Assets that are used to deliver goods and services in accordance with an entity's objectives but which do not directly generate net cash inflows are often described as embodying "service potential". Assets that are used to generate net cash inflows are often described as embodying "future economic benefits". To encompass all the purposes to which assets may be put, IPSASs use the term "future economic benefits or service potential" to describe the essential characteristic of assets.</p>	1.11, 2.15, 5.10	
General Government Sector	<p>Under statistical bases of financial reporting the public sector comprises the general government sector (GGS), the public financial corporations (PFC) sector and the public non-financial corporations (PNFC) sector. Additional subgroups within these sectors may be identified for statistical analytical purposes.</p> <p>The GGS is defined in the SNA 93 (and updates) as consisting of all resident central, state and local government units, social security funds at each level of government, and non-market non-profit institutions controlled by government units. Under statistical bases of financial reporting, the GGS encompasses the central operations of government and typically includes all those resident non-market non-profit entities that have their operations funded primarily by the government and government entities. As such, the financing of</p>	22.17-22.22	

General Government  
Sector *continued*

these entities is sourced primarily from appropriation or allocation of the government's taxes, dividends from government corporations, other revenues, and borrowings. The GGS typically includes entities such as government departments, law courts, public educational institutions, public health care units and other government agencies. The GGS does not include PFCs or PNFCs. Disclosure of GGS information will be made in those jurisdictions where strengthening the link between IPSASs and statistical bases of financial reporting is considered useful and relevant to users of financial statements. Governments electing to make GGS disclosures will therefore need to ensure that the information about the GGS included in the financial statements is consistent with the definition of GGS, and any interpretations thereof, adopted for statistical bases of financial reporting in their jurisdiction.

*Public Financial Corporations Sector*

The PFC sector comprises resident government controlled financial corporations, quasi-corporations and non-profit institutions which primarily engage in financial intermediation and the provision of financial services for the market. Included within this sector are government controlled banks, including central banks, and other government financial institutions that operate on a market basis.

*Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector*

The PNFC sector comprises resident government controlled non-financial corporations, quasi-corporations and non-profit institutions that produce goods or non-financial services for the market. Included within this sector are entities such as publicly owned utilities and other entities that trade in goods and services.

Statistical bases of financial reporting define:

- (a) corporations as legal entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services for the market;
- (b) quasi-corporations as enterprises that are not incorporated or otherwise legally established but function as if they were corporations; and
- (c) non-profit institutions as legal or other entities which produce or distribute goods and services, but which do not generate financial gain for their controlling entity.

A GBE as defined in IPSAS 22 *Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector* has similar characteristics to a public corporation or public quasi-corporation as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting. However, there may not be an identical mapping of GBEs and the PFC and PNFC sectors. For example, a GBE that is not resident would not be classified as a PFC or a PNFC.

		Ref	Comments
Government Business Enterprises	Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) include both trading enterprises, such as utilities, and financial enterprises, such as financial institutions. GBEs are, in substance, no different from entities conducting similar activities in the private sector. GBEs generally operate to make a profit, although some may have limited community service obligations under which they are required to provide some individuals and organizations in the community with goods and services at either no charge or a significantly reduced charge. IPSAS 6 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> provides guidance on determining whether control exists for financial reporting purposes, and should be referred to in determining whether a GBE is controlled by another public sector entity.	1.12, 2.16, 5.11, 21.15, 22.15	
Hire purchase contracts	The definition of a lease includes contracts for the hire of an asset which contain a provision giving the hirer an option to acquire title to the asset upon the fulfilment of agreed conditions. These contracts are sometimes known as hire purchase contracts.	13.10	
Impairment	IPSAS 21 <i>Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets</i> defines an “impairment” as a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset’s future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortization). Impairment, therefore, reflects a decline in the utility of an asset to the entity that controls it. For example, an entity may have a purpose-built military storage facility that it no longer uses. In addition, because of the specialized nature of the facility and its location, it is unlikely that it can be leased out or sold and therefore the entity is unable to generate cash flows from leasing or disposing of the asset. The asset is regarded as impaired as it is no longer capable of providing the entity with service potential – it has little, or no, utility for the entity in contributing to the achievement of its objectives.	21.19	
Incremental borrowing rate of interest	Where an entity has borrowings which are guaranteed by the government, the determination of the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate of interest reflects the existence of any government guarantee and any related fees. This will normally lead to the use of a lower incremental borrowing rate of interest.	13.11	
Inventories	Inventories encompass goods purchased and held for resale including, for example, merchandise purchased by an entity and held for resale, or land and other property held for sale. Inventories also encompass finished goods produced, or work in progress being produced, by the entity. Inventories also include materials and supplies awaiting use in the production process and goods purchased or produced by an entity, which are for distribution to other parties for no charge or for a nominal charge; for example, educational	12.11-12.14	

