

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) develops accounting standards to enhance the quality and transparency of public sector financial reporting by providing better information for public sector financial management and decision-making. PSASB has prescribed IPSASs for application for public sector entities. Herein is a summary of all the published International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
IPSAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	This standard prescribes the way general purpose financial statements should be presented to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. The standard sets out overall considerations for the presentation of financial statements, guidance for their structure, and minimum requirements for the content of financial statements prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.
IPSAS 2	Cash Flow Statements	The cash flow statement identifies the sources of cash inflows, the items on which cash was expended during the reporting period, and the cash balance as at the reporting date. Cash flow information allows users to ascertain how a public sector entity raised the cash it required to fund its activities and the manner in which that cash was used. This standard requires the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a cash flow statement that classifies cash flows during the period from operating, investing, and financing activities.
IPSAS 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	This standard prescribes the criteria for selecting and changing accounting policies together with the accounting treatment and disclosure of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and the correction of errors. The standard is intended to enhance the relevance and faithful representativeness of an entity's financial statements and comparability of the statements over time and with the financial statements of other entities.
IPSAS 4	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	An entity may have transactions in foreign currencies, or it may have foreign operations. Additionally, an entity may present its financial statements in a foreign currency. This standard prescribes how to include foreign currency transactions and

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
		foreign operations in the financial statement of an entity, and how to translate financial statements into presentation currency.
IPSAS 5	Borrowing Costs	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment for borrowing costs and requires immediate expensing of borrowing costs. However, the standard permits as an allowed alternative treatment, the capitalization of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset.
IPSAS 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from exchange transactions and events. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the benefits can be measured reliably. The standard identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met, hence revenue recognition. Additionally provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria.
IPSAS 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment in the consolidated and individual financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The standard also specifies the accounting treatment where the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary.
IPSAS 11	Construction Contracts	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment of costs and revenue associated with construction contracts. The standard identifies the arrangements that are to be classified as construction contracts, provides guidance on the types of construction contracts that can arise in the public sector, and specifies the basis for recognition and disclosure of contract expenses and if relevant contract revenues. Due to the nature of the activity undertaken in construction contracts, the commencement date and completion date of contract activity fall into different reporting periods.
IPSAS 12	Inventories	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment for inventories. A primary issue in accounting for inventories is the amount of costs to be recognized as an asset and carried forward until the related revenues are recognized. The standard provides guidance on the determination of cost and its subsequent recognition as an expense, including any write-downs to net realizable value. Additionally provides guidance on the cost formulas that are used to assign costs to inventories.
IPSAS 14	Events After the Reporting Date	This standard prescribes when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting date and disclosures that an entity should give about the date when financial statements were authorized for issue and about events after the

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
		reporting date. The standard also requires that an entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if events after the reporting date indicate that the going concern assumption is not appropriate.
IPSAS 16	Investment Property	This standard prescribes the accounting treatment for investment property and related disclosure requirements.
IPSAS 18	Segment Reporting	This standard establishes principles for reporting financial information by segments. The disclosure of this information will help users of the financial statements to better understand the entity's past performance and to identify the resources allocated to support the major activities of the entity and enhance the transparency of financial reporting and enable the entity to better discharge its accountability obligations.
IPSAS 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.	The objective of this standard is to define provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets and identify the circumstances in which provisions should be recognized, how they should be measured, and the disclosures that should be made about them. The standard requires that certain information be disclosed about contingent liabilities and contingent assets in the notes to the financial statements to enable users to understand their nature, timing, and amount.
IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosures	This standard requires the disclosure of the existence of related party relationships where control exists, and the disclosure of information about transactions between the entity and its related parties in certain circumstances. This information is required for accountability purposes and to facilitate a better understanding of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity. The principal issue in disclosing information about related parties are identifying which parties control or significantly influence reporting entity and determining what information should be disclosed about transactions with those parties.
IPSAS 21	Impairments Of Non- Cash Generating Assets	This standard prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to determine whether a non-cash-generating asset is impaired and to ensure that impairment losses are recognized. This standard also specifies when an entity would reverse an impairment loss and prescribes disclosures.
IPSAS 22	Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector	This Standard prescribes disclosure requirements for governments that elect to present information about the general government sector (GGS) in their consolidated financial statements. The disclosure of appropriate information about the GGS of a government

