

# Proposed new accounting standard for revenue

## Tier 1 and Tier 2 public benefit entities

**Exposure Draft PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue**

**Submissions close 1 December 2025**

June 2025



## NZASB EXPOSURE DRAFT 2025-[xx]

### **PUBLIC BENEFIT ENTITY INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARD 47 REVENUE (PBE IPSAS 47)**

#### **Issue [Date]**

This Tier 1 and Tier 2 [draft]<sup>ψ</sup> PBE Standard has been issued as a result of a new International Public Sector Accounting Standard – IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

In finalising this Standard, the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (NZASB) has carried out appropriate consultation in accordance with section 22(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

#### **Legal status of Standard**

This Standard was issued on [date] by the NZASB of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 12(a) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is secondary legislation for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2019.

This Standard, pursuant to section 27(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013, takes effect on the 28<sup>th</sup> day after its publication. The Standard was published under the Legislation Act 2019 on [date] and takes effect on [date].

#### **Commencement and application**

This Standard has a mandatory date of 1 [January 2029], meaning it must be applied by Tier 1 and Tier 2 public benefit entities (PBEs) for accounting periods that begin on or after this date.

Application of this Standard to an earlier accounting period is permitted for accounting periods that end after the Standard takes effect – refer to paragraphs 194–194.3 of this Standard.

This Standard includes Reduced Disclosure Regime (RDR) concessions and associated RDR paragraphs for entities that qualify for and elect to apply Tier 2 public benefit entity accounting requirements in accordance with XRB A1 *Application of the Accounting Standards Framework*. Entities that elect to report in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Accounting Requirements are not required to comply with paragraphs in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (\*). However, an entity is required to comply with any RDR paragraphs associated with a disclosure concession that is adopted.

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<sup>ψ</sup> References to ‘this Standard’ or ‘PBE IPSAS 47’ throughout this Exposure Draft should be read as referring to ‘this draft PBE Standard’ or ‘draft PBE IPSAS 47’.

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# PBE IPSAS 47 REVENUE

## CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Objective .....	1–2
Scope.....	2.1–3
Definitions .....	4–8
Revenue.....	5–8
Identify the Revenue Transaction .....	9–16
Identify whether a Binding Arrangement Exists .....	11–16
Revenue from Transactions without Binding Arrangements.....	17–55
Recognition .....	17–29
Measurement .....	30–35
Taxes.....	36–55
Revenue from Transactions with Binding Arrangements.....	56–161
Recognition .....	56–105
Measurement .....	106–147
Other Assets from Revenue Transactions with Binding Arrangement Costs.....	148–161
Presentation.....	162–166
Disclosure .....	167–193
Commencement and Application.....	194–195
Transition .....	196–203
Withdrawal of Other Standards.....	204
Appendix A: Application Guidance	
Appendix B: Amendments to Other PBE Standards	
Basis for Conclusions	
Implementation Guidance	
Illustrative Examples	
Comparison with NZ IFRS 15	
Comparison with IPSAS 47	

<b>The following is available on the XRB website as additional material</b>
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IPSASB Basis for Conclusions

Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standard 47 *Revenue* (PBE IPSAS 47) is set out in paragraphs 1–204 and Appendices A and B. All the paragraphs have equal authority. PBE IPSAS 47 should be read in the context of its objective, the NZASB’s Basis for Conclusions on PBE IPSAS 47, the IPSASB’s Basis for Conclusions on IPSAS 47, the *Public Benefit Entities’ Conceptual Framework* and XRB A1 *Application of the Accounting Standards Framework*. PBE IPSAS 3 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

## Objective

1. The objective of this Standard 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.
2. To meet the objective in paragraph 1, this Standard:
  - (a) Requires an entity to consider the terms of the transaction, and all relevant facts and circumstances, to determine the type of revenue transaction; and
  - (b) Sets out the accounting requirements to account for the revenue transaction.

## Scope

- 2.1 **This Standard applies to Tier 1 and Tier 2 public benefit entities.**
- 2.2 **A Tier 2 entity is not required to comply with the requirements in this Standard denoted with an asterisk (\*). Where a Tier 2 entity elects to apply a disclosure concession it shall comply with any RDR paragraphs associated with that concession.**
3. **An entity that prepares and presents financial statements shall apply this Standard in accounting for its revenue transactions. This Standard does not apply to:**
  - (a) [Not used];
  - (b) **A public benefit entity combination within the scope of PBE IPSAS 40 *PBE Combinations*;**
  - (c) **The accounting for contributions from owners;**
  - (d) **Lease contracts within the scope of PBE IPSAS 13<sup>1</sup> *Leases*;**
  - (e) **Insurance contracts within the scope of PBE IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*;**
  - (f) **Financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*;**
  - (g) **Rights or obligations arising from binding arrangements within the scope of PBE IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, PBE IPSAS 32 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor*, PBE IPSAS 34 *Separate Financial Statements*, PBE IPSAS 35 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PBE IPSAS 36 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, PBE IPSAS 37 *Joint Arrangements*, PBE IPSAS 39 *Employee Benefits*, and PBE IPSAS 40;**
  - (h) **Non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to resource providers or potential resource providers. For example, this Standard would not apply to a binding arrangement between two public benefit entities that agree to an exchange of electricity to satisfy demand from their resource providers in different specified locations on a timely basis;**

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<sup>1</sup> ED PBE IPSAS 43 *Leases*, published in August 2022, has not been issued as a final Standard at the time of publication of ED PBE IPSAS 47 and is not referred to in ED PBE IPSAS 47. Therefore, this standard references PBE IPSAS 13 rather than PBE IPSAS 43.

- (i) Gains from the sale of non-financial assets that are not an output of an entity's activities and are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 16 *Investment Property*, PBE IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant, and Equipment*, or PBE IPSAS 31 *Intangible Assets* (see paragraph AG5);
- (j) Changes in the value of current and non-current assets arising from subsequent measurement;
- (k) Initial recognition or changes in the fair value of biological assets related to agricultural activity (see PBE IPSAS 27 *Agriculture*); and
- (l) The extraction of mineral resources.

## Definitions

4. The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified<sup>2</sup>:

For the purposes of this Standard, a **binding arrangement** is an arrangement that confers both rights and obligations, enforceable through legal or equivalent means, on the parties to the arrangement. (Paragraphs AG10–AG31 provide additional guidance.)

A **binding arrangement asset** is an entity's right to consideration for satisfying its compliance obligations in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time (for example, the entity's future performance).

A **binding arrangement liability** is an entity's obligation to satisfy its compliance obligation in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the resource provider.

From the perspective of a resource recipient, a **capital transfer** is an inflow of cash or another asset that arises from a binding arrangement with a specification that the entity acquires or constructs a non-financial asset that will be controlled by the entity. (Paragraph AG140 provides additional guidance.)

A **compliance obligation** is an entity's promise in a binding arrangement to either use resources<sup>3</sup> internally for distinct goods or services<sup>4</sup> or transfer distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary.

A **customer** is a party that has contracted with an entity to obtain goods or services that are an output of the entity's activities in exchange for consideration.

**Expenses paid through the tax system** are amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.

**Fines** are economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by the entity, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws and/or regulations.

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<sup>2</sup> Revenue is defined in PBE IPSAS 1 paragraph 7 as *the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.*

<sup>3</sup> In this Standard, the term resource includes goods, services, and other assets, which may encompass cash or non-current assets.

<sup>4</sup> In this Standard, references to goods and services, or goods or services are to be read as incorporating references to cash and non-current assets.

**Other compulsory contributions and levies** is cash or another asset, paid or payable to the entity, in accordance with laws and/or regulations, established to provide revenue that is to be used in the provision of specified government programmes.

A **purchaser** is a resource provider that provides a resource to the entity in exchange for goods or services that are an output of an entity's activities under a binding arrangement for its own consumption. (Paragraph AG27 provides additional guidance.)

A **resource provider** is the party that provides a resource to the entity. (Paragraphs AG26–AG31 provides additional guidance.)

The **stand-alone value** (of a good or service) is the price of a good or service that is required to be used internally, or provided separately to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary.

**Tax expenditures** are preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.

The **taxable event** is the event that the government, legislature, or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.

**Taxes** are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to the entity, 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 laws and/or regulations.

A **third-party beneficiary** is an entity, household or individual who will benefit from a transaction made between other parties by receiving resources. (Paragraph AG29 provides additional guidance.)

For the purposes of this Standard, the **transaction consideration** is the amount of resources to which an entity expects to be entitled.

A **transfer** is a transaction, other than taxes, in which an entity receives a resource from a resource provider (which may be another entity or an individual) without directly providing any good, service, or other asset in return.

Terms defined in other PBE Standards are used in this Standard with the same meaning as in those Standards and are reproduced in the *PBE Glossary of Defined Terms* published separately.

## Revenue

5. Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the 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 organisation or other third parties are not considered revenue of the agent, as these amounts will not give rise to an increase in net assets/equity 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.
6. Where an entity incurs some cost in relation to revenue arising from a revenue transaction, the revenue is the gross inflow of future economic benefits or service potential, and any transfer of resources is recognised as a cost of the transaction. For example, if an entity is required to pay delivery and installation costs in relation to the transfer of an item of plant to it from another entity (resource provider), those costs are recognised separately from revenue arising from the transfer of the item of plant. Delivery and installation costs are recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17.



*Taxes*

7. Taxes, which include compulsory contributions and levies, are the major source of revenue for many governments and other public sector entities. Taxes are defined in paragraph 4 as 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, excluding fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of laws and/or regulations. Non-compulsory transfers to the government or public benefit entities, such as donations and the payment of fees, are not taxes, although they may be the result of transactions without a binding arrangement. A government levies taxation on individuals and other entities, known as taxpayers, within its jurisdiction by use of its sovereign powers.
8. The rights (of a government to calculate the tax receivable and ensure payment is received) and obligations (on the taxpayer to submit returns and monies when due) established in tax laws and/or regulations do not create binding arrangements between the government and the taxpayer.

**Identify the Revenue Transaction**

9. For public benefit entities revenues may arise from transactions without binding arrangements or with binding arrangements.
10. **At inception, an entity should first consider whether it has entered into a revenue transaction with or without a binding arrangement.**

**Identify whether a Binding Arrangement Exists**

11. **For an arrangement to be binding, it must be enforceable through legal or equivalent means. Enforceability can arise from various mechanisms, so long as the mechanism(s) provide(s) the entity with the ability to enforce the terms of the binding arrangement and hold the parties accountable for the satisfaction of their obligations.**
12. In determining whether an arrangement is enforceable, the entity considers the substance rather than the legal form of the arrangement. The assessment of whether an arrangement is enforceable is based on an entity's ability to enforce the specified terms and conditions of the arrangement and the satisfaction of the other parties' stated obligations.
13. A binding arrangement includes both rights and obligations that are enforceable for two or more of the parties in the arrangement. Each party's enforceable rights and obligations within the binding arrangement are interdependent and inseparable.
14. Binding arrangements can be evidenced in several ways. A binding arrangement can be written, oral or implied by an entity's customary practices. The practices and processes for establishing binding arrangements vary across legal jurisdictions, sectors and entities. In addition, they may vary within an entity (for example, they may depend on the class of the resource provider or the nature of the entity's promise in the binding arrangement).
15. An entity will apply the recognition and measurement criteria in this Standard as follows:
  - (a) Revenue from transactions without binding arrangements are accounted for by applying paragraphs 18–55, with guidance specific to taxes in paragraphs 36–55; and
  - (b) Revenue from transactions with binding arrangements are accounted for by applying paragraphs 56–147.

16. Paragraphs AG10–AG31 provide additional guidance on enforceability and binding arrangements.

## Revenue from Transactions without Binding Arrangements

### Recognition

17. **An entity's revenue transaction without a binding arrangement may confer rights and/or obligations. Any entity shall determine if:**
- (a) **Any of its rights in its revenue transaction without binding arrangements meet the definition of an asset in accordance with paragraphs 18–25; and**
  - (b) **Any of its obligations in its revenue transaction without binding arrangements meet the definition of a liability in accordance with paragraphs 26–27.**

### *Analysis of the Initial Inflow of Resources*

18. An entity may receive an initial inflow of resources from a revenue transaction without a binding arrangement. The entity recognises this inflow of resources as an asset if it presently controls the resources (such as goods, services, or other assets) received as a result of past events, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.<sup>5</sup> Control of the resource entails the ability of the entity to use the resource (or direct other parties on its use) so as to derive the benefit of the service potential or economic benefits embodied in the resource in achieving its service delivery or other objectives. A past event that gives the entity control of a resource may be a purchase, a taxable event, or a transfer. Transactions or events expected to occur in the future do not in themselves give rise to assets – for example, an intention to levy taxation is not a past event that gives rise to an asset in the form of a claim against a taxpayer.
19. The ability to exclude or regulate the access of others to the benefits of an asset is an essential element of control that distinguishes an entity's assets from those public goods that all entities have access to and benefit from. In the public sector, governments exercise a regulatory role over certain activities, for example, financial institutions or pension funds. This regulatory role does not necessarily mean that such regulated items meet the definition of an asset of the government, or satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset in the general purpose financial statements of the government that regulates those assets. In accordance with paragraph AG143, entities may, but are not required to, recognise services in-kind.
20. Each type of inflow of resources is analysed and accounted for separately. In certain circumstances, such as when a creditor forgives a liability, a decrease in the carrying amount of a previously recognised liability may give rise to an inflow of resources. In some cases, gaining control of the inflow of resources may also carry with it obligations that the entity may recognise as a liability until the obligations are satisfied (in accordance with paragraph 26).

### Right to an Inflow of Resources

21. When an entity has not received an inflow of resources for a revenue transaction without a binding arrangement, it should consider whether it has a right to receive an inflow of goods, services, or other assets which may be a

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<sup>5</sup> Information that is reliable is free from material error and bias, and can be depended on by users to faithfully represent that at which it purports to represent or could reasonably be expected to represent. Paragraph BC10 of PBE IPSAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Reports* discusses the transitional approach to the explanation of reliability.

resource that meets the definition of an asset and is to be recognised as an asset. The entity bases this determination on the facts and circumstances of its revenue transaction, its ability to enforce this right through legal or equivalent means, its past experience with similar types of flows of resources, and its expectations regarding the resource provider's ability and intention to provide the resources.

22. An announcement of an intention to transfer resources to a public benefit entity is not of itself sufficient to identify resources as controlled by an entity.<sup>6</sup>
23. In circumstances where an agreement is required before resources can be transferred, an entity will not identify the resources as controlled until such time as the entity's right in the agreement is enforceable, because the entity cannot exclude or regulate the access of the resource provider to the resources. In many instances, the entity will need to establish enforceability of its control of resources before it can recognise an asset. If an entity does not have an enforceable claim to resources, it cannot exclude or regulate the resource provider's access to those resources.

#### Contingent Assets

24. An item that possesses the essential characteristics of an asset, but fails to satisfy the criteria for recognition, may warrant disclosure in the notes as a contingent asset (see PBE IPSAS 19).

#### Subsequent Consideration of Asset Recognition Criteria

25. An entity shall continue to assess the revenue transaction, and any inflow of resources received or to be received, to determine whether the criteria for asset recognition in paragraph 21 are subsequently met.

#### *Existence and Recognition of a Liability*

26. An entity may have an obligation associated with the inflow of resources as a result of entering into a revenue transaction without a binding arrangement. The obligation meets the definition of a liability when it is a present obligation of the entity to transfer resources as a result of past events.
27. For a liability to exist, it is necessary that the entity cannot avoid a transfer of resources as a consequence of past events, and that the transfer of resources is probable. An entity should consider the facts and circumstances relating to the revenue transaction to determine if the obligation is enforceable and requires an incremental transfer of resources if the entity does not satisfy its obligation(s).
28. An obligation that meets the definition of a liability shall be recognised as a liability when, and only when, the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

#### *Recognition of Revenue Transactions without Binding Arrangements*

29. **When an entity recognises an inflow or right to an inflow of resources as an asset for a revenue transaction without a binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs 18–25, it recognises revenue based on the nature of the requirements in its revenue transaction. An entity shall recognise revenue from a transaction without a binding arrangement:**

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<sup>6</sup> For example, if a public school were destroyed by a fire and a government announced its intention to transfer funds to rebuild the school, the school would not recognise an inflow of resources (resources receivable) at the time of the announcement.

- (a) When (or as) the entity satisfies any obligations associated with the inflow of resources that meet the definition of a liability; or
- (b) Immediately if the entity does not have an enforceable obligation associated with the inflow of resources.

## Measurement

### *Measurement of Assets from an Inflow of Resources*

- 30. An inflow of resources or a right to an inflow of resources that meets the definition of an asset shall initially be measured by the entity at its transaction consideration as at the date at which the criteria for asset recognition are satisfied. To determine the transaction consideration for non-cash consideration, an entity shall measure the non-cash consideration (or right to a non-cash inflow) at its fair value, in accordance with the relevant PBE Standard.
- 31. After initial recognition, an entity shall subsequently measure:
  - (a) A receivable asset:
    - (i) Within the scope of PBE IPSAS 41 as a financial asset in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41; or
    - (ii) Not within the scope of PBE IPSAS 41 on the same basis as a financial asset in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41, by analogy.
  - (b) All other assets as prescribed by the applicable PBE Standard.

### *Measurement of Liabilities*

- 32. The amount recognised as a liability shall be the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. For the purposes of this Standard, the best estimate of a liability on initial recognition is limited to the value of the associated asset recognised.
- 33. The estimate takes account of the risks and uncertainties that surround the events causing the liability to be recognised. Where the time value of money is material, the liability shall be measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation. This requirement is in accordance with the principles established in PBE IPSAS 19.

### *Measurement of Revenue Transactions without Binding Arrangements*

- 34. Revenue from transactions without a binding arrangement shall be measured at the amount of the increase in net assets (e.g., the consideration received or receivable) recognised by the entity.
- 35. When, as a result of a revenue transaction without a binding arrangement, an entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured in accordance with paragraph 30, subject to any liability recognised in accordance with paragraphs 26–28.

## Taxes

- 36. An entity shall recognise an asset in respect of taxes, which include other compulsory contributions and levies, when the taxable event, or other event giving rise to other compulsory contributions and levies, occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

37. Tax laws and/or regulations can vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but they have a number of common characteristics. Tax laws and/or regulations (a) establish a government's right to collect the tax, (b) identify the basis on which the tax is calculated, and (c) establish procedures to administer the tax, that is, procedures to calculate the tax receivable and ensure payment is received. Tax laws and/or 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 and/or regulations are usually rigorously enforced and often impose severe penalties on individuals or other entities breaching the law.
38. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the entity controls the resources as a result of past events (taxable events) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when they are presently controlled by the entity as a result of past events and their value can be measured reliably. The entity should consider evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the taxable event by the taxpayer.
39. Taxation revenue arises only for the government that imposes the tax, and not for other entities. For example, where the central government imposes a tax that is collected by its taxation agency, assets and revenue accrue to the government, not the taxation agency. Further, where a central government imposes a sales tax, the entire proceeds of which it passes to local governments, based on a continuing appropriation, the central government recognises assets and revenue for the tax, and a decrease in assets and an expense for the transfer to local governments. The local governments will recognise assets and revenue for the transfer. Where a single entity collects taxes on behalf of several other entities, it is acting as an agent for all of them. For example, where a taxation agency collects income taxes for the central government and local governments, it does not recognise revenue in respect of the taxes collected – rather, the individual governments that impose the taxes recognise assets and revenue in respect of the taxes.
40. Taxes do not satisfy the definition of contributions from owners, because the payment of taxes does not give the taxpayers a right to receive (a) distributions of future economic benefits or service potential by the entity during its life, or (b) distribution of any excess of assets over liabilities in the event of the government being wound up. Nor does the payment of taxes provide taxpayers with an ownership right in the government that can be sold, exchanged, transferred, or redeemed.
41. Taxes are a transaction without a binding arrangement because the taxpayer transfers resources to the government, and the government is not required to transfer distinct goods or services to the taxpayer or a third-party beneficiary in return. While the taxpayer may benefit from a range of social policies established by the government, the taxpayer has no control over which benefits they receive as a result of the payment of taxes.

#### *Triggering Event for Taxes and Other Compulsory Contributions and Levies*

42. Similar types of taxes are levied in many jurisdictions. The entity analyses the taxation law in its own jurisdiction to determine what the taxable event is for the various taxes levied.
43. Similar types of other compulsory contributions and levies occur in many jurisdictions. The entity analyses the law and/or regulation relating to other compulsory contributions and levies in its own jurisdiction to determine what event the government, legislature, or other authority has determined will result in the other compulsory contribution or levy. Examples of such events include:

- (a) Income being earned (where other compulsory contributions are based on earnings, for example other compulsory contributions in respect of unemployment benefits which are based on a percentage of earned income);
- (b) The passage of time (where other compulsory contributions to a social benefit are based on time, for example monthly payments); and
- (c) The purchase of goods or services (where levies are based on a percentage of sales, for example where accident benefit schemes impose a levy on fuel sales).

### *Advance Receipts of Taxes and Other Compulsory Contributions and Levies*

44. Advance receipts, being amounts received in advance of the taxable event, may also arise in respect of taxes. Consistent with the definitions of assets, liabilities, and the requirements of paragraph 36, resources for taxes and other compulsory contributions and levies received prior to the occurrence of the triggering event for other compulsory contributions and levies are recognised as an asset and a liability (advance receipts), because (a) the event that gives rise to the entity's entitlement to the taxes or other compulsory contributions and levies has not occurred, and (b) the criteria for recognition of taxation revenue or revenue from other compulsory contributions and levies have not been satisfied, notwithstanding that the entity has already received an inflow of resources. Advance receipts in respect of taxes and other compulsory contributions and levies are not fundamentally different from other advance receipts, so a liability is recognised until the triggering event for other compulsory contributions and levies occurs. When the triggering event for other compulsory contributions and levies occurs, the liability is discharged and revenue is recognised.

### *Measurement of Assets Arising from Taxation Transactions*

45. Assets arising from taxation transactions are measured in accordance with paragraph 30. An entity shall consider the terms of the transaction and its customary practices to determine the transaction consideration. Assets arising from taxation transactions are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity, which is consistent with the most likely amount (i.e., the single most likely amount or outcome in a range of possible consideration amounts). The accounting policies for estimating these assets will take account of both the probability that the resources arising from taxation transactions will flow to the government, and the fair value of the resultant assets.
46. Where there is a separation between the timing of the taxable event and the collection of taxes, public sector entities may measure assets arising from these transactions by using, for example, statistical models based on the history of collecting the particular tax, contribution or levy in prior periods. These models will include consideration of the timing of cash receipts from taxpayers, declarations made by taxpayers, and the relationship of taxation, contribution or levy receivable to other events in the economy. Measurement models will also take account of other factors such as:
- (a) The tax law and/or regulation allowing taxpayers a longer period to file returns than the government is permitted for publishing general purpose financial statements;
  - (b) Taxpayers failing to file returns on a timely basis;
  - (c) Valuing non-monetary assets for tax assessment purposes;
  - (d) Complexities in tax law and/or regulation requiring extended periods for assessing taxes due from certain taxpayers;

- (e) The potential that the financial and political costs of rigorously enforcing the tax laws and/or regulations (or laws and/or regulations relating to other compulsory contributions and levies) and collecting all the taxes, contributions and levies legally due to the government may outweigh the benefits received;
  - (f) The tax law and/or regulation permitting taxpayers to defer payment of some taxes; and
  - (g) A variety of circumstances particular to individual taxes and jurisdictions.
47. Measuring assets and revenue arising from taxation transactions using statistical models may result in the actual amount of assets and revenue recognised being different from the amounts determined in subsequent reporting periods as being due from taxpayers in respect of the current reporting period. Revisions to estimates are made in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.
48. In some cases, the assets arising from taxation transactions cannot be reliably measured until some time after the taxable event has occurred. This may occur if a tax base is volatile and a reliable estimation is not possible. In many cases, the assets and revenue may be recognised in the period subsequent to the occurrence of the taxable event. However, there are exceptional circumstances when several reporting periods will pass before a taxable event results in the recognition of an asset. For example, it may take several years to determine and reliably measure the amount of death duty due in respect of a deceased individual's large estate because it includes a number of valuable antiques and artworks, which require specialist valuations. Consequently, the recognition criteria may not be satisfied until payment is received or receivable.

#### *Measurement of Taxes with Collection Uncertainty*

49. The measurement of assets arising from taxation transactions is limited to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.
50. In assessing whether it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur once the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is subsequently resolved, an entity shall consider both the likelihood and the magnitude of the revenue reversal. Factors that could increase the likelihood or the magnitude of a revenue reversal include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- (a) The amount of consideration is highly susceptible to factors outside the entity's influence. Those factors may include volatility in a market, the judgement or actions of third parties.
  - (b) The uncertainty about the amount of consideration is not expected to be resolved for a long period of time. This uncertainty may result from the amount being determined in a period subsequent to timing of the obligating event.
  - (c) The entity's experience (or other evidence) with similar types of arrangements is limited, or that experience (or other evidence) has limited predictive value.
  - (d) The entity has a practice of either offering a broad range of price concessions or changing the payment terms and conditions of similar arrangements in similar circumstances.
  - (e) The transaction has a large number and broad range of possible consideration amounts.

#### *Expenses Paid Through the Tax System and Tax Expenditures*

51. **Taxation revenue shall be determined at a gross amount. It shall not be reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.**

52. In some jurisdictions, the government uses the tax system as a convenient method of paying to taxpayers benefits that would otherwise be paid using another payment method, such as writing a cheque, directly depositing the amount in a taxpayer's bank account, or settling another account on behalf of the taxpayer. For example, a government may pay part of residents' health insurance premiums, to encourage the uptake of such insurance, either by reducing the individual's tax liability, by making a payment by check, or by paying an amount directly to the insurance company. In these cases, the amount is payable irrespective of whether the individual pays taxes. Consequently, this amount is an expense of the government and should be recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses. Tax revenue should be increased for the amount of any of these expenses paid through the tax system.
53. **Taxation revenue shall not be grossed up for the amount of tax expenditures.**
54. In most jurisdictions, governments use the tax system to encourage certain financial behaviour and discourage other behaviour. For example, in some jurisdictions, homeowners are permitted to deduct mortgage interest and property taxes from their gross income when calculating tax-assessable income. These types of concessions are available only to taxpayers. If an entity (including a natural person) does not pay tax, it cannot access the concession. These types of concessions 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.
55. The key distinction between expenses paid through the tax system and tax expenditures is that, for expenses paid through the tax system, the amount is available to entities irrespective of whether they pay taxes, or use a particular mechanism to pay their taxes. PBE IPSAS 1 prohibits the offsetting of items of revenue and expense unless permitted by another standard. The offsetting of tax revenue and expenses paid through the tax system is not permitted.

## **Revenue from Transactions with Binding Arrangements**

### **Recognition**

#### *Accounting for the Binding Arrangement*

56. **An entity shall account for a binding arrangement using the binding arrangement accounting model if all of the following criteria are met:**
- (a) **The parties to the binding arrangement have approved the binding arrangement (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;**
  - (b) **The entity can identify each party's rights under the binding arrangement;**
  - (c) **The entity can identify the payment terms for the satisfaction of each identified compliance obligation;**
  - (d) **The binding arrangement has economic substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows or service potential is expected to change as a result of the binding arrangement) (paragraphs AG32–AG34 provide additional guidance for binding arrangements that require a transfer of distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary); and**
  - (e) **It is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled for satisfying its compliance obligations in accordance with the terms of the binding arrangement (paragraphs**



**AG35–AG39 provide additional guidance). In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the resource provider’s ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the transaction consideration stated in the binding arrangement if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the resource provider a price concession (see paragraph 115).**

57. If a binding arrangement meets the criteria in paragraph 56 at the inception of the binding arrangement, an entity shall not reassess those criteria unless there is an indication of a significant change in facts and circumstances. For example, if a resource provider’s ability to pay the consideration deteriorates significantly, an entity would reassess whether it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which the entity will be entitled for the satisfaction of any remaining compliance obligations in the binding arrangement.
58. When a binding arrangement does not meet all of the criteria in paragraph 56, the entity shall recognise any consideration received as revenue only when either of the following events has occurred:
  - (a) The entity has fully satisfied its compliance obligation to which the consideration that has been received relates and the consideration received from the resource provider is non-refundable; or
  - (b) The binding arrangement has been terminated and the consideration received from the resource provider is non-refundable.

An entity shall continue to assess the binding arrangement to determine whether the criteria in paragraph 56 are subsequently met.

59. For the purpose of applying this Standard, an arrangement is not a binding arrangement if each party to the binding arrangement has the unilateral enforceable right to terminate a wholly unsatisfied binding arrangement without compensating the other party (or parties).
60. A binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied if both of the following criteria are met:
  - (a) The entity has not yet started satisfying any of its compliance obligations in the binding arrangement; and
  - (b) The resource provider has not yet paid, and is not yet obligated to pay, any consideration to the entity for the entity satisfying any of its compliance obligations in the binding arrangement.
61. If an entity has determined that its revenue arises from a transaction with a binding arrangement that is to be accounted for using the binding arrangement accounting model, the entity shall also consider whether it should be combined with other binding arrangements, and whether there are any modifications to its binding arrangement.

#### Combination of Binding Arrangements

62. An entity shall combine two or more binding arrangements entered into at or near the same time with the same resource provider (or related parties of the resource provider) and account for the binding arrangements as a single binding arrangement if one or more of the following criteria are met:
  - (a) The binding arrangements are negotiated as a package with a single objective;
  - (b) The amount of consideration to be paid in one binding arrangement depends on the consideration or performance of the other binding arrangement; or

- (c) The promises in the binding arrangements (or some promises in each of the binding arrangements) are a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 68–77.

#### Modifications to a Binding Arrangement

63. A modification to a binding arrangement is a change in the scope or consideration (or both) of a binding arrangement that is approved by the parties to the binding arrangement. In some sectors and jurisdictions, a modification to a binding arrangement may be described as a variation, an amendment, or a change order. A modification to a binding arrangement exists when the parties to a binding arrangement approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the binding arrangement. A modification to a binding arrangement could be approved in writing, by oral agreement or implied by an entity's customary practices. If the parties to the binding arrangement have not approved a modification to a binding arrangement, an entity shall continue to apply this Standard to the existing binding arrangement until the modification to a binding arrangement is approved.
64. A modification to a binding arrangement may exist even though the parties to the binding arrangement have a dispute about the scope or consideration (or both) of the modification or the parties have approved a change in the scope of the binding arrangement but have not yet determined the corresponding change in consideration. In determining whether the rights and obligations that are created or changed by a modification are enforceable, an entity shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances including the terms of the binding arrangement and other evidence. If the parties to a binding arrangement have approved a change in the scope of the binding arrangement but have not yet determined the corresponding change in consideration, an entity shall estimate the change to the transaction consideration arising from the modification in accordance with paragraphs 113–117 on estimating variable consideration and paragraphs 119–121 on constraining estimates of variable consideration.
65. An entity shall account for a modification to a binding arrangement as a separate binding arrangement if both of the following conditions are present:
  - (a) The scope of the binding arrangement increases because of the addition of promises that are distinct (in accordance with paragraphs 73–77); and
  - (b) The consideration of the binding arrangement increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the entity's stand-alone values of the additional promises and any appropriate adjustments to that value to reflect the circumstances of the particular binding arrangement. For example, an entity may adjust the stand-alone value of an additional good or service for a discount that the resource provider receives, because it is not necessary for the entity to incur the related costs that it would incur when providing a similar good or service to a new resource provider.
66. If a modification to a binding arrangement is not accounted for as a separate binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph 65, an entity shall account for the promises not yet transferred at the date of the modification to a binding arrangement (i.e., the remaining promises) in whichever of the following ways is applicable:
  - (a) An entity shall account for the modification to a binding arrangement as if it were a termination of the existing binding arrangement and the creation of a new binding arrangement, if the remaining promises are distinct from the promises satisfied on or before the date of the modification to a binding arrangement. The amount of consideration to be allocated to the remaining compliance obligations (or to the remaining promises in a single compliance obligation identified in accordance with paragraph 68(b)) is the sum of:

- (i) The consideration promised by the resource provider (including amounts already received from the resource provider) that was included in the estimate of the transaction consideration and that had not been recognised as revenue; and
  - (ii) The consideration promised as part of the modification to a binding arrangement.
- (b) An entity shall account for the modification to a binding arrangement as if it were a part of the existing binding arrangement if the remaining promises are not distinct and, therefore, form part of a single compliance obligation that is partially satisfied at the date of the modification to a binding arrangement. The effect that the modification to a binding arrangement has on the transaction consideration, and on the entity's measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation, is recognised as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) at the date of the modification of a binding arrangement (i.e., the adjustment to revenue is made on a cumulative catch-up basis).
- (c) If the remaining promises are a combination of items (a) and (b), then the entity shall account for the effects of the modification on the unsatisfied (including partially unsatisfied) compliance obligations in the modified binding arrangement in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of this paragraph.

#### Duration of a Binding Arrangement

67. Some binding arrangements may have no fixed duration and can be terminated or modified by either party at any time. Other binding arrangements may automatically renew on a periodic basis that is specified in the binding arrangement. An entity shall apply this Standard to the duration of the binding arrangement (i.e., the period of the binding arrangement) in which the parties to the binding arrangement have present enforceable rights and obligations.