Inventories  
*continued*

books produced by a health authority for donation to schools. In many public sector entities inventories will relate to the provision of services rather than goods purchased and held for resale or goods manufactured for sale. In the case of a service provider, inventories include the costs of the service, as described in IPSAS 12.27, for which the entity has not yet recognized the related revenue (guidance on recognition of revenue can be found in IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*).

Inventories in the public sector may include:

- (a) ammunition;
- (b) consumable stores;
- (c) maintenance materials;
- (d) spare parts for plant and equipment other than those dealt with in standards on Property, Plant And Equipment;
- (e) strategic stockpiles (for example, energy reserves);
- (f) stocks of unissued currency;
- (g) postal service supplies held for sale (for example, stamps);
- (h) work in progress, including:
  - (i) educational/training course materials; and
  - (ii) client services (for example, auditing services) where those services are sold at arm's length prices; and
- (i) land/property held for sale.

Where the government controls the rights to create and issue various assets, including postal stamps and currency, these items of inventory are recognized as inventories for the purposes of IPSAS 12 *Inventories*. They are not reported at face value, but measured in accordance with IPSAS 12.15, that is at their printing or minting cost.

Where a government maintains strategic stockpiles of various reserves, such as energy reserves (for example, oil), for use in emergency or other situations (for example, natural disasters or other civil defense emergencies), these stockpiles are recognized as inventories for the purposes of IPSAS 12 *Inventories* and treated accordingly.

Investment property

There are a number of circumstances in which public sector entities may hold property to earn rental and for capital appreciation. For example, a public sector entity (other than a GBE) may be established to manage a government's property portfolio on a commercial basis. In this case, the property held by the entity, other than property held for resale in the ordinary course of operations, meets the definition of an investment property. Other public sector entities may also hold

16.9-16.19

Investment property  
*continued*

property for rentals or capital appreciation and use the cash generated to finance their other (service delivery) activities. For example, a university or local government may own a building for the purpose of leasing on a commercial basis to external parties to generate funds, rather than to produce or supply goods and services. This property would also meet the definition of investment property.

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Therefore, investment property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity. This distinguishes investment property from other land or buildings controlled by public sector entities, including owner-occupied property. The production or supply of goods or services (or the use of property for administrative purposes) can also generate cash flows. For example, public sector entities may use a building to provide goods and services to recipients in return for full or partial cost recovery. However, the building is held to facilitate the production of goods and services and the cash flows are attributable not merely to the building, but also to other assets used in the production or supply process. *IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment* applies to owner-occupied property.

In some public sector jurisdictions, certain administrative arrangements exist such that an entity may control an asset that may be legally owned by another entity. For example, a government department may control and account for certain buildings that are legally owned by the State. In such circumstances, references to owner-occupied property means property occupied by the entity that recognizes the property in its financial statements.

The following are examples of investment property:

- (a) land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations. For example, land held by a hospital for capital appreciation which may be sold at a beneficial time in the future;
- (b) land held for a currently undetermined future use. (If an entity has not determined that it will use the land either as owner-occupied property, including occupation to provide services such as those provided by national parks to current and future generations, or for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations, the land is considered to be held for capital appreciation);

Investment property  
*continued*

- (c) a building owned by the reporting entity (or held by the reporting entity under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis. For example, a university may own a building that it leases on a commercial basis to external parties; and
- (d) a building that is vacant but is held to be leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis to external parties.

