# IPSAS: A GENERAL PRESENTATION

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#### INTRODUCTION

- 1) Accrual accounting a technique progressively adopted by many public sector entities, since 2000-2005, often through national or local rule-based approaches
- 1) International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) offer a principle-based approach, commonly adopted or adapted by these entities

#### CONTENTS

1) WHO APPLIES IPSAS TODAY?

- 1) WHAT ARE IPSAS MAIN SOURCES?
- 1) WHICH STANDARDS ARE SPECIFIC TO IPSAS?

IPSAS ARE DESIGNED FOR "PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES" – THE NEW PREFACE TO IPSAS EXCLUDES PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (previously known as "GBEs" - Government Sector Enterprises). THIS GIVES PLACE TO 4 SITUATIONS:

- -ENTITIES APPLYING DIRECTLY FULL IPSAS
- -ENTITIES REFERING TO IPSAS WITH EXCEPTIONS
- -ENTITIES INDIRECTLY APPLYING IPSAS
- -ENTITIES SEEKING CONVERGENCE WITH IPSAS

A- ENTITIES APPLYING DIRECTLY FULL IPSAS

# ONLY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WITH 2 CATEGORIES:

-ORGANIZATIONS BELONGING TO U.N. SYSTEM, PREVIOUSLY APPLYING CASH BASED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (UNSAS) – switch to IPSAS based on a general recommendation issued by UN SecGen in 2007 -OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, on a voluntary basis (OECD, ESA, etc. but not EPO, Eurocontrol, etc. who chose IFRS)

# B- ENTITIES REFERING TO IPSAS WITH EXCEPTIONS

SEVERAL SOVEREGN STATES AND LOCAL PUBLIC ENTITIES, WHOSE INTERNAL REGULATIONS EXPLICITELY REFER TO IPSAS, BUT PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS — THEY ARE NOT CONSIDERED AS "IPSAS COMPLIANT"

ONLY 2 CASES PRESENTELY (to our knowledge):
-NEW ZEALAND (4 "TIERS" – ONLY THE 2 HIGHER
TIERS REFER EXPLICITELY TO IPSAS SINCE 2014)
-SWITZERLAND (AT THE CONFEDERAL LEVEL – AT
CANTONS LEVEL, SITUATIONS MAY VARY)

#### C) ENTITIES INDIRECTLY APPLYING IPSAS

SEVERAL SOVEREGN STATES AND LOCAL PUBLIC ENTITIES, WHOSE INTERNAL REGULATIONS DO NOT REFER TO IPSAS, BUT AIM TO TRANSPOSE IPSAS — THEY ARE ALSO NOT CONSIDERED AS PRESENTLY "IPSAS COMPLIANT":

- -SOUTH AFRICA CONSIDERS ITSELF AS ALREADY 95% IPSAS COMPLIANT
- -SOUTH AMERICAN STATES: BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA SEEK COMPLETE COMPLIANCE TOWARDS 2020

# D) ENTITIES SEEKING CONVERGENCE WITH IPSAS

SEVERAL SOVEREGN STATES AND LOCAL PUBLIC ENTITIES, WHOSE INTERNAL REGULATIONS DO NOT REFER TO IPSAS, BUT AIM TO CONVERGE WITH IPSAS – THEIR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE OF COURSE NOT CONSIDERED AS FULLY "IPSAS COMPLIANT"

-CANADA is in a specific situation: CPA ("Canadian Public Accountants") hosts the IPSASB in Toronto – national and international standards setter staff are closely related

-AUSTRIA (considering itself already 45-50% IPSAS compliant), LUXEMBURG, etc., tend to transpose IPSAS in their own rule-based accounting standards

-EUROPEAN UNION is also in a special situation, trying to develop a European principle-based standard (EPSAS) under the auspices of EUROSTAT, with a strong influence of Government Financial Statistics ("GFS") principles

#### THERE ARE 4 MAIN SOURCES FOR IPSAS:

- 1) IFRS
- 2) GFS (Governement Financial Statistics)
- 3) IPSAS CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
- 4) NATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS developed by IPSASB members' governments

A- IFRS

IFRS are undoubtedly the main source for IPSAS: the principle is to adopt an IFRS (or IAS) standard whenever there is no obstacle to applying it to public sector entities.

A major reason for this approach is to facilitate consolidation of financial statements between public sector entities applying IPSAS and public commercial entities (ex-GBEs), more and more widely applying IFRS.

- 1) GFS are theoretically the second source for IPSAS
- 2) The reason for this approach is to offer to Government Financial Statisticians certified public financial statements relying on concepts similar to those used by GFS
- 3) Although it seems to be a major concern for EUROSTAT and EPSAS, GFS notions are often not in line with IFRS (for example: present IAS 17 and IPSAS 13 distinguish 2 types of leases, whereas GFS have 3)

C – Conceptual framework

- A conceptual framework has recently been adopted by IPSASB. It's role is:
- To be a general reference to which should, in principle, comply all IPSAS standards, so that the various standards remain altogether consistent, in particular regarding recognition criteria and measurment methods
- 2) To help preparers and external auditors to solve accounting questions not clearly covered by an existing standard.

- C National references of IPSASB members
- i IPSASB members are, in principle, independent from any national influence
- Nevertheless, they are well aware of the limits of « acceptability » of new IPSAS standards by their own national standard setters
- By taking into account, during the standard setting process, the level of acceptability of new standards, they contribute indirectly to the convergence between national and international public sector accounting standards

C – Altogether, IFRS are the driving force

- In most cases, IPSAS are similar to IAS/IFRS: at each meeting, « improvements » or « updates » are discussed by the IPSASB, taking into account new IFRS developments
- Recent examples: IPSAS 25 has recently been realigned on IFRS 19 for employees benefits (removal of the « corridor » approach); IPSAS 28 to 30 (similar to IAS 39) are in the process of realignment with new IFRS 9 on financial instruments
- i Discussions have recently started for realignement of IPSAS 13 with new IFRS 16 on leases, of negative reevaluation and impairment (IPSAS 17 and 31) with IAS 36, etc.

# 3) WHICH STANDARDS ARE SPECIFIC TO IPSAS? SOME EXAMPLES

The « purely IPSAS » standards are those which are supposed to respond to specific public sector situations. The following list is not comprehensive:

- -Statutory payables/receivables (and non exchange transactions)
- -Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS)
- -Social benefits
- -Heritage assets
- -Public sector combinations
- -Public sector measurement
- -Insfrastructure assets
- -Public financial instruments
- + « cash basis IPSAS »

# Thank you