#### *Identifying Compliance Obligations in a Binding Arrangement*

68. **At the inception of the binding arrangement, an entity shall assess the goods or services promised in a binding arrangement with a resource provider and shall identify as a compliance obligation each promise to use resources internally for, or transfer to an external party or parties (i.e., the purchaser (the resource provider) or third-party beneficiary), either:**
- (a) **A good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or**
  - (b) **A series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same in characteristics and risks and that have the same pattern of use internally or transfer to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (see paragraph 70).**

**Paragraphs AG43–AG56 provide additional guidance on identifying compliance obligations.**

69. **A binding arrangement has at least one compliance obligation because its enforceability holds the entity accountable for satisfying its obligations of the arrangement, for which the entity has little or no realistic alternative to avoid.**
70. A series of distinct goods or services has the same pattern of use internally or transfer to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary if both of the following criteria are met:
- (a) Each distinct good or service in the series would meet the criteria in paragraph 92 or 95 to be a compliance obligation satisfied over time; and

- (b) In accordance with paragraphs 98–99, the same method would be used to measure the entity’s progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation.

#### Promises to Use Resources

- 71. A binding arrangement generally explicitly states the goods or services that an entity promises to either obtain for use internally or transfer to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. However, the compliance obligations identified in a binding arrangement may not be limited to the goods or services that are explicitly stated in that binding arrangement. This is because a binding arrangement may also include promises that are implied by an entity’s customary practices, published policies or specific statements if, at the time of entering into the binding arrangement, those promises create a valid expectation of the resource provider that the entity will perform, and are of sufficient specificity for them to be able to hold the entity accountable.
- 72. Compliance obligations do not include activities that an entity must undertake to satisfy a binding arrangement unless the completion of those activities uses resources in a manner clearly specified in the binding arrangement. For example, an entity may need to perform various administrative tasks to set up a binding arrangement. The performance of those tasks does not use a resource internally for a service or transfer a service to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary as the tasks are performed. Therefore, those setup activities are not a compliance obligation.

#### Identifying Distinct Promises to Use Resources

- 73. A compliance obligation is a unit of account in a revenue transaction with a binding arrangement that represents a distinct promise or group of promises to which recognition criteria and measurement concepts are applied. A good or service that is promised in a binding arrangement is distinct if both of the following criteria are met:
  - (a) The party receiving the good or service can generate economic benefits or service potential from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to that party (i.e., the good or service is capable of being distinct); and
  - (b) The entity’s promise to use resource internally for the good or service or transfer the good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary is separately identifiable from other promises in the binding arrangement (i.e., the promise is distinct within the context of the binding arrangement).

See paragraphs AG53–AG56 for specific guidance on identifying distinct promises to use resources for another party.

- 74. An entity determines if the party receiving the good or service is itself, resource provider (purchaser), or a specified third-party beneficiary by considering the nature of its compliance obligation.
  - (a) In a compliance obligation where an entity promises to use resources internally for a distinct good or service, the entity itself is the recipient of the goods or services.
  - (b) In a compliance obligation where an entity promises to use resources to transfer a distinct good or service to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary, the recipient of the goods or services is either the purchaser, or the third-party beneficiary.

See paragraph AG27 for additional guidance.

- 75. A party can generate the economic benefits or service potential from the good or service in accordance with paragraph 73(a) if the good or service could be used, consumed, sold for an amount that is greater than scrap value or otherwise held in a way that generates economic benefits or service potential. For some goods or

services, a party may be able to generate economic benefits or service potential from the good or service on its own. For other goods or services, a party may be able to generate economic benefits or service potential from the good or service only in conjunction with other readily available resources. A readily available resource is a good or service that is sold separately (by the entity or another entity) or a resource that the party has already obtained from the entity (including goods or services that the entity will use internally or that will be transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary, under the binding arrangement) or from other transactions or events. Various factors may provide evidence that the party can generate economic benefits or service potential from the good or service either on its own or in conjunction with other readily available resources. For example, the fact that the entity regularly internally uses or provides a good or service separately would indicate that a party can generate economic benefits or service potential from the good or service on its own or with other readily available resources.

76. In assessing whether an entity's promises to use resources internally for goods or services or transfer goods or services to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary are separately identifiable in accordance with paragraph 73(b), the objective is to determine whether the nature of the promise, within the context of the binding arrangement, is a promise to use resources in individually specific ways rather than in a combined manner. Factors that indicate that two or more promises are not separately identifiable include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - (a) The entity provides a significant service of integrating the goods or services with other goods or services promised in the binding arrangement into a bundle of goods or services that represent the combined output or outputs for which the resource provider has entered into binding arrangements. In other words, the entity is using the goods or services as inputs to produce or deliver the combined output or outputs specified by the resource provider. A combined output or outputs might include more than one phase, element or unit.
  - (b) One or more of the goods or services significantly modifies or customises, or are significantly modified or customised by, one or more of the other goods or services promised in the binding arrangement.
  - (c) The goods or services are highly interdependent or highly interrelated. In other words, each of the goods or services is significantly affected by one or more of the other goods or services in the binding arrangement. For example, in some cases, two or more goods or services are significantly affected by each other because the entity would not be able to satisfy its promise by using each of the goods or services internally, or transferring each of the goods or services, independently.
77. If a promised good or service is not distinct, an entity shall combine that good or service with other promised goods or services until it identifies a bundle of goods or services that is distinct. In some cases, that would result in the entity accounting for all of the goods or services promised in a binding arrangement as a single compliance obligation.

#### Initial Recognition of Revenue Transactions with a Binding Arrangement

78. When a binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied in accordance with paragraph 60, an entity shall not recognise any asset, liability or revenue associated with the binding arrangement, unless the binding arrangement is onerous. The recognition of assets, liabilities, and revenues commences when one party to the binding arrangement starts to satisfy its obligations under the arrangement.
79. Where a binding arrangement becomes onerous, an entity shall account for the expected deficit in accordance with PBE IPSAS 19. Paragraphs AG57–AG58 provide additional guidance on unsatisfied binding arrangements.

*Analysis of the Initial Inflow of Resources*

80. An entity may receive or have the right to an inflow of resources arising from a revenue transaction with a binding arrangement before or after it begins satisfying its compliance obligations. An entity should apply paragraphs 18–25, and recognise an inflow of resources from a revenue transaction with a binding arrangement as an asset when the definition of, and the recognition criteria for, an asset are met.

*Existence and Recognition of a Liability*

81. Public benefit entities typically receive resources from governments or other entities. When an entity recognises an asset for an inflow of resources, it shall consider if there are compliance obligations related to the inflow which result in the recognition of a liability.
82. A compliance obligation gives rise to a liability when:
- (a) The entity has received resources associated with its unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied compliance obligation in a binding arrangement; and
  - (b) The resource provider can enforce the binding arrangement, if the entity does not satisfy the compliance obligation(s) associated with the consideration received, by requiring the entity to transfer resources to another party in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement.

See additional guidance in paragraphs AG59–AG62.

83. In accordance with paragraph 27, a liability exists if the entity cannot avoid a transfer of resources as a consequence of past events, and the transfer of resources is probable. An entity should consider the facts and circumstances relating to the binding arrangement to determine if the other party or parties (which is typically the resource provider) are able to enforce their rights and impose a consequence that requires an incremental transfer of resources as a result of the entity's non-compliance (i.e., not satisfying its compliance obligation(s)).
84. As an administrative convenience, a transfer of resources as a consequence of the entity not satisfying its compliance obligations may be effectively returned by deducting the amount to be returned from other assets due to be transferred for other purposes. The entity will still recognise the gross amounts in its financial statements: that is, the entity will recognise a reduction in assets and liabilities for the return of the transfer under the terms of the breached binding arrangement, and will reflect the recognition of assets, liabilities, and/or revenue for the new transfer.
85. If an entity receives resources prior to both the parties agreeing to the terms of the arrangement and it is expected that a binding arrangement will be entered into, it recognises a liability for an advance receipt until such time as the arrangement becomes binding.
86. A compliance obligation that meets the definition of a liability shall be recognised as a liability when, and only when the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. The entity shall continue to recognise the liability until one of the events in paragraph 58 is subsequently met.

*Recognition of Revenue Transactions with a Binding Arrangement*

87. **When an entity receives an inflow of resources in a revenue transaction with a binding arrangement that meets the definition of, and recognition criteria for, an asset in accordance with paragraphs 18–25, the entity shall recognise:**
- (a) **Revenue for any satisfied compliance obligations in respect of the same inflow; and**
  - (b) **A liability for any unsatisfied compliance obligations in respect of the same inflow.**

88. **The timing of revenue recognition is determined by the nature of the requirements in a binding arrangement and their settlement. An entity shall recognise revenue from a transaction with a binding arrangement when (or as) the entity satisfies a compliance obligation by using resources in the specified manner, in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement. The entity shall reduce the carrying amount of any liability that was recognised in accordance with paragraphs 81–86 by an equal amount. Paragraphs AG63–AG95 provide additional guidance on the satisfaction of compliance obligations.**
89. **An entity satisfies a compliance obligation by using resources internally for a promised good or service (i.e., an asset), or to transfer a promised good or service to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. An asset is used internally or transferred when (or as) the entity receiving the asset obtains control of that asset.**
90. Goods and services are assets, even if only momentarily, when they are received and used (as in the case of many services). Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, a resource (see paragraph 18). The economic benefits or service potential embodied in a resource are the potential cash flows (inflows or savings in outflows), or the capability to provide services that contribute to achieving the entity's objectives, that can be obtained directly or indirectly in many ways, such as by:
- (a) Using the resource to provide internal training;
  - (b) Using the resource to produce goods or provide services (including public services);
  - (c) Using the resource to enhance the value of other assets;
  - (d) Using the resource to settle liabilities or reduce expenses;
  - (e) Selling or exchanging the resource;
  - (f) Pledging the resource to secure a loan; and
  - (g) Holding the resource.
91. For each compliance obligation identified in accordance with paragraphs 68–77, an entity shall determine at the inception of the binding arrangement whether it satisfies the compliance obligation over time (in accordance with paragraphs 92–93 or paragraphs 95–96) or satisfies the compliance obligation at a point in time (in accordance with paragraph 94 or paragraph 97). If the entity does not satisfy a compliance obligation over time, the compliance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

#### Compliance Obligations to Use Resources for Goods or Services Internally

##### *Satisfied Over Time*

92. An entity obtains control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a compliance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
- (a) The entity simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs (see paragraphs AG64–AG65);
  - (b) The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the entity controls as the asset is created or enhanced (see paragraph AG66); or
  - (c) The entity has an enforceable right to consideration for performance completed to date (see paragraph 93).

93. An entity shall consider the terms of the binding arrangement, as well as any laws that apply to the binding arrangement, when evaluating whether it has an enforceable right to consideration for any compliance obligation completed to date in accordance with paragraph 92(c). The right to consideration for any compliance obligation completed to date does not need to be for a fixed amount. However, at all times throughout the duration of the binding arrangement, the entity must be entitled to an amount that at least compensates the entity for any compliance obligation completed to date if the binding arrangement is terminated by the resource provider or another party with enforceable rights and obligations in the binding arrangement for reasons other than the entity's failure to perform as promised. Paragraphs AG67–AG71 provide guidance for assessing the existence and enforceability of a right to consideration and whether an entity's right to consideration would entitle the entity to be paid for any compliance obligation completed to date.

*Satisfied at a Point in Time*

94. If a compliance obligation is not satisfied over time in accordance with paragraphs 92–93, an entity satisfies the compliance obligation at a point in time. To determine the point in time at which the entity obtains control of a promised asset and satisfies a compliance obligation, the entity shall consider the requirements for control in paragraphs 89–90.

**Compliance Obligations to Transfer Goods or Services to Another Party (Purchaser or Third-Party Beneficiary)**

*Satisfied Over Time*

95. An entity transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a compliance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
- (a) The purchaser or third-party beneficiary simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs (see paragraphs AG73–AG74);
  - (b) The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the purchaser or third-party beneficiary controls as the asset is created or enhanced (see paragraph AG75); or
  - (c) The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity (see paragraph 96) and the entity has an enforceable right to consideration for performance completed to date (see paragraph 93).
96. An asset created by an entity's performance does not have an alternative use to an entity if the entity is either restricted by the binding arrangement from readily directing the asset for another use during the creation or enhancement of that asset or limited practically from readily directing the asset in its completed state for another use. The assessment of whether an asset has an alternative use to the entity is made at the inception of the binding arrangement. After the inception of the binding arrangement, an entity shall not update the assessment of the alternative use of an asset unless the parties to the binding arrangement approve a modification to a binding arrangement that substantively changes the compliance obligation. Paragraphs AG76–AG78 provide guidance for assessing whether an asset has an alternative use to an entity.

*Satisfied at a Point in Time*

97. If a compliance obligation is not satisfied over time in accordance with paragraphs 95–96, an entity satisfies the compliance obligation at a point in time. To determine the point in time at which a purchaser or third-party beneficiary obtains control of a promised asset and the entity satisfies a compliance obligation, the entity shall consider the requirements for control in paragraphs 89–90 (and AG183–AG185 if the entity has a repurchase



agreement). In addition, an entity shall consider indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) The entity has a present right to consideration for the asset — if a resource provider is presently obligated to pay for an asset, then that may indicate that the resource provider has obtained the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset in exchange.
- (b) The purchaser or third-party beneficiary has legal title to the asset — legal title may indicate which party to a binding arrangement has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, an asset or to restrict the access of other entities to those economic benefits or service potential. Therefore, the transfer of legal title of an asset may indicate that the purchaser or third-party beneficiary has obtained control of the asset. If an entity retains legal title solely as protection against the resource provider's failure to pay, those rights of the entity would not preclude the purchaser or third-party beneficiary from obtaining control of an asset.
- (c) The entity has transferred physical possession of the asset — the purchaser's or third-party beneficiary's physical possession of an asset may indicate that the resource provider has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset or to restrict the access of other entities to those economic benefits or service potential. However, physical possession may not coincide with control of an asset. For example, in some repurchase agreements and in some consignment arrangements, a resource provider or consignee may have physical possession of an asset that the entity controls. Conversely, in some bill-and-hold arrangements, the entity may have physical possession of an asset that the resource provider controls. Paragraphs AG183–AG196, AG197–AG198, and AG199–AG202 provide guidance on accounting for repurchase agreements, consignment arrangements and bill-and-hold arrangements, respectively.
- (d) The purchaser or third-party beneficiary has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset — the transfer of the significant risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary may indicate that the resource provider has obtained the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset. However, when evaluating the risks and rewards of ownership of a promised asset, an entity shall exclude any risks that give rise to a separate compliance obligation in addition to the compliance obligation to transfer the asset. For example, an entity may have transferred control of an asset to a resource provider but not yet satisfied an additional compliance obligation to provide maintenance services related to the transferred asset.
- (e) The resource provider has accepted the asset — the resource provider's acceptance of an asset may indicate that it has obtained the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset. To evaluate the effect of an acceptance clause in a binding arrangement on when control of an asset is transferred, an entity shall consider the guidance in paragraphs AG82–AG85.

#### Measuring Progress Towards Complete Satisfaction of a Compliance Obligation

98. For each compliance obligation satisfied over time in accordance with paragraphs 92–93 (for compliance obligations to use goods or services internally) or paragraphs 95–96 (for compliance obligations to transfer goods or services to another party), an entity shall recognise revenue over time by measuring the progress

towards complete satisfaction of that compliance obligation. The objective when measuring progress is to depict an entity's performance to satisfy its compliance obligation.

99. An entity shall apply a single method of measuring progress for each compliance obligation satisfied over time and the entity shall apply that method consistently to similar compliance obligations and in similar circumstances. At the end of each reporting period, an entity shall remeasure its progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation satisfied over time.

#### Methods for Measuring Progress

100. Appropriate methods of measuring progress include output methods and input methods. Paragraphs AG86–AG95 provide guidance for using output methods and input methods to measure an entity's progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation. In determining the appropriate method for measuring progress, an entity shall consider the nature of the entity's promise, and whether the terms of the binding arrangement specify the activities or expenditures an entity is to perform or incur, respectively.
101. When applying a method for measuring progress for a specific compliance obligation, an entity shall exclude from the measure of progress any goods or services not directly related to that compliance obligation:
  - (a) For a compliance obligation where the entity promises to use resources internally for a distinct good or service, the entity shall exclude from the measure of progress any goods or services for which the entity does not retain control. Conversely, an entity shall include in the measure of progress any goods or services for which the entity retains control when satisfying that compliance obligation; and
  - (b) For a compliance obligation where the entity promises to use resources to transfer a distinct good or service to another party, the entity shall exclude from the measure of progress any goods or services for which the entity does not transfer control to another party (i.e., a purchaser or third-party beneficiary). Conversely, an entity shall include in the measure of progress any goods or services for which the entity does transfer control to another party (i.e., a purchaser or third-party beneficiary) when satisfying that compliance obligation.
102. As circumstances change over time, an entity shall update its measure of progress to reflect any changes in the satisfaction of the compliance obligation. Such changes to an entity's measure of progress shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3.

#### Reasonable Measures of Progress

103. An entity shall recognise revenue for a compliance obligation satisfied over time only if the entity can reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. An entity would not be able to reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation if it lacks reliable information that would be required to apply an appropriate method of measuring progress.
104. In some circumstances (for example, in the early stages of a binding arrangement), an entity may not be able to reasonably measure the outcome of a compliance obligation, but the entity expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the compliance obligation. In those circumstances, the entity shall recognise revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the compliance obligation.

### Subsequent Consideration of Asset Recognition Criteria

105. When an inflow of resources from a binding arrangement within the scope of this Standard does not meet the criteria in paragraph 18, and an entity subsequently receives an inflow of resources from the resource provider, the entity shall recognise the inflow received as revenue only when either of the following events has occurred:
- (a) The entity has no unsatisfied compliance obligation; or
  - (b) The arrangement has been terminated and the inflow received from the resource provider is non-refundable.

## Measurement

### *Measurement of Assets from an Inflow of Resources*

106. **An asset in a revenue transaction with a binding arrangement shall initially be measured by the entity at its transaction consideration as at the date in which the criteria for asset recognition are satisfied (see paragraphs 109–132). An entity shall subsequently measure the asset in accordance with paragraph 31.**

### *Measurement of Liabilities*

107. The amount recognised as a liability shall be the best estimate of the amount required to settle the compliance obligation at the reporting date. For the purposes of this Standard, the best estimate of a liability on initial recognition is limited to the value of the associated asset recognised for the inflow of resources. An entity shall apply paragraph 33 in determining its best estimate of the liability.

### *Measurement of Revenue Transactions with Binding Arrangements*

108. **When (or as) a compliance obligation is satisfied, an entity shall recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction consideration (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained in accordance with paragraphs 119–121) that is allocated to that compliance obligation.**

### Determining the Transaction Consideration

109. An entity shall consider the terms of the binding arrangement and its customary practices to determine the transaction consideration. The transaction consideration is the amount of resources to which an entity expects to be entitled in the binding arrangement for satisfying its compliance obligations, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some sales taxes). The consideration promised in a binding arrangement may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.
110. Credit risk is not considered when determining the amount the entity expects to be entitled to. Impairment losses relating to a credit risk (that is, impairment of a receivable) are measured based on the guidance in PBE IPSAS 41.
111. The nature, timing and amount of consideration affect the estimate of the transaction consideration. When determining the transaction consideration, an entity shall consider the effects of all of the following:
- (a) Variable consideration (see paragraphs 113–117 and 122);
  - (b) Constraining estimates of variable consideration (see paragraphs 119–121);
  - (c) The existence of a significant financing component in the binding arrangement (see paragraphs 123–128);

- (d) Non-cash consideration (see paragraphs 129–132); and
  - (e) Consideration payable to a resource provider (see paragraphs AG104–AG106).
112. For the purpose of determining the transaction consideration, an entity shall assume that the consideration will be received in accordance with the terms of the existing binding arrangement and that the binding arrangement will not be cancelled, renewed or modified.

*Variable Consideration*

113. If the consideration in the binding arrangement includes a variable amount, an entity shall estimate the amount of the consideration which the entity expects to collect from the resource provider.
114. An amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, penalties or other similar items. The consideration can also vary if an entity's entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event. For example, an amount of consideration would be variable if a fixed amount is promised as a performance bonus on achievement of a milestone specified in the binding arrangement.
115. The variability relating to the consideration may be explicitly stated in laws, regulations, or a binding arrangement. In addition to the terms of laws, regulations, or a binding arrangement, the consideration is variable if either of the following circumstances exists:
- (a) The resource provider has a valid expectation arising from an entity's customary practices, published policies or specific statements that the entity will accept an amount of consideration that is less than the amount stated in the binding arrangement or applicable legislation. That is, it is expected that the entity will offer or accept a reduced amount due to a concession. Depending on the jurisdiction, sector or resource provider, this offer may be referred to as a discount, rebate, refund or credit; or
  - (b) Other facts and circumstances indicate that the entity's intention, when entering into the arrangement with the resource provider, is to offer a price concession to the resource provider.

Paragraph AG37 provides additional guidance on implicit price concessions.

116. An entity shall estimate an amount of variable consideration by using either of the following methods, depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled to:
- (a) The expected value—the expected value is the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts. An expected value may be an appropriate estimate of the amount of variable consideration if an entity has a large number of binding arrangements with similar characteristics; or
  - (b) The most likely amount—the most likely amount is the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (i.e., the single most likely outcome of the binding arrangement). The most likely amount may be an appropriate estimate of the amount of variable consideration if the binding arrangement has only two possible outcomes (for example, an entity either completes construction of infrastructure on schedule or not).
117. An entity shall apply one method consistently when estimating the effect of uncertainty on an amount of variable consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled. In addition, an entity shall consider all the information (historical, current and forecast) that is reasonably available to the entity and shall identify a reasonable number of possible consideration amounts. The information that an entity uses to estimate the

amount of variable consideration would typically be similar to the information that the entity's management uses to estimate the amount receivable. In cases where the binding arrangement requires the entity to transfer distinct goods or services to another party, the information would typically be similar to the information that the entity's management uses during the bid-and-proposal process and in establishing prices for promised goods or services.

### *Refund Liabilities*

118. An entity may enter into a binding arrangement which includes a right of return. In these cases, the entity shall recognise a refund liability if the entity receives consideration from a resource provider and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the resource provider relating to a transfer of distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e., amounts not included in the transaction consideration). The refund liability (and corresponding change in the transaction consideration and, therefore, the binding arrangement liability) shall be updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances. To account for a refund liability relating to a sale with a right of return, an entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs AG96–AG103.

### *Constraining Estimates of Variable Consideration*

119. An entity shall include in the transaction consideration some or all of an amount of variable consideration estimated in accordance with paragraph 116 only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.
120. In assessing whether it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur once the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is subsequently resolved, an entity shall consider both the likelihood and the magnitude of the revenue reversal. Factors that could increase the likelihood or the magnitude of a revenue reversal include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- (a) The amount of consideration is highly susceptible to factors outside the entity's influence. Those factors may include volatility in a market, the judgement or actions of third parties, weather conditions and a high risk of obsolescence of the consideration (when it is non-cash) or the promised good or service.
  - (b) The uncertainty about the amount of consideration is not expected to be resolved for a long period of time. This uncertainty may result from the amount being determined in a period subsequent to timing of the obligating event.
  - (c) The entity's experience (or other evidence) with similar types of binding arrangements is limited, or that experience (or other evidence) has limited predictive value.
  - (d) The entity has a practice of either offering a broad range of price concessions or changing the payment terms and conditions of similar binding arrangements in similar circumstances.
  - (e) The binding arrangement has a large number and broad range of possible consideration amounts.
121. An entity shall apply paragraphs AG180–AG182 to account for consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty that is promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

*Reassessment of Variable Consideration*

122. At the end of each reporting period, an entity shall update the estimated transaction consideration (including updating its assessment of whether an estimate of variable inflow is constrained) to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The entity shall account for changes in the transaction consideration in accordance with paragraphs 144–147.

*The Existence of a Significant Financing Component in the Binding Arrangement*

123. In determining the transaction consideration, an entity shall adjust the amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of the inflows agreed to by the parties to the binding arrangement (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the resource provider or the entity with a significant benefit of financing the binding arrangement. In those circumstances, the binding arrangement contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the binding arrangement or implied by the terms agreed to by the parties to the binding arrangement or applicable laws and/or regulations.
124. The objective when adjusting the promised amount of consideration for a significant financing component is for an entity to recognise revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration that a resource provider would have transferred if the resource provider had transferred cash (i.e., the cash price) for those goods or services promised in the compliance obligation when (or as) the entity uses them (internally) or transfers them (to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary). An entity shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether a binding arrangement contains a financing component and whether that financing component is significant to the binding arrangement, including both of the following:
- (a) The difference, if any, between the amount of promised consideration and the cash price of the promised goods or services in the compliance obligation; and
  - (b) The combined effect of both of the following:
    - (i) The expected length of time between when the entity satisfies the compliance obligation (if any) and when the resource provider transfers the consideration; and
    - (ii) The prevailing interest rates in the relevant market.
125. Notwithstanding the assessment in paragraph 124, a binding arrangement with a resource provider would not have a significant financing component if any of the following factors exist:
- (a) The resource provider made the transfer in advance and the timing of when the compliance obligation is satisfied is at the discretion of the resource provider.
  - (b) A substantial amount of the inflow promised by the resource provider is variable and the amount or timing of that consideration varies on the basis of the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event that is not substantially within the control of the resource provider or the entity.
  - (c) The difference between the consideration and the cash price of the transfer (as described in paragraph 124) arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the resource provider or the entity, and the difference between those amounts is proportional to the reason for the difference. For example, the terms might provide the entity or the resource provider with protection from the other party failing to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the binding arrangement.

126. As a practical expedient, an entity need not adjust the consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at the inception of the binding arrangement, that the period between when the entity satisfies the compliance obligation and when the resource provider transfers the consideration will be one year or less.
127. To meet the objective in paragraph 124 when adjusting the consideration for a significant financing component, an entity shall use the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its resource provider at the inception of the binding arrangement. That rate would reflect the credit characteristics of the party receiving financing in the binding arrangement, as well as any collateral or security provided by the resource provider or the entity, including assets transferred in the binding arrangement. An entity may be able to determine that rate by identifying the rate that discounts the nominal amount of the consideration to the price that the resource provider would transfer when (or as) the compliance obligation is satisfied (where applicable). After the inception of the binding arrangement, an entity shall not update the discount rate for changes in interest rates or other circumstances (such as a change in the assessment of the resource provider's credit risk).
128. An entity shall present the effects of financing (interest revenue or interest expense) separately from revenue from binding arrangements in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses. Interest revenue or interest expense is recognised only to the extent that a binding arrangement asset (or receivable) or a binding arrangement liability is recognised in accounting for a binding arrangement.

#### *Non-Cash Consideration*

129. To determine the transaction consideration for binding arrangements in which a resource provider promises consideration in a form other than cash, an entity shall measure the non-cash consideration (or right to a non-cash inflow) at its fair value, in accordance with the relevant PBE Standard, as at the time when the criteria for asset recognition are satisfied.
130. If an entity cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the non-cash consideration, the entity shall measure the consideration indirectly by reference to the stand-alone value of the goods or services that are required to be used internally or transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (or class of resource provider) for the consideration.
131. The fair value of the non-cash consideration may vary because of the form of the consideration. If the fair value of the non-cash consideration promised by a resource provider varies for reasons other than only the form of the consideration, an entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 119–121.
132. If a resource provider contributes goods or services (for example, materials, equipment or labour) to facilitate an entity's satisfaction of the binding arrangement, the entity shall assess whether it obtains control of those contributed goods or services. If so, the entity shall account for the contributed goods or services as non-cash consideration received from the resource provider.

#### *Allocating the Transaction Consideration to Compliance Obligations*

133. **The objective when allocating the transaction consideration is for an entity to allocate the transaction consideration to each compliance obligation in the amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in satisfying the compliance obligations.**
134. To meet the allocation objective, an entity shall allocate the transaction consideration to each compliance obligation identified in the binding arrangement on a relative stand-alone value basis in accordance with paragraphs 136–140, except as specified in paragraphs AG107–AG109 (for allocating discounts) and

paragraphs 141–143 (for allocating consideration that includes variable amounts). The amount of revenue recognised shall be a proportionate amount of the resource inflow recognised as an asset, based on the estimated percentage of the total compliance obligations satisfied.

135. Paragraphs 136–143 do not apply if a binding arrangement has only one compliance obligation. However, paragraphs 141–143 may apply if an entity promises to use or transfer a series of distinct goods or services identified as a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) and the promised consideration includes variable amounts.

*Allocation Based on Stand-Alone Values*

136. To allocate the transaction consideration to each compliance obligation on a relative stand-alone value basis, an entity shall determine the stand-alone value at the inception of the binding arrangement of the distinct good or service underlying each compliance obligation in the binding arrangement and allocate the transaction consideration in proportion to those stand-alone values.
137. The stand-alone value is the price of a good or service that is required to be used internally or provided separately to a purchaser or third-party. The best evidence of a stand-alone value is the observable price of a good or service when the entity provides that good or service separately in similar circumstances and to similar resource providers. In a binding arrangement, the stated price or a list price for a good or service may be (but shall not be presumed to be) the stand-alone value of that good or service.
138. If a stand-alone value is not directly observable, an entity shall estimate the stand-alone value at an amount that would result in the allocation of the transaction consideration meeting the allocation objective in paragraph 133. When estimating a stand-alone value, an entity shall consider all information (including entity-specific factors, information about the resource provider or class of resource provider, and market conditions where relevant) that is reasonably available to the entity. In doing so, an entity shall maximise the use of observable inputs and apply estimation methods consistently in similar circumstances.
139. Suitable methods for estimating the stand-alone value of a good or service include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Adjusted market assessment approach—an entity could evaluate the market in which it uses or provides goods or services and estimate the price that other entities in that market would be willing to pay for those goods or services, or similar goods or services, and adjusting those prices as necessary to reflect the entity's costs and margins.
  - (b) Expected cost approach—an entity could forecast its expected costs of satisfying a compliance obligation and, if applicable, add an appropriate margin for that good or service.
  - (c) Residual approach—an entity may estimate the stand-alone value by reference to the total transaction consideration less the sum of the observable stand-alone values of other goods or services to be used or transferred in the binding arrangement. However, an entity may use a residual approach to estimate, in accordance with paragraph 138, the stand-alone value of a good or service only if one of the following criteria is met:
    - (i) The entity uses or provides the same good or service to different parties (at or near the same time) for a broad range of amounts (i.e., the price is highly variable because a representative stand-alone value is not discernible from past transactions or other observable evidence); or
    - (ii) The entity has not yet determined a price for that good or service and the good or service has not previously been provided on a stand-alone basis (i.e., the price is uncertain).



140. A combination of methods may need to be used to estimate the stand-alone values of the goods or services to be used or transferred in the binding arrangement if two or more of those goods or services have highly variable or uncertain stand-alone values. For example, an entity may use a residual approach to estimate the aggregate stand-alone value for those goods or services with highly variable or uncertain stand-alone values and then use another method to estimate the stand-alone values of the individual goods or services relative to that estimated aggregate stand-alone value determined by the residual approach. When an entity uses a combination of methods to estimate the stand-alone value of each good or service in the binding arrangement, the entity shall evaluate whether allocating the transaction consideration at those estimated stand-alone values would be consistent with the allocation objective in paragraph 133 and the requirements for estimating stand-alone values in paragraph 138.

*Allocation of Variable Consideration*

141. Variable consideration that is promised in a binding arrangement may be attributable to the entire binding arrangement or to a specific part of the binding arrangement, such as either of the following:
- (a) One or more, but not all, compliance obligations in the binding arrangement (for example, a bonus may be contingent on an entity using or transferring a promised good or service within a specified period of time); or
  - (b) One or more, but not all, distinct goods or services in a series of distinct goods or services that forms part of a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) (for example, the consideration promised for the second year of a two-year cleaning service binding arrangement will increase on the basis of movements in a specified inflation index).
142. An entity shall allocate a variable amount (and subsequent changes to that amount) entirely to a compliance obligation or to a distinct good or service that forms part of a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) if both of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The terms of a variable payment relate specifically to the entity's efforts to satisfy the compliance obligation or use or transfer the distinct good or service (or to a specific outcome from satisfying the compliance obligation or using or transferring the distinct good or service); and
  - (b) Allocating the variable amount of consideration entirely to the compliance obligation or the distinct good or service is consistent with the allocation objective in paragraph 133 when considering all of the compliance obligations and payment terms in the binding arrangement.
143. The allocation requirements in paragraphs 133–140 shall be applied to allocate the remaining amount of the transaction consideration that does not meet the criteria in paragraph 142.

*Changes in the Transaction Consideration*

144. After the inception of the binding arrangement, the transaction consideration can change for various reasons, including the resolution of uncertain events or other changes in circumstances that change the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for satisfying its compliance obligation.
145. An entity shall allocate to the compliance obligations in the binding arrangement any subsequent changes in the transaction consideration on the same basis as at the inception of the binding arrangement. Consequently, an entity shall not reallocate the transaction consideration to reflect changes in stand-alone values after the inception of the binding arrangement. Amounts allocated to a satisfied compliance obligation shall be recognised as revenue, or as a reduction of revenue, in the period in which the transaction consideration changes.

146. An entity shall allocate a change in the transaction consideration entirely to one or more, but not all, compliance obligations or distinct goods or services in a series that forms part of a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) only if the criteria in paragraph 142 on allocating variable consideration are met.
147. An entity shall account for a change in the transaction consideration that arises as a result of a modification to a binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs 63–66. However, for a change in the transaction consideration that occurs after a modification to a binding arrangement, an entity shall apply paragraphs 144–146 to allocate the change in the transaction consideration in whichever of the following ways is applicable:
- (a) An entity shall allocate the change in the transaction consideration to the compliance obligations identified in the binding arrangement before the modification if, and to the extent that, the change in the transaction consideration is attributable to an amount of variable consideration promised before the modification and the modification is accounted for in accordance with paragraph 66(a).
  - (b) In all other cases in which the modification was not accounted for as a separate binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph 65, an entity shall allocate the change in the transaction consideration to the compliance obligations in the modified binding arrangement (i.e., the compliance obligations that were unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied immediately after the modification).