The following are examples of items that are not investment property and therefore fall outside the scope of IPSAS 16 *Investment Property*:

- (a) property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of construction or development for such sale (see IPSAS 12 *Inventories*). For example, a municipal government may routinely supplement rate income by buying and selling property, in which case property held exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future or for development for resale is classified as inventory. A housing department may routinely sell part of its housing stock in the ordinary course of its operations as a result of changing demographics, in which case any housing stock held for sale is classified as inventory;
- (b) property being constructed or developed on behalf of third parties. For example, a property and service department may enter into construction contracts with entities external to its government (see IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*);
- (c) owner-occupied property (see IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment*), including (among other things) property held for future use as owner-occupied property, property held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as housing for military personnel (whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates) and owner-occupied property awaiting disposal;
- (d) property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment* applies to such property until construction or development is complete, at which time the property becomes investment property and IPSAS 16 *Investment Property* applies. However, IPSAS 16 *Investment Property* does apply to existing investment property that is being redeveloped for continued future use as investment property (see IPSAS 16.68);

Investment property  
*continued*

- (e) property held to provide a social service and which also generates cash inflows. For example, a housing department may hold a large housing stock used to provide housing to low income families at below market rental. In this situation, the property is held to provide housing services rather than for rentals or capital appreciation and rental revenue generated is incidental to the purposes for which the property is held. Such property is not considered an “investment property” and would be accounted for in accordance with IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment*; and
- (f) property held for strategic purposes which would be accounted for in accordance with IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

In many jurisdictions, public sector entities will hold property to meet service delivery objectives rather than to earn rental or for capital appreciation. In such situations the property will not meet the definition of investment property. However, where a public sector entity does hold property to earn rental or for capital appreciation, IPSAS 16 *Investment Property* is applicable. In some cases, public sector entities hold certain property that includes a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation rather than to provide services and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. For example, a hospital or a university may own a building, part of which is used for administrative purposes, and part of which is leased out as apartments on a commercial basis.

If these portions could be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease), an entity accounts for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

In certain cases, an entity provides ancillary services to the occupants of a property held by the entity. An entity treats such a property as investment property if the services are a relatively insignificant component of the arrangement as a whole. An example would be where a government agency owns an office building which is held exclusively for rental purposes and rented on a commercial basis and also provides security and maintenance services to the lessees who occupy the building.

Investment property  
*continued*

In other cases, the services provided are a more significant component. For example, a government may own a hotel or hostel that it manages through its general property management agency. The services provided to guests are a significant component of the arrangement as a whole. Therefore, an owner-managed hotel or hostel is owner-occupied property, rather than investment property.

It may be difficult to determine whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property. For example, a government or government agency which is the owner of a hotel may transfer certain responsibilities to third parties under a management contract. The terms of such management contracts vary widely. At one end of the spectrum, the government's or government agency's position may, in substance, be that of a passive investor. At the other end of the spectrum, the government or government agency may simply have outsourced certain day-to-day functions while retaining significant exposure to variation in the cash flows generated by the operations of the hotel.

Judgment is needed to determine whether a property qualifies as investment property. An entity develops criteria so that it can exercise that judgment consistently in accordance with the definition of investment property and with the related guidance in IPSAS 16.9 to 16.17. IPSAS 16.86 (c) requires an entity to disclose these criteria where classification is difficult.

Under IPSAS 13 *Leases*, a lessee does not capitalize property held under an operating lease. Therefore, the lessee does not treat its interest in such property as investment property.

In some cases, an entity owns property that is leased to, and occupied by, its controlling entity or another controlled entity. The property does not qualify as investment property in consolidated financial statements that include both entities, because the property is owner-occupied from the perspective of the economic entity as a whole. However, from the perspective of the individual entity that owns it, the property is investment property if it meets the definition in IPSAS 16.7. Therefore, the lessor treats the property as investment property in its individual financial statements. This situation may arise where a government establishes a property management entity to manage government office buildings. The buildings are then leased out to other government entities on a commercial basis. In the financial statements of the property management entity, the property would be accounted for as investment property. However, in the consolidated financial statements of the government the property would be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