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
		can enhance the transparency of financial reports and provide for a better understanding of the relationship between the market and non-market activities of the government, and between financial statements and statistical bases of financial reporting.
IPSAS 23	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)	This Standard prescribes requirements for the financial reporting of revenue arising from non-exchange transactions, other than non-exchange transactions that give rise to a public sector combination. This Standard deals with issues that need to be considered in recognizing and measuring revenue from non-exchange transactions, including the identification of contributions from owners.
IPSAS 24	Presentation of Budget Information in the Financial Statements	This Standard requires a comparison of budget amounts and the actual amounts arising from execution of the budget to be included in the financial statements of entities that are required to, or elect to, make publicly available their approved budget(s), and for which they are, therefore, held publicly accountable. This Standard also requires disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for material differences between the budget and actual amounts.
IPSAS 26	Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets	This Standard prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to determine whether a cash-generating asset is impaired and to ensure that impairment losses are recognized. This Standard also specifies when an entity should reverse an impairment loss and prescribes disclosures.
IPSAS 27	Agriculture	This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for agricultural activity.
IPSAS 28	Financial Instruments: Presentation	This Standard establishes principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or net assets/equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities, and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends or similar distributions, losses, and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset.
IPSAS 29	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	This Standard establishes principles for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.
IPSAS 30	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	This Standard requires entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks.
IPSAS 31	Intangible Assets	This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another Standard. This Standard requires an entity to recognize an intangible asset if, and only if, specified criteria are met. The Standard

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
		also specifies how to measure the carrying amount of intangible assets and requires specified disclosures about intangible assets.
IPSAS 32	Service concession Agreements: Grantor	This Standard prescribes the accounting for service concession arrangements by the grantor, a public sector entity.
IPSAS 33	First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS	This Standard is to provide guidance to a first-time adopter that prepares and presents financial statements following the adoption of accrual basis IPSASs, in order to present high-quality information: That provides transparent reporting about a first-time adopter's transition to accrual basis IPSASs, provides a suitable starting point for accounting in accordance with accrual basis IPSASs irrespective of the basis of accounting the first-time adopter has used prior to the date of adoption, and where the benefits are expected to exceed the costs.
IPSAS 34	Separate Financial Statements	This Standard is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in controlled entities, joint ventures, and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements
IPSAS 35	Consolidated Financial Statements	<p>This Standard is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. This standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires an entity (the controlling entity) that controls one or more other entities (controlled entities) to present consolidated financial statements.</li> <li>• Defines the principle of control and establishes control as the basis for consolidation.</li> <li>• Sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an entity controls another entity and therefore must consolidate that entity.</li> <li>• Sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.</li> <li>• Defines an investment entity and sets out an exception to consolidating particular controlled entities of an investment entity.</li> </ul>
IPSAS 36	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	This Standard prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.
IPSAS 37	Joint Arrangements	This Standard establishes principles for financial reporting by entities that have an interest in arrangements that are controlled jointly (i.e., joint arrangements). The standard defines joint control and requires an entity that is a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and to account for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
IPSAS 38	Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities	The Standard requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in controlled entities, unconsolidated controlled entities, joint arrangements and associates, and structured entities that are not consolidated and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
IPSAS 39	Employee Benefits	This Standard prescribes the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits. The Standard requires an entity to recognize a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future, and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefits or service potential arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.
IPSAS 40	Public Sector Combinations	This Standard aims to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a public sector combination and its effects.
IPSAS 41	Financial Instruments	<p>This Standard establishes principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing, and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 Supersedes IPSAS 29</b></p>
IPSAS 42	Social Benefits	<p>This Standard aim to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits as defined in this Standard. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity.</li> <li>• The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes.</li> <li>• The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023</b></p>
IPSAS 43	Leases	<p>This Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of an entity.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 will supersede IPSAS 13</b></p>
IPSAS 44	Assets held for sale and Discontinued Operations	This Standard specifies the accounting for assets held for sale, and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. The Standard requires:

IPSAS	DETAILS	OBJECTIVES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and depreciation on such assets to cease.</li> <li>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</b></p>
IPSAS 45	Property, Plant, and Equipment	<p>This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment for property, plant, and equipment so that users of financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant, and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant, and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts, and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognized in relation to them.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 will supersede IPSAS 17</b></p>
IPSAS 46	Measurement	<p>This standard defines measurement bases that assist in reflecting fairly the cost of services, operational capacity, and financial capacity of assets and liabilities. The standard identifies approaches under those measurement bases applied through individual IPSAS to achieve the objective of financial reporting.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</b></p>
IPSAS 47	Revenue	<p>The standard aim is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</b></p>
IPSAS 48	Transfer Expenses	<p>The standard aim is to establish the principles that a transfer provider (an entity) shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature amount timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flows arising from transfer expense transactions.</p> <p><b>Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</b></p>