## **Other Assets from Revenue Transactions with Binding Arrangement Costs**

### *Incremental Costs of Obtaining a Binding Arrangement*

148. **An entity shall recognise as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a binding arrangement if the entity expects to recover those costs.**
149. The incremental costs of obtaining a binding arrangement are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a binding arrangement that it would not have incurred if the binding arrangement had not been obtained (for example, a sales commission).
150. Costs to obtain a binding arrangement that would have been incurred regardless of whether the binding arrangement was obtained shall be recognised as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the resource provider regardless of whether the binding arrangement is obtained.
151. As a practical expedient, an entity may recognise the incremental costs of obtaining a binding arrangement as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

### *Costs to Fulfil a Binding Arrangement*

152. **If the costs incurred in fulfilling a binding arrangement are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, PBE IPSAS 12 *Inventories*, PBE IPSAS 31, or PBE IPSAS 17), an entity shall recognise an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a binding arrangement only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:**
- (a) **The costs relate directly to a binding arrangement or to an anticipated binding arrangement that the entity can specifically identify (for example, costs relating to services to be provided under renewal of an existing binding arrangement or costs of designing an asset to be transferred under a specific binding arrangement that has not yet been approved);**

- (b) **The costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) compliance obligations in the future; and**
  - (c) **The costs are expected to be recovered.**
153. For costs incurred in fulfilling a binding arrangement that are within the scope of another Standard, an entity shall account for those costs in accordance with those other Standards.
154. Costs that relate directly to a binding arrangement (or a specific anticipated binding arrangement) include any of the following:
- (a) Direct labour (for example, salaries and wages of employees who provide the promised services directly to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary);
  - (b) Direct materials (for example, supplies used in providing the promised services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary);
  - (c) Allocations of costs that relate directly to the binding arrangement or to activities within the binding arrangement (for example, costs of management and supervision, insurance and depreciation of tools and equipment used in fulfilling the binding arrangement);
  - (d) Costs that are explicitly chargeable to the resource provider under the binding arrangement; and
  - (e) Other costs that are incurred only because an entity entered into the binding arrangement (for example, payments to subcontractors).
155. An entity shall recognise the following costs as expenses when incurred:
- (a) General and administrative costs (unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the resource provider under the binding arrangement, in which case an entity shall evaluate those costs in accordance with paragraph 154);
  - (b) Costs of wasted materials, labour or other resources to fulfil the binding arrangement that were not reflected in the price of the binding arrangement;
  - (c) Costs that relate to satisfied compliance obligations (or partially satisfied compliance obligations) in the binding arrangement (i.e., costs that relate to past fulfilment); and
  - (d) Costs for which an entity cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied compliance obligations or to satisfied compliance obligations (or partially satisfied compliance obligations).

### *Amortisation and Impairment*

156. An asset recognised in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152 shall be amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the satisfaction of the compliance obligation to which the asset relates. The asset may relate to promises to be satisfied under a specific anticipated binding arrangement (as described in paragraph 152(a)).
157. An entity shall update the amortisation to reflect a significant change in the entity's expected timing of the satisfaction of the compliance obligation to which the asset relates. Such a change shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3.
158. An entity shall recognise an impairment loss in surplus or deficit to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset recognised in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152 exceeds:
- (a) The remaining amount of consideration that the entity expects to receive for the satisfaction of the compliance obligations to which the asset relates; less

- (b) The costs that relate directly to satisfying the compliance obligations and that have not been recognised as expenses (see paragraph 154).
- 159. For the purposes of applying paragraph 158 to determine the amount of consideration that an entity expects to receive, an entity shall use the principles for determining the transaction consideration (except for the requirements in paragraphs 119–121 on constraining estimates of variable consideration) and adjust that amount to reflect the effects of the resource provider's credit risk.
- 160. Before an entity recognises an impairment loss for an asset recognised in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152, the entity shall recognise any impairment loss for assets related to the binding arrangement that are recognised in accordance with another Standard (for example, PBE IPSAS 12, PBE IPSAS 31, and PBE IPSAS 17). After applying the impairment test in paragraph 158, an entity shall include the resulting carrying amount of the asset recognised in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152 in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs for the purpose of applying PBE IPSAS 26 *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets* to that cash-generating unit.
- 161. An entity shall recognise in surplus or deficit a reversal of some or all of an impairment loss previously recognised in accordance with paragraph 158 when the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved. The increased carrying amount of the asset shall not exceed the amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation) if no impairment loss had been recognised previously.

## Presentation

- 162. When either party to a binding arrangement has performed, an entity shall present the binding arrangement in the statement of financial position as a binding arrangement asset or a binding arrangement liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the resource provider's transfer of consideration. An entity shall present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.
- 163. If a resource provider transfers cash or another asset, or an entity has a right to consideration that is unconditional (i.e., a receivable), before the entity satisfies its compliance obligation, the entity shall present the binding arrangement as a binding arrangement liability when the transfer of consideration is made or is due (whichever is earlier). A binding arrangement liability is an entity's obligation to satisfy a compliance obligation for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of an unconditional transfer of consideration is due) from the resource provider.
- 164. If an entity performs by satisfying a compliance obligation before the transfer of consideration is received or before the unconditional transfer of consideration is due, the entity shall present the binding arrangement as a binding arrangement asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. A binding arrangement asset is an entity's right to consideration for satisfying its compliance obligations in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. An entity shall assess a binding arrangement asset for impairment in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41. An impairment of a binding arrangement asset shall be measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as a financial asset that is within the scope of PBE IPSAS 41 (see also paragraph 177(b)).
- 165. A receivable is an entity's right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before consideration is due. For example, an entity would recognise a receivable if it has a present right to a transfer even though that amount may be subject to refund in the future. In accordance with paragraph 31, an entity shall subsequently measure a receivable in accordance with IPSAS 41. Upon initial recognition of a receivable, any difference between the measurement of the receivable

in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41 and the corresponding amount of revenue recognised shall be presented as an expense (for example, as an impairment loss).

166. This Standard uses the terms “binding arrangement asset” and “binding arrangement liability” but does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position for those items. If an entity uses an alternative description for a binding arrangement asset, the entity shall provide sufficient information for a user of the financial statements to distinguish between receivables and binding arrangement assets.

## Disclosure

167. **The objective of the disclosure requirements is for an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from revenue transactions. To achieve that objective, an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about all of the following:**
- (a) **Its revenues from transactions without binding arrangements (see paragraphs 172–176);**
  - (b) **Its revenues from transactions with binding arrangements (see paragraphs 177–187);**
  - (c) **The significant judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard to those binding arrangements (see paragraphs 188–190); and**
  - (d) **Any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement with a resource provider in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152 (see paragraphs 191–192).**
168. An entity shall consider the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure objective and how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements. An entity shall aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of immaterial detail or the aggregation of items that have substantially different characteristics. See paragraphs AG203–AG204 for additional guidance.
169. **An entity shall disclose either on the face of, or in the notes to, the general purpose financial statements:**
- (a) **The amount of revenue from transactions recognised during the period, showing separately, and by major classes:**
    - (i) **Taxes;**
    - (ii) **Other compulsory contributions and levies;**
    - (iii) **Transfers; and**
    - (iv) **Compliance obligations in a binding arrangement.**
  - (b) **The amount of receivables recognised at the reporting date in respect of revenue;**
  - (c) **The amount of liabilities recognised at the reporting date in respect of transferred assets subject to compliance obligations;**
  - (d) **The amount of liabilities recognised at the reporting date in respect of concessionary loans that are subject to requirements on transferred assets;**
  - (e) **The existence and amounts of any advance receipts in respect of transactions; and**
  - (f) **The amount of any liabilities forgiven.**
170. **An entity shall disclose in the notes to the general purpose financial statements:**

- (a) **The accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue;**
  - (b) **The judgements, and changes in the judgements, made in applying this Standard that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue;**
  - (c) **For major classes of revenue from transactions, the basis on which the transaction consideration of inflowing resources was measured;**
  - (d) **For major classes of taxation revenue and revenue from other compulsory contributions and levies that the entity cannot measure reliably during the period in which the taxable event or equivalent event for other compulsory contributions and levies occurs, information about the nature of the tax, or other compulsory contribution or levy;**
  - (e) **The nature and type of major classes of bequests, gifts, and donations showing separately major classes of goods in-kind received; and**
  - \*(f) Qualitative and quantitative information about services in-kind that have been recognised.**
171. A public benefit entity may have a revenue transaction where the entity is compelled to satisfy an obligation for or impose a cost on the counterparty in the transaction, and the face value of the revenue transaction may not always be collectible. This may occur when the entity is compelled by way of legislation, constitutional authority, legally sanctioned process and policy decisions, or other mechanisms, and the counterparty may not have the ability or intention to pay. Examples of such transactions include revenue from taxes or fines without binding arrangements, or revenue from satisfying a compliance obligation by providing goods or services to a third-party beneficiary in a binding arrangement. The entity shall disclose the following:
- (a) A description of the legislation or policy decision which compels a party in the revenue transaction to satisfy its obligation to the entity in the revenue transaction;
  - (b) The amount of revenue from these transactions that was recognised after application of paragraphs 25 and 105 of this Standard, or the amount of revenue recognised after consideration of an implicit price concession from the application of paragraph 115;
  - (c) The amount from these transactions that was not recognised as revenue, as the collection of consideration was not probable in accordance with paragraph 119, or as the amount from these transactions that was not recognised as revenue as it was considered to be an implicit price concession from the application of paragraph 115; and
  - (d) If the transaction consideration has been reduced after consideration of an implicit price concession from the application of paragraph 115, an entity shall disclose the following:
    - (i) The amount from these transactions that was recognised as revenue after identification of the implicit price concession; and
    - (ii) The amount from these transactions that was not recognised as revenue, as it was considered an implicit price concession.

### **Specific Disclosure for Revenue without Binding Arrangements**

172. As noted in paragraph 46, in many cases an entity will be able to reliably measure assets and revenue arising from taxation and other compulsory contributions and levies transactions, using, for example, statistical models. However, there may be exceptional circumstances where an entity is unable to reliably measure the assets and revenue arising until one or more reporting periods has or have elapsed since the taxable event or equivalent

event for other compulsory contributions and levies occurred. In these cases, the entity makes disclosures about the nature of major classes of taxation or other compulsory contributions and levies that cannot be reliably measured, and therefore recognised, during the reporting period in which the taxable event or equivalent event for other compulsory contributions and levies occurs.

173. Paragraph 169(e) requires an entity to disclose the existence of advance receipts. These liabilities carry the risk that the entity will have to make a sacrifice of future economic benefits or service potential if the taxable event does not occur, or a transfer arrangement does not become binding.
174. Paragraph 170(e) requires an entity to make disclosures about the nature and type of major classes of bequests, gifts, and donations it has received. These inflows of resources are received at the discretion of the resource provider, which exposes the entity to the risk that, in future periods, such sources of resources may change significantly.
- \*175. Entities that do not recognise services in-kind on the face of the general purpose financial statements are strongly encouraged to disclose qualitative information about the nature and type of major classes of services in-kind received, particularly if those services in-kind received are integral to the operations of the entity. The extent to which an entity is dependent on a class of services in-kind will determine the disclosures it makes in respect of that class.
176. Where services in-kind meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset, entities may elect to recognise these services in-kind and measure them at their fair value. Paragraph 175 strongly encourages an entity to make qualitative disclosures about the nature and type of all services in-kind received, whether they are recognised or not. Such disclosures may assist users to make informed judgements about (a) the contribution made by such services to the achievement of the entity's objectives during the reporting period, and (b) the entity's dependence on such services for the achievement of its objectives in the future.

### **Specific Disclosure for Revenue with Binding Arrangements**

177. An entity shall disclose all of the following amounts for the reporting period unless those amounts are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses in accordance with other Standards:
  - (a) Revenue recognised from binding arrangements with compliance obligations, separately from its other sources of revenue; and
  - (b) Any impairment losses recognised (in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41) on any receivables or binding arrangement assets arising from an entity's binding arrangements, which the entity shall disclose separately from impairment losses from other binding arrangements.
178. Compliance obligations impose limits on the use of assets, which impacts the operations of the entity. Disclosure of the amount of liabilities recognised in respect of compliance obligations assists users in making judgements about the ability of the entity to use its assets at its own discretion. Entities are encouraged to disaggregate by class the information required to be disclosed by paragraph 169(c).

### *Disaggregation of Revenue*

179. An entity shall disaggregate revenue recognised from binding arrangements into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs AG205–AG207 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.
180. [Not used]

*Binding Arrangement Balances*

181. An entity shall disclose all of the following:

- (a) The opening and closing balances of receivables, binding arrangement assets and binding arrangement liabilities from binding arrangements, if not otherwise separately presented or disclosed;
- \* (b) Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the binding arrangement liability balance at the beginning of the period; and
- \* (c) Revenue recognised in the reporting period from compliance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction consideration).

\*182. An entity shall explain how the timing of satisfaction of its compliance obligations (see paragraph 184(a)) relates to the typical timing of payment (see paragraph 184(b)) and the effect that those factors have on the binding arrangement asset and the binding arrangement liability balances. The explanation provided may use qualitative information.

\*183. An entity shall provide an explanation of the material changes in the binding arrangement asset and the binding arrangement liability balances during the reporting period. The explanation shall include qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the entity's balances of binding arrangement assets and binding arrangement liabilities include any of the following:

- (a) Changes due to PBE combinations;
- (b) Cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue that affect the corresponding binding arrangement asset or binding arrangement liability, including adjustments arising from a change in the measure of progress, a change in an estimate of the transaction consideration (including any changes in the assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) or a modification to a binding arrangement;
- (c) Impairment of a binding arrangement asset;
- (d) A change in the time frame for a right to consideration to become unconditional (i.e., for a binding arrangement asset to be reclassified to a receivable); and
- (e) A change in the time frame for a compliance obligation to be satisfied (i.e., for the recognition of revenue arising from a binding arrangement liability).

*Compliance Obligations*

184. An entity shall disclose information about its compliance obligations in binding arrangements, including a description of all of the following:

- (a) When the entity typically satisfies its compliance obligations (for example, upon shipment, upon delivery, as services are rendered or upon completion of service), including when compliance obligations are satisfied in a bill-and-hold arrangement;
- (b) The significant payment terms (for example, when payment is typically due, whether the binding arrangement has a significant financing component, whether the consideration amount is variable and whether the estimate of variable consideration is typically constrained in accordance with paragraphs 119–121);
- (c) The nature of the compliance obligations the entity has promised to satisfy, highlighting any compliance obligations to arrange for another party to incur compliance obligations (i.e., if the entity is acting as an agent);



- (d) Obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations; and
- (e) Types of warranties and related obligations.

*Transaction Consideration Allocated to the Remaining Compliance Obligations*

\*185. An entity shall disclose the following information about its remaining compliance obligations:

- (a) The aggregate amount of the transaction consideration allocated to the compliance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period; and
- (b) An explanation of when the entity expects to recognise as revenue the amount disclosed in accordance with paragraph 185(a), which the entity shall disclose in either of the following ways:
  - (i) On a quantitative basis using the time bands that would be most appropriate for the duration of the remaining compliance obligations; or
  - (ii) By using qualitative information.

\*186. As a practical expedient, an entity need not disclose the information in paragraph 185 for a compliance obligation if either of the following conditions is met:

- (a) The compliance obligation is part of a binding arrangement that has an original expected duration of one year or less; or
- (b) The entity recognises revenue from the satisfaction of the compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph AG90.

\*187. An entity shall explain qualitatively whether it is applying the practical expedient in paragraph 186 and whether any consideration from binding arrangements is not included in the transaction consideration and, therefore, not included in the information disclosed in accordance with paragraph 185. For example, an estimate of the transaction consideration would not include any estimated amounts of variable consideration that are constrained (see paragraphs 119–121).

*Significant Judgements in the Application of this Standard*

*Determining the Timing of Satisfaction of Compliance Obligations*

188. For compliance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose both of the following:

- (a) The methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied); and
- \* (b) An explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the use or transfer of goods or services.

189. For compliance obligations satisfied at a point in time, an entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a compliance obligation is satisfied.

*Determining the Transaction Consideration and the Amounts Allocated to Compliance Obligations*

\*190. An entity shall disclose information about the methods, inputs and assumptions used for all of the following:

- (a) Determining the transaction consideration, which includes, but is not limited to, estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and measuring non-cash consideration;

- (b) Assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained;
- (c) Allocating the transaction consideration, including estimating stand-alone values of promised goods or services, and allocating discounts and variable consideration to a specific part of the binding arrangement (if applicable); and
- (d) Measuring obligations for returns, refunds and other similar obligations.

*Assets Recognised from the Costs to Obtain or Fulfil a Binding Arrangement with a Resource Provider*

191. An entity shall describe both of the following:

- \*(a) The judgements made in determining the amount of the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement with a resource provider (in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152); and
- (b) The method it uses to determine the amortisation for each reporting period.

192. An entity shall disclose all of the following:

- \*(a) The closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement with a resource provider (in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152), by main category of asset (for example, costs to obtain binding arrangements with resource providers, pre-binding arrangement costs and setup costs); and
- (b) The amount of amortisation and any impairment losses recognised in the reporting period.

RDR 192.1 A Tier 2 entity is required to disclose the closing balances of assets recognised from the costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement with a resource provider (in accordance with paragraph 148 or 152).

*Practical Expedients*

193. If an entity elects to use the practical expedient in either paragraph 126 (about the existence of a significant financing component) or paragraph 151 (about the incremental costs of obtaining a binding arrangement), the entity shall disclose that fact.

## **Commencement and Application**

194. **An entity shall apply this Standard in accordance with the commencement and application date provisions in paragraphs 194.1–194.3. An entity that applies this Standard to an ‘early adoption accounting period’ shall disclose that fact in the notes.**

### **When the Standard takes effect (section 27 Financial Reporting Act 2013)**

194.1 This Standard takes effect on the 28th day after the date of its publication under the Legislation Act 2019. The Standard was published on [date] and takes effect on [date].

### **Accounting period in relation to which the Standard commences to apply (section 28 Financial Reporting Act 2013)**

194.2 The accounting periods in relation to which this amending Standard commences to apply are:

- (a) For an **early adopter**, those accounting periods following, and including, the **early adoption accounting period**.
- (b) For any other reporting entity, those accounting periods following, and including, the first accounting period for the entity that begins on or after the **mandatory date**.

194.3 In paragraph 194.2:

**Early adopter** means a reporting entity that applies this Standard for an early adoption accounting period.

**Early adoption accounting period** means an accounting period of the early adopter:

- (a) That begins before the mandatory date but has not ended or does not end before this Standard takes effect (and to avoid doubt, that period may have begun before this Standard takes effect); and
- (b) For which the early adopter:
  - (i) First applies this Standard in preparing its financial report;
  - (ii) Applies PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* at the same time; and
  - (iii) Discloses in its financial report for that accounting period that this Standard has been applied for that period.

**Mandatory date** means [1 January 2029].

195. [Not used].

## Transition

196. For the purposes of the transition requirements in paragraphs 197–203:

- (a) The date of initial application is the start of the reporting period in which an entity first applies this Standard; and
- (b) A completed binding arrangement is a binding arrangement for which:
  - (i) The entity has satisfied all of the conditions identified in accordance with PBE IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions*; or
  - (ii) The entity has satisfied all of its promises identified in accordance with PBE IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions* and PBE IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*.

197. An entity shall apply this Standard using one of the following two methods:

- (a) To each prior reporting period presented in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3, as if this Standard had always been applied, subject to the expedients in paragraph 199; or
- (b) As if this Standard has always been applied, with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application in accordance with paragraphs 201–203.

198. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph 33 of PBE IPSAS 3, when this Standard is first applied, an entity need only present the quantitative information required by paragraph 33(f) of PBE IPSAS 3 for the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period for which this Standard is applied (the “immediately preceding period”) and only if the entity applies this Standard as if it had always been applied in accordance with paragraph 197(a)). An entity may also present this information for the current period or for earlier comparative periods, but is not required to do so.

199. An entity may use one or more of the following practical expedients when applying this Standard in accordance with paragraph 197(a):

- (a) For completed binding arrangements, an entity need not restate binding arrangements that:
  - (i) Begin and end within the same annual reporting period; or

- (ii) Are completed binding arrangements at the beginning of the earliest period presented.
  - (b) For completed binding arrangements that have variable consideration, an entity may use the transaction consideration at the date the binding arrangement was completed rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods.
  - (c) For binding arrangements that were modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented, an entity need not retrospectively restate the binding arrangement for those modifications to a binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs 65–66. Instead, an entity shall reflect the aggregate effect of all of the modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented when:
    - (i) Identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied compliance obligations;
    - (ii) Determining the transaction consideration; and
    - (iii) Allocating the transaction consideration to the satisfied and unsatisfied compliance obligations.
  - (d) For all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, an entity need not disclose the amount of the transaction consideration allocated to the remaining compliance obligations and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognise that amount as revenue.
200. For any of the practical expedients in paragraph 199 that an entity uses, the entity shall apply that expedient consistently to all binding arrangements within all reporting periods presented. In addition, the entity shall disclose all of the following information:
- (a) The expedients that have been used; and
  - (b) To the extent reasonably possible, a qualitative assessment of the estimated effect of applying each of those expedients.
201. If an entity elects to apply this Standard in accordance with paragraph 197(b), the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus (or other component of net assets/equity, as appropriate) of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. Under this transition method, an entity may elect to apply this Standard as if it had always applied only to binding arrangements that are not completed binding arrangements at the date of initial application (for example, 1 January 20XX for an entity with a 31 December year-end).
202. An entity applying this Standard in accordance with paragraph 197(b) may also use the practical expedient described in paragraph 199(c), either:
- (a) For all modifications to a binding arrangement that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented; or
  - (b) For all modifications to a binding arrangement that occur before the date of initial application.
- If an entity uses this practical expedient, the entity shall apply the expedient consistently to all binding arrangements and disclose the information required by paragraph 200.
203. For reporting periods that include the date of initial application, an entity shall provide both of the following additional disclosures if this Standard is applied in accordance with paragraph 197(b):
- (a) The amount by which each financial statement line item is affected in the current reporting period by the application of this Standard as compared to PBE IPSAS 9, PBE IPSAS 11, and PBE IPSAS 23; and
  - (b) An explanation of the reasons for significant changes identified.

## **Withdrawal of Other Standards**

204. This Standard supersedes the following Standards:

- (a) PBE IPSAS 9, issued in 2014;
- (b) PBE IPSAS 11, issued in 2014; and
- (c) PBE IPSAS 23, issued in 2014.

PBE IPSAS 9, PBE IPSAS 11, and PBE IPSAS 23 remain applicable until PBE IPSAS 47 is applied (refer to paragraph 194).

## Application Guidance

*This Appendix is an integral part of PBE IPSAS 47.*

AG1. This Application Guidance is organised into the following categories:

- (a) Scope (paragraphs AG2–AG9);
- (b) Definitions (paragraphs AG10–AG12);
- (c) Identify the Revenue Transaction (paragraphs AG13–AG31);
  - (i) Enforceability (paragraphs AG14–AG25);
  - (ii) Parties in an Arrangement (paragraphs AG26–AG31);
- (d) Revenue from Transaction with Binding Arrangements (paragraphs AG32–AG138);
  - (i) Criteria for the Binding Arrangement Accounting Model (paragraphs AG32–AG39);
  - (ii) Breach of Terms and Conditions of a Binding Arrangement (paragraphs AG40–AG42);
  - (iii) Identifying Compliance Obligations in a Binding Arrangement (paragraphs AG43–AG56);
  - (iv) Initial Recognition of Revenue (paragraphs AG57–AG58);
  - (v) Existence and Recognition of a Liability (paragraphs AG59–AG62);
  - (vi) Satisfaction of Compliance Obligations (paragraphs AG63–AG81);
  - (vii) Resource Provider Acceptance of the Entity’s Transfer of Goods or Services (paragraphs AG82–AG85);
  - (viii) Methods for Measuring Progress towards Complete Satisfaction of a Compliance Obligation (paragraphs AG86–AG95);
  - (ix) Right of Return for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraphs AG96–AG103);
  - (x) Consideration Payable to a Resource Provider for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraphs AG104–AG106);
  - (xi) Allocation of a Discount for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraphs AG107–AG109);
  - (xii) Determination of the Stand-Alone Value (paragraph AG110);
  - (xiii) Warranties for Goods or Services Transferred to Another Party (paragraphs AG111–AG116);
  - (xiv) Principal Versus Agent Considerations (paragraphs AG117–AG125);
  - (xv) Resource Provider Options for Additional Goods or Services (paragraphs AG126–AG130);
  - (xvi) Resource Providers’ Unexercised Rights (paragraphs AG131–AG134);
  - (xvii) Non-Refundable Upfront Fees (and Some Related Costs) for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraphs AG135–AG138);
- (e) Application of Principles to Specific Transactions (paragraphs AG139–AG202);

- (i) Capital Transfers (paragraphs AG140–AG142);
- (ii) Services In-Kind (paragraphs AG143–AG149);
- (iii) Pledges (paragraph AG150);
- (iv) Advance Receipts of Transfers (paragraph AG151);
- (v) Concessionary Loans (paragraphs AG152–AG153);
- (vi) Measurement of Transferred Assets (paragraph AG154);
- (vii) Debt Forgiveness and Assumptions of Liabilities (paragraphs AG155–AG158);
- (viii) Fines (paragraphs AG159–AG160);
- (ix) Bequests (paragraphs AG161–AG163);
- (x) Gifts and Donations, including Goods In-Kind (paragraphs AG164–AG167);
- (xi) Licensing (paragraphs AG168–AG182);
- (xii) Repurchase Agreements (paragraphs AG183–AG196);
- (xiii) Consignment Arrangements (paragraphs AG197–AG198);
- (xiv) Bill-and-Hold Arrangements (paragraphs AG199–AG202); and
- (f) Disclosure (paragraphs AG203–AG207);
  - (i) Disclosure of Disaggregated Revenue (paragraphs AG205–AG207).

### Scope (paragraph 2.1–3)

- AG2. The scope of this Standard is focused on establishing principles and requirements when accounting for revenue transactions. Revenue may arise from transactions without binding arrangements or with binding arrangements. The definitions in paragraph 4 establish the key elements in applying the scope of the Standard.
- AG3. While taxation is the major source of revenue for many governments, other public benefit entities rely on transfers (sometimes known as grants) and other sources of funding. Examples of these revenues include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Taxes;
  - (b) Transfers (whether cash or non-cash), including debt forgiveness, fines, bequests, gifts, donations, goods in-kind, services in-kind, and the off-market portion of concessionary loans received; and
  - (c) Capital transfers.
- AG4. This Standard specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a binding arrangement and for the costs incurred to satisfy a binding arrangement if those costs are not within the scope of another Standard (see paragraphs 148–161). An entity shall apply those paragraphs only to the costs incurred that relate to a binding arrangement (or part of that binding arrangement) that is within the scope of this Standard.

### Scope Exclusions

- AG5. Gains from the sale of non-financial assets within the scope of PBE IPSAS 16 *Investment Property*, PBE IPSAS 31 *Intangible Assets*, or PBE IPSAS 17, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*, that are not an output

- of an entity's activities are not considered revenue. However, the recognition and measurement principles within this Standard may be applied to account for the disposals of such assets.
- AG6. This Standard does not apply to public benefit entity combinations. A public benefit entity combination occurs when two or more operations are brought together to form one reporting entity. These restructurings do not ordinarily involve one entity purchasing another operation or entity, but may result in a new or existing entity acquiring all of the assets and liabilities of another operation or entity. Public benefit entity combinations are accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 40 *PBE Combinations*.
- AG7. Transfers of resources that satisfy the definition of contributions from owners will not give rise to revenue. Contributions from owners are defined in PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Reports*. For a transaction to qualify as a contribution from owners, it will be necessary to satisfy the characteristics identified in that definition, and to consider the substance rather than the form of the transaction. A contribution from owners may be evidenced by, for example:
- (a) A formal designation of the transfer (or a class of such transfers) by the contributor or a controlling entity of the contributor as forming part of the recipient's contributed net assets/equity, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution;
  - (b) A formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets/equity of the recipient that can be sold, transferred, or redeemed; or
  - (c) The issuance, in relation to the contribution, of equity instruments that can be sold, transferred, or redeemed.
- AG8. Agreements that (a) specify that the entity providing resources is entitled to distributions of future economic benefits or service potential during the recipient entity's life, or distribution of any excess of assets over liabilities in the event that the recipient entity is wound up, or (b) specify that the entity providing resources acquires a financial interest in the recipient entity that can be sold, exchanged, transferred, or redeemed, are, in substance, agreements to make a contribution from owners.
- AG9. If, despite the form of the transaction, the substance is clearly that of a loan or another kind of liability, or revenue, the entity recognises it as such and makes an appropriate disclosure in the notes to the general purpose financial statements, if material. For example, if a transaction purports to be a contribution from owners but specifies that the entity will pay fixed distributions to the resource provider, with a return of the resource provider's investment at a specified future time, the transaction is more characteristic of a loan. For contractual arrangements, an entity also considers the guidance in PBE IPSAS 28 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, when distinguishing liabilities from contributions from owners.

## Definitions (paragraphs 4–8)

### *Binding Arrangement*

- AG10. A binding arrangement is an arrangement that confers both enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to the arrangement. A contract is a type of binding arrangement. Each party in the binding arrangement willingly entered into the arrangement and is able to enforce their respective rights and obligations conferred on them in the arrangement.
- AG11. This Standard specifies the accounting for an individual binding arrangement. However, as a practical expedient, an entity may apply this Standard to a portfolio of binding arrangements (or compliance obligations) with similar characteristics if the entity reasonably expects that the effects on the financial



statements of applying this Standard to the portfolio would not differ materially from applying this Standard to the individual binding arrangements (or compliance obligations) within that portfolio. When accounting for a portfolio, an entity shall use estimates and assumptions that reflect the size and composition of the portfolio.

- AG12. Binding arrangements can be evidenced in several ways. A binding arrangement is often, but not always, in writing, in the form of a contract or documented discussions between the parties. The binding arrangement may arise from legal contracts or through other equivalent means such as statutory mechanisms (for example, through legislative or executive authority and/or cabinet or ministerial directives). Legislative or executive authority can create enforceable arrangements, similar to contractual arrangements, either on their own or in conjunction with legal contracts between the parties.

### **Identify the Revenue Transaction (paragraphs 9–15)**

- AG13. An entity shall consider the terms of its revenue transaction and all relevant facts and circumstances when applying this Standard. An entity shall apply this Standard, including the use of any practical expedients, consistently to arrangements with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances.