		Ref	Comments
Joint control	<p>Joint control may be precluded where a joint venture is in legal reorganization or in bankruptcy, is subject to an administrative restructuring of government arrangements, or operates under severe long-term restrictions on its ability to transfer funds to the venturer. If joint control is continuing, these events are not enough in themselves to justify not accounting for joint ventures in accordance with IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>.</p>	8.13	
Joint venture	<p>Many public sector entities establish joint ventures to undertake a variety of activities. The nature of these activities ranges from commercial undertakings to provision of community services at no charge. The terms of a joint venture are set out in a contract or other binding arrangement and usually specify the initial contribution from each joint venturer and the share of revenues or other benefits (if any), and expenses of each of the joint venturers.</p> <p>Joint ventures take many different forms and structures. IPSAS 8 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i> identifies three broad types—jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities—which are commonly described as, and meet the definition of, joint ventures. The following characteristics are common to all joint ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) two or more venturers are bound by an arrangement; and</li> <li>(b) the arrangement establishes joint control.</li> </ul>	8.11-8.12	
Key management personnel	<p>Key management personnel include all directors or members of the governing body of the reporting entity where that body has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. At the whole-of-government level, the governing body may consist of elected or appointed representatives (for example, a president or governor, ministers, councillors and aldermen or their nominees).</p> <p>Where an entity is subject to the oversight of an elected or appointed representative of the governing body of the government to which the entity belongs, that person is included in key management personnel if the oversight function includes the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. In many jurisdictions, key advisors of that person may not possess sufficient authority, legal or otherwise, to satisfy the definition of key management personnel. In other jurisdictions, key advisors of that person may be deemed to be key management personnel because they have a special working relationship with an individual who has control over an entity. They therefore have access to privileged information and may also be able to exercise control or significant influence over an entity. Judgment is required in assessing whether an individual is a key advisor and whether that advisor satisfies the definition of key management personnel, or is a related party.</p>	20.6-20.9	

Key management personnel *continued*

The governing body, together with the chief executive and senior management group has the authority and responsibility to plan and control the activities of the entity, to manage the resources of the entity and for the overall achievement of entity objectives. Therefore, key management personnel will include the chief executive and senior management group of the reporting entity. In some jurisdictions, civil servants will not have sufficient authority and responsibility to qualify as key management personnel (as defined by IPSAS 20 *Related Party Disclosures*) of the whole-of-government reporting entity. In these cases, key management personnel will consist only of those elected members of the governing body who have the greatest responsibility for the government, often these persons are referred to as “Cabinet Ministers”.

The senior management group of an economic entity may comprise individuals from both the controlling entity and other entities that collectively make up the economic entity.

Materiality

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. Users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of the public sector and economic activities and accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment needs to take into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

1.13, 3.8

Monetary items

The essential feature of a monetary item is a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Examples include: social policy obligations and other employee benefits to be paid in cash; provisions that are to be settled in cash; and cash dividends that are recognized as a liability. Conversely, the essential feature of a non-monetary item is the absence of a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Examples include: amounts prepaid for goods and services (e.g. prepaid rent); goodwill; intangible assets; inventories; property, plant and equipment; and provisions that are to be settled by the delivery of a non-monetary asset.

4.17

Net assets/equality

“Net assets/equality” is the term used in IPSASs to refer to the residual measure in the statement of financial position (assets less liabilities). Net assets/equity may be positive or negative. Other terms may be used in place of net assets/equity, provided that their meaning is clear.

1.14, 2.17, 5.12

		Ref	Comments
Net investment in a foreign operation	An entity may have a monetary item that is receivable from or payable to a foreign operation. An item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation, and is accounted for in accordance with IPSAS 4.36 and 4.37. Such monetary items may include long-term receivables or loans. They do not include trade receivables or trade payables.	4.18	
Net realizable value	Net realizable value refers to the net amount that an entity expects to realize from the sale of inventory in the ordinary course of operations. Fair value reflects the amount for which the same inventory could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing buyers and sellers in the marketplace. The former is an entity-specific value; the latter is not. Net realizable value for inventories may not equal fair value less costs to sell.	12.10	
Non-exchange transactions	<p>In some transactions it is clear that there is an exchange of approximately equal value: these are exchange transactions. In other transactions an entity will receive resources and provide no or nominal consideration directly in return. These are clearly non-exchange transactions and are addressed in IPSAS 23 <i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)</i>. For example, taxpayers pay taxes because the tax law mandates the payment of those taxes. Whilst the taxing government will provide a variety of public services to taxpayers, it does not do so in consideration for the payment of taxes.</p> <p>There is a further group of non-exchange transactions where the entity may provide some consideration directly in return for the resources received, but that consideration does not approximate the fair value of the resources received. In these cases the entity determines whether there is a combination of exchange and non-exchange transactions, each component of which is recognized separately.</p> <p>There are also additional transactions where it is not immediately clear whether they are exchange or non-exchange transactions. In these cases an examination of the substance of the transaction will determine if they are exchange or non-exchange transactions. For example, the sale of goods is normally classified as an exchange transaction. If, however, the transaction is conducted at a subsidized price, that is, a price that is not approximately equal to the fair value of the goods sold, that transaction falls within the definition of a non-exchange transaction. In determining whether the substance of a transaction is that of a non-exchange or an exchange transaction, professional judgment is exercised. In addition, entities may receive trade discounts, quantity discounts, or other reductions in the quoted price of assets for a variety of reasons. These reductions in price do not necessarily mean that the transaction is a non-exchange transaction.</p>	23.8-23.11	