#### *Enforceability*

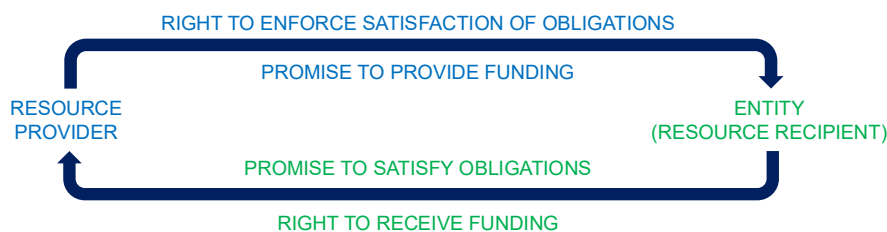
- AG14. The interdependent rights and obligations in an arrangement must be enforceable to meet the definition of a binding arrangement. Enforceability can arise from various mechanisms, so long as the mechanism(s) provide(s) the entity with the ability to enforce the terms of the arrangement and hold the parties in the arrangement accountable for the satisfaction of stated obligations. An entity should determine whether an arrangement is enforceable based on whether each entity in the arrangement has the ability to enforce the rights and the obligations. The entity's assessment of enforceability occurs at inception and when a significant external change indicates that there may be a change in the enforceability of that arrangement.
- AG15. Since enforceability can arise from various mechanisms, an entity should objectively assess all relevant factors to determine whether an arrangement is enforceable. In some jurisdictions, public sector entities cannot enter into legal obligations, because they are not permitted to contract in their own name; however, there are alternative processes with equivalent effect to legal arrangements (described as enforceable through equivalent means). For an arrangement to be enforceable through "equivalent means", the presence of an enforcement mechanism outside the legal system, that is similar to the force of law without being legal in nature, is required to establish the right of the resource provider to obligate the entity to complete the agreed obligation or be subject to remedies for non-completion. Similarly, a mechanism outside the legal systems, that is similar to the force of law without being legal in nature, is required to establish the right of the entity to obligate the resource provider to pay the agreed consideration. Thus, an entity should identify and assess all relevant factors by considering legal or equivalent means in which the involved parties enforce each of the respective rights and obligations under the arrangement.
- AG16. An arrangement is enforceable when each of the parties in the arrangement is able to enforce their respective rights and obligations. An arrangement is enforceable if the agreement includes:
- (a) Clearly specified rights and obligations for each involved party; and
  - (b) Remedies for non-completion by each involved party which can be enforced through the identified enforcement mechanisms.
- AG17. When an entity assesses enforceability, the entity should consider how the identified mechanisms of enforceability impose implicit or explicit consequences on any party or parties that do not satisfy their

- obligation(s) in the arrangement, through legal or equivalent means. If the entity is not able to determine how the mechanisms of enforceability identified would in substance enable the entity to hold the other parties in the arrangement accountable for satisfying their obligation(s) in cases of non-completion, then the arrangement is not enforceable and does not meet the definition of a binding arrangement.
- AG18. Enforceability arises from the compulsion by a legal system, including through legal means (enforced in the courts in a jurisdiction, as well as judicial rulings and case law precedence to comply with the terms of the arrangement) or compliance through equivalent means (laws and regulations, including legislation, executive authority, cabinet or ministerial directives).
- AG19. Executive authority (sometimes called an executive order) is an authority given to a member or selected members of a government administration to create legislation without ratification by the full parliament. This may be considered a valid enforcement mechanism if such an order was issued directing an entity to satisfy the stated obligations in the arrangement.
- AG20. Cabinet or ministerial directives may create an enforcement mechanism between different government departments or different levels of government of the same government structure. For example, a directive given by a minister or government department to an entity controlled by the government to satisfy the stated obligations in the arrangement may be enforceable. Each party must be able to enforce both the rights and obligations conferred on them in the arrangement to meet the definition of a binding arrangement. Each party must have the ability and authority to compel the other party or parties to fulfil the promises established within the arrangement or to seek redress should these promises not be satisfied.
- AG21. Sovereign rights are the authority to make, amend and repeal legal provisions. On its own, this authority does not establish enforceable rights and obligations for the purposes of applying this Standard. However, if the use of sovereign rights were detailed in the arrangement as a means of enforcing the satisfaction of obligations by an entity, this may result in a valid enforcement mechanism.
- AG22. An entity may feel compelled to deliver on the obligations in an arrangement because of the risk that it might not receive future funding from the other party. In general, the ability to reduce or withhold future funding to which the entity is not presently entitled would not be considered a valid enforcement mechanism in the context of this Standard because there is no obligation on the resource provider to provide such funding. However, if the entity is presently entitled to funding in the future through another binding arrangement, and the terms of this other binding arrangement specifically allow for a reduction in the future funding if other arrangements are breached, then the reduction in future funding could be considered a valid enforcement mechanism.
- AG23. When determining if a reduction of future funding would be an enforcement mechanism, the entity shall apply judgement based on the facts and circumstances. Key factors that may indicate the resource provider would reduce future funding in the event of a breach of promises made in another binding arrangement are the resource provider's ability to reduce future funding and its past history of doing so.
- AG24. A statement of intent or public announcement by a resource provider (e.g., government) to spend money or deliver goods and/or services in a certain way is not, in and of itself, an enforceable arrangement for the purposes of this Standard. Such a declaration is general in nature and does not create a binding arrangement between a resource provider and an entity (resource recipient).
- AG25. In some jurisdictions, specific terms and conditions may be included in arrangements that are intended to enforce the rights and obligations, but they have not been historically enforced. If past experience with a resource provider indicates that the resource provider never enforces the terms of the arrangement when

breaches have occurred, then the entity may conclude that the terms of the arrangement are not substantive, and may indicate that such terms do not in substance hold the other entity accountable and the arrangement is not considered enforceable. However, if the entity has no experience with the resource provider, or has not previously breached any terms that would prompt the resource provider to enforce the arrangement, and it has no evidence to the contrary, the entity would assume that the resource provider would enforce the terms, and the arrangement is considered enforceable. An entity should consider any past history of enforcement as one of the relevant factors in its overall assessment of enforceability and whether the entities can objectively be held accountable for enforcing the rights and satisfying the obligations they agreed to in the arrangement.

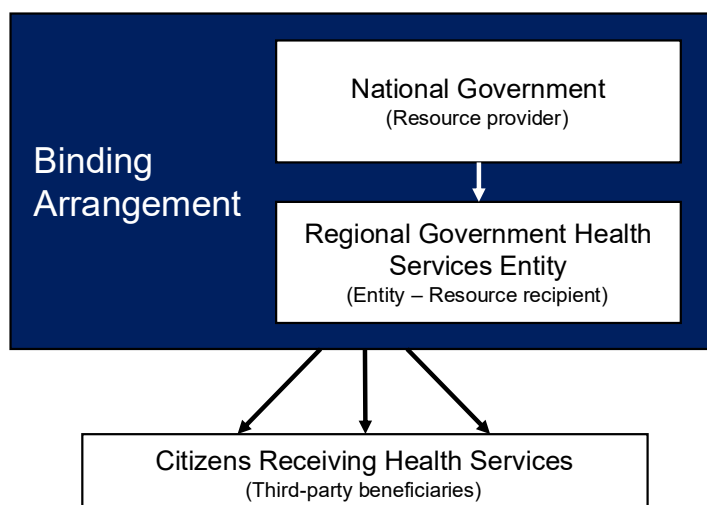
### *Parties in an Arrangement*

- AG26. Arrangements in the not-for-profit and public sector may include two or more parties. For the arrangement to meet the definition of a binding arrangement for the purposes of this Standard, at least two of the parties to the arrangement must have their own rights and obligations conferred by the arrangement, and the ability to enforce these rights and obligations.
- AG27. For transactions with binding arrangements, the resource provider is the party that provides consideration to the entity for goods or services set out in a binding arrangement but is not necessarily the party that receives those goods or services. The resource provider may provide consideration for the entity to:
- Use resources internally for goods or services. In these cases, the resource provider does not directly receive any goods, services, or other assets in return;
  - Transfer distinct goods or services to the resource provider. In these cases, the resource provider is a purchaser<sup>7</sup>, as it receives goods or services that are an output of an entity's activities under a binding arrangement for its own consumption; or
  - Transfer distinct goods or services to a third-party beneficiary. In multi-party arrangements (discussed below), the resource provider has a binding arrangement with and provides consideration to the entity to deliver goods or services to a third-party beneficiary. For example, if a central government provides funding to a local health department to conduct bone density screening for citizens over the age of 55, the central government is the resource provider and the citizens are the third-party beneficiaries. The resource provider can enforce delivery of those goods or services or seek recourse from the entity if the promises in the binding arrangement are not satisfied.
- AG28. That is, at a minimum, the entity receiving the consideration (resource recipient) must be able to enforce the promise to receive funding (consideration), and the entity providing the funding (the resource provider) must be able to enforce satisfaction of the obligations assumed by the entity receiving the consideration. The minimum two-way enforceability in a binding arrangement is illustrated in the diagram below:



<sup>7</sup> A purchaser is a resource provider that provides a resource to the entity in exchange for goods or services that are an output of an entity's activities under a binding arrangement for its own consumption. A customer is a type of purchaser.

AG29. Parties noted within a binding arrangement that do not have enforceable rights and obligations are third-party beneficiaries. Third-party beneficiaries in multi-party binding arrangements do not have any rights to force the entity to deliver goods or services. However, for these multi-party arrangements to be within the scope of this Standard the resource provider must have the ability to force the entity to deliver distinct goods or services to the third-party beneficiaries. In these multi-party arrangements, the entity (resource recipient) is not an agent of the resource provider because the entity gains control of the consideration from the resource provider and is responsible for providing goods or services to the third-party beneficiaries. This relationship is illustrated in the following diagram:



AG30. In assessing enforceability of an arrangement, the entity considers not only its ability to enforce its right to receive funds related to the completed obligation(s), but also the resource provider's ability to compel the entity to satisfy its obligations.

AG31. Some revenue transactions may be enforceable, but only create enforceable rights and obligations for one party in the arrangement. These transactions do not meet the definition of a binding arrangement for the purposes of this Standard because of the lack of two-way enforceability.

## Revenue from Transactions with Binding Arrangements

### *Criteria for the Binding Arrangement Accounting Model (paragraphs 56–61)*

#### Economic Substance

AG32. An entity shall determine whether a transaction with a binding arrangement that requires a transfer of distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary has economic substance by considering the extent to which its future cash flows or service potential is expected to change as a result of the transaction. A transaction has economic substance if:

- (a) The configuration (risk, timing, and amount) of the cash flows or service potential of the asset received differs from the configuration of the cash flows or service potential of the asset transferred; or
- (b) The entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction changes as a result of the exchange; and
- (c) The differences in (a) and (b) are significant relative to the fair value of the assets exchanged.

- AG33. For the purposes of determining whether a transaction has economic substance, the entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction shall reflect post-tax cash flows, if tax applies. The results of these analyses may be clear without an entity having to perform detailed calculations.
- AG34. For the purposes of this Standard, economic substance includes commercial substance.

*Probability of Collection of Consideration to which an Entity is Entitled – Consequences of Paragraph 56(e)*

- AG35. An entity should apply judgement in considering the facts and circumstances upon entering into a binding arrangement to assess the resource provider's ability and intent at inception to pay the expected consideration at a future date.
- AG36. An entity should assess collectability at the inception of the binding arrangement based on the entity's best estimate of the risks associated with the resource provider in the binding arrangement. This initial assessment may differ from actual consideration collected subsequently as a result of changes in conditions or expectations. Such changes would be reflected as either impairment (decline from initial circumstances) or recognition of the full consideration (exceeding the expected collection determined at inception).
- AG37. A price concession may be provided as part of the binding arrangement. A price concession is generally known by the parties at the inception of the binding arrangement, either implicitly or explicitly, and potentially informed by past history with the parties. This Standard typically measures revenue based on the transaction consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled rather than the amount that it expects to ultimately collect. Revenue is adjusted for discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, penalties or other similar items, but it is not reduced for impairment losses. However, where an entity is providing goods or services and accepts a lower amount of consideration from the resource provider than the price stated in the binding arrangement, the acceptance of the lower amount of consideration represents an implicit price concession (see paragraphs 109 and 115(b)). The entity assesses whether this lower amount of consideration, after taking the implicit price concession into account, meets the collectability criterion in paragraph 56(e).
- AG38. In some binding arrangements, entities are compelled by legislation to provide certain goods or services (such as water and electricity) to all citizens, regardless of whether the citizens have the intention or ability to pay for those goods or services.
- AG39. When payment of the consideration, less any price concession, is not probable for delivering the good or service to certain groups of citizens, the criterion for identifying a binding arrangement in paragraph 56(e) is not met. In these circumstances, where the collection of the consideration, less any price concession, is not probable at the inception of the binding arrangement, an entity shall apply paragraph 58 of this Standard.

*Breach of Terms and Conditions of a Binding Arrangement*

- AG40. The accounting treatment of a breach of the terms and conditions of a binding arrangement depends on:
- (a) Whether there are any incomplete compliance obligations remaining under the arrangement;
  - (b) When the breach occurred – i.e., whether it was in the period in which the breach is discovered or in a prior period; and
  - (c) The reason for the breach.

- AG41. If the breach occurs in the current period and is identified before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, the entity will recognise a liability for the amount to be refunded to the resource provider and derecognise any revenue recognised during the reporting period.
- AG42. Where the breach is determined to have occurred in a prior period, the accounting treatment will be decided by assessing whether the breach has resulted in a:
- (a) Change in accounting estimate as defined in PBE IPSAS 3 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors*. Accounting estimates are used where items in financial statements cannot be measured with precision and judgement may be required in measuring those items as described in PBE IPSAS 3;
  - (b) Prior period error which has arisen from a failure to use, or from the misuse of, faithfully representative information that was available when the financial statements for the period were authorised for issue or could reasonably be expected to have been obtained; or
  - (c) Separate past event because the amount recognised in prior period financial statements is not an estimated amount and was based on the use of faithfully representative information available at the date of the approval of the financial statements for the relevant reporting period.

### *Identifying Compliance Obligations in a Binding Arrangement (paragraphs 68–77)*

#### Promises to Use Resources

- AG43. A compliance obligation is an entity's promise in a binding arrangement to either use resources internally for a distinct good or service or transfer a distinct good or service to a purchaser (i.e., resource provider) or third-party beneficiary. The objectives of a compliance obligation may be incremental to the entity's service delivery objectives, or additional objectives in which the entity has engaged through the binding arrangement. The promise to use resources results in other resources (i.e., distinct goods or services that provide rights to economic benefits or service potential, or both) for either the reporting entity or another external party (either the purchaser or a third-party beneficiary. See paragraph AG49 for further guidance). The entity may also receive the benefit of the good or service but directs the use of the benefit to other parties.
- AG44. This Standard requires an entity to appropriately identify any compliance obligations when it enters into a binding arrangement, and then recognise revenue as or when it satisfies each of the identified compliance obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of the binding arrangement.
- AG45. Identifying compliance obligations may require significant judgement. A necessary condition for the existence of a compliance obligation is that the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when that compliance obligation is satisfied. An entity considers the following factors in identifying whether a promise is sufficiently specific:
- (a) The nature or type of the promise to use resources;
  - (b) The cost or value of the distinct goods or services from the promise to use resources;
  - (c) The quantity of the distinct goods or services from the promise to use resources; and
  - (d) The period over which the use of resources occurs.
- AG46. The existence of performance indicators in relation to the promises may, but does not necessarily, indicate the existence of a compliance obligation as defined in this Standard. A performance indicator is a type of performance measurement (either quantitative, qualitative or descriptive) used to evaluate the success and

extent to which an entity is using resources, providing services and achieving its service performance objectives. A performance indicator is often an internally imposed measure of performance and not a compliance obligation.

*Promises to Use Resources Internally*

AG47. In many instances, an entity's promise in a binding arrangement requires the entity to use resources internally for a distinct good or service to achieve specific service delivery objectives. Examples of resources provided to a public benefit entity in a binding arrangement may include:

- (a) Transfers from central governments to local governments;
- (b) [Not used];
- (c) Transfers from governments to other public benefit entities, including not-for-profit entities;
- (d) Transfers to governmental agencies that are created by laws or regulations to perform specific functions with operational autonomy, such as statutory authorities or local boards or authorities; and
- (e) Transfers from donor agencies to governments or other public benefit entities (including not-for-profit entities).

AG48. A resource provider in the binding arrangement would have the ability to enforce how the entity uses resources to achieve specific objectives and hold the entity accountable in complying with such terms. The compliance obligations may be imposed by requirements in binding arrangements establishing the basis of transfers, or may arise from the normal operating environment, such as the recognition of advance receipts.

*Promises to Use Resources for Another Party (A Resource Provider (Purchaser) or Third-Party Beneficiary)*

AG49. In some instances, an entity's promise in a binding arrangement requires the entity to use resources to transfer a distinct good or service to an external party or parties (i.e., to the purchaser (resource provider) or a third-party beneficiary) identified in the binding arrangement, in compliance with the terms and conditions of the binding arrangement. In practice, an entity will consider whether it maintains control of the resources, or the resources are converted into a good and/or service and are required to be transferred to the resource provider or a third-party beneficiary. In this case, the resource provider is effectively a purchaser of distinct goods or services from the entity.

AG50. A key feature distinguishing an entity's promise to transfer a distinct good or service from other promises in the binding arrangement is the clear identification of an external party receiving the distinct goods or services. A binding arrangement which imposes an obligation on an entity to transfer a distinct good or service to a specified external party (i.e., the purchaser or a specified third-party beneficiary) generally provides a clear indicator of specificity and transfer of control of the economic benefits and service potential of the resources from the entity to the external party.

AG51. Depending on the binding arrangement, goods or services promised in a compliance obligation may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Provision of goods produced by an entity (for example, inventory such as publications or council water provided for a fee);
- (b) Purchase of goods by an entity and provision of these goods to citizens (for example, waste collection bins);

- (c) Resale of rights to goods or services purchased by an entity (for example, an emission allowance resold by an entity acting as a principal, see paragraphs AG117–AG125);
  - (d) Provision of goods or services by an entity to third-party beneficiaries (for example a vaccination programme for children provided by a hospital that was funded by a government for that purpose);
  - (e) Performing a task for a purchaser that is specified in the binding arrangement (for example, management of water facilities);
  - (f) Providing a service of standing ready to provide goods or services (for example, paramedics on site at an athletic competition organised by a community group);
  - (g) Providing a service of arranging for another party to transfer goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary (for example, the Post Office acting as an agent of another party by collecting telephone and electricity payments, see paragraphs AG117–AG125);
  - (h) Granting rights to goods or services to be provided in the future that a purchaser can resell or provide to its customer (for example, the health department providing drugs and supplements to pharmacies promises to transfer an additional good or service to clinics that purchase the drugs and supplements from the pharmacies);
  - (i) Constructing, manufacturing or developing an asset on behalf of a purchaser (for example, a government agency building a recreational facility for a council);
  - (j) Granting licenses (see paragraphs AG168–AG182); and
  - (k) Granting options to purchase additional goods or services (when those options provide a purchaser with a material right (see paragraphs AG126–AG130)).
- AG52. An entity earns and recognises revenue when it satisfies a compliance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. The transfer of the good or service is indicated when the purchaser or third-party beneficiary gains control of the promised goods or services. Paragraph 18 provides indicators of control, which include:
- (a) The ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset; and
  - (b) The ability to prevent others from directing the economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset.

#### Identifying Distinct Promises to Use Resources for Another Party (A Resource Provider (Purchaser) or Third-Party Beneficiary)

- AG53. Promises to use resources to transfer distinct goods or services to an external party generally have a greater degree of specificity. An entity is required to clearly identify such compliance obligations in order to complete a more objective analysis and precise account for the recognition and measurement of revenue from these transactions.
- AG54. In cases where a binding arrangement includes a compliance obligation to transfer distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary, a good or service promised is distinct if both of the following criteria are met (see paragraph 73):
- (a) The promise to use resources to transfer a distinct good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary can generate other resources that provide rights to economic benefits and/or service potential



either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the party receiving the good or service (i.e., the good or service is capable of being distinct); and

- (b) The entity's promise to use resources to transfer a distinct good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary is separately identifiable from other promises in the binding arrangement (i.e., the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the binding arrangement).

AG55. In such binding arrangements, the promise to use resources to transfer distinct goods or services to the purchaser or a third-party beneficiary can generate other resources that provide rights to economic benefits and/or service potential when the entity's transfer of the good or service to the party receiving the goods or services contributes to the purchaser achieving its service delivery objectives.

AG56. Compliance obligations that require the transfer of promised goods or services to the purchaser or a third-party beneficiary are separately identifiable (i.e., distinct) from other promises in the same binding arrangement to allow for the purchaser to be able to determine when that promise is satisfied. Therefore, it is possible to have several compliance obligations in one binding arrangement.

### *Initial Recognition of Revenue Transactions with a Binding Arrangement (paragraph 78)*

AG57. In accordance with paragraph 78, when a binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied, an entity shall not recognise any asset, liability or revenue associated with the binding arrangement, unless the binding arrangement is onerous. An entity's rights and obligations under a wholly unsatisfied binding arrangement are interdependent and inseparable. The combined rights and obligations constitute a single asset or liability that is measured at zero. Individual rights and obligations are recognised as items (assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses depending on their nature) only when (or as) one or more parties to the binding arrangement satisfy their obligations.

AG58. Where parts of the binding arrangement remain equally unsatisfied, the entity shall not recognise any asset, liability or revenue for the equally unsatisfied parts of the binding arrangement. Such equally unsatisfied parts of the binding arrangement continue to constitute a single asset or liability that is measured at zero.

### *Existence and Recognition of a Liability (paragraphs 81–86)*

AG59. An entity's compliance obligation in a binding arrangement may give rise to a liability. A liability is defined as a present obligation of the entity to transfer resources as a result of past events.

#### *A Present Obligation*

AG60. A present obligation may be legally binding (i.e., through legal or equivalent means) or non-legally binding. A compliance obligation is a legally binding present obligation, in revenue transactions with binding arrangements, to use resources in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement. All binding arrangements include at least one compliance obligation.

#### *As a Result of Past Events*

AG61. Public benefit entities may willingly enter into binding arrangements in order to deliver their service objectives and obtain assets from governments or other entities, or by purchasing or producing them. A liability may exist as a result of past events, specifically when:

- (a) The entity enters into a binding arrangement with one or more parties; and

- (b) The resource provider has provided promised resources before the entity satisfies the associated compliance obligation(s) (i.e., the entity has received a prepayment and the binding arrangement is partially satisfied).

Transactions or events expected to occur in the future do not in themselves give rise to compliance obligations.

#### A Transfer of Resources

AG62. The enforceability of a binding arrangement provides each party in the arrangement with the ability to hold the parties accountable to either satisfy their compliance obligations or face consequences if they do not satisfy their compliance obligations. When the entity has received resources after entering into a binding arrangement as a willing party, a liability exists if the consequence of the entity not satisfying its compliance obligation, as a result of these past events, is to transfer resources to another party (e.g., to the resource provider). Examples of consequences of non-compliance requiring a transfer of resources include, but are not limited to, repaying the resources to the resource provider or incurring some other form of penalty. Such a consequence requires a transfer of resources that the entity would not otherwise have had to transfer (i.e., incremental) had it not willingly entered into the binding arrangement and received resources from the resource provider associated with an unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied obligation (i.e., as a consequence of past events).

#### *Satisfaction of Compliance Obligations (paragraphs 87–104)*

##### Compliance Obligations to Use Resources for Goods or Services Internally

- AG63. Paragraph 92 provides that a compliance obligation is satisfied over time if one of the following criteria is met:
- (a) The entity simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs (see paragraphs AG64–AG65);
  - (b) The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the entity controls as the asset is created or enhanced (see paragraph AG66); or
  - (c) The entity has an enforceable right to consideration for performance completed to date (see paragraphs AG67–AG71).

##### *Simultaneous Receipt and Consumption of the Economic Benefits or Service Potential (paragraph 92(a))*

- AG64. For some types of compliance obligations, the assessment of whether the entity receives the economic benefits or service potential provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs and simultaneously consumes those economic benefits or service potential as they are received will be straightforward. Examples include routine or recurring services (such as a daily volunteer service) in which the receipt and simultaneous consumption of the economic benefits or service potential by the entity as it satisfies its compliance obligation can be readily identified.
- AG65. For other types of compliance obligations, an entity may not be able to readily identify whether the entity simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential from the entity's performance as the entity performs. In those circumstances, a compliance obligation is satisfied over time if an entity determines that another entity would not need to substantially re-perform the work that the entity has completed to date if that other entity were to satisfy the remaining compliance obligation. In determining whether another entity would not need to substantially re-perform the work the entity has completed to date, an entity shall make both of the following assumptions:

- (a) Disregard potential restrictions or practical limitations in the binding arrangement that otherwise would prevent the entity from transferring the remaining compliance obligation to another entity; and
- (b) Presume that another entity satisfying the remainder of the compliance obligation would not have the economic benefits or service potential of any asset that is presently controlled by the entity and that would remain controlled by the entity if the compliance obligation were to transfer to another entity.

*Entity Controls the Asset as it is Created or Enhanced (paragraph 92(b))*

AG66. In determining whether the entity controls an asset as it is created or enhanced in accordance with paragraph 92(b), an entity shall apply the requirements for control in paragraphs 89–90, 94, and AG183–AG196. The asset that is being created or enhanced (for example, a work-in-progress asset) could be either tangible or intangible.

*Right to Consideration for Performance Completed to Date (paragraph 92(c))*

AG67. In accordance with paragraphs 92(c) and 93, an entity has a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date if the entity would be entitled to an amount that at least compensates the entity for its compliance obligations completed to date in the event that the resource provider or another party terminates the binding arrangement for reasons other than the entity's failure to perform as promised. An amount that would compensate an entity for compliance obligations completed to date would be an amount that approximates the total cost of the goods or services used to date for no charge or for a nominal charge, or the price of the goods or services used to date (for example, recovery of the costs incurred by an entity in satisfying the compliance obligation plus a reasonable margin) rather than compensation for only the entity's potential loss of surplus if the binding arrangement were to be terminated. Compensation for a reasonable margin need not equal the margin expected if the binding arrangement was satisfied as promised, but an entity should be entitled to compensation for either of the following amounts:

- (a) A proportion of the expected margin in the binding arrangement that reasonably reflects the extent of the entity's performance under the binding arrangement before termination by the resource provider (or another party); or
- (b) A reasonable return on the entity's cost of capital for similar binding arrangements (or the entity's typical operating margin for similar binding arrangements) if the specific margin of the binding arrangement is higher than the return the entity usually generates from similar binding arrangements.

AG68. An entity's right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date need not be a present unconditional right to consideration. In many cases, an entity will have an unconditional right to consideration only at an agreed-upon milestone or upon complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. In assessing whether it has a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date, an entity shall consider whether it would have an enforceable right to demand or retain consideration for compliance obligations completed to date if the binding arrangement were to be terminated before completion for reasons other than the entity's failure to perform as promised.

AG69. In some binding arrangements, a resource provider may have a right to terminate the binding arrangement only at specified times during the life of the binding arrangement or the resource provider might not have any right to terminate the binding arrangement. If a resource provider acts to terminate a binding arrangement without having the right to terminate the binding arrangement at that time (including when a resource provider fails to perform its obligations as promised), the binding arrangement (or other laws) might entitle the entity to continue to use resources internally for distinct goods or services in compliance with the binding arrangement and require the resource provider to pay the consideration promised in exchange for those

satisfied compliance obligations. In those circumstances, an entity has a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date because the entity has a right to continue to perform its obligations in accordance with the binding arrangement and to require the resource provider to perform its obligations (which include paying the promised consideration).

- AG70. In assessing the existence and enforceability of a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date, an entity shall consider the terms of the binding arrangement as well as any legislation or legal precedent that could supplement or override those terms of the binding arrangement. This would include an assessment of whether:
- (a) Legislation, administrative practice or legal precedent confers upon the entity a right to consideration for performance to date even though that right is not specified in the binding arrangement with the resource provider;
  - (b) Relevant legal precedent indicates that similar rights to consideration for performance completed to date in similar binding arrangements have no binding legal effect; or
  - (c) An entity's customary practices of choosing not to enforce a right to consideration has resulted in the right being rendered unenforceable in that legal environment. However, notwithstanding that an entity may choose to waive its right to consideration in similar binding arrangements, an entity would continue to have a right to consideration to date if, in the binding arrangement with the resource provider, its right to consideration for performance to date remains enforceable.
- AG71. The payment schedule specified in a binding arrangement does not necessarily indicate whether an entity has an enforceable right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date. Although the payment schedule in a binding arrangement specifies the timing and amount of consideration that is payable by a resource provider, the payment schedule might not necessarily provide evidence of the entity's right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date. This is because, for example, the binding arrangement could specify that the consideration received from the resource provider is refundable for reasons other than the entity failing to perform as promised in the binding arrangement.

#### Compliance Obligations to Transfer Goods or Services to Another Party

- AG72. Paragraph 95 provides that a compliance obligation is satisfied over time if one of the following criteria is met:
- (a) The purchaser (the resource provider in the binding arrangement) or third-party beneficiary simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs (see paragraphs AG73–AG74);
  - (b) The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work in progress) that the purchaser or third-party beneficiary controls as the asset is created or enhanced (see paragraph AG75); or
  - (c) The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity (see paragraphs AG76–AG78) and the entity has an enforceable right to consideration for performance completed to date (see paragraphs AG79–AG81).

#### *Simultaneous Receipt and Consumption of the Economic Benefits or Service Potential (paragraph 95(a))*

- AG73. For some types of compliance obligations, the assessment of whether a resource provider receives the economic benefits or service potential of an entity's performance as the entity performs and simultaneously consumes those economic benefits or service potential as they are received will be straightforward. Examples

include routine or recurring services (such as a cleaning service) in which the receipt and simultaneous consumption by the purchaser or third-party beneficiary of the economic benefits or service potential of the entity's performance can be readily identified.

- AG74. For other types of compliance obligations, an entity may not be able to readily identify whether a resource provider simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential from the entity's performance as the entity performs. In those circumstances, a compliance obligation is satisfied over time if an entity determines that another entity would not need to substantially re-perform the work that the entity has completed to date if that other entity were to satisfy the remaining compliance obligation to the resource provider. In determining whether another entity would not need to substantially re-perform the work the entity has completed to date, an entity shall make both of the following assumptions:
- (a) Disregard potential restrictions or practical limitations in the binding arrangement that otherwise would prevent the entity from transferring the remaining compliance obligation to another entity; and
  - (b) Presume that another entity satisfying the remainder of the compliance obligation would not have the economic benefits or service potential of any asset that is presently controlled by the entity and that would remain controlled by the entity if the compliance obligation were to transfer to another entity.

*Entity Controls the Asset as it is Created or Enhanced (paragraph 95(b))*

- AG75. In determining whether a resource provider controls an asset as it is created or enhanced in accordance with paragraph 95(b), an entity shall apply the requirements for control in paragraphs 89–90, 97, and AG183–AG185. The asset that is being created or enhanced (for example, a work-in-progress asset) could be either tangible or intangible.

*Entity's Satisfaction does not Create an Asset with an Alternative Use (paragraph 95(c))*

- AG76. In assessing whether an asset has an alternative use to an entity in accordance with paragraphs 95(c) and 96, an entity shall consider the effects of restrictions and practical limitations in the binding arrangement on the entity's ability to readily direct that asset for another use, such as providing it to a different entity. The possibility of the binding arrangement with the resource provider being terminated is not a relevant consideration in assessing whether the entity would be able to readily direct the asset for another use.
- AG77. A restriction in the binding arrangement on an entity's ability to direct an asset for another use must be substantive for the asset not to have an alternative use to the entity. A restriction in the binding arrangement is substantive if a resource provider could enforce its rights to the promised asset if the entity sought to direct the asset for another use. In contrast, a restriction in the binding arrangement is not substantive if, for example, an asset is largely interchangeable with other assets that the entity could transfer to another resource provider without breaching the binding arrangement and without incurring significant costs that otherwise would not have been incurred in relation to that binding arrangement.
- AG78. A practical limitation on an entity's ability to direct an asset for another use exists if an entity would incur significant economic losses to direct the asset for another use. A significant economic loss could arise because the entity either would incur significant costs to rework the asset or would only be able to provide the asset at a significant loss. For example, an entity may be practically limited from redirecting assets that either have design specifications that are unique to a resource provider or are located in remote areas.

*Right to Consideration for Performance Completed to Date (paragraph 95(c))*

- AG79. In accordance with paragraphs 95(c) and 93, an entity has a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date if the entity would be entitled to an amount that at least compensates the entity for its

performance completed to date in the event that the resource provider or another party terminates the binding arrangement for reasons other than the entity's failure to perform as promised. An amount that would compensate an entity for compliance obligations completed to date would be an amount that approximates the total cost of the goods or services transferred to date for no charge or for a nominal charge, or the price of the goods or services transferred to date (for example, recovery of the costs incurred by an entity in satisfying the compliance obligation plus a reasonable margin) rather than compensation for only the entity's potential loss of surplus if the binding arrangement were to be terminated. Compensation for a reasonable margin need not equal the margin expected if the binding arrangement was satisfied as promised, but an entity should be entitled to compensation for either of the following amounts:

- (a) A proportion of the expected margin in the binding arrangement that reasonably reflects the extent of the entity's performance under the binding arrangement before termination by the resource provider (or another party); or
- (b) A reasonable return on the entity's cost of capital for similar binding arrangements (or the entity's typical operating margin for similar binding arrangements) if the specific margin of the binding arrangement is higher than the return the entity usually generates from similar binding arrangements.

AG80. In some binding arrangements, a resource provider may have a right to terminate the binding arrangement only at specified times during the life of the binding arrangement or the resource provider might not have any right to terminate the binding arrangement. If a resource provider acts to terminate a binding arrangement without having the right to terminate the binding arrangement at that time (including when a resource provider fails to perform its obligations as promised), the binding arrangement (or other laws) might entitle the entity to continue to transfer to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary the goods or services promised in the binding arrangement and require the resource provider to pay the consideration promised in exchange for those goods or services. In those circumstances, an entity has a right to consideration for compliance obligations completed to date because the entity has a right to continue to perform its obligations in accordance with the binding arrangement and to require the resource provider to perform its obligations (which include paying the promised consideration).

AG81. An entity should also consider paragraphs AG68, AG70 and AG71 in assessing its right to consideration for performance completed to date related to compliance obligations that require a transfer of goods or services to another party.

### *Resource Provider Acceptance of the Entity's Transfer of Goods or Services (paragraph 97)*

AG82. In accordance with paragraph 97(e), a resource provider's acceptance of an asset may indicate that the resource provider has obtained control of the asset. Resource provider acceptance clauses may allow the resource provider to cancel a binding arrangement or require an entity to take remedial action if a good or service does not meet agreed-upon specifications. An entity shall consider such clauses when evaluating when the resource provider obtains control of a good or service.

AG83. If an entity can objectively determine that control of a good or service has been transferred to the resource provider in accordance with the agreed-upon specifications in the binding arrangement, then resource provider acceptance is a formality that would not affect the entity's determination of when the resource provider has obtained control of the good or service. For example, if the acceptance clause is based on meeting specified size and weight characteristics, an entity would be able to determine whether those criteria have been met before receiving confirmation of resource provider acceptance. The entity's experience with binding arrangements for similar goods or services may provide evidence that a good or service provided to the

purchaser or third-party beneficiary is in accordance with the agreed-upon specifications in the binding arrangement. If revenue is recognised before the resource provider accepts the asset, the entity still must consider whether there are any remaining compliance obligations (for example, installation of equipment) and evaluate whether to account for them separately.

- AG84. However, if an entity cannot objectively determine that the good or service provided to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary is in accordance with the agreed-upon specifications in the binding arrangement, then the entity would not be able to conclude that the resource provider has obtained control until the entity receives acceptance by the resource provider. That is because in that circumstance the entity cannot determine that the resource provider has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from the good or service.
- AG85. If an entity delivers a product to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary for trial or evaluation purposes and the resource provider is not committed to pay any consideration until the trial period lapses, control of the product is not transferred to the resource provider until either the resource provider accepts the product or the trial period lapses.

*Methods for Measuring Progress towards Complete Satisfaction of a Compliance Obligation (paragraphs 98–104)*

- AG86. Methods that can be used to measure an entity's progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation satisfied over time include the following:
- (a) Output methods (see paragraphs AG87–AG91); and
  - (b) Input methods (see paragraphs AG92–AG95).

**Output Methods**

- AG87. Output methods recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the entity receiving the outputs from the compliance obligations satisfied to date relative to the remaining compliance obligations under the binding arrangement. Output methods include methods such as specified activities performed to date, surveys of performance completed to date, appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered.
- AG88. A specified activity is a particular action, stated in a binding arrangement, that the entity must perform and for which the resource provider can compel the entity to perform, such as construct a hospital or conduct a form of research. As a detailed example, a resource provider provides funding to a government science agency (resource recipient) to conduct research and development into a plant-based meat substitute. Any intellectual property developed by the government science agency remains the property of that agency. The funding is provided on the basis of a detailed project plan (with the individual stages of research and development identified) provided by the government science agency and the resource provider requires the government science agency to report back at each stage. Each of these stages constitutes a specified activity and revenue would be recognised when (or as) they are completed and for the amount incurred in completing that specified action. The enforceability of the binding arrangement enables the resource provider to require the entity to use resources to deliver the specified activity, or face consequences stated in the binding arrangement for non-compliance (such as the return of resources, or another form of redress).
- AG89. When an entity evaluates whether to apply an output method to measure its progress, the entity shall consider whether the output selected would faithfully depict the entity's performance towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. An output method would not provide a faithful depiction of the entity's

performance if the output selected would fail to measure some of the promises to use resources in the specified manner. For example, output methods based on units produced or units delivered would not faithfully depict an entity's performance in satisfying a compliance obligation if, at the end of the reporting period, the entity's performance has produced work in progress or finished goods controlled by the resource provider that are not included in the measurement of the output.

- AG90. As a practical expedient for compliance obligations where the entity is required to transfer a distinct good or service to an external party, if an entity has a right to consideration from a resource provider in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the resource provider of the entity's compliance obligations completed to date (for example, a binding arrangement to render or provide a service in which an entity bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided), the entity may recognise revenue in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.
- AG91. The disadvantages of output methods are that the outputs used to measure progress may not be directly observable and the information required to apply them may not be available to an entity without undue cost. Therefore, an input method may be necessary.

#### Input Methods

- AG92. Input methods recognise revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a compliance obligation (for example, resources consumed, labour hours expended, eligible expenditures incurred, time elapsed or machine hours used) relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that compliance obligation. If the entity's efforts or inputs are expended evenly throughout the performance period, it may be appropriate for the entity to recognise revenue on a straight-line basis.
- AG93. An eligible expenditure is a transfer of resources incurred in accordance with the requirements set out in a binding arrangement. A binding arrangement may require an entity to use resources for a particular purpose, such as to further the entity's objectives, and incur eligible expenditure for that purpose, but does not have an identifiable specified activity. For example, funding may be provided to a university to employ a marketing manager to promote the university's courses to overseas students. The binding arrangement specifies that the funding is to be spent on promoting the university overseas and that the marketing manager's salary, travel expenses and any promotional materials used would all be classified as eligible expenditures. The enforceability of the binding arrangement enables the resource provider to require the entity to use resources to incur the eligible expenditure, or face consequences stated in the binding arrangement for non-compliance (such as the return of resources, or another form of redress).
- AG94. The resource provider needs to be able to confirm that the entity's compliance obligations in the binding arrangement have been satisfied in the specified manner. Therefore, the entity needs to keep appropriate documentation to show that the inputs, such as any eligible expenditures, were incurred by the entity and directly related to the entity's satisfaction of the promises in the specified manner.
- AG95. A shortcoming of input methods is that there may not be a direct relationship between an entity's inputs and the satisfaction of its compliance obligation. Therefore, an entity shall exclude from an input method the effects of any inputs that, in accordance with the objective of measuring progress in paragraph 98, do not depict the entity's performance in satisfying its compliance obligations. For instance, when using a cost-based input method, an adjustment to the measure of progress may be required in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a cost incurred does not contribute to an entity's progress in satisfying the compliance obligation. For example, an entity would not recognise revenue on the basis of costs incurred that are attributable to significant inefficiencies in the entity's performance that were not reflected in the transaction



consideration of the binding arrangement (for example, the costs of unexpected amounts of wasted materials, labour or other resources that were incurred to satisfy the compliance obligation).

- (b) When a cost incurred is not proportionate to the entity's progress in satisfying the compliance obligation. In those circumstances, the best depiction of the entity's performance may be to adjust the input method to recognise revenue only to the extent of that cost incurred. For example, a faithful depiction of an entity's performance might be to recognise revenue at an amount equal to the cost of a good used to satisfy a compliance obligation if the entity expects at the inception of the binding arrangement that all of the following conditions would be met:
  - (i) The good is not distinct;
  - (ii) The party receiving the good or service is expected to obtain control of the good significantly before receiving services related to the good;
  - (iii) The cost of the transferred good is significant relative to the total expected costs to completely satisfy the compliance obligation; and
  - (iv) The entity procures the good from a third party and is not significantly involved in designing and manufacturing the good (but the entity is acting as a principal in accordance with paragraphs AG117–AG125).

*Right of Return for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraph 118)*

- AG96. In some binding arrangements, an entity transfers control of a product to a resource provider and also grants the resource provider the right to return the product for various reasons (such as dissatisfaction with the product) and receive any combination of the following:
- (a) A full or partial refund of any consideration paid;
  - (b) A credit that can be applied against amounts owed, or that will be owed, to the entity; and
  - (c) Another product in exchange.
- AG97. To account for the transfer of products with a right of return (and for some services that are provided subject to a refund), an entity shall recognise all of the following:
- (a) Revenue for the transferred products in the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled (therefore, revenue would not be recognised for the products expected to be returned);
  - (b) A refund liability; and
  - (c) An asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) for its right to recover products from resource providers on settling the refund liability.
- AG98. An entity's promise to stand ready to accept a returned product during the return period shall not be accounted for as a compliance obligation in addition to the obligation to provide a refund.
- AG99. An entity shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 109–122 (including the requirements for constraining measurement in paragraphs 119–121) to determine the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled. In transactions where the binding arrangement requires an entity to transfer distinct goods or services to another party (i.e., the purchaser (resource provider) or third-party beneficiary), this amount would exclude the products expected to be returned. For any amounts received (or receivable) for which an entity does not expect to be entitled, the entity shall not recognise revenue but shall recognise those amounts received (or receivable) as a refund liability. Subsequently, at the end of each reporting period, the entity shall

update its assessment of amounts for which it expects to be entitled for satisfying its compliance obligations in the binding arrangement and make a corresponding change to the transaction consideration and, therefore, in the amount of revenue recognised.

- AG100. An entity shall update the measurement of the refund liability at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations about the amount of refunds. An entity shall recognise corresponding adjustments as revenue (or reductions of revenue).
- AG101. An asset recognised for an entity's right to recover products from a resource provider on settling a refund liability shall initially be measured by reference to the former carrying amount of the product (for example, inventory) less any expected costs to recover those products (including potential decreases in the value to the entity of returned products). At the end of each reporting period, an entity shall update the measurement of the asset arising from changes in expectations about products to be returned. An entity shall present the asset separately from the refund liability.
- AG102. Exchanges by resource providers of one product for another of the same type, quality, condition and price (for example, one colour or size for another) are not considered returns for the purposes of applying this Standard.
- AG103. Binding arrangements in which a resource provider may return a defective product in exchange for a functioning product shall be evaluated in accordance with the guidance on warranties in paragraphs AG111–AG116.

*Consideration Payable to a Resource Provider for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraph 111(e))*

- AG104. Consideration payable to a resource provider includes cash amounts that an entity pays, or expects to pay, to the resource provider (or to other parties that purchase the entity's goods or services from the resource provider). Consideration payable to a resource provider also includes credit or other items (for example, a coupon or voucher) that can be applied against amounts owed to the entity (or to other parties that purchase the entity's goods or services from the resource provider). An entity shall account for consideration payable to a resource provider as a reduction of the transaction consideration and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the resource provider is in exchange for a distinct good or service (as described in paragraphs 73–77) that the resource provider transfers to the entity. If the consideration payable to a resource provider includes a variable amount, an entity shall estimate the transaction consideration (including assessing whether the estimate of variable consideration is constrained) in accordance with paragraphs 113–121.
- AG105. If consideration payable to a resource provider is a payment for a distinct good or service from the resource provider, then an entity shall account for the purchase of the good or service in the same way that it accounts for other purchases from suppliers. If the amount of consideration payable to the resource provider exceeds the current fair value of the distinct good or service that the entity receives from the resource provider, then the entity shall account for such an excess as a reduction of the transaction consideration. If the entity cannot reasonably estimate the current fair value of the good or service received from the resource provider, it shall account for all of the consideration payable to the resource provider as a reduction of the transaction consideration.
- AG106. Accordingly, if consideration payable to a resource provider is accounted for as a reduction of the transaction consideration, an entity shall recognise the reduction of revenue when (or as) the later of either of the following events occurs:

- (a) The entity recognises revenue for the transfer of the related goods or services to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary; and
- (b) The entity pays or promises to pay the consideration (even if the payment is conditional on a future event). That promise might be implied by the entity's customary practices.

*Allocation of a Discount for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party (paragraph 134)*

AG107. A resource provider receives a discount for purchasing a bundle of goods or services if the sum of the stand-alone values of those promised goods or services in the binding arrangement exceeds the promised consideration in a binding arrangement. Except when an entity has observable evidence in accordance with paragraph AG108 that the entire discount relates to only one or more, but not all, compliance obligations in a binding arrangement, the entity shall allocate a discount proportionately to all compliance obligations in the binding arrangement. The proportionate allocation of the discount in those circumstances is a consequence of the entity allocating the transaction consideration to each compliance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone values of the underlying distinct goods or services.

AG108. An entity shall allocate a discount entirely to one or more, but not all, compliance obligations in the binding arrangement if all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The entity regularly provides each distinct good or service (or each bundle of distinct goods or services) in the binding arrangement on a stand-alone basis;
- (b) The entity also regularly provides on a stand-alone basis a bundle (or bundles) of some of those distinct goods or services at a discount to the stand-alone values of the goods or services in each bundle; and
- (c) The discount attributable to each bundle of goods or services described in paragraph AG108(b) is substantially the same as the discount in the binding arrangement and an analysis of the goods or services in each bundle provides observable evidence of the compliance obligation (or compliance obligations) to which the entire discount in the binding arrangement belongs.

AG109. If a discount is allocated entirely to one or more compliance obligations in the binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph AG108, an entity shall allocate the discount before using the residual approach to estimate the stand-alone value of a good or service in accordance with paragraph 139(c).

*Determination of the Stand-Alone Value (paragraphs 137–140)*

AG110. The determination of a stand-alone value for a compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 137 may be challenging, particularly in situations where an entity (being the resource recipient) is providing goods or services to third-party beneficiaries. In these circumstances, the stand-alone value is estimated based on the amount the resource provider would need to pay in market terms to acquire the economic benefits or service potential of the goods or services provided to the third-party beneficiaries, plus an appropriate margin if applicable. Where the stand-alone value of the goods or services cannot be estimated from market information, the entity estimates the stand-alone value using the expected cost approach, as noted in paragraph 139(b).

*Warranties for Goods or Services Transferred to Another Party*

AG111. In binding arrangements where the entity provides distinct goods or services to another party, it is common for an entity to provide (in accordance with the binding arrangement, the law or the entity's customary practices) a warranty in connection with the sale of a product (whether a good or service). The nature of a

warranty can vary significantly across sectors and binding arrangements. Some warranties provide a resource provider with assurance that the related product will function as the parties intended because it complies with agreed-upon specifications. Other warranties provide the resource provider with a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications.

- AG112. If a resource provider has the option to purchase a warranty separately (for example, because the warranty is priced or negotiated separately), the warranty is a distinct service because the entity promises to provide the service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary in addition to the product that has the functionality described in the binding arrangement. In those circumstances, an entity shall account for the promised warranty as a compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 68–77 and allocate a portion of the transaction consideration to that compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 133–143.
- AG113. If a resource provider does not have the option to purchase a warranty separately, an entity shall account for the warranty in accordance with PBE IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* unless the promised warranty, or a part of the promised warranty, provides the purchaser or third-party beneficiary with a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications.
- AG114. In assessing whether a warranty provides a purchaser or third-party beneficiary with a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications, an entity shall consider factors such as:
- (a) Whether the warranty is required by law – if the entity is required by law to provide a warranty, the existence of that law indicates that the promised warranty is not a compliance obligation because such requirements typically exist to protect resource providers from the risk of purchasing defective products.
  - (b) The length of the warranty coverage period – the longer the coverage period, the more likely it is that the promised warranty is a compliance obligation because it is more likely to provide a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications.
  - (c) The nature of the tasks that the entity promises to perform – if it is necessary for an entity to perform specified tasks to provide the assurance that a product complies with agreed-upon specifications (for example, a return shipping service for a defective product), then those tasks likely do not give rise to a compliance obligation.
- AG115. If a warranty, or a part of a warranty, provides a purchaser or third-party beneficiary with a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications, the promised service is a compliance obligation. Therefore, an entity shall allocate the transaction consideration to the product and the service. If an entity promises both an assurance-type warranty and a service-type warranty but cannot reasonably account for them separately, the entity shall account for both of the warranties together as a single compliance obligation.
- AG116. A law that requires an entity to pay compensation if its products cause harm or damage does not give rise to a compliance obligation. For example, a manufacturer such as a government medical laboratory might sell products such as diagnostic ultrasound scanners to both government-owned and privately-owned medical centres and hospitals in a jurisdiction in which the law holds the manufacturer liable for any damages (for example, to personal property) that might be caused by a purchaser or third-party beneficiary using a product for its intended purpose. Similarly, an entity's promise to indemnify the resource provider for liabilities and damages arising from claims of patent, copyright, trademark or other infringement by the entity's products

does not give rise to a compliance obligation. The entity shall account for such obligations in accordance with PBE IPSAS 19.

### *Principal versus Agent Considerations*

AG117. When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary, the entity shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a compliance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e., the entity is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e., the entity is an agent). An entity determines whether it is a principal or an agent for each specified good or service promised to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. A specified good or service is a distinct good or service (or a distinct bundle of goods or services) to be provided to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (see paragraphs 73–77 and AG53–AG56). If a binding arrangement with a resource provider includes more than one specified good or service, an entity could be a principal for some specified goods or services and an agent for others.

AG118. To determine the nature of its promise (as described in paragraph AG117), the entity shall:

- (a) Identify the specified goods or services to be provided to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (which, for example, could be a right to a good or service to be provided by another party (see paragraph AG51)); and
- (b) Assess whether it controls (as described in paragraph 90) each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary.

AG119. An entity is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. However, an entity does not necessarily control a specified good if the entity obtains legal title to that good only momentarily before legal title is transferred to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. An entity that is a principal may satisfy its compliance obligation to provide the specified good or service itself or it may engage another party (for example, a subcontractor) to satisfy some or all of the compliance obligation on its behalf.

AG120. When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary, an entity that is a principal obtains control of any one of the following:

- (a) A good or another asset from the other party that it then transfers to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary.
- (b) A right to a service to be performed by the other party, which gives the entity the ability to direct that party to provide the service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary on the entity's behalf.
- (c) A good or service from the other party that it then combines with other goods or services in providing the specified good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. For example, if an entity provides a significant service of integrating goods or services (see paragraph 76(a)) provided by another party into the specified good or service for which the resource provider has entered into a binding arrangement, the entity controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. This is because the entity first obtains control of the inputs to the specified good or service (which includes goods or services from other parties) and directs their use to create the combined output that is the specified good or service.

AG121. When (or as) an entity that is a principal satisfies a compliance obligation, the entity recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the specified good or service transferred.

- AG122. An entity is an agent if the entity's compliance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. An entity that is an agent does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. When (or as) an entity that is an agent satisfies a compliance obligation, the entity recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party. An entity's fee or commission might be the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.
- AG123. Indicators that an entity controls the specified good or service before it is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (and is therefore a principal (see paragraph AG119)) include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) The entity is primarily responsible for satisfying the promise to provide the specified good or service. This typically includes responsibility for the acceptability of the specified good or service (for example, primary responsibility for the good or service meeting resource provider specifications). If the entity is primarily responsible for satisfying the promise to provide the specified good or service, this may indicate that the other party involved in providing the specified good or service is acting on the entity's behalf.
  - (b) The entity has inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary or after transfer of control to the resource provider (for example, if the resource provider has a right of return). For example, if the entity obtains, or commits itself to obtain, the specified good or service before obtaining a binding arrangement with a resource provider, that may indicate that the entity has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the good or service before it is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary.
  - (c) The entity has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service. Establishing the price that the resource provider pays for the specified good or service may indicate that the entity has the ability to direct the use of that good or service and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential. However, an agent can have discretion in establishing prices in some cases. For example, an agent may have some flexibility in setting prices in order to generate additional revenue from its service of arranging for goods or services to be provided by other parties to purchasers or third-party beneficiaries.
- AG124. The indicators in paragraph AG123 may be more or less relevant to the assessment of control depending on the nature of the specified good or service and the terms and conditions of the binding arrangement. In addition, different indicators may provide more persuasive evidence in different binding arrangements.
- AG125. If another entity assumes the entity's compliance obligations and rights in the binding arrangement so that the entity is no longer required to satisfy the compliance obligation to transfer the specified good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (i.e., the entity is no longer acting as the principal), the entity shall not recognise revenue for that compliance obligation. Instead, the entity shall evaluate whether to recognise revenue for satisfying a compliance obligation to obtain a binding arrangement for the other party (i.e., whether the entity is acting as an agent).

*Resource Provider Options for Additional Goods or Services*

- AG126. Resource provider options to acquire additional goods or services for free or at a discount come in many forms, including sales incentives, resource provider award credits (or points), renewal options in a binding arrangement or other discounts on future goods or services.
- AG127. If, in a binding arrangement, an entity grants a resource provider the option to acquire additional goods or services, that option gives rise to a compliance obligation in the binding arrangement only if the option provides a material right to the resource provider that it would not receive without entering into that binding arrangement (for example, a discount that is incremental to the range of discounts typically given for those goods or services to that class of resource provider in that geographical area or market). If the option provides a material right to the resource provider, the resource provider in effect pays the entity in advance for future goods or services and the entity recognises revenue when those future goods or services are transferred or when the option expires.
- AG128. If a resource provider has the option to acquire an additional good or service at a price that would reflect the stand-alone value for that good or service, that option does not provide the resource provider with a material right even if the option can be exercised only by entering into a previous binding arrangement. In those cases, the entity has made a marketing offer that it shall account for in accordance with this Standard only when the resource provider exercises the option to purchase the additional goods or services.
- AG129. Paragraph 134 requires an entity to allocate the transaction consideration to compliance obligations on a relative stand-alone value basis. If the stand-alone value for a resource provider's option to acquire additional goods or services is not directly observable, an entity shall estimate it. That estimate shall reflect the discount that the resource provider would obtain when exercising the option, adjusted for both of the following:
- (a) Any discount that the resource provider could receive without exercising the option; and
  - (b) The likelihood that the option will be exercised.
- AG130. If a resource provider has a material right to acquire future goods or services and those goods or services are similar to the original goods or services in the binding arrangement and are provided in accordance with the terms of the original binding arrangement, then an entity may, as a practical alternative to estimating the stand-alone value of the option, allocate the transaction consideration to the optional goods or services by reference to the goods or services expected to be provided and the corresponding expected consideration. Typically, those types of options are for renewals of a binding arrangement.

*Resource Providers' Unexercised Rights*

- AG131. In accordance with paragraph 163, upon receipt of a prepayment from a resource provider, an entity shall recognise a binding arrangement liability in the amount of the prepayment for its compliance obligation. An entity shall derecognise its binding arrangement liability (and recognise revenue) when it satisfies the compliance obligation associated with the consideration previously received from the resource provider.
- AG132. A resource provider's non-refundable prepayment to an entity gives the resource provider a right to have the resource recipient satisfy its obligations (or face consequences outlined in the binding arrangement). However, resource providers may not exercise all of their rights in the binding arrangement. Those unexercised rights are often referred to as breakage.
- AG133. If an entity expects to be entitled to a breakage amount in a binding arrangement liability, the entity shall recognise the expected breakage amount as revenue in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the resource provider. If an entity does not expect to be entitled to a breakage amount, the entity shall recognise

the expected breakage amount as revenue when the likelihood of the resource provider exercising its remaining rights becomes remote. To determine whether an entity expects to be entitled to a breakage amount, the entity shall consider the requirements in paragraphs 119–121 on constraining estimates of variable consideration.

AG134. An entity shall recognise a liability (and not revenue) for any consideration received that is attributable to a resource provider's unexercised rights for which the entity is required to remit to another party, for example, a government entity in accordance with applicable unclaimed property laws.

*Non-Refundable Upfront Fees (and some Related Costs) for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party*

AG135. In some binding arrangements, an entity charges a resource provider a non-refundable upfront fee at or near the inception of the binding arrangement. Examples include joining fees for a healthcare membership, activation fees from telecommunication companies, setup fees for some services and initial fees for some supplies.

AG136. To identify compliance obligations in such binding arrangements, an entity shall assess whether the fee relates to the transfer of a promised good or service. In many cases, even though a non-refundable upfront fee relates to an activity that the entity is required to undertake at or near the inception of the binding arrangement to satisfy the binding arrangement, that activity does not result in the transfer of a promised good or service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary (see paragraph 72). Instead, the upfront fee is an advance payment for future goods or services and, therefore, would be recognised as revenue when those future goods or services are provided. The revenue recognition period would extend beyond the initial period of the binding arrangement if the entity grants the resource provider the option to renew the binding arrangement and that option provides the resource provider with a material right as described in paragraph AG127.

AG137. If the non-refundable upfront fee relates to a good or service, the entity shall evaluate whether to account for the good or service as a separate compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 68–77.

AG138. An entity may charge a non-refundable fee in part as compensation for costs incurred in setting up a binding arrangement (or other administrative tasks as described in paragraph 72). If those setup activities do not satisfy a compliance obligation, the entity shall disregard those activities (and related costs) when measuring progress in accordance with paragraph AG95. That is because the costs of setup activities do not depict the transfer of services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary. The entity shall assess whether costs incurred in setting up a binding arrangement have resulted in an asset that shall be recognised in accordance with paragraph 152.

**Application of Principles to Specific Transactions**

AG139. Public benefit entities receive various types of transfers. Transfers may or may not arise from a binding arrangement. Subject to paragraph AG143, an entity shall recognise an asset in respect of transfer revenue when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

*Capital Transfers*

AG140. This Standard defines a capital transfer as a transaction that arises from a binding arrangement where a resource provider provides cash or another asset with a specification that the entity acquires or constructs a



non-financial asset that will be controlled by the entity. A capital transfer imposes at least one compliance obligation on the entity.

- AG141. An entity shall recognise revenue as it satisfies its compliance obligations in its capital transfer transaction by applying paragraphs 87–104. An entity shall separately determine whether any inflow of resources from a capital transfer is to be recognised as an asset by applying paragraph 80, and whether its compliance obligation is to be recognised as a liability by applying paragraphs 81–86. The carrying amount of any such liability is reduced as revenue is recognised.
- AG142. Some capital transfer transactions may include a compliance obligation for the operation of the acquired or constructed asset, which would not meet the capital transfer definition. The entity determines whether the binding arrangement includes one or more compliance obligations relating to the operation of the asset by assessing whether the transaction consideration is associated with the operation of the asset, once acquired or constructed. Any compliance obligations related to the operation of the asset would be accounted for in accordance with the requirements of this Standard.

### *Services In-Kind*

- AG143. An entity may, but is not required to, recognise services in-kind as revenue and as an asset.
- AG144. Although recognition of services in-kind is not required by this Standard, entities are strongly encouraged to disclose services in-kind received, particularly if they are integral to an entity's operations.
- AG145. Services in-kind are services provided by individuals to public benefit entities for no consideration. Some services in-kind meet the definition of an asset because the entity controls a resource from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the entity. These assets are, however, immediately consumed, and a transaction of equal value is also recognised to reflect the consumption of these services in-kind. For example, a public school that receives volunteer services from teachers' aides, the fair value of which can be reliably measured, may recognise an increase in an asset and revenue, and a decrease in an asset and an expense. In many cases, the entity will recognise an expense for the consumption of services in-kind. However, services in-kind may also be utilised to construct an asset, in which case the amount recognised in respect of services in-kind is included in the cost of the asset being constructed.
- AG146. Public benefit entities may be recipients of services in-kind under voluntary or non-voluntary schemes operated in the public interest. For example:
- (a) Technical assistance from governments or international organisations;
  - (b) Persons convicted of offenses may be required to perform community service for a public benefit entity;
  - (c) Hospitals may receive the services of volunteers;
  - (d) Schools may receive voluntary services from parents as teachers' aides or as board members;
  - (e) A fire station may receive the services of volunteer fire fighters; and
  - (f) Not-for-profit entities may receive voluntary services from members (for example, IT services, administration services or accounting services) to enable the entity to carry out its activities.
- AG147. Some services in-kind do not meet the definition of an asset because the entity has insufficient control over the services provided. In other circumstances, the entity may have control over the services in-kind, but may not be able to measure them reliably, and thus they fail to satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset. Entities may, however, be able to measure the fair value of certain services in-kind, such as professional or

other services in-kind that are otherwise readily available in the national or international marketplace. When determining the fair value of the types of services in-kind described in paragraph AG146, the entity may conclude that the value of the services is not material. In many instances, services in-kind are rendered by persons with little or no training, and are fundamentally different from the services the entity would acquire if the services in-kind were not available.

AG148. Due to the many uncertainties surrounding services in-kind, including the ability to exercise control over the services, and measuring the fair value of the services, this Standard does not require the recognition of services in-kind. Paragraph 175, however, strongly encourages the disclosure of qualitative information on the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period. As for all disclosures, disclosures relating to services in-kind are only made if they are material. For some public benefit entities, the services provided by volunteers are not material in amount, but may be material by nature.

AG149. In developing an accounting policy addressing a class of services in-kind, various factors would be considered, including the effects of those services in-kind on the financial position, performance, and cash flows of the entity. The extent to which an entity is dependent on a class of services in-kind to meet its objectives may influence the accounting policy an entity develops regarding the recognition of assets. For example, an entity that is dependent on a class of services in-kind to meet its objectives may be more likely to recognise those services in-kind that meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition. In determining whether to recognise a class of services in-kind, the practices of similar entities operating in a similar environment are also considered.

### *Pledges*

AG150. Pledges are unenforceable promises to transfer assets to the entity in the future. Pledges do not meet the definition of an asset, because the entity is unable to control the access of the resource provider to the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the item pledged. Entities do not recognise pledged items as assets or revenue. If the pledged item is subsequently transferred to the entity, it is recognised as a gift or donation, in accordance with paragraphs AG164–AG167. Pledges may warrant disclosure as contingent assets under the requirements of PBE IPSAS 19.

### *Advance Receipts of Transfers*

AG151. Where an entity receives resources before a transfer arrangement becomes binding, the resources are recognised as an asset when they meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset. The entity will also recognise an advance receipt liability if the transfer arrangement is not yet binding. Advance receipts in respect of transfers are not fundamentally different from other advance receipts. This liability (advance receipt) may be recognised as a liability (deferred revenue), in accordance with paragraphs 81–86, when the event that makes the transfer arrangement binding occurs, and is subsequently extinguished when (or as) all compliance obligations under the agreement are satisfied.

### *Concessionary Loans*

AG152. Concessionary loans are loans received by an entity at below-market terms. The portion of the loan that is repayable, along with any interest payments, is accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41. An entity considers whether any difference between the transaction consideration (loan proceeds) and the fair value of the loan on initial recognition (see PBE IPSAS 41) is revenue that should be accounted for in accordance with this Standard.

AG153. Where an entity determines that the difference between the transaction consideration (loan proceeds) and the fair value of the loan on initial recognition is revenue, an entity recognises the difference as revenue, except if a compliance obligation exists, for example, where specific requirements are imposed on the transferred assets by the entity result in a compliance obligation. Where a compliance obligation exists, the entity considers if it gives rise to the existence and recognition of a liability. As the entity satisfies the compliance obligation, the liability is reduced and an equal amount of revenue is recognised.

### *Measurement of Transferred Assets*

AG154. As required by paragraph 106, transferred assets are measured at their transaction consideration as at the date of recognition. When an entity receives consideration in a form other than cash, the non-cash consideration is initially measured in accordance with relevant PBE Standards;

- (a) Assets such as property, plant and equipment, inventories, investment property, and intangible assets acquired through revenue transactions are to be initially measured at their fair value at the acquisition date;
- (b) [Not used]; and
- (c) Financial instruments, including cash and transfers receivable that satisfy the definition of a financial instrument are to be measured at their transaction consideration as at the acquisition date in accordance with paragraph 109 and the appropriate accounting policy.

### *Debt Forgiveness and Assumptions of Liabilities*

AG155. Lenders will sometimes waive their right to collect a debt owed by a public benefit entity, effectively cancelling the debt. For example, a central government may cancel a loan owed by a local government. In circumstances when a creditor forgives a liability, the local government decreases the carrying amount of the existing liability and recognises an increase in net assets.

AG156. Entities recognise revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

AG157. Where a controlling entity forgives debt owed by a wholly-owned controlled entity, or assumes its liabilities, the transaction may be a contribution from owners, as described in paragraphs AG7–AG9.

AG158. Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of the debt forgiven.

### *Fines*

AG159. Fines are economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by an entity, from an individual or other entity, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the individual or other entity breaching the requirements of laws and/or regulations. In some jurisdictions, law enforcement officials are able to impose fines on individuals considered to have breached the law. In these cases, the individual will normally have the choice of paying the fine, or going to court to defend the matter. Where a defendant reaches an agreement with a prosecutor that includes the payment of a penalty instead of being tried in court, the payment is recognised as a fine.

AG160. Fines normally require an entity to transfer a fixed amount of cash to the government, and do not impose on the government any obligations which may be recognised as a liability. As such, fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an

asset set out in paragraph 18. As noted in paragraph 5, where an entity collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity. Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity.

### *Bequests*

- AG161. A bequest is a transfer of resources made according to the provisions of a deceased person's will. The past event giving rise to the control of resources embodying future economic benefits or service potential for a bequest occurs when the entity has an enforceable claim, for example on the death of the testator, or the granting of probate, depending on the laws and/or regulations of the jurisdiction.
- AG162. Bequests that satisfy the definition of an asset are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity, and the transaction consideration of the assets can be measured reliably. Determining the probability of an inflow of future economic benefits or service potential may be problematic if a period of time elapses between the death of the testator and the entity receiving any assets. The entity will need to determine if the deceased person's estate is sufficient to meet all claims on it, and satisfy all bequests. If the will is disputed, this will also affect the probability of assets flowing to the entity.
- AG163. The transaction consideration of bequeathed assets is determined in the same manner as for gifts and donations, as is described in paragraph AG166. In jurisdictions where deceased estates are subject to taxation, the tax authority may already have determined the transaction consideration of the asset bequeathed to the entity, and this amount may be available to the entity. Bequests are measured at the transaction consideration of the resources received or receivable.

### *Gifts and Donations, including Goods In-kind*

- AG164. Gifts and donations are voluntary transfers of assets, including cash or other monetary assets, goods in-kind, and services in-kind that one entity makes to another, normally free from requirements. The resource provider may be an entity or an individual. For gifts and donations of cash or other monetary assets and goods in-kind, the past event giving rise to the control of resources embodying future economic benefits or service potential is normally the receipt of the gift or donation. The making of the gift or donation and the transfer of legal title are often simultaneous; in such circumstances, there is no doubt as to the future economic benefits or service potential flowing to the entity.
- AG165. Goods in-kind are tangible assets transferred to an entity in a transaction that do not require a transfer of distinct goods or services to an external party but may be subject to certain obligations. External assistance provided by multilateral or bilateral development organisations often includes a component of goods in-kind.
- AG166. Recognition of gifts or donations of services in-kind are addressed in paragraphs AG143–AG149. Gifts and donations other than services in-kind and goods in-kind are recognised as assets in accordance with paragraphs 18–25, and the recognition of revenue depends on whether they arise from a transaction with a binding arrangement.
- AG166.1. An entity may elect not to recognise goods in-kind that meet the definition of inventories in PBE IPSAS 12 *Inventories*, if it is not practicable to measure reliably the fair value of those goods at the date of acquisition because the costs of measuring fair value of the goods at the date of acquisition outweigh the benefits. This will often be the case for entities that receive high-volume, low-value second-hand goods in-kind for resale or distribution. In the case where goods in-kind are sold, the entity recognises revenue when they are sold. In the case where such goods in-kind are distributed free of charge, the entity does not recognise revenue.

AG167. On initial recognition, gifts and donations (including goods in-kind) are measured at their transaction consideration as at the acquisition date, in accordance with paragraph 30.

### *Licensing*

AG168. A licence establishes a resource provider's rights to the intellectual property of an entity. Licences of intellectual property may include, but are not limited to, licences of any of the following:

- (a) Software and technology;
- (b) Motion pictures, music and other forms of media and entertainment;
- (c) Franchises; and
- (d) Patents, trademarks and copyrights.

AG169. In addition to a promise to grant a licence (or licences) to a resource provider, an entity may also promise to transfer other goods or services to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. Those promises may be explicitly stated in the binding arrangement or implied by an entity's customary practices, published policies or specific statements (see paragraph 71). As with other types of binding arrangements, when a binding arrangement with a resource provider includes a promise to grant a licence (or licences) in addition to other promised goods or services, an entity applies paragraphs 68–77 to identify each of the compliance obligations in the binding arrangement.

AG170. If the promise to grant a licence is not distinct from other promised goods or services in the binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs 73–77, an entity shall account for the promise to grant a licence and those other promised goods or services together as a single compliance obligation. Examples of licences that are not distinct from other goods or services promised in the binding arrangement include the following:

- (a) A licence that forms a component of a tangible good and that is integral to the functionality of the good; and
- (b) A licence that the purchaser or third-party beneficiary can generate economic benefits or service potential from only in conjunction with a related service (such as an online service provided by the entity that enables, by granting a licence, the purchaser or third-party beneficiary to access content).