Original and final budget

The original budget may include residual appropriated amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law. For example, governmental budgetary processes in some jurisdictions include a legal provision that requires the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior year commitments. Commitments encompass possible future liabilities based on a current contractual agreement. In some jurisdictions, they may be referred to as obligations or encumbrances and include outstanding purchase orders and contracts where goods or services have not yet been received.

24.11-24.12

Supplemental appropriations may be necessary where the original budget did not adequately envisage expenditure requirements arising from, for example, war or natural disasters. In addition, there may be a shortfall in budgeted revenues during the period, and internal transfers between budget heads or line items may be necessary to accommodate changes in funding priorities during the fiscal period. Consequently, the funds allotted to an entity or activity may need to be cut back from the amount originally appropriated for the period in order to maintain fiscal discipline. The final budget includes all such authorized changes or amendments.

Provisions

Provisions can be distinguished from other liabilities such as payables and accruals because there is uncertainty about the timing or amount of the future expenditure required in settlement. By contrast:

19.19-19.21

- (a) payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier (and include payments in respect of social benefits where formal agreements for specified amounts exist); and
- (b) accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees (for example, amounts relating to accrued vacation pay). Although it is sometimes necessary to estimate the amount or timing of accruals, the uncertainty is generally much less than for provisions. Accruals are often reported as part of accounts payable, whereas provisions are reported separately.

In a general sense, all provisions are contingent because they are uncertain in timing or amount. However, within IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* the term “contingent” is used for liabilities and assets that are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. In addition, the term “contingent liability” is used for liabilities that do not meet the recognition criteria.

Provisions <i>continued</i>	<p>IPSAS 19 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> distinguishes between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) provisions - which are recognized as liabilities (assuming that a reliable estimate can be made) because they are present obligations and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligations; and</li> <li>(b) contingent liabilities - which are not recognized as liabilities because they are either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) possible obligations, as it has yet to be confirmed whether the entity has a present obligation that could lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential; or</li> <li>(ii) present obligations that do not meet the recognition criteria in IPSAS 19 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> (because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, or a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Qualifying assets	<p>Examples of qualifying assets are office buildings, hospitals, infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges and power generation facilities, and inventories that require a substantial period of time to bring them to a condition ready for use or sale. Other investments, and those assets that are routinely produced over a short period of time, are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired also are not qualifying assets.</p>	5.13
Related parties	<p>In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.</p> <p>Where two entities have a member of key management personnel in common, it is necessary to consider the possibility, and to assess the likelihood, that this person would be able to affect the policies of both entities in their mutual dealings. However, the mere fact that there is a member of key management personnel in common does not necessarily create a related party relationship.</p> <p>In the context of IPSAS 20 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>, the following are deemed not to be related parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) (i) providers of finance in the course of their business in that regard; and (ii) trade unions; in the course of their normal dealings with an entity by virtue only of those dealings (although they may circumscribe the freedom of action of an entity or participate in its decision-making process); and</li> </ul>	20.10-20.15

Related parties  
*continued*

- (b) an entity with which the relationship is solely that of an agency.

Related party relationships may arise where an individual is either a member of the governing body or is involved in the financial and operating decisions of the reporting entity. Related party relationships may also arise through external operating relationships between the reporting entity and the related party. Such relationships will often involve a degree of economic dependency.

Economic dependency, where one entity is dependent on another in that it relies on the latter for a significant volume of its funding or sale of its goods and services, would on its own be unlikely to lead to control or significant influence and is therefore unlikely to give rise to a related party relationship. As such, a single customer, supplier, franchisor, distributor, or general agent with whom a public sector entity transacts a significant volume of business will not be a related party merely by virtue of the resulting economic dependency. However, economic dependency, together with other factors, may give rise to significant influence and therefore a related party relationship. Judgment is required in assessing the impact of economic dependence on a relationship. Where the reporting entity is economically dependent on another entity, the reporting entity is encouraged to disclose the existence of that dependency.