AG171. If the licence is not distinct, an entity shall apply paragraphs 87–97 to determine whether the compliance obligation (which includes the promised licence) is a compliance obligation that is satisfied over time or satisfied at a point in time.

AG172. If the promise to grant the licence is distinct from the other promised goods or services in the binding arrangement and, therefore, the promise to grant the licence is a separate compliance obligation, an entity shall determine whether the licence transfers to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary either at a point in time or over time. In making this determination, an entity shall consider whether the nature of the entity's promise in granting the licence to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary is to provide the resource provider with either:

- (a) A right to access the entity's intellectual property as it exists throughout the licence period; or
- (b) A right to use the entity's intellectual property as it exists at the point in time at which the licence is granted.

### Determining the Nature of the Entity's Promise

AG173. The nature of an entity's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to access the entity's intellectual property if all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The binding arrangement requires, or the resource provider reasonably expects, that the entity will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the resource provider has rights (see paragraphs AG174–AG175);
- (b) The rights granted by the licence directly expose the purchaser or third-party beneficiary to any positive or negative effects of the entity's activities identified in paragraph AG173(a); and
- (c) Those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary as those activities occur (see paragraph 72).

AG174. Factors that may indicate that a resource provider could reasonably expect that an entity will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property include the entity's customary practices, published policies or specific statements. Although not determinative, the existence of a shared economic interest (for example, a sales-based royalty) between the entity and the resource provider related to the intellectual property to which the resource provider has rights may also indicate that the resource provider could reasonably expect that the entity will undertake such activities.

AG175. An entity's activities significantly affect the intellectual property to which the resource provider has rights when either:

- (a) Those activities are expected to significantly change the form (for example, the design or content) or the functionality (for example, the ability to perform a function or task) of the intellectual property; or
- (b) The ability of the resource provider to obtain economic benefits or service potential from the intellectual property is substantially derived from, or dependent upon, those activities. For example, the economic benefits or service potential from a brand is often derived from, or dependent upon, the entity's ongoing activities that support or maintain the value of the intellectual property.

AG176. Accordingly, if the intellectual property to which the resource provider has rights has significant stand-alone functionality, a substantial portion of the economic benefits or service potential of that intellectual property is derived from that functionality. Consequently, the ability of the purchaser or third-party beneficiary to obtain economic benefits or service potential from that intellectual property would not be significantly affected by the entity's activities unless those activities significantly change its form or functionality. Types of intellectual property that often have significant stand-alone functionality include software, biological compounds or drug formulas, and completed media content (for example, films, television shows and music recordings).

AG177. If the criteria in paragraph AG173 are met, an entity shall account for the promise to grant a licence as a compliance obligation satisfied over time because the purchaser or third-party beneficiary will simultaneously receive and consume the economic benefits or service potential from the entity's performance of providing access to its intellectual property as the performance occurs (see paragraph 95(a)). An entity shall apply paragraphs 98–104 to select an appropriate method to measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of that compliance obligation to provide access.

AG178. If the criteria in paragraph AG173 are not met, the nature of an entity's promise is to provide a right to use the entity's intellectual property as that intellectual property exists (in terms of form and functionality) at the point in time at which the licence is granted to the resource provider. This means that the resource provider

can direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the licence at the point in time at which the licence transfers. An entity shall account for the promise to provide a right to use the entity's intellectual property as a compliance obligation satisfied at a point in time. An entity shall apply paragraph 97 to determine the point in time at which the licence transfers to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary. However, revenue cannot be recognised for a licence that provides a right to use the entity's intellectual property before the beginning of the period during which the purchaser or third-party beneficiary is able to use and to derive the economic benefits or service potential from the licence. For example, if a software license period begins before an entity provides (or otherwise makes available) to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary a code that enables the purchaser or third-party beneficiary to immediately use the software, the entity would not recognise revenue before that code has been provided (or otherwise made available).

AG179. An entity shall disregard the following factors when determining whether a licence provides a right to access the entity's intellectual property or a right to use the entity's intellectual property:

- (a) Restrictions of time, geographical region or use—those restrictions define the attributes of the promised licence, rather than define whether the entity satisfies its compliance obligation at a point in time or over time.
- (b) Guarantees provided by the entity that it has a valid patent to intellectual property and that it will defend that patent from unauthorised use—a promise to defend a patent right is not a compliance obligation because the act of defending a patent protects the value of the entity's intellectual property assets and provides assurance to the resource provider that the licence transferred meets the specifications of the licence promised in the binding arrangement.

#### Sales-Based or Usage-Based Royalties

AG180. Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs 119–121, an entity shall recognise revenue for a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a licence of intellectual property only when (or as) the later of the following events occurs:

- (a) The subsequent sale or usage occurs; and
- (b) The compliance obligation to which some or all of the sales-based or usage-based royalty has been allocated has been satisfied (or partially satisfied).

AG181. The requirement for a sales-based or usage-based royalty in paragraph AG180 applies when the royalty relates only to a licence of intellectual property or when a licence of intellectual property is the predominant item to which the royalty relates (for example, the licence of intellectual property may be the predominant item to which the royalty relates when the entity has a reasonable expectation that the resource provider would ascribe significantly more value to the licence than to the other goods or services to which the royalty relates).

AG182. When the requirement in paragraph AG181 is met, revenue from a sales-based or usage-based royalty shall be recognised wholly in accordance with paragraph AG180. When the requirement in paragraph AG181 is not met, the requirements on variable consideration in paragraphs 113–122 apply to the sales-based or usage-based royalty.

*Repurchase Agreements*

AG183. When evaluating whether an entity transfers control of an asset to the purchaser or an identified third-party beneficiary, an entity shall consider any agreement to repurchase the asset.

AG184. A repurchase agreement is a binding arrangement in which an entity provides an asset and also promises or has the option (either in the same binding arrangement or in another binding arrangement) to repurchase the asset. The repurchased asset may be the asset that was originally provided to the resource provider, an asset that is substantially the same as that asset, or another asset of which the asset that was originally provided is a component.

AG185. Repurchase agreements generally come in three forms:

- (a) An entity's obligation to repurchase the asset (a forward);
- (b) An entity's right to repurchase the asset (a call option); and
- (c) An entity's obligation to repurchase the asset at the resource provider's request (a put option).

*A Forward or a Call Option*

AG186. If an entity has an obligation or a right to repurchase the asset (a forward or a call option), a resource provider does not obtain control of the asset because the resource provider is limited in its ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the asset even though the purchaser or third-party beneficiary may have physical possession of the asset. Consequently, the entity shall account for the binding arrangement as either of the following:

- (a) A lease in accordance with PBE IPSAS 13 *Leases*, if the entity can or must repurchase the asset for an amount that is less than the original price of the asset; or
- (b) A financing arrangement in accordance with paragraph AG188 if the entity can or must repurchase the asset for an amount that is equal to or more than the original price of the asset.

AG187. When comparing the repurchase price with the original price, an entity shall consider the time value of money.

AG188. If the repurchase agreement is a financing arrangement, the entity shall continue to recognise the asset and also recognise a financial liability for any consideration received from the resource provider. The entity shall recognise the difference between the amount of consideration received from the resource provider and the amount of consideration to be paid to the resource provider as interest and, if applicable, as processing or holding costs (for example, insurance).

AG189. If the option lapses unexercised, an entity shall derecognise the liability and recognise revenue.

*A Put Option*

AG190. If an entity has an obligation to repurchase the asset at the resource provider's request (a put option) at a price that is lower than the original price of the asset, the entity shall consider at the inception of the binding arrangement whether the resource provider has a significant economic incentive to exercise that right. The resource provider's exercising of that right results in the resource provider effectively paying the entity consideration for the right to use a specified asset for a period of time. Therefore, if the resource provider has a significant economic incentive to exercise that right, the entity shall account for the agreement as a lease in accordance with PBE IPSAS 13.



- AG191. To determine whether a resource provider has a significant economic incentive to exercise its right, an entity shall consider various factors, including the relationship of the repurchase price to the expected market value of the asset at the date of the repurchase and the amount of time until the right expires. For example, if the repurchase price is expected to significantly exceed the market value of the asset, this may indicate that the resource provider has a significant economic incentive to exercise the put option.
- AG192. If the resource provider does not have a significant economic incentive to exercise its right at a price that is lower than the original price of the asset, the entity shall account for the agreement as if it were the sale of a product with a right of return as described in paragraphs AG96–AG103.
- AG193. If the repurchase price of the asset is equal to or greater than the original price and is more than the expected market value of the asset, the binding arrangement is in effect a financing arrangement and, therefore, shall be accounted for as described in paragraph AG188.
- AG194. If the repurchase price of the asset is equal to or greater than the original price and is less than or equal to the expected market value of the asset, and the resource provider does not have a significant economic incentive to exercise its right, then the entity shall account for the agreement as if it were the sale of a product with a right of return as described in paragraphs AG96–AG103.
- AG195. When comparing the repurchase price with the original price, an entity shall consider the time value of money.
- AG196. If the option lapses unexercised, an entity shall derecognise the liability and recognise revenue.

### *Consignment Arrangements*

- AG197. When an entity delivers a product to another party (such as a dealer or a distributor) for sale to end purchasers, the entity shall evaluate whether that other party has obtained control of the product at that point in time. A product that has been delivered to another party may be held in a consignment arrangement if that other party has not obtained control of the product. Accordingly, an entity shall not recognise revenue upon delivery of a product to another party if the delivered product is held on consignment.
- AG198. Indicators that an arrangement is a consignment arrangement include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) The product is controlled by the entity until a specified event occurs, such as the sale of the product to a resource provider of the dealer or until a specified period expires;
  - (b) The entity is able to require the return of the product or transfer the product to a third party (such as another dealer); and
  - (c) The dealer does not have an unconditional obligation to pay for the product (although it might be required to pay a deposit).

### *Bill-and-Hold Arrangements*

- AG199. A bill-and-hold arrangement is a binding arrangement under which an entity bills a resource provider for a product, but the entity retains physical possession of the product until it is transferred to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary at a point in time in the future. For example, a purchaser may request an entity to enter into such a binding arrangement because of the resource provider's lack of available space for the product or because of delays in the resource provider's production schedules.
- AG200. An entity shall determine when it has satisfied its compliance obligation to transfer a product by evaluating when a resource provider obtains control of that product (see paragraph 97). For some binding arrangements, control is transferred either when the product is delivered to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary's site or

when the product is shipped, depending on the terms of the binding arrangement (including delivery and shipping terms). However, for some binding arrangements, a resource provider may obtain control of a product even though that product remains in an entity's physical possession. In that case, the resource provider has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, the product even though it has decided not to exercise its right to take physical possession of that product. Consequently, the entity does not control the product. Instead, the entity provides custodial services to the resource provider over the resource provider's asset.

AG201. In addition to applying the requirements in paragraph 97, for a resource provider to have obtained control of a product in a bill-and-hold arrangement, all of the following criteria must be met:

- (a) The reason for the bill-and-hold arrangement must be substantive (for example, the resource provider has requested the arrangement);
- (b) The product must be identified separately as belonging to the resource provider;
- (c) The product currently must be ready for physical transfer to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary; and
- (d) The entity cannot have the ability to use the product or to direct it to another resource provider.

AG202. If an entity recognises revenue for the sale of a product on a bill-and-hold basis, the entity shall consider whether it has remaining compliance obligations (for example, for custodial services) in accordance with paragraphs 68–77 to which the entity shall allocate a portion of the transaction consideration in accordance with paragraphs 133–143.

### **Disclosure (paragraphs 167–193)**

AG203. An entity need not disclose information in accordance with this Standard if it has provided the information in accordance with another Standard.

AG204. In making the disclosures required by this Standard, an entity shall consider the requirements of paragraphs 45–47 of PBE IPSAS 1, which provide guidance on materiality and aggregation. A specific disclosure requirement in this Standard need not be satisfied if the information is not material.

### *Disclosure of Disaggregated Revenue (paragraphs 179–180)*

AG205. Paragraph 179 requires an entity to disaggregate revenue from binding arrangements into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Consequently, the extent to which an entity's revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances that pertain to the entity's binding arrangements. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the objective in paragraph 179 for disaggregating revenue. Other entities may meet the objective by using only one type of category to disaggregate revenue.

AG206. When selecting the type of category (or categories) to use to disaggregate revenue, an entity shall consider how information about the entity's revenue has been presented for other purposes, including all of the following:

- (a) Disclosures presented outside the financial statements (for example, in press releases, annual reports or stakeholder presentations);
- (b) Information regularly reviewed for evaluating the financial performance of segments; and

- (c) Other information that is similar to the types of information identified in paragraphs AG206(a) and (b) and that is used by the entity or users of the entity's financial statements to evaluate the entity's financial performance or make resource allocation decisions.

AG207. Examples of categories that might be appropriate include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Type of compliance obligation;
- (b) Geographical region (for example, country or region);
- (c) Market or type of purchaser resource provider (for example, government and non-government resource providers);
- (d) Type of binding arrangement (for example, fixed-price and time-and-materials binding arrangements);
- (e) Duration of the binding arrangement (for example, short-term and long-term binding arrangements);
- (f) Timing of transfer of goods or services (for example, revenue from goods or services transferred to purchasers or third-party beneficiaries at a point in time and revenue from goods or services transferred over time);
- (g) Sales channels (for example, goods provided directly to purchasers or third-party beneficiaries and goods provided through intermediaries); and
- (h) Revenue earned from the provision of goods or services to third-party beneficiaries.

## Appendix B

**Amendments to Other PBE Standards**

*An entity shall apply the amendments in this appendix when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.*

*The amendments to other standards in this appendix are based on the text of those other standards, including any amendments to those standards approved when PBE IPSAS 47 was issued in [Date].*

**Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Reports***

Paragraphs 50, 88 and 94 are amended, and paragraph 154.24 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

**Overall Considerations**

...

**Offsetting**

50. ~~PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*, PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, defines revenue and requires~~ revenue to be measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in the transaction. The amount of revenue recognised reflects any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity. ~~An entity undertakes, in~~ the course of its ~~ordinary~~ activities, an entity undertakes other transactions that do not generate revenue but are incidental to the main revenue-generating activities. The results of such transactions are presented, when this presentation reflects the substance of the transaction or other event, by netting any revenue with related expenses arising on the same transaction. For example:

- (a) Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, are reported by deducting from the ~~proceeds~~ amount of consideration on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses; and
- (b) ...

...

**Structure and Content**

...

*Information to be Presented on the Face of the Statement of Financial Position*

88. **As a minimum, the face of the statement of financial position shall include line items that present the following amounts:**

...

(g) ~~Recoverables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers);~~ **[Deleted by IPSASB]**

(h) ~~Receivables from exchange transactions;~~

...

(k) ~~Payables under exchange transactions;~~

...

...

*Information to be Presented either on the Face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes*

...

94. The detail provided in subclassifications depends on the requirements of PBE Standards and on the size, nature and function of the amounts involved. The factors set out in paragraph 91 also are used to decide the basis of subclassification. The disclosures vary for each item, for example.

...

- (b) Receivables are disaggregated into amounts receivable from user charges, taxes and other ~~non-exchange-revenue~~ transactions, receivables from related parties, prepayment, and other amounts;

...

## Commencement and application

...

**154.24. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 50, 88 and 94. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Implementation Guidance

*This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, PBE IPSAS 1.*

### Illustrative Financial Statement Structure

...

#### A. Public Sector Entity—Statement of Accounting Policies (Extract)

*Reporting Entity*

...

#### Public Sector Entity—Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 20X2

##### (Illustrating the Classification of Expenses by Function)

(in thousands of currency units)

	20X2	20X1
<b>Revenue**</b>		
Taxes	X	X
<del>Fees, fines, penalties, and licenses</del> <u>Other compulsory contributions and levies</u>	X	X
<del>Revenue from exchange transactions</del>	<del>X</del>	<del>X</del>
Transfers from other government entities <u>without a binding arrangement</u>	X	X
<u>Revenue from compliance obligations in a binding arrangement</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Other revenue	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>

	20X2	20X1
<b>Total revenue</b>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
...	...	...
Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:		
Owners of the controlling entity	X	X
Non-controlling interest	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>

\*\*This illustration of revenue categories can either be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses or disclosed in the accompanying notes.

...

**Public Sector Entity—Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 20X2**

**(Illustrating the Classification of Expenses by Nature)**

(in thousands of currency units)

	20X2	20X1
<b>Revenue**</b>		
Taxes	X	X
<del>Fees, fines, penalties, and licenses</del> Other compulsory contributions and levies	X	X
<del>Revenue from exchange transactions</del>	<del>X</del>	<del>X</del>
Transfers from other government entities without a binding arrangement	X	X
<u>Revenue from compliance obligations in a binding arrangement</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Other revenue	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
...	...	...
Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:		
Owners of the controlling entity	X	X
Non-controlling interest	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>

\*\* This illustration of revenue categories can either be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses or disclosed in the accompanying notes.

...

**B. Not-for-Profit Entity—Statement of Accounting Policies (Extract)**

Reporting Entity

...

**Not-for-Profit Entity—Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 20X2**

**(Illustrating the Classification of Expenses by Function)**

(in thousands of currency units)

	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X1</u>
<b><u>Revenue**</u></b>		
<u>Fees and other revenue from members*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Revenue from providing other goods or services*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Total revenue from compliance obligations in a binding arrangement</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
<u>Bequests and donations*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Grants received*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Other revenue without binding arrangements</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Total revenue without binding arrangements</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
<u>Interest, dividends and other investment revenue</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<b><u>Total revenue</u></b>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
...	...	...
Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:		
Owners of the controlling entity	X	X
Non-controlling interest	X	X
	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>

\*These examples of not-for-profit revenue streams are illustrative and not prescriptive per the disclosure requirements in PBE IPSAS 47.

\*\*This illustration of revenue categories can either be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses or disclosed in the accompanying notes.

...

...

**Not-for-Profit—Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 20X2**

**(Illustrating the Classification of Expenses by Nature)**

(in thousands of currency units)

	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X1</u>
<b><u>Revenue**</u></b>		
<u>Fees and other revenue from members*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Revenue from providing other goods or services*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Total revenue from compliance obligations in a binding arrangement</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
<u>Bequests and donations*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Grants received*</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Other revenue without binding arrangements</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Total revenue without binding arrangements</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
<u>Interest, dividends and other investment revenue</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
<b><u>Total revenue</u></b>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
...	...	...

Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to:

Owners of the controlling entity	X	X
Non-controlling interest	X	X
	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>

\*These examples of not-for-profit revenue are illustrative and not prescriptive per the disclosure requirements.

\*\*This illustration of revenue categories can either be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses or disclosed in the accompanying notes.

...

### **Amendments to PBE IPSAS 2 *Cash Flow Statements***

Paragraphs 21 and 22 are amended, and paragraph 63.5 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### **Operating Activities**

21. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the entity are funded, for example, by:

- (a) ~~By way of non-exchange transactions~~ Taxes (directly and indirectly); ~~or~~
- (b) ~~From the recipients of goods and services provided by the entity;~~ [deleted]
- (c) Other compulsory contributions and levies;
- (d) Transfers; or
- (e) Provision of goods or services to another entity in a binding arrangement.

...

22. Cash flows from operating activities are primarily derived from the principal cash-generating activities of the entity. Examples of cash flows from operating activities are:

....

- (c) Cash receipts from grants, ~~or~~ transfers and other appropriations or other budget authority made by central government or other public sector entities;

...

### **Commencement and application**

...

**63.5 PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 21 and 22. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...



**Illustrative Examples**

...

**Notes to the Cash Flow Statement**

...

**(b) Property, Plant, and Equipment**

During the period, the economic entity acquired property, plant, and equipment with an aggregate cost of X, of which X was acquired by means of a capital ~~grants transfer~~ by the central government. Cash payments of X were made to purchase property, plant, and equipment.

...

**Indirect Method Cash Flow Statement (paragraph 27(b))**

...

**(b) Property, Plant, and Equipment**

During the period, the economic entity acquired property, plant, and equipment with an aggregate cost of X, of which X was acquired by means of a capital ~~grants transfer~~ by the central government. Cash payments of X were made to purchase property, plant, and equipment.

**Amendments to PBE IPSAS 4 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates***

Paragraph 11 is amended, and paragraph 72.7 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

**Functional Currency**

11. 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:

(a) The currency:

(i) That revenue is raised from, such as taxes, donations, bequests, grants, transfers, and fines;

...

...

**Commencement and application**

...

**72.7. PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, issued in [Date], amended paragraph 11. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47**

...

**Illustrative Examples**

...

## Example 2—Multiple Receipts for Revenue Recognised at a Single Point in Time

...

- IE7. Applying ~~paragraph 28 of PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~, PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, Entity B recognises revenue on September 1, 20X2, the date on which it transfers the goods to the customer, thereby satisfying its compliance obligation in the contract.

...

**Amendments to PBE IPSAS 5 *Borrowing Costs***

Paragraph 26 is amended, and paragraph 43.6 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

26. Only those borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the entity may be capitalised. When a controlling entity borrows funds that are passed on to a controlled entity with no, or only partial, allocation of borrowing costs, the controlled entity may capitalise only those borrowing costs which it itself has incurred. Where a controlled entity receives an interest free capital contribution or capital ~~grant transfer~~, it will not incur any borrowing costs, and consequently will not capitalise any such costs.

...

**Commencement and application**

...

- 43.6. PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, issued in [Date], amended paragraph 26. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

**Amendments to PBE IPSAS 12 *Inventories***

Paragraphs 2, 9, 11, 39, and 48 are amended, paragraph 52.7 is added, and paragraph 28 (and the preceding heading) is deleted. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

**Scope**

...

2. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting for all inventories except:
- (a) ~~Work in progress arising under construction contracts, including directly related service contracts (see PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*); [Deleted]~~

...

...

## Definitions

...

### 9. The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

...

Exchange transactions are 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.

...

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions, where 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.

...

...

## Inventories

...

11. 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 (a) materials and supplies awaiting use in the production process, and (b) 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 books produced by a health authority for donation to schools. In many 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 paragraph 28, for which the entity has not yet recognised the related revenue. (guidance on recognition of revenue can be found in PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*.)~~ Costs incurred to fulfil a binding arrangement that does not give rise to inventories (or assets within the scope of another Standard) are accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

...

### *Cost of Inventories of a Service Provider*

28. ~~To the extent that service providers have inventories (except those referred to in paragraph 2(d)), they measure them at the costs of their production. These costs consist primarily of the labour and other costs of personnel directly engaged in providing the service, including supervisory personnel and attributable overheads. The costs of labour not engaged in providing the service are not included. Labour and other costs relating to sales and general administrative personnel are not included, but are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. The cost of inventories of a service provider does not include surplus margins or non-attributable overheads that are often factored into prices charged by service providers.~~ [Deleted by IPSASB]

...

## Net Realisable Value

...

39. Inventories are usually written down to net realisable value on an item by item basis. In some circumstances, however, it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. This may be the case with items of inventory that have similar purposes or end uses, and cannot practicably be evaluated separately from other items in that product line. It is not appropriate to write down inventories based on a classification of inventory, for example, finished goods, or all the inventories in a particular operation or geographical segment. ~~Service providers generally accumulate costs in respect of each service for which a separate selling price is charged. Therefore, each such service is treated as a separate item.~~

...

## Disclosure

...

48. Information about the carrying amounts held in different classifications of inventories and the extent of the changes in these assets is useful to financial statement users. Common classifications of inventories are merchandise, production supplies, materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods. ~~The inventories of a service provider may be described as work-in-progress.~~

...

## Commencement and application

...

- 52.7. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 2, 9, 11, 39, and 48, and paragraph 28 was deleted. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Basis for Conclusions

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, PBE IPSAS 12.*

...

## PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue Amendments

- BC6. The definitions of exchange and non-exchange transactions have been incorporated into PBE IPSAS 12 (refer to paragraph 9) from PBE IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*. This change was necessitated by the supersession of PBE IPSAS 9 by PBE IPSAS 47. The inclusion of these definitions within PBE IPSAS 12 ensures continuity and clarity in the application of these definitions, following the amendments introduced by PBE IPSAS 47.**

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 13 *Leases*

Appendix B Application Guidance paragraph B8 are amended, and paragraph 86.8 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Commencement and application

...

**86.8. PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, issued in [Date], amended Application Guidance paragraph B8. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## **Appendix B Application Guidance *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease***

...

### **Consensus**

...

B8. The criteria in ~~paragraph 19 of PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, paragraphs 17–29 for transactions without binding arrangements and paragraphs 87–88 and 91–104 for transactions with binding arrangements, shall be applied to the facts and circumstances of each arrangement in determining when to recognise a fee as income that an entity might receive. Factors such as whether there is continuing involvement in the form of significant future performance obligations necessary to earn the fee, whether there are retained risks, the terms of any guarantee arrangements, and the risk of repayment of the fee, shall be considered. Indicators that individually demonstrate that recognition of the entire fee as income when received, if received at the beginning of the arrangement, is inappropriate include:

...

### **Amendments to PBE IPSAS 16 *Investment Property***

Paragraphs 5, 13, 78, and 81 are amended, and paragraph 102.10 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

### **Scope**

...

5. This Standard applies to accounting for investment property, including (a) the measurement in a lessee's financial statements of investment property interests held under a lease accounted for as a finance lease, and (b) the measurement in a lessor's financial statements of investment property provided to a lessee under an operating lease. This Standard does not deal with matters covered in PBE IPSAS 13 Leases including:

...

(b) Recognition of lease revenue from investment property ~~(see also PBE IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions);~~

...

### **Classification of Property as Investment Property or Owner-Occupied Property**

...

13. The following are examples of items that are not investment property and are therefore outside the scope of this Standard:

...

- (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 PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*). [Deleted by IPSASB]~~

...

...

## Disposals

...

78. The disposal of an investment property may be achieved by sale or by entering into a finance lease. ~~In determining the date of disposal for the investment property, an entity applies the criteria in PBE IPSAS 9 for recognising revenue from the sale of goods and considers the related guidance in the Implementation Guidance to PBE IPSAS 9 is the date the recipient obtains control of the investment property in accordance with the requirements in PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*. PBE IPSAS 13 applies to a disposal effected by entering into a finance lease and to a sale and leaseback.~~

...

81. ~~The amount of consideration receivable on disposal to be included in the surplus or deficit arising from the derecognition of an investment property is recognised initially at fair value. In particular, if payment for an investment property is deferred, the consideration received is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between the nominal amount of the consideration and the cash price equivalent is recognised as interest revenue in accordance with PBE IPSAS 9, using the effective interest method determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction consideration in paragraphs 109–132 of PBE IPSAS 47. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of consideration included in surplus or deficit shall be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in the transaction consideration in PBE IPSAS 47.~~

...

## Commencement and application

...

**102.10 IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 13, 78, and 81. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant, and Equipment*

Paragraphs 83A, 84, and 87 are amended, and paragraph 108.14 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Derecognition

...

83A. However, an entity that, in the course of its ~~ordinary~~ activities, routinely ~~sells~~ provides items of property, plant, and equipment that it has held for rental to others shall transfer such assets to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale. The ~~proceeds amount of consideration from the sale disposal~~ of such assets shall be recognised as revenue in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue.

84. The disposal of an item of property, plant, and equipment may occur in a variety of ways (e.g., by sale, by entering into a finance lease or by donation). ~~In determining the date of disposal of an item, an entity applies the criteria in PBE IPSAS 9 for recognising revenue from the sale of goods of property, plant, and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements, and any enforceable obligations or compliance obligations are satisfied in PBE IPSAS 47.~~ PBE IPSAS 13 applies to disposal by a sale and leaseback.

...

87. The amount of consideration receivable on disposal to be included in the surplus or deficit arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant, and equipment is ~~recognised initially at its fair value. If payment for the item is deferred, the consideration received is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between the nominal amount of the consideration and the cash price equivalent is recognised as interest revenue in accordance with PBE IPSAS 9, reflecting the effective yield on the receivable determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction consideration in paragraphs 109–132 of PBE IPSAS 47. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of consideration included in surplus or deficit shall be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in the transaction consideration in PBE IPSAS 47.~~

...

## Commencement and application

...

**108.14. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 83A, 84, and 87. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

Paragraphs 13 and 15 are amended, and paragraph 112.12 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Scope

...

## Other Exclusions from the Scope of the Standard

...

13. Where another IPSAS deals with a specific type of provision, contingent liability, or contingent asset, an entity applies that standard instead of this Standard. For example, certain types of provisions are also addressed in Standards on:

- (a) ~~Construction contracts (see PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*); and [Deleted]~~
- (b) ~~... ; and~~
- (c) Revenue from binding arrangements (see PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*). However, as PBE IPSAS 47 contains no specific requirements to address binding arrangements that are, or have become, onerous, this Standard applies to such cases.

...

15. Some amounts treated as provisions may relate to the recognition of revenue, for example where an entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee. This Standard does not address the recognition of revenue. ~~PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 identifies the circumstances in which revenue from exchange transactions arising from binding arrangements that include compliance obligations to transfer promised goods or services to the purchaser or third-party beneficiary is recognised, and provides practical guidance on the application of the recognition criteria. This Standard does not change the requirements of PBE IPSAS 9-PBE IPSAS 47.

...

## Commencement and application

...

**112.12. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 13 and 15. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 21 *Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets*

Paragraphs 2 and 8 are amended, and paragraph 83.10 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Scope

...

2. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting for impairment of non-cash-generating assets, except for:

...

- (b) ~~Assets arising from construction contracts (see PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*);~~ Binding arrangement assets and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement that are recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*;

...



8. This Standard does not apply to inventories, ~~and assets arising from construction contracts~~ binding arrangement assets, and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement, because existing PBE Standards applicable to these assets contain requirements for recognising and measuring these assets.

...

## Commencement and application

...

**83.10. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 2 and 8. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 26 *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*

Paragraphs 2, 8 and 29 are amended, and paragraph 127.12 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Scope

...

2. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard in accounting for the impairment of cash-generating assets, except for:

...

- (b) ~~Assets arising from construction contracts (see PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*)~~ Binding arrangement assets and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement that are recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*;

...

...

8. This Standard does not apply to inventories, ~~and cash-generating assets arising from construction contracts~~ binding arrangement assets and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a binding arrangement, because existing standards applicable to these assets contain requirements for recognising and measuring such assets. This Standard does not apply to deferred tax assets, assets related to employee benefits, or deferred acquisition costs and intangible assets arising from an insurer's contractual rights under insurance contracts. The impairment of such assets is addressed in the relevant international or national accounting standards. In addition, this Standard does not apply to biological assets related to agricultural activity that are measured at fair value less costs to sell. PBE IPSAS 27 dealing with biological assets related to agricultural activity, and PBE IFRS 5 dealing with non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale, contains measurement requirements.

...

29. As an illustration of paragraph 28, if market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, an entity is not required to make a formal estimate of an asset's recoverable amount in the following cases:

- (a) ...
- (b) If the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use is likely to be affected by the increase in these market rates, but previous sensitivity analysis of recoverable amount shows that:
  - (i) It is unlikely that there will be a material decrease in recoverable amount because future cash flows are also likely to increase (for example, in some cases, an entity may be able to demonstrate that it adjusts its revenues (mainly ~~exchange~~ revenues arising from transactions with binding arrangements) to compensate for any increase in market rates); or
  - (ii) The decrease in recoverable amount is unlikely to result in a material impairment loss.

...

### Commencement and application

...

**127.12. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 2, 8, and 29. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

### Amendments to PBE IPSAS 28 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*

Paragraphs AG21, AG22, and AG46 are amended, and paragraph 62.8 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### Commencement and application

...

**62.8. PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs AG21, AG22 and AG46. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

### Application Guidance

...

#### Scope

...

- AG21. It is possible that contractual and non-contractual arrangements are non-exchange in nature. Assets and liabilities arising from ~~non-exchange~~ revenue transactions are accounted for in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue. If non-exchange revenue transactions are contractual, an entity assesses if the assets or liabilities arising from such transactions are financial assets or financial liabilities by using paragraphs 10 and AG10–AG18 of this

Standard. An entity uses the guidance in this Standard and ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47 in assessing whether a ~~non-exchange-revenue~~ transaction gives rise to a liability or an equity instrument (contribution from owners).

- AG22. An entity would particularly consider the classification requirements of this Standard in determining whether an inflow of resources as part of a contractual ~~non-exchange~~ revenue transaction is in substance a liability or an equity instrument.

...

- AG46. Except as required by PBE IPSAS 47, a ~~A~~ contract that involves the receipt or delivery of physical assets does not give rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability of the other party unless any corresponding payment is deferred past the date on which the physical assets are transferred. Such is the case with the purchase or sale of goods on credit.

...

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

Paragraphs 5A, 42A, 42H, 42M, and 42N are amended, and paragraph 53.14 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### **Scope**

...

- 5A. The credit risk disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42A–42N apply to those rights for receivables that result from ~~exchange-revenue~~ transactions ~~that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 9 and non-exchange transactions within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23~~ within the scope of PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* which give rise to financial instruments for the purpose of recognising impairment gains or losses in accordance with paragraph 3 of PBE IPSAS 41. Any reference to financial assets or financial instruments in these paragraphs shall include those rights unless otherwise specified.

...

### **Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments**

...

### **Quantitative Disclosures**

...

#### *Credit Risk*

#### **Scope and Objectives**

- 42A. An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42F–42N to financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in PBE IPSAS 41 are applied. However:
- (a) For receivables that result from ~~exchange-revenue~~ transactions that are within the scope of ~~PBE IPSAS 9 and non-exchange transactions within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47 and lease receivables, paragraph 42J(a) applies to those receivables or lease receivables on which lifetime expected credit

losses are recognised in accordance with paragraph 87 of PBE IPSAS 41, if those financial assets are modified while more than 30 days past due; and

- (b) Paragraph 42K(b) does not apply to lease receivables.

...

#### Quantitative and Qualitative Information about Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

\*42H. To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, an entity shall provide, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, in a table, showing separately the changes during the period for:

...

- (b) The loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:

...

- (iii) Receivables that result from ~~exchange revenue~~ transactions ~~that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 9 or non-exchange transactions~~ that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23PBE IPSAS 47 or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 87 of PBE IPSAS 41.

...

...

#### Credit Risk Exposure

\*42M. To enable users of financial statements to assess an entity's credit risk exposure and understand its significant credit risk concentrations, an entity shall disclose, by credit risk rating grades, the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This information shall be provided separately for financial instruments:

...

- (b) For which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and that are:

...

- (iii) Receivables that result from ~~exchange revenue~~ transactions ~~that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 9 or non-exchange transactions~~ that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23PBE IPSAS 47 or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with paragraph 87 of PBE IPSAS 41.

...

\*42N. For receivables that result from ~~exchange revenue~~ transactions ~~that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 9 or non-exchange transactions~~ that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23PBE IPSAS 47 or lease receivables to which an entity applies paragraph 87 of PBE IPSAS 41, the information provided in accordance with paragraph 42M may be based on a provision matrix (see paragraph AG199 of PBE IPSAS 41).

...

#### Commencement and application

...

**53.14. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date] amended paragraphs 5A, 42A, 42H, 42M, and 42N. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 31 *Intangible Assets*

Paragraphs 6, 26, 113, 115, and AG6 are amended, and paragraph 133.10 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### Scope

...

6. If another PBE Standard prescribes the accounting for a specific type of intangible asset, an entity applies that PBE Standard instead of this Standard. For example, this Standard does not apply to:

- (a) Intangible assets held by an entity for sale in the ~~ordinary~~ course of its operations (see ~~PBE IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, and PBE IPSAS 12 *Inventories*~~);

...

- (e) ...; ~~and~~

- (f) ...; and

- (g) Assets arising from binding arrangements that are recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

...

### Recognition and Measurement

26. The recognition of an item as an intangible asset requires an entity to demonstrate that the item meets:

...

This requirement applies to the cost measured at recognition (the cost incurred in an exchange transaction to acquire or to internally generate an intangible asset, or the fair value of an intangible asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction) and those incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it.

...

### Retirements and Disposals

...

113. The disposal of an intangible asset may occur in a variety of ways (e.g., by sale, by entering into a finance lease, or through a non-exchange transaction). ~~In determining the date of disposal of such an asset, an entity applies the criteria in PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions* for recognising revenue from the sale of goods.~~ an intangible asset is the date that the recipient obtains control of that asset in accordance with

the requirements for determining when a compliance obligation in the binding arrangement is satisfied in PBE IPSAS 47. PBE IPSAS 13 applies to disposal by a sale and leaseback.

...

115. The amount of consideration receivable on disposal to be included in the surplus or deficit arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is recognised initially at its fair value. If payment for the intangible asset is deferred, the consideration received is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent. The difference between the nominal amount of the consideration and the cash price equivalent is recognised as interest revenue in accordance with PBE IPSAS 9 reflecting the effective yield on the receivable determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction consideration in paragraphs 109–132 of PBE IPSAS 47. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of the consideration included in the gain or loss shall be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in the transaction consideration in PBE IPSAS 47.

...

## Commencement and application

...

**133.10 PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 6, 26, 113, 115, and AG6. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## Application Guidance

...

- AG6. PBE IPSAS 31 does not apply to intangible assets held by an entity for sale in the ~~ordinary~~ course of its operations (see ~~PBE IPSAS 11 and~~ PBE IPSAS 12 and PBE IPSAS 47) or leases of intangible assets that fall within the scope of PBE IPSAS 13. Accordingly, this Application Guidance does not apply to expenditure on the development or operation of a website (or website software) for sale to another entity or that is accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 13. When a website is leased under an operating lease, the lessor applies this Application Guidance. When a website is leased under a finance lease, the lessee applies this Application Guidance after initial recognition of the leased asset.

...

## Amendments to PBE IPSAS 32 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor*

Paragraphs 30, AG56, and AG64 are amended, and paragraph 37.7 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## Other Revenues (see paragraphs AG55–AG64)

30. The grantor shall account for revenues from a service concession arrangement, other than those specified in paragraphs 24–26, in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

...

**Commencement and application**

...

**37.7. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 30, AG56, and AG64. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

**Application Guidance**

*This Appendix is an integral part of PBE IPSAS 32.*

...

**Other Revenues (see paragraph 30)**

...

AG56. When the operator provides an upfront payment, a stream of payments, or other consideration to the grantor for the right to use the service concession asset over the term of the service concession arrangement, the grantor accounts for these payments in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue. The timing of the revenue recognition is determined by the terms and conditions of the service concession arrangement that specify the grantor's obligation to provide the operator with access to the service concession asset.

...

AG64. When the operator pays a nominal rent for access to a revenue-generating asset, the rental revenue is recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

**Implementation Guidance**

*This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, PBE IPSAS 32.*

...

**Accounting Framework for Service Concession Arrangements**

IG2. The diagram below summarises the accounting for service concession arrangements established by PBE IPSAS 32.

...

<b>WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE STANDARD</b>	
•	...
•	Grantor recognises related liability equal to the value of the SCA asset ( <del>PBE IPSAS 9</del> , <u>PBE IPSAS 28</u> <u>PBE IPSAS 30</u> , <del>and</del> <u>PBE IPSAS 41</u> , <u>and</u> <u>PBE IPSAS 47</u> )
•	...

...

IG4. Shaded text shows arrangements within the scope of PBE IPSAS 32.

Category	Lessee	Service provider	Owner
----------	--------	------------------	-------

Typical arrangement types	Lease (e.g., operator leases asset from grantor)	Service and/or maintenance contract (specific tasks e.g., debt collection, facility management)	Rehabilitate-operate-transfer	Build-operate-transfer	Build-own-operate	100% Divestment/Privatisation/Corporation
Asset ownership	Grantor				Operator	
Capital investment	Grantor		Operator			
Demand risk	Shared	Grantor	Grantor and/or Operator		Operator	
Typical duration	8–20 years	1–5 years	25–30 years			Indefinite (or may be limited by binding arrangement or license)
Residual interest	Grantor				Operator	
Relevant PBE Standard	PBE IPSAS 13	PBE IPSAS 1	This Standard/PBE IPSAS 17/ PBE IPSAS 31/PBE FRS 45		PBE IPSAS 17/PBE IPSAS 31 (derecognition) <del>PBE IPSAS 9/PBE IPSAS 47</del> (revenue recognition)	

...

### Amendments to PBE IPSAS 35 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

Paragraph AG13 is amended, and paragraph 79.6 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### Commencement and application

...

**79.6. PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, issued in [Date], amended paragraph AG13. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

### Application Guidance

...

### Assessing Control

...

### Power

...

### Relevant Activities and Direction of Relevant Activities

AG13. For many entities, a range of operating and financing activities significantly affect the benefits they generate. Any activity that assists in achieving or furthering the objectives of a controlled entity may affect the benefits to the controlling entity. Examples of activities that, depending on the circumstances, can be relevant activities include, but are not limited to:

...



- (c) Collecting revenue ~~through non-exchange transactions;~~

...

...

## **Amendments to PBE IPSAS 40 *PBE Combinations***

Paragraph 115 is amended, and paragraph 126.3 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

## **The Acquisition Method of Accounting**

...

### **Subsequent Measurement and Accounting**

...

#### *Contingent Liabilities*

115. After initial recognition and until the liability is settled, cancelled or expires, the acquirer shall measure a contingent liability recognised in an acquisition at the higher of:

- (a) The amount that would be recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 19; and
- (b) The amount initially recognised less, if appropriate, the cumulative amortisation amount of revenue recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

This requirement does not apply to contracts accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*.

...

## **Commencement and application**

...

**126.3. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraph 115. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## **Illustrative Examples**

...

### **Accounting for Amalgamations**

...

### **Eliminating Transactions between the Combining Operations – Transfers**

*Illustrating the Consequences of Applying Paragraphs 22 and AG51–AG52 of PBE IPSAS 40*

...

IE163. On 30 June 20X9, Resulting Entity (RE) is formed by an amalgamation of two government agencies, Combining Operation A (COA) and Combining Operation B (COB). On 1 January 20X9, COA had ~~provided~~ entered into a binding arrangement with COB to provide COB with a ~~grant transfer~~ of CU700 to be used in the provision of an agreed number of training courses (i.e., the compliance obligation).

IE164. The ~~grant transfer~~ was subject a condition that the grant would ~~must~~ be returned proportionately to the number of training courses not delivered. ~~At the Immediately prior to the amalgamation date,~~ COB had delivered half of the agreed number of courses, and recognised a liability of CU350 in respect of ~~its performance the unsatisfied portion of its compliance obligation,~~ in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue. Based on past experience, COA considered that COB was more likely than not to deliver the training courses. It was therefore not probable that there would be a flow of resources to COA, and COA did not recognise an asset in respect of the ~~grant transfer~~, but accounted for the full CU700 as an expense.

...

### Forgiveness of Amounts of Tax Due in an Amalgamation

*Illustrating the Consequences of Accounting for Tax Forgiveness in an Amalgamation by Applying Paragraphs 33 and AG57 of PBE IPSAS 40*

...

IE176. MF would recognise an adjustment for the tax forgiven, and account for the remaining tax receivable in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

### Disclosure Requirements Relating to Amalgamations

*Illustrating the Consequences of Applying the Disclosure Requirements in Paragraphs 53–57 of PBE IPSAS 40*

IE192. ...

		COA (CU)	COB (CU)
54(h)(i)	<b>Revenue</b>		
	Property taxes	45,213	70,369
	Revenue from <del>exchange transactions</del> <u>compliance obligations in binding arrangements</u>	2,681	25,377
	...	...	...

...

### Forgiveness of Amounts of Tax Due in an Acquisition

*Illustrating the Consequences of Accounting for Tax Forgiveness in an Acquisition by Applying Paragraphs 78, AG85 and AG87 of PBE IPSAS 40*

...

IE250. MF would recognise an adjustment for the tax forgiven, and account for the remaining tax receivable in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

#### *Settlement of a Pre-Existing Relationship – Transfers*

#### *Illustrating the Consequences of Applying Paragraphs 109–110 and AG98–AG101 of PBE IPSAS 40*

IE263. On 1 January 20X7, AE acquires TE. Previously, on 1 October 20X6, AE ~~provided~~ entered into a binding arrangement with TE to provide TE with a grant transfer of CU800 to be used in the provision of an agreed number of training courses to the employees of TE (i.e., the compliance obligation).

IE264. The ~~grant transfer~~ was subject to a ~~condition~~ compliance obligation that the ~~grant transfer~~ would be returned proportionately to the number of training courses not delivered. ~~At the~~ Immediately prior to the acquisition date, TE had delivered a quarter of the agreed number of courses, and recognised a liability of CU600 in respect of ~~its performance~~ the unsatisfied portion of its compliance obligation, in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47. Based on past experience, AE considered that TE was more likely than not to deliver the training courses. It was therefore not probable that there would be a flow of resources to AE, and AE did not recognise an asset in respect of the ~~grant transfer~~, but accounted for the full CU800 as an expense.

...

### **Amendments to PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments***

Paragraphs 2, 3, 37, 45, 60, 87 and its related heading, AG2, AG5, AG6, AG33, AG34, AG43, AG44, AG114 and its related heading, AG124, AG125, AG129, AG132, AG133, and AG158 are amended, and paragraph 156.6 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### **Scope**

2. This Standard shall be applied by all entities to all types of financial instruments except:

...

- (j) The initial recognition and initial measurement of rights and obligations arising from ~~non-exchange~~ revenue transactions to which ~~PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, applies; ~~except as described in (see paragraph AG6)~~.

...

3. The impairment requirements of this Standard shall be applied to those rights arising from ~~PBE IPSAS 9, Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue, and ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ transactions ~~which give rise to financial instruments~~ for the purposes of recognising impairment gains or losses.

...

### **Recognition and Derecognition**

...

#### **Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

...

37. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in surplus or deficit. Where an obligation is waived by the lender or assumed by a third party as part of a non-exchange transaction, an entity applies ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

## Classification

...

### Classification of Financial Liabilities

45. An entity shall classify all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

...

- (c) Financial guarantee contracts. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall (unless paragraph 45(a) or (b) applies) subsequently measure it at the higher of:
  - (i) ...; and
  - (ii) The amount initially recognised (see paragraph 57) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of ~~amortisation revenue~~ recognised in accordance with the principles of ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47.
- (d) Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate. An issuer of such a commitment shall (unless paragraph 45(a) applies) subsequently measure it at the higher of:
  - (i) ...; and
  - (ii) The amount initially recognised (see paragraph 57) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of ~~amortisation revenue~~ recognised in accordance with the principles of ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

...

## Measurement

### Initial Measurement

...

60. Despite the requirement in paragraph 57, at initial recognition, an entity may measure short-term receivables at their transaction consideration (as defined in PBE IPSAS 47) if the short-term receivables do not contain a significant financing component (in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47, or when the entity applies the practical expedient in paragraph 126 of PBE IPSAS 47) and payables at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. An entity may measure short-term payables at the transaction consideration if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

...

### Impairment

...

*Simplified Approach for Receivables and Binding Arrangement Assets*

87. Despite paragraphs 75 and 77, an entity shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:

(a) Receivables or binding arrangement assets that result from exchange transactions that are within the scope of PBE IPSAS 9~~PBE IPSAS 47 and non-exchange transactions within the scope of PBE IPSAS 23 and that:~~

(i) Do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 (or when the entity applies the practical expedient in accordance with paragraph 126 of PBE IPSAS 47);

(ii) Contain a significant financing component in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47, if the entity chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. That accounting policy shall be applied to all receivables or binding arrangement assets but may be applied separately to receivables and binding arrangement assets.

(b) ...

...

**Commencement and application**

...

**156.6.** PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 2, 3, 37, 45, 60, 87 and its related heading, AG2, AG5, AG6, AG33, AG34, AG43, AG44, AG114 and its related heading, AG124, AG125, AG129, AG132, AG133, and AG158. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.

...

**Application Guidance**

...

**Scope**

...

AG2. This Standard does not change the requirements relating to employee benefit plans that comply with the relevant international or national accounting standard on accounting and reporting by retirement benefit plans and royalty agreements based on the volume of sales or service revenues that are accounted for under ~~PBE IPSAS 9, Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue.

...

AG5. Financial guarantee contracts may have various legal forms, such as a guarantee, some types of letter of credit, a credit default contract or an insurance contract. Their accounting treatment does not depend on their legal form. The following are examples of the appropriate treatment (see paragraph 2(e)):

(a) Although a financial guarantee contract meets the definition of an insurance contract in PBE IFRS 17 (see paragraph 7(e) of PBE IFRS 17) if the risk transferred is significant, the issuer applies this Standard. Nevertheless, if the issuer has previously applied accounting that is applicable to insurance

contracts and adopted an accounting policy that treated financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts, the issuer may elect to apply either this Standard or PBE IFRS 17 to such financial guarantee contracts. If this Standard applies, paragraph 57 requires the issuer to recognise a financial guarantee contract initially at fair value. If the financial guarantee contract was issued to an unrelated party in a stand-alone arm's length transaction, its fair value at inception is likely to equal the premium received, unless there is evidence to the contrary. Subsequently, unless the financial guarantee contract was designated at inception as at fair value through surplus or deficit or unless paragraphs 26–34 and AG32–AG38 apply (when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or the continuing involvement approach applies), the issuer measures it at the higher of:

- (i) ...; and
- (ii) The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative ~~amortisation~~ amount of revenue recognised in accordance with the principles of ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 (see paragraph 45(c)).

...

- (c) If a financial guarantee contract was issued in connection with the ~~sale provision~~ of goods, the issuer applies ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 in determining when it recognises the revenue from the guarantee and from the ~~sale provision~~ of goods.

AG6. ~~Rights and obligations (assets and liabilities) may arise from non-exchange revenue transactions, for example, an entity may receive cash from a multi-lateral agency to perform certain activities. Where the performance of those activities is subject to conditions, an asset and a liability is recognised simultaneously. Where the asset is a financial asset, it is recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 23, and initially measured in accordance with PBE IPSAS 23 and this Standard. A liability that is initially recognised as a result of conditions imposed on the use of an asset is outside the scope of this Standard and is dealt with in PBE IPSAS 23. A right from a revenue transaction that meets the definition of an asset is initially recognised and measured in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47. Similarly, an obligation from a revenue transaction that meets the definition of a liability is initially recognised and measured in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47. After initial recognition, if circumstances indicate that recognition of a liability in accordance with PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47 is no longer appropriate, an entity considers whether a financial liability should be recognised in accordance with this Standard. Other liabilities that may arise from non-exchange revenue transactions are recognised and measured in accordance with this Standard if they meet the definition of a financial liability in PBE IPSAS 28.

...

## Recognition and Derecognition

...

### *Sale of Future Flows Arising from a Sovereign Right*

AG33. In the public sector, securitisation schemes may involve a sale of future flows arising from a sovereign right, such as a right to taxation, that have not previously been recognised as assets. An entity recognises the revenue arising from such transactions in accordance with ~~the relevant revenue standard (see PBE IPSAS 9 and PBE IPSAS 23)~~ PBE IPSAS 47. Such transactions may give rise to financial liabilities as defined in PBE IPSAS 28. Examples of such financial liabilities may include, but are not limited to, borrowings, financial guarantees, liabilities arising from a servicing or administrative contract, or payables relating to cash collected on behalf of the purchasing entity. Financial liabilities shall be

recognised when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument in accordance with paragraph 10 and classified in accordance with paragraphs 45 and 46. The financial liabilities shall be initially recognised in accordance with paragraph 57, and subsequently measured in accordance with paragraphs 62 and 63.

#### *Continuing Involvement in Transferred Assets*

AG34. The following are examples of how an entity measures a transferred asset and the associated liability under paragraph 27.

##### *All Assets*

- (a) If a guarantee provided by an entity through a contract to pay for default losses on a transferred asset prevents the transferred asset from being derecognised to the extent of the continuing involvement, the transferred asset at the date of the transfer is measured at the lower of (i) the carrying amount of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received in the transfer that the entity could be required to repay ('the guarantee amount'). The associated liability is initially measured at the guarantee amount plus the fair value of the guarantee (which is normally the consideration received for the guarantee). Subsequently, the initial fair value of the guarantee is recognised in surplus or deficit on a time proportion basis when (or as) the compliance obligation is satisfied (see PBE IPSAS 9 in accordance with the principles of PBE IPSAS 47) and the carrying value of the asset is reduced by any loss allowance.

...

...

#### *Derecognition of Financial Liabilities*

...

- AG43. If a third party assumes an obligation of an entity, and the entity provides either no or only nominal consideration to that third party in return, an entity applies the derecognition requirements of this Standard as well as paragraphs ~~84 to 87~~ AG155–AG158 of ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.
- AG44. Lenders will sometimes waive their right to collect debt owed by a public benefit entity, for example, a central government may cancel a loan owed by a local government. This waiver of debt would constitute a legal release of the debt owing by the borrower to the lender. Where an entity's obligations have been waived as part of a non-exchange transaction it applies the derecognition requirements of this Standard as well as paragraphs ~~84–87~~ AG155–AG158 of ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

### **Measurement**

#### **~~Non-Exchange~~ Revenue Transactions**

AG114. The initial recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities resulting from ~~non-exchange~~ revenue transactions is dealt with in ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47. Assets resulting from ~~non-exchange~~ revenue transactions can arise out of both contractual and non-contractual arrangements (see PBE IPSAS 28 paragraphs AG20 and AG21). Where these assets arise out of contractual arrangements and otherwise meet the definition of a financial instrument, they are:

- (a) Initially recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47;

- (b) Initially measured:
  - (i) ~~At fair value~~ the transaction consideration using the principles in ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47; and
  - (ii) Taking account of transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset in accordance with paragraph 57 of this Standard, where the asset is subsequently measured other than at fair value through surplus or deficit.

...

## Initial Measurement

### Initial Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Paragraphs 57–59)

...

AG124. An entity firstly assesses whether the substance of the concessionary loan is in fact a loan, a non-exchange transaction, a contribution from owners or a combination thereof, by applying the principles in PBE IPSAS 28 and paragraphs ~~42–58~~ AG152–AG153 of ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47. If an entity has determined that the transaction, or part of the transaction, is a loan, it assesses whether the transaction price represents the fair value of the loan on initial recognition. An entity determines the fair value of the loan by using the principles in AG144–AG155. Where an entity cannot determine fair value by reference to an active market, it uses a valuation technique. Fair value using a valuation technique could be determined by discounting all future cash receipts using a market related rate of interest for a similar loan (see AG115).

AG125. Any difference between the fair value of the loan and the transaction price (the loan proceeds) is treated as follows:

- (a) Where the loan is received by an entity, the difference is accounted for in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

Illustrative Examples are provided in paragraph ~~IG54 of PBE IPSAS 23~~ IE296–IE299 of PBE IPSAS 47 as well as paragraphs IE153 ~~to~~ – IE161 accompanying this Standard.

...

### *Equity Instruments Arising from Non-Exchange Transactions*

...

AG129. At initial recognition of such transactions, an entity shall analyse the substance of the arrangement and assess whether the intention at the outset is the provision or receipt of resources by way of a non-exchange transaction. To the extent that the transaction, or component of the transaction, is a non-exchange transaction, any assets or revenues arising from the transaction are accounted for in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47. The entity providing the resources shall recognise the amount as an expense in surplus or deficit at initial recognition.

...

### *Valuing Financial Guarantees Issued through a Non-Exchange Transaction*

...



AG132. In paragraph 9, “financial guarantee contract” is defined as “a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.” Under the requirements of this Standard, financial guarantee contracts, like other financial assets and financial liabilities, are required to be initially recognised at fair value. Paragraphs 66–68 of this Standard provide commentary and guidance on determining fair value and this is complemented by Application Guidance in paragraphs AG144–AG155. Subsequent measurement for financial guarantee contracts is at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with paragraphs 73–93 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amortisation amount of revenue recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9, Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

AG133. In the public sector, guarantees are frequently provided by way of non-exchange transactions, i.e., at no or nominal consideration. This type of guarantee is provided generally to further the entity’s economic and social objectives. Such purposes include supporting infrastructure projects, supporting corporate entities at times of economic distress, guaranteeing the bond issues of entities in other tiers of governments and the loans of employees to finance motor vehicles that are to be used for performance of their duties as employees. Where there is consideration for a financial guarantee, an entity should determine whether that consideration arises from an exchange transaction and whether the consideration represents a fair value. If the consideration does represent a fair value, entities should recognise the financial guarantee at the amount of the consideration. Subsequent measurement should be at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with paragraphs 73–93 and the amount initially recognised, less, when appropriate, the cumulative amortisation amount of revenue recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47. Where the entity concludes that the consideration is not a fair value, an entity determines the carrying value at initial recognition in the same way as if no consideration had been paid.

...

### **Amortised Cost Measurement**

#### **Effective Interest Method**

...

AG158. Fees that are not an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument and are accounted for in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 include:

...

...

### **Illustrative Examples**

...

#### **Concessionary Loans (Paragraphs AG118–~~AG126~~AG127)**

##### **Example 20—Receipt of a Concessionary Loan (Interest Concession)**

...

IE154. The local authority has received a concessionary loan of CU5 million, which will be repaid at 5 percent below the current market interest rate. The difference between the proceeds of the loan and the present value of the contractual payments in terms of the loan agreement, discounted using the market-related rate of interest, is recognised in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue.

IE155. The journal entries to account for the concessionary loan are as follows:

1.	On initial recognition, the entity recognises the following:		
Dr	Bank	5,000,000	
	Cr Loan (refer to Table 2 below)		4,215,450
	Cr Liability or <del>non-exchange</del> revenue		784,550

*Recognition of the receipt of the loan at fair value*

~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ *PBE IPSAS 47 is considered in recognising either a liability or revenue for the off-market portion of the loan. Paragraph ~~IG54~~ IE302 of that Standard provides journal entries for the recognition and measurement of the off-market portion of the loan deemed to be ~~non-exchange~~ revenue.*

...

...

## Implementation Guidance

...

### Section G Concessionary Loans and Non-Exchange Equity Transactions

#### *G.1 Sequencing of “Solely Payments of Principal and Interest” Evaluation for a Concessionary Loan*

**If an entity issues a concessionary loan (financial asset), when does it assess classification for subsequent measurement purposes?**

An entity firstly assesses whether the substance of the concessionary loan is in fact a loan, a ~~grant transfer~~, a contribution from owners or a combination thereof, by applying the principles in PBE IPSAS 28 and paragraphs ~~42–58~~ AG152–AG153 of ~~PBE IPSAS 23~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue. If an entity has determined that the transaction, or part of the transaction, is a loan, it assesses whether the transaction ~~price-consideration~~ represents the fair value of the loan on initial recognition. An entity determines the fair value of the loan by using the principles in AG144–AG155. After initial recognition at fair value, an entity subsequently assesses the classification of concessionary loans in accordance with paragraphs 39–44 and measures concessionary loans in accordance with paragraphs 61–65.

...

### Amendments to PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

Paragraphs 7(a) and (c), 8, AG6 and AG28 are amended, and paragraph 132.2C.1 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

### Scope

7. An entity shall not apply PBE IFRS 17 to:

- (a) Warranties provided by a manufacturer, dealer or retailer in connection with the sale of its goods or services to a customer (see ~~PBE IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue and PBE IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*).

...

- (c) Contractual rights or contractual obligations contingent on the future use of, or the right to use, a non-financial item (for example, some licence fees, royalties, contingent lease payments and similar items: see ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47, PBE IPSAS 13 *Leases* and PBE IPSAS 31 *Intangible Assets*).

...

8. Some contracts meet the definition of an insurance contract but have as their primary purpose the provision of services for a fixed fee. An entity may choose to apply ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47 instead of PBE IFRS 17 to such contracts that it issues if, and only if, specified conditions are met. The entity may make that choice contract by contract, but the choice for each contract is irrevocable. The conditions are:

...

## Commencement and Application

...

132.2C.1. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 7.8, AG6 and AG28. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.

## Application Guidance

### Definition of an Insurance Contract (par 13.1) – Payments in Kind

...

- AG6. Some insurance contracts require or permit payments to be made in kind. In such cases, the entity provides goods or services to the policyholder to settle the entity's obligation to compensate the policyholder for insured events. An example is when the entity replaces a stolen article instead of reimbursing the policyholder for the amount of its loss. Another example is when an entity uses its own hospitals and medical staff to provide medical services covered by the insurance contract. Such contracts are insurance contracts, even though the claims are settled in kind. Fixed-fee service contracts that meet the conditions specified in paragraph 8 are also insurance contracts, but applying paragraph 8, an entity may choose to account for them applying either PBE IFRS 17 or ~~PBE IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue.

...

### Examples of Insurance Contracts

...

- AG28. An entity shall apply other applicable Standards, such as PBE IPSAS 41 and ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47, to the contracts described in paragraph AG27.

...

## Basis for Conclusion

### Boards' Position on Captive Insurers in AASB ED 319/NZASB ED 2022-3

- BC279. The Boards considered that the issues surrounding captive insurers are essentially reporting entity issues, that could affect the application of Accounting Standards more generally, rather than being issues of particular relevance to the insurance project. The Boards observed that governments which regard their captive insurer(s) as needing to prepare general purpose financial statements would have to determine whether they have:

- (a) insurance contracts and need to apply insurance contract accounting; or

- (b) are only service providers, akin to insurance brokers that are intermediaries between policyholders and insurers, that would apply, for example, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*/~~PBE IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

The Boards also observed that governments which regard their captive insurer(s) as not needing to prepare general purpose financial statements, might seek to have them prepare a type of segment information, for example, for management purposes.

...

### **Amendments to PBE IAS 12 *Income Taxes***

Paragraphs 59 is amended, and paragraph 98.17 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### **Recognition of Current and Deferred Tax**

...

#### **Items recognised in Surplus or Deficit**

...

59. Most deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arise where revenue or expense is included in accounting profit in one period, but is included in taxable profit (tax loss) in a different period. The resulting deferred tax is recognised in surplus or deficit. Examples are when:

- (a) Interest, royalty or dividend revenue is received in arrears and is included in accounting profit in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~, ~~PBE IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* or PBE IPSAS 41, as relevant, but is included in taxable profit (tax loss) on a cash basis; and

...

### **Commencement and application**

...

**98.17. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraph 59. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

### **Amendments to PBE FRS 45 *Service Concession Arrangements: Operator***

Paragraphs 11, 12 and 18 are amended, and paragraph 30.3 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

...

### **Recognition and Measurement of Arrangement Consideration**

...

11. The operator shall recognise and measure revenue in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*~~ and ~~PBE IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*~~ PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* for the

services it performs. If the operator performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable shall be allocated by reference to the relative ~~fair values~~ stand-alone values of the services delivered, in accordance with PBE IPSAS 47 paragraphs 136 – 140. ~~when the amounts are separately identifiable.~~ The nature of the consideration determines its subsequent accounting treatment. The subsequent accounting for consideration received as a financial asset and as an intangible asset is detailed in paragraphs 21–24 below.

#### Construction or Upgrade Services

12. The operator shall account for revenue and costs relating to construction or upgrade services in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 11~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

#### Operation Services

18. The operator shall account for revenue and costs relating to construction or upgrade services in accordance with ~~PBE IPSAS 9~~ PBE IPSAS 47.

...

#### Commencement and application

...

- 30.3.** PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraphs 11, 12 and 18. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.

...

#### Amendments to PBE FRS 48 *Service Performance Reporting*

Paragraphs 28 is amended and 49.1 is added. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.
--

...

#### Information to be Reported

...

#### Performance Measures and/or Descriptions

...

28. In reporting on the cost of goods and services there are some important considerations. Financial statements and service performance information are both important components of a public benefit entity's general purpose financial report. The service performance information needs to be linked to the financial statements to convey a coherent picture about the performance of an entity. This link is generally made, where practicable and appropriate, by reporting on the cost of goods and services. An entity reporting on the cost of goods and services shall provide a reconciliation between the expenses in the financial statements and the total goods and services costs reported in the service performance information and, where appropriate, an acknowledgement of the use of donated goods or services which have not been recognised in the financial statements (~~PBE IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions~~ PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue establishes requirements for the

recognition of donated goods and services in the financial statements). In some cases, for example where an entity relies heavily on donated goods and services, information on how donated resources have contributed to the entity's service performance may be more useful than cost information in providing an overall picture of the entity's performance.

...

## **Commencement and application**

...

**49.1. PBE IPSAS 47, issued in [Date], amended paragraph 28. An entity shall apply this amendment when it applies PBE IPSAS 47.**

...

## ***Amendments to XRB A1 Application of the Accounting Standards Framework***

The accounting standards table in Appendix C is amended. New text is underlined.
--

## **APPENDIX C**

**Tier 1 PBE Accounting Requirements and Tier 2 PBE Accounting Requirements to be applied by public benefit entities**

*This appendix forms an integral part of XRB A1 Application of the Accounting Standards Framework.*

This appendix lists the accounting standards and authoritative notices that contain the Tier 1 PBE Accounting Requirements for Tier 1 PBEs and the Tier 2 PBE Accounting Requirements for Tier 2 PBEs

### **Accounting Standards**

...

PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*

PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*

PBE IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (superseded on adoption of PBE IFRS 17 for not-for-profit entities)

...

## Basis for Conclusions

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue.*

### Background: IPSAS 47 Revenue

- BC1. In May 2023, the IPSASB issued IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, establishing a comprehensive framework for accounting for revenue transactions within a single standard. Previously, IPSAS literature included two standards for exchange revenue transactions, IPSAS 9 *Revenue from Exchange Transactions* and IPSAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, as well as one standard for non-exchange revenue transactions, IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*. IPSAS 47 supersedes those three revenue standards, providing a more cohesive and robust approach to revenue recognition.
- BC2. The IPSASB's primary objectives for developing a new revenue standard were to consider the extent to which the revenue recognition model in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, should be introduced into IPSAS literature. Additionally, the IPSASB sought to address various challenges associated with the previous IPSAS revenue standards, including the difficulties in distinguishing between exchange and non-exchange transactions, as well as between restrictions and conditions. Furthermore, there was a need for more guidance on common issues such as accounting for multi-year funding, capital transfers, appropriations and services in-kind.
- BC3. IPSAS 47 was developed as a single, unified revenue standard and introduces a new approach to revenue accounting. It introduces two accounting models and distinguishes between revenue from transactions *with* binding arrangements and revenue from transactions *without* binding arrangements. IPSAS 47 also contains extensive guidance and is accompanied by several illustrative examples to support the application of the new requirements. The requirements in IPSAS 47, particularly for transactions with binding arrangements, are substantially aligned with IFRS 15 (with some public sector modifications).
- BC4. The IPSASB considered that the new approach to accounting for revenue and the related guidance would help address the application challenges mentioned in paragraph BC2 in relation to the previous revenue standards. This new standard is expected to increase transparency regarding entities' revenue transactions due to its more robust and objective approach to accounting for revenue. Additionally, IPSAS 47 is anticipated to provide more useful information to users of financial statements through enhanced disclosures about revenue.