The definition of related party includes entities owned by key management personnel, close family members of such individuals or major shareholders (or equivalent where the entity does not have a formal equity structure) of the reporting entity. The definition of related party also includes circumstances in which one party has the ability to exercise significant influence over the other party. In the public sector, an individual or entity may be given oversight responsibility for a reporting entity, which gives them significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating decisions of the reporting entity. For the purposes of IPSAS 20 *Related Party Disclosures*, significant influence is defined to encompass entities subject to joint control.

		Ref	Comments
Remuneration of key management personnel	<p>Remuneration of key management personnel includes remuneration derived by individuals from the reporting entity for services provided to the reporting entity in their capacity as members of the governing body or employees. Benefits derived directly or indirectly from the entity for services in any capacity other than as an employee or a member of the governing body do not satisfy the definition of remuneration of key management personnel in IPSAS 20 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>. However, IPSAS 20.34 requires disclosures to be made about certain of these other benefits.</p> <p>Remuneration of key management personnel excludes any consideration provided solely as a reimbursement for expenditure incurred by those individuals for the benefit of the reporting entity such as, for example, the reimbursement of accommodation costs associated with work-related travel.</p>	20.16	
Restrictions on transferred assets	<p>Restrictions on transferred assets (hereafter referred to as restrictions) do not include a requirement that the transferred asset, or other future economic benefits or service potential is to be returned to the transferor if the asset is not deployed as specified. Therefore, gaining control of an asset subject to a restriction does not impose on the recipient a present obligation to transfer future economic benefits or service potential to third parties when control of the asset is initially gained. Where a recipient is in breach of a restriction, the transferor, or another party, may have the option of seeking a penalty against the recipient, by, for example, taking the matter to a court or other tribunal, or through an administrative process such as a directive from a government minister or other authority, or otherwise. Such actions may result in the entity being directed to fulfil the restriction or face a civil or criminal penalty for defying the court, other tribunal or authority. Such a penalty is not incurred as a result of acquiring the asset, but as a result of breaching the restriction.</p>	23.19	
Revenue	<p>Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the reporting entity, which represents an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. Amounts collected as an agent of the government or another government organization or on behalf of other third parties, for example the collection of telephone and electricity payments by the post office on behalf of entities providing such services, are not economic benefits or service potential which flow to the entity and do not give rise to an increase in net assets or revenue of the agent. This is because the agent entity cannot control the use of, or otherwise benefit from, the collected assets in the pursuit of its objectives. Similarly, in a custodial or agency relationship, the gross inflows of</p>	9.12-9.13 23.12-23.13	

Revenue *continued*

economic benefits or service potential include amounts collected on behalf of the principal and which do not result in increases in net assets/equity for the entity. The amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue. Instead, revenue is the amount of any commission received or receivable for the collection or handling of the gross flows.

Where an entity incurs some cost in relation to revenue arising from a non-exchange transaction, the revenue is the gross inflow of future economic benefits or service potential, and any outflow of resources is recognized as a cost of the transaction. For example, if a reporting entity is required to pay delivery and installation costs in relation to the transfer of an item of plant to it from another entity, those costs are recognized separately from revenue arising from the transfer of the item of plant. Delivery and installation costs are included in the amount recognized as an asset, in accordance with IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Financing inflows, notably borrowings, do not meet the definition of revenue because they result in an equal change in both assets and liabilities and have no impact upon net assets/equity. Financing inflows are taken directly to the statement of financial position and added to the balances of assets and liabilities.

Segment

Governments and their agencies control significant public resources and operate to provide a wide variety of goods and services to their constituents in differing geographical regions and in regions with differing socio-economic characteristics. These entities are expected, and in some cases formally required, to use those resources efficiently and effectively to achieve the entity's objectives. Entity-wide and consolidated financial statements provide an overview of the assets controlled and liabilities incurred by the reporting entity, the cost of services provided and the taxation revenue, budget allocations and cost recoveries generated to fund the provision of those services. However, this aggregate information does not provide information about the specific operational objectives and major activities of the reporting entity and the resources devoted to, and costs of, those objectives and activities.

18.10-18.11

In most cases, the activities of the entity are so broad, and encompass so wide a range of different geographical regions, or regions with different socio-economic characteristics, that it is necessary to report disaggregated financial and non-financial information about particular segments of the entity to provide relevant information for accountability and decision making purposes.

Significant influence	Whether an investor has significant influence over the investee is a matter of judgment based on the nature of the relationship between the investor and the investee, and on the definition of significant influence in IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> . IPSAS 7 <i>Investments in Associates</i> applies only to those associates in which an entity holds an ownership interest.	Ref	Comments
	<p>The existence of significant influence by an investor is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;</li> <li>(b) participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;</li> <li>(c) material transactions between the investor and the investee;</li> <li>(d) interchange of managerial personnel; or</li> <li>(e) provision of essential technical information.</li> </ul> <p>If the investor's ownership interest is in the form of shares and it holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through controlled entities), 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Conversely, if the investor holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through controlled entities), less than 20% of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. A substantial or majority ownership by another investor does not necessarily preclude an investor from having significant influence.</p> <p>An entity may own share warrants, share call options, debt or equity instruments that are convertible into ordinary shares, or other similar instruments that have the potential, if exercised or converted, to give the entity additional voting power or reduce another party's voting power over the financial and operating policies of another entity (i.e. potential voting rights). The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, including potential voting rights held by other entities, are considered when assessing whether an entity has significant influence. Potential voting rights are not currently exercisable or convertible where, for example, they cannot be exercised or converted until a future date or until the occurrence of a future event.</p>	7.11-7.16	

Significant influence  
*continued*

In assessing whether potential voting rights contribute to significant influence, the entity examines all facts and circumstances (including the terms of exercise of the potential voting rights and any other binding arrangements whether considered individually or in combination) that affect potential rights, except the intention of management and the financial ability to exercise or convert.

An entity loses significant influence over an investee when it loses the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of that investee. The loss of significant influence can occur with or without a change in absolute or relative ownership levels. It could occur, for example, when an associate becomes subject to the control of another government, a court, administrator or regulator. It could also occur as a result of a binding agreement.

Stipulations

Assets may be transferred with the expectation and/or understanding that they will be used in a particular way and, therefore, that the recipient entity will act or perform in a particular way. Where laws, regulations or binding arrangements with external parties impose terms on the use of transferred assets by the recipient, these terms are stipulations as defined in IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*. A key feature of stipulations, as defined in IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*, is that an entity cannot impose a stipulation on itself, whether directly or through an entity that it controls.

23.14-23.16

Stipulations relating to a transferred asset may be either conditions or restrictions. While conditions and restrictions may require an entity to use or consume the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in an asset for a particular purpose (performance obligation) on initial recognition, only conditions require that future economic benefits or service potential be returned to the transferor in the event that the stipulation is breached (return obligation).

Stipulations are enforceable through legal or administrative processes. If a term in laws or regulations or other binding arrangements is unenforceable, it is not a stipulation as defined by IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*. Constructive obligations do not arise from stipulations. IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* establishes requirements for the recognition and measurement of constructive obligations.

*Stipulations continued*

*Substance over Form*

23.20-23.25

In determining whether a stipulation is a condition or a restriction it is necessary to consider the substance of the terms of the stipulation and not merely its form. The mere specification that, for example, a transferred asset is required to be consumed in providing goods and services to third parties or be returned to the transferor is, in itself, not sufficient to give rise to a liability when the entity gains control of the asset.

In determining whether a stipulation is a condition or restriction, the entity considers whether a requirement to return the asset or other future economic benefits or service potential is enforceable and would be enforced by the transferor. If the transferor could not enforce a requirement to return the asset or other future economic benefits or service potential, the stipulation fails to meet the definition of a condition and will be considered a restriction. If past experience with the transferor indicates that the transferor never enforces the requirement to return the transferred asset or other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, then the recipient entity may conclude that the stipulation has the form but not the substance of a condition, and is, therefore, a restriction. If the entity has no experience with the transferor, or has not previously breached stipulations that would prompt the transferor to decide whether to enforce a return of the asset or other future economic benefits or service potential, and it has no evidence to the contrary, it would assume that the transferor would enforce the stipulation and, therefore, the stipulation meets the definition of a condition.

The definition of a condition imposes on the recipient entity a performance obligation – that is, the recipient is required to consume the future economic benefits or service potential embedded in the transferred asset as specified, or return the asset or other future economic benefits or service potential to the transferor. To satisfy the definition of a condition, the performance obligation will be one of substance not merely form and is required as a consequence of the condition itself. A term in a transfer agreement that requires the entity to perform an action that it has no alternative but to perform, may lead the entity to conclude that the term is in substance neither a condition nor a restriction. This is because in these cases, the terms of the transfer itself do not impose on the recipient entity a performance obligation.

Stipulations *continued*

To satisfy the criteria for recognition as a liability it is necessary that an outflow of resources will be probable and performance against the condition is required and is able to be assessed. Therefore, a condition will need to specify such matters as the nature or quantity of the goods and services to be provided or the nature of assets to be acquired as appropriate and, if relevant, the periods within which performance is to occur. In addition, performance will need to be monitored by, or on behalf of, the transferor on an ongoing basis. This is particularly so where a stipulation provides for a proportionate return of the equivalent value of the asset if the entity partially performs the requirements of the condition, and the return obligation has been enforced if significant failures to perform have occurred in the past.

In some cases, an asset may be transferred subject to the stipulation that it be returned to the transferor if a specified future event does not occur. This may occur where, for example, a national government provides funds to a provincial government entity subject to the stipulation that the entity raise a matching contribution. In these cases, a return obligation does not arise until such time as it is expected that the stipulation will be breached and a liability is not recognized until the recognition criteria have been satisfied.

However, recipients will need to consider whether these transfers are in the nature of an advance receipt. In IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)* “advance receipt” refers to resources received prior to a taxable event or a transfer arrangement becoming binding. Advance receipts give rise to an asset and a present obligation because the transfer arrangement has not yet become binding. Where such transfers are in the nature of an exchange transaction, they will be dealt with in accordance with IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*.

Taxes

Taxes are the major source of revenue for many governments and other public sector entities. Taxes are defined in IPSAS 23.7 as economic benefits compulsorily paid or payable to public sector entities, in accordance with laws or regulation, established to provide revenue to the government, excluding fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of laws or regulation. Non-compulsory transfers to the government or public sector entities such as donations and the payment of fees are not taxes, although they may be the result of non-exchange transactions. A government levies taxation on individuals and other entities, known as taxpayers, within its jurisdiction by use of its sovereign powers.

23.26-23.28

Ref

Comments

*Taxes continued*

Tax laws and regulations can vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but they have a number of common characteristics. Tax laws and regulations establish a government's right to collect the tax, identify the basis on which the tax is calculated, and establish procedures to administer the tax, that is, procedures to calculate the tax receivable and ensure payment is received. Tax laws and regulations often require taxpayers to file periodic returns to the government agency that administers a particular tax. The taxpayer generally provides details and evidence of the level of activity subject to tax, and the amount of tax receivable by the government is calculated. Arrangements for receipt of taxes vary widely but are normally designed to ensure that the government receives payments on a regular basis without resorting to legal action. Tax laws are usually rigorously enforced and often impose severe penalties on individuals or other entities breaching the law. Advance receipts, being amounts received in advance of the taxable event, may also arise in respect of taxes.

*Voting power*

The definition of related party will include any individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity. The holding of an interest in the voting power of an entity can arise where a public sector entity has a corporate structure and a minister or government agency holds shares in the entity.

20.17

# LIST OF IPSASs

Issued as at  
December 2007

IPSAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IPSAS 2	Cash Flow Statements
IPSAS 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
IPSAS 4	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
IPSAS 5	Borrowing Costs
IPSAS 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
IPSAS 7	Investments in Associates
IPSAS 8	Interests in Joint Ventures
IPSAS 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions
IPSAS 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
IPSAS 11	Construction Contracts
IPSAS 12	Inventories
IPSAS 13	Leases
IPSAS 14	Events After the Reporting Date
IPSAS 15	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation
IPSAS 16	Investment Property
IPSAS 17	Property, Plant and Equipment
IPSAS 18	Segment Reporting
IPSAS 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosures
IPSAS 21	Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets
IPSAS 22	Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector
IPSAS 23	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
IPSAS 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements

## Note

*IPSASs 22 Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector, 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), and 24 Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements, issued in December 2006, come into force on 1 January 2008, 30 June 2008, and 1 January 2009 respectively, although earlier application is encouraged.*

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