### NZASB decision to develop PBE IPSAS 47 Revenue

- BC5. Following the issue of IPSAS 47, the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (NZASB) decided to develop an internationally aligned, locally relevant PBE Standard using IPSAS 47 as a starting point. The NZASB recognised that IPSAS 47, leveraging the principles of IFRS 15, offers a superior model for revenue recognition, leading to higher quality reporting. Developing such a PBE Standard would be in accordance with New Zealand's Accounting Standards Framework, which led the NZASB to note the following:
- (a) The IPSASB's reasons for developing IPSAS 47, as described in paragraphs BC2–BC4 above, also justify the introduction of these requirements into PBE Standards.
  - (b) The requirements in PBE IPSAS 47 would apply to any PBE (whether not-for-profit (NFP) or public sector) that receives revenue with or without a binding arrangement. This broad applicability ensures that all PBEs reporting revenue will apply the same robust revenue framework, improving comparability across the PBE sector and eliminating inconsistencies resulting from the application of three different revenue standards.

- (c) The concept of a ‘binding arrangement’ is prevalent throughout IPSAS literature, most notably in IPSAS 48 *Transfer Expenses*<sup>8</sup>. As PBE Standards are generally primarily based on IPSAS, developing a PBE Standard using IPSAS 47 as a starting point would therefore enhance the coherence of the suite of PBE Standards.
- (d) As noted above, PBE IPSAS 47 is substantively aligned with NZ IFRS 15. For PBEs with for-profit subsidiaries – sometimes called ‘mixed groups’ – it means that fewer accounting adjustments will be needed when preparing group financial statements. Additionally, this alignment enhances skills transferability, as individuals with experience in applying IFRS 15 will be well-equipped to work with PBE IPSAS 47. This facilitates greater mobility of accounting professionals across sectors and supports consistency in financial reporting practices.
- (e) The expected costs to be incurred by constituents include those predominately occurring upon transition to PBE IPSAS 47 (such as the investment of time and resources into understanding the new accounting requirements) as well as those that are expected to occur on an ongoing basis (such as the need to apply significant judgement in the application of the principles to each new arrangement, or when an arrangement is modified). The NZASB considers that the benefits of developing a PBE Standard using IPSAS 47 as the starting point, as described in paragraph BC5(a)–(d) are expected to exceed these costs.

BC6. In developing PBE IPSAS 47, the NZASB received feedback from a PBE Working Group, consisting of individuals with practical accounting background in public sector and NFP reporting. The objective of this group was for members to share their practical insights and expertise in the public and NFP sectors to assist the NZASB with the development of PBE IPSAS 47 and PBE IPSAS 48. Through discussions with the PBE Working Group and other work performed to understand the New Zealand jurisdictional framework and legal context, the NZASB concluded that the fundamental accounting principles in IPSAS 47 were generally appropriate for application by both public sector and NFP public benefit entities in New Zealand.

BC7. Following its review of the fundamental accounting principles in IPSAS 47, the NZASB considered the nature and extent of modifications to be made to IPSAS 47 to ensure that PBE IPSAS 47 is fit-for-purpose in New Zealand. The NZASB consulted the PBE Working Group on existing issues with the accounting for revenue and transfer expenses in practice, as well as potential implementation issues relating to the requirements in IPSAS 47. The NZASB also considered comments from New Zealand constituents on the IPSASB ED 70 *Revenue with Performance Obligations* and IPSASB ED 71 *Revenue without Performance Obligations*, which were released together with the IPSASB’s ED 72 *Transfer Expenses* in 2020.

BC8. Some of the resulting modifications to IPSAS 47 are relatively minor, to ensure coherence within the suite of PBE Standards (e.g., aligning terminology with other PBE Standards) as well as to ensure the NFP context is acknowledged within PBE IPSAS 47. Additionally, Tier 2 disclosure concessions were included that align with similar disclosure concessions in NZ IFRS 15 and PBE IPSAS 23. The more substantive modifications considered or made by the NZASB in developing PBE IPSAS 47 are outlined in paragraphs BC9–BC25.

#### **Binding arrangement revenue deferral for resources received for an entity’s internal use**

BC9. Based on the compliance obligation principle for revenue transactions with a binding arrangement, a liability (deferred revenue) is recognised for any unsatisfied compliance obligations in respect of the inflow of resources

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<sup>8</sup> A PBE Standard developed using IPSAS 48 as a starting point has been exposed for comment at the same time as ED PBE IPSAS 47.



received from the revenue transaction – refer to paragraphs 81–86 and Application Guidance paragraphs AG59–AG62. This includes scenarios where resources are received to be used internally.

- BC10. The NZASB has carefully considered the implications of deferring revenue, and thereby recognising a liability, for resources received for an entity's internal use under PBE IPSAS 47. Per the PBE Conceptual Framework, a liability is defined as a present obligation of the entity to transfer resources as a result of past events. Furthermore, the PBE Conceptual Framework indicates that the transfer must be to another party and as such an entity cannot be obligated to itself. The primary concern with deferring revenue for resources received for an entity's internal use is that there may not be a transfer of resources to another party.
- BC11. The NZASB noted that IPSAS 47 allows for the deferral of revenue in cases where resources are received for internal use, provided that the explicit or implicit consequences of non-compliance within the binding arrangement would necessitate the transfer of resources to another party. A liability exists for the resource recipient as it has received resources but has not yet earned revenue by fulfilling its compliance obligations in terms of the requirements in the binding arrangement. When consequences of non-compliance involve a transfer of resources (e.g. return of resources or penalty payment), such scenarios give rise to an unavoidable transfer of resources to another party.
- BC12. To illustrate this concept, the NZASB expanded Illustrative Example 20 Case A and added Illustrative Example 24A to PBE IPSAS 47. Illustrative example 24A captures a scenario when resources are received for internal use and the resource recipient has not yet fulfilled the compliance obligation promised in a binding arrangement. The resulting consequences of non-compliance necessitate an unavoidable transfer of resources to another party.

#### **NFP enhancements**

- BC13. The IPSASB developed IPSAS 47 for application by public sector entities. During the drafting process, the NZASB made several enhancements to ensure that PBE IPSAS 47 is suitable for the NFP sector. This involved modifying wording or sentences to be applicable to both public sector and NFP entities. Specific enhancements included:
- (a) adding guidance for NFP entities that closely mirrors the NFP guidance in PBE IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions*, Implementation Guidance Appendix B. This guidance, included in Implementation Guidance Appendix G, has been developed to align with the principles in PBE IPSAS 47 and focuses on bequests, cash donations and fundraising, goods and services in-kind, and uncompleted obligations;
  - (b) aligning Application Guidance paragraph AG47, sub-paragraphs (a)–(e) with paragraph 52(b) of PBE IPSAS 23. Paragraph AG47 includes examples of binding arrangements that may require a PBE to use resources internally. The list of examples in this paragraph is equivalent to the list of examples in paragraph 52(b) of IPSAS 23. In PBE IPSAS 23, the NZASB modified the wording of some of these examples for consistency with the New Zealand environment. Similarly, Application Guidance paragraph AG146, sub-paragraph (f) has been added. This paragraph provides examples of services in-kind received by PBEs, encompassing both voluntary and obligatory contributions. IPSAS 23 contains an equivalent list of examples in paragraph 100. To modify PBE IPSAS 23 for NFP application, the NFP example was added in as sub-paragraph (f). As it remains relevant and provides an NFP context, the NZASB have included it in PBE IPSAS 47;
  - (c) adding an illustrative statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for a NFP entity as part of the consequential amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Reports*. The purpose of this enhancement is to address the gap in the consequential amendments to IPSAS 1 in IPSAS 47. The

Implementation Guidance in PBE IPSAS 1 includes illustrative financial statement structures for both public sector and NFP sectors. However, the consequential amendments to IPSAS 1 in IPSAS 47 only provides an illustrative statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for a public sector entity; and

- (d) adjustments to some of the Illustrative Examples to include an NFP entity as one of the parties to the transaction.

#### **Allocation of the transaction price in transactions *without* binding arrangements**

BC14. For transactions with binding arrangements, paragraphs 133–140 outline the requirements to allocate the transaction consideration to different compliance obligations. These requirements generally align with those in NZ IFRS 15.

BC15. On the contrary, the IPSAS 47 requirements for transactions *without* binding arrangements do not offer clear guidance on how to allocate resources received when the resource recipient has multiple obligations to fulfil. The NZASB determined that it may be appropriate to apply the binding arrangement requirements to transactions without binding arrangements when allocating the transaction price to multiple obligations.

BC16. To help PBEs address complexities in these scenarios, the NZASB added a reference in Implementation Guidance Section C.3 to the binding arrangement requirements for allocating the transaction price. This provides entities with an approach to proportion and allocate revenue across multiple obligations. Additionally, Illustrative Example 35 was expanded to include Case A1 as a scenario without a binding arrangement, demonstrating how the binding arrangement requirements for allocating transaction prices can also be applied in such cases.

#### **Valuation of non-cash considerations at fair value**

BC17. IPSAS 47 refers to ‘current value’ in the context of measuring assets and revenues where a non-cash consideration is received (for example, in the case of donated property, plant and equipment). The term ‘current value’ in IPSAS 47 covers both fair value and current operational value (COV) measurement principles in IPSAS Standards. For example, when an entity receives property, plant and equipment in a ‘non-exchange transaction’, IPSAS 47 would require the entity to recognise the asset and related revenue at the asset’s current value, which would be its fair value if the asset is held for financial capacity, or COV if the asset is held for operational capacity – consistent with the principles in IPSAS 46 *Measurement* and IPSAS 45 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. However, the concept of COV (and IPSAS 45 and IPSAS 46) is currently not included in PBE Standards.

BC18. Furthermore, PBE IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment* paragraph 27 states that where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost shall be measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Similar requirements exist in other PBE Standards for assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction. ‘Fair value’ is defined in PBE Standards as *the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction*. ‘Current value’ is not a defined term in PBE Standards. The PBE Conceptual Framework provides a broad description of ‘current value measurement’ in paragraph 7.22 and lists current value measurement bases in paragraph 7.23, but that list does not include fair value and instead refers to several other measurement bases (e.g. value in use).

BC19. The NZASB decided that referring to ‘current value’ in PBE IPSAS 47 could cause confusion regarding how revenue from the receipt of an asset in a non-cash transaction should be measured. To align PBE IPSAS 47 with current PBE Standards, ‘current value’ has been replaced by ‘fair value’. This change has been applied in paragraphs 30, 129–131, AG32, AG105 and IE305. If IPSAS 45 and IPSAS 46 are included in PBE Standards at a future date, the NZASB will review these modifications.

BC20. Additionally, Application Guidance paragraph AG154 has been updated to align with current PBE Standards for non-cash considerations. Sub-paragraph (b) in IPSAS 47 paragraph AG154 refers to 'deemed cost' for the initial measurement of property, plant, and equipment from a non-exchange transaction, but PBE IPSAS 17 requires these items to be measured at fair value instead. Consequently, the NZASB included property, plant and equipment under sub-paragraph (a), which refers to fair value, and removed sub-paragraph (b).

### **Appropriations**

BC21. The NZASB discussed the requirements relating to appropriations in IPSAS 47 (contained in the Implementation Guidance Section B.3. as demonstrated in Illustrative Example 7). It was noted in Implementation Guidance Section B.3 that appropriations are defined in IPSAS 24 *Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements* as an authorisation granted by a legislative body (i.e. the enabling authority) to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority. IPSAS 24 does not form part of PBE Standards.

BC22. The NZASB decided to:

- (a) remove the reference to the appropriations definition in IPSAS 24 from Implementation Guidance Section B.3.
- (b) align the description of appropriations with the New Zealand legislative framework by rewording the description as “an authorisation granted by a legislative body (i.e. the enabling authority) to ~~allocate funds~~ incur expenses or capital expenditure for the purpose specified by the legislature or similar authority” – i.e. removing the struck-through words and adding the underlined words.

BC23. Additionally, the NZASB noted that appropriations are not defined in the PBE Standards but the interpretation of the term should be consistent with its assigned meaning under New Zealand legislation, specifically per the Public Finance Act 1989.

### **Inventory received in-kind**

BC24. PBE IPSAS 23 (paragraph 97.1) has a New Zealand-specific exemption that allows PBEs not to recognise inventory received in-kind on the date of acquisition (and therefore not to recognise revenue on the date of acquisition), if it is not practicable to determine fair value because the costs of doing so would outweigh the benefits. This was a change that the NZASB made to PBE IPSAS 23 in response to concerns from New Zealand stakeholders. Those concerns were raised by entities operating charity shops that receive high-volume, low-value second-hand goods for resale. These entities highlighted the practical difficulties and significant costs of measuring such goods at fair value at the time of acquisition and queried the usefulness of doing so. In developing PBE IPSAS 47, the NZASB considered this recognition exemption to still be relevant and has added Application Guidance paragraph AG166.1 to permit this recognition exemption in PBE IPSAS 47.

### **Removal of Illustrative Example 45 and Illustrative Example 47**

BC25. In aligning PBE IPSAS 47 with the specific requirements and context of the New Zealand PBE environment, the NZASB has decided to remove Illustrative Examples 45 and 47 from PBE IPSAS 47. Illustrative Example 45 pertains to a transitional provision under IPSAS 33 *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs*. Illustrative Example 47 demonstrates disclosures under IPSAS 18 *Segment Reporting*. Neither IPSAS 33 nor IPSAS 18 forms part of the PBE Standards. These amendments ensure that the illustrative examples included in PBE IPSAS 47 are directly applicable and relevant to the New Zealand context.

## Implementation Guidance

*This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, PBE IPSAS 47.*

### Section A: Definitions

#### A.1 Capital Transfers

##### **When is a transfer of a physical asset a “capital transfer”?**

It depends. Public benefit entities receive resources through various types of transfer transactions, in the form of cash or another asset, and which may arise with or without a binding arrangement. An entity should consider whether there are any specifications related to the transfer of the physical asset to determine whether it meets the definition of a “capital transfer” in paragraph 4 of this Standard.

A transfer of a physical asset is a “capital transfer” if the entity received this transfer within a binding arrangement and is required by the binding arrangement to use that physical asset to acquire or construct another non-financial asset that will be controlled by the entity. A transfer of a physical asset which only has a requirement to be used or operated in a specific manner would not meet the definition of a “capital transfer”; rather, such a transfer of a physical asset would constitute a “transfer” as defined in paragraph 4. An entity should clearly consider the specific terms within the binding arrangement.

### Section B: Identifying the Revenue Transaction

#### B.1 Identify Whether a Binding Arrangement Exists

##### **Does the way in which an entity transacts with others impact the accounting?**

Yes. Public benefit entities may transact in different ways. These may vary in form, include multiple parties, confer rights and/or obligations on one or more of the parties in the arrangement, and have varying degrees of enforceability, which overall determine the economic substance of the transaction. Binding arrangements, in particular, confer both enforceable rights and enforceable obligations on the parties to the arrangement through legal or equivalent means. The enforceability of binding arrangements necessitates differences in accounting principles to capture the unique nature and risks of such transactions (in comparison with transactions without binding arrangements), thereby informing the recognition and measurement of revenue to ensure fair presentation of such transactions.

It is important to correctly identify whether the revenue transaction arises from a binding arrangement. The entity is required to determine what type of arrangement it has entered into, by considering the terms of its revenue transaction and all relevant facts and circumstances, to apply the appropriate accounting principles to reflect the economic substance of the transaction (see paragraphs 11–16).

#### B.2 Enforceability

##### **What should an entity consider in assessing enforceability?**

Determining whether an arrangement, and each party’s rights and obligations in that arrangement, are enforceable may be complex and requires professional judgement. This assessment is integral to identifying whether an entity has a binding arrangement (i.e., with both enforceable rights and enforceable obligations), only enforceable rights, or only enforceable obligations, through legal or equivalent means. In cases where an entity does not have a binding arrangement, it may still have an enforceable right, or an enforceable obligation, which should be accounted for appropriately. Enforceability may arise from various mechanisms, so long as

the mechanism(s) provide(s) the entity with the ability to enforce the terms of the arrangement and hold the parties accountable for the satisfaction of their obligations in accordance with the terms of the arrangement.

At inception, an entity shall use its judgement and objectively assess all relevant factors and details to determine if it has enforceable rights and/or obligations (i.e., what is enforced), and the implicit or explicit consequences of not satisfying those rights and/or satisfying those obligations (i.e., how it is enforced). Relevant factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The substance, rather than the form, of the arrangement;
- (b) Terms that are written, oral, or implied by an entity's customary practices;
- (c) Whether it is legally binding through legal means (e.g., by the legal system, enforced through the courts, judicial rulings, and case law precedence), or compliance through equivalent means (e.g., by legislation, executive authority, cabinet or ministerial directives);
- (d) Implicit or explicit consequences of not satisfying the obligations in the arrangement;
- (e) The specific jurisdiction, sector, and operating environment; and
- (f) Past experience with the other parties in the arrangement.

Some mechanisms (for example, sovereign rights or reductions of future funding) may constitute a valid mechanism of enforcement. An entity should apply judgement and consider all facts and circumstances objectively, within the context of its jurisdiction, sector, and operating environment, in making this assessment. Paragraphs AG14–AG25 provide further guidance on assessing enforceability through legal or equivalent means.

### *B.3 Enforceability: Revenue Subject to Appropriations*

#### **How should an entity consider the impact of appropriations on its revenue transactions?**

An appropriation is an authorisation granted by a legislative body (i.e., the enabling authority) to incur expenses or capital expenditure for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority. Appropriations may come in different forms and vary by jurisdiction, for example as capped funding amounts, or as a tool to rescind funding at the discretion of the resource provider (which would be similar in substance to a unilateral termination clause without penalty).

Appropriations on their own do not prove nor refute the existence of enforceability within an arrangement. An entity should consider any appropriation clauses as one of the relevant factors in its overall assessment of enforceability, in the context of its specific jurisdiction and the unique terms and conditions of each arrangement.

A binding arrangement may specify that the resources to be transferred are subject to the completion of an appropriation process as an explicit term or condition (either in writing, orally, or implied through customary practices). In such circumstances, the entity considers whether, in substance, the arrangement is enforceable because mechanisms of enforceability enable the entity to require the resource provider to transfer resources, or, if the resource provider fails to do so, to impose consequences on the resource provider, prior to the completion of the appropriation process. The limitation (that the resources to be transferred are subject to the completion of the appropriation process) does not have substance when the entity can establish an enforceable right to those resources, before the appropriation process is completed. In such cases, the arrangement is enforceable and may be a binding arrangement.

In some jurisdictions, the authorisation for a transfer of resources may go through a multiple step process. For example:

- (a) The enabling authority to provide a transfer is in place, which is conveyed through approved legislation, regulations or by-laws of a resource provider;
- (b) The exercise of that authority has occurred. In essence, a decision has been made by the resource provider under the approved enabling authority that clearly demonstrates that it has lost its discretion to avoid proceeding with the transfer, for example through entering into a binding arrangement; and
- (c) The authority to pay is evidenced by the completion of an appropriation process.

The enabling authority together with the exercise of that authority may be sufficient for an entity to conclude that it has an enforceable right to resources in the arrangement to require the resource provider to transfer the resources or, if the resource provider fails to do so, to impose consequences on the resource provider prior to the completion of the appropriation process. In such a circumstance, the limitation (that the future transfer is subject to the completion of the appropriation process) does not have substance.

In other cases, the completion of the appropriation process may determine when a resource provider has lost its discretion to avoid proceeding with the transfer of resources. In such a circumstance, the limitation (that the future transfer is subject to the appropriation process being completed) has substance.

#### *B.4 Changes in Factors Related to the Enforceability of a Binding Arrangement*

##### **Does a change in internal or external factors, after the inception of a binding arrangement, have accounting implications?**

At inception, an entity considers the terms and conditions of an arrangement to determine whether it meets the definition of a binding arrangement in paragraph 4. If it meets the definition, the entity accounts for revenue arising from the binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs 56–147.

After inception, an entity should assess whether any changes in internal or external factors affect the enforceability of the binding arrangement (i.e., the substance of the arrangement), or the likelihood of enforcing the binding arrangement (i.e., the subsequent measurement of any assets or liabilities associated with the entity's right(s) and obligation(s) in the binding arrangement). Examples of such factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Changes in the legal framework impacting the ability of the entity, or other party or parties in the arrangement, to enforce their respective rights through legal or equivalent means; and
- (b) Changes in the entity's assessment of any party's choice to partially or fully exercise its ability to enforce its rights in the binding arrangement.

The implication on subsequent measurement of the respective asset or liability depends on whether the impact is not likely to be reversed and should be accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*. For example, an entity that completely satisfied its compliance obligation and has an unconditional right to consideration would partially impair and derecognise its receivable asset if it intends to only enforce a portion of its right (and does not expect to reverse this decision), but would fully impair and derecognise the asset if it fully loses the ability to enforce its right due to legislative changes. The respective impairment loss would be recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

## Section C: Revenue from Transactions without Binding Arrangements

### C.1 Recognition of Revenue from Various Types of Taxes

**What is the taxable event that triggers the recognition of revenue from various types of taxes levied in a jurisdiction?**

An entity recognises revenue from a transaction without binding arrangements when it receives or has the right to receive an inflow of resources that meets the definition of an asset (paragraphs 18–25), and there are no unsatisfied enforceable obligations associated with those resources (paragraph 29).

Resources arising from taxes that are presently controlled by the entity as a result of past events meet the definition of an asset. An entity should assess the taxation law in its own jurisdiction to determine the past event for these transactions (i.e., the taxable event), and consider all relevant facts and circumstances to determine when tax revenue should be recognised. The following table provides a non-exhaustive list of examples of tax revenues, and the likely taxable event (unless otherwise specified in laws and/or regulations):

Revenue Type	Likely Taxable Event
<b>Tax on personal income earned within a jurisdiction.</b>	The earning of assessable income by taxpayers in the current reporting period.
<b>Tax imposed on businesses for the value added from sales of goods or services.</b>	The sale of value-added goods or services (i.e., undertaking of taxable activity) during the reporting period.
<b>Tax imposed on sales of goods or services.</b>	The sale of taxable goods or services during the reporting period.
<b>Duty on imports of specific goods to ensure that domestically produced goods are cheaper in the retail market.</b>	The movement of goods subject to duties across the customs boundary during the reporting period.
<b>Duty on taxable property.</b>	The death of the person owning taxable property.
<b>Tax on assessed property within a jurisdiction.</b>	The passing of the date on which the taxes are levied, or the period for which the tax is levied (if the tax is levied on a periodic basis).

### C.2 Measurement of Revenue from Various Types of Taxes

**How does an entity measure the amount of revenue it has earned from its tax transactions without binding arrangements?**

In many circumstances, the taxation period will not coincide with the entity's reporting period. An entity may also receive estimated tax payments in instalments on a periodic basis before the taxable amount is finalised, which may require additional taxes owed, or a refund to the taxpayer for any excess. An entity shall recognise the inflow of resources (or the right to an inflow of resources) as an asset, and recognise revenue earned in the current reporting period, to the extent that it can be reliably measured. The best estimate is consistent with the most likely amount (see paragraphs 45–50).

To reliably measure the asset and revenue, the entity should consider all relevant data from various sources to arrive at its best estimate. Paragraph 46 describes factors that an entity should take into account in its estimation models. Sources of relevant data and inputs for an entity's estimation model include, but are not limited to: historical data (e.g., collection history and other taxation statistics), observable and other phenomena (e.g., forecasts, economic and banking statistics, instalments), and the use of experts.

Estimates of tax revenue for the reporting period may be revised in a subsequent period. Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively in accordance with PBE IPSAS 3 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

### C.3 Allocation of the Transaction Consideration

The transaction consideration in binding arrangements should be allocated to different compliance obligations on a relative stand-alone value basis to depict the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled upon satisfying the compliance obligation. To navigate complexities that may arise when dealing with multiple obligations in transactions without binding arrangements, the same methods for allocating transaction consideration outlined for binding arrangements in paragraphs 133–140 may also be applied.

## Section D: Revenue from Transactions with Binding Arrangements

### D.1 Identifying Compliance Obligations in a Binding Arrangement

**Binding arrangements can vary substantially. Some binding arrangements may require the entity, as the resource recipient, to achieve a specific holistic service objective, while other binding arrangements may impose requirements related to specific goods and services. How does an entity determine the individual compliance obligations in a binding arrangement in order to appropriately apply the accounting model for transactions with binding arrangements?**

A binding arrangement has at least one compliance obligation. A compliance obligation, as defined in paragraph 4, is a unit of account to determine distinct components or elements within a binding arrangement. Identifying a meaningful unit of account is fundamental to the appropriate recognition and measurement of revenue. An entity must use professional judgement as it applies paragraphs 68–77 to determine the individual compliance obligations in its binding arrangement.

An entity should first identify all of the promises in its binding arrangement to use resources in a specified manner. Promises are goods or services promised in a binding arrangement with a resource provider, and may be explicit or implicit in the binding arrangement. A promise may require the entity to use resources internally for a good or service, or to transfer a good or service to an external party or parties (i.e., the purchaser or third-party beneficiary). A thorough assessment is necessary to identify all promises of goods or services in the binding arrangement (paragraphs 71–72).

An entity then considers each identified promise to determine if a promise is itself a compliance obligation, or whether it should be grouped with other promises to be a compliance obligation. In other words, a compliance obligation is a unit of account that represents a distinct promise or distinct group of promises to which recognition criteria and measurement concepts are applied (paragraph 73). A good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) promised in a binding arrangement is distinct if both criteria are met:

- (a) The promised good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) is *capable of being distinct*; and
- (b) The promise is *distinct within the context of the binding arrangement*.

Whether a good or service is *capable of being distinct* is generally based on the characteristics of the good or service (see paragraph 75 for additional guidance). However, determining whether the promise is *distinct within the context of the binding arrangement* will require judgement to ensure that the grouping of promises, and thus identification of individual compliance obligations, will meaningfully represent the nature of the entity's transaction with the resource provider and provide a useful depiction of the entity's performance (see paragraph 76 for additional guidance).



Any distinct promise, or distinct group of promises, identified by the entity through this analysis would be an individual compliance obligation.

In cases where multiple parties are involved in the arrangement, the entity will also need to consider whether the nature of its promise in a compliance obligation indicates that the entity is a principal or agent (in accordance with paragraphs AG117–AG125).

## *D.2 Satisfaction of Compliance Obligations: Methods of Measuring Progress*

**When an entity satisfies a compliance obligation over time, how does it determine a measure of progress that depicts the entity's performance to satisfy its compliance obligation?**

Methods of measuring progress include output methods and input methods (see paragraphs AG86–AG95). After the entity identifies its compliance obligations in its binding arrangement, an entity shall consider the nature of the entity's promise and the specific terms of the binding arrangement to determine the appropriate method of measuring progress.

An entity may first consider all observable and available information associated with satisfying the compliance obligation. This information would be useful for all parties in the binding arrangement to confirm whether the terms of the binding arrangement are being met, and may be explicitly required in the binding arrangement. Observable and available information includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) The performance of specified activities;
- (b) The incurrence of eligible expenditures;
- (c) The requirement to track progress towards achieving outlined milestones;
- (d) The production or delivery of specific quantities of goods or services; and
- (e) The volume of resources consumed (e.g., labour, materials, machine hours, etc.).

Some types of information are output methods (as they are based on the outputs and outcomes from the satisfaction of the compliance obligation), while other types of information are input methods (as they are based on the entity's efforts or inputs into the satisfaction of the compliance obligation).

The entity should use professional judgement to determine what information, and thus method of measuring progress, most faithfully depicts the entity's performance towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. In making this assessment, the entity should also consider which method of measuring progress:

- (a) Better reflects the nature and intent of the entity's promise in the binding arrangement;
- (b) More clearly captures the relationship with, and communicates the progress toward, the satisfaction of the compliance obligation;
- (c) Uses information that is more reliable and directly observable;
- (d) Reflects all relevant performance associated with satisfying the compliance obligation; and
- (e) Provides benefits that outweigh the costs of obtaining and tracking the necessary information.

There may be situations where resources are passed through a series of entities before being received by the ultimate resource recipient. In these situations, where the entity is one of multiple parties involved in the arrangement, the entity will need to consider whether the nature of its promise and satisfaction of its compliance obligation depends on satisfaction by other parties in the binding arrangement, thereby informing revenue recognition as a principal or agent.

### *D.3 Satisfaction of Compliance Obligations: Measuring Progress for Capital Transfers*

**Public benefit entities often receive capital transfers for multi-year capital projects. These projects generally include multiple stages of completion and deliverables. Are different principles required to measure an entity's progress on capital transfers?**

No. Capital transfers, which arise from transactions with binding arrangements, typically include substantial detail about the various stages in the project (e.g., conception and planning, design, procurement, construction, etc.). As such, these binding arrangements typically entail a large range of available information related to the inputs and outputs of the transaction. For example, the binding arrangement may include specific detailed activities related to the construction, such as clearing the site, building foundations and framing, and pouring concrete. However, the application of the accounting principles for capital transfers is consistent with the accounting for other revenue transactions with binding arrangements. The entity must first identify the individual compliance obligations in the binding arrangement, and carefully determine the appropriate measure of progress for each compliance obligation. The entity shall apply the accounting guidance in paragraphs 98–104 and paragraphs AG86–AG95 to consider all observable and available information. The use of professional judgement is crucial in determining what information, and thus method of measuring progress, most faithfully depicts the entity's progress to fully satisfy the compliance obligation. An entity should also consider revenue recognition independently from the timing of the receipt of resources from the resource provider.

### *D.4 Allocation Based on Stand-Alone Values*

**An entity is required to allocate the transaction consideration to each compliance obligation on a relative stand-alone value basis. However, stand-alone value is not always directly observable, and must then be estimated. How should a public benefit entity determine the suitable method for estimating the stand-alone value of a good or service?**

To estimate stand-alone value, an entity shall first consider all reasonably available information (including, but not limited to, reasonably available data points, entity-specific factors, information about the resource provider or class of resource provider, and the effects of market considerations where relevant).

Based on the reasonably available information, the entity shall determine which method for estimating the stand-alone value most faithfully represents the value of the goods or services promised in the binding arrangement. Paragraph 139 includes examples of suitable methods for estimating the stand-alone value and is not a prescriptive list.

The most suitable method will depend on the quality and type of information available to the entity. For example, the adjusted market assessment approach may be more suitable when the binding arrangement promises goods or services that are readily available in the market, as the price that other entities in the market would be willing to pay may provide a proxy for the value of those goods or services in the binding arrangement. However, the expected cost approach may be more suitable when the binding arrangement promises goods or services that are unique to the entity or the binding arrangement, or which are not readily available in the market. In such cases, the entity's expected costs of satisfying a compliance obligation may provide a more useful estimation of the value of the goods or services in the binding arrangement.

The entity shall be comprehensive in its assessment to maximise the use of observable inputs and be consistent in its application of estimation methods to similar circumstances.

Paragraph 139 also notes that the entity may incorporate a margin in its estimation approach, if appropriate. This may occur if the public benefit entity has engaged in a revenue transaction that is exchange-type in nature.

## Section E: Multi-Year Arrangements

### *E.1 Accounting for Multi-Year Arrangements*

#### **Are different principles required to account for, and recognise revenue from, multi-year arrangements?**

Multi-year arrangements, which may arise from transactions with binding arrangements, generally involve the provision of resources over multiple years for a specific purpose (for example, the publication of research findings on a specified topic). The provision of resources (i.e., funding) may occur at multiple dates throughout a year and/or across multiple years.

While these arrangements are longer term, the application of accounting principles is consistent with the accounting for other revenue transactions. An entity shall consider whether the multi-year arrangement is a binding arrangement and apply the principles in the applicable accounting model to reflect the substance of the transaction. The entity shall consider whether an inflow, or a right to a future inflow, of resources gives rise to an asset in accordance with paragraphs 18–25, and carefully consider revenue recognition independently from the timing of funding when applying paragraph 29 (if without a binding arrangement) or paragraphs 87–104 (if with a binding arrangement). The entity may need to consider whether any expected inflow of resources in subsequent years meets the definition of an asset, and whether it is interdependent and inseparable from any associated unsatisfied obligations in accordance with paragraph AG57.

## Section F: Subsequent Measurement

### *F.1 Subsequent Measurement for Non-Contractual Receivables*

#### **How should an entity subsequently account for receivables from revenue transactions arising outside of contracts?**

An entity may recognise a contractual receivable (i.e., a receivable asset that arises from a contract) or a non-contractual receivable. A non-contractual receivable is a receivable asset that does not arise from a contract, such as a binding arrangement that is not a contract or a revenue transaction that is not a binding arrangement (e.g., taxes and other statutory receivables).

After initial recognition, a contractual receivable, which meets the definition of a financial asset per PBE IPSAS 28 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, is subsequently measured by applying PBE IPSAS 41.

A non-contractual receivable does not strictly meet the definition of a financial asset because it does not arise from a contract. While non-contractual receivables and contractual receivables arise from different types of arrangements, they are consistent in substance and risk exposure, and non-contractual receivables should be subsequently measured by applying PBE IPSAS 41 by analogy to ensure that transactions with the same substance are accounted for using consistent principles. When applying PBE IPSAS 41 principles by analogy, the entity should use judgement to consider the substance of the receivable, and all relevant and readily available data, to form the basis of the revenue “contract by analogy” for which it has a receivable (e.g., legislation, payment terms, etc.). To determine whether its non-contractual receivable meets the criteria in paragraph 40 of PBE IPSAS 41 to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, the entity should consider whether it holds the receivable to collect expected cash flows (in lieu of contractual cash flows) which represent its right to consideration in the transaction. If met, the entity should consider inputs into its impairment analysis under PBE IPSAS 41 accordingly to ensure it appropriately reflects the economic substance of the receivable, including but not limited to the passage of time before the consideration is collectable (i.e., maturity period) and any receivable amounts the entity no longer expects to collect (i.e., expected credit losses). If the criteria

in paragraph 40 of PBE IPSAS 41 are not met, the entity would subsequently measure the non-contractual receivable at fair value in accordance with paragraph 31 of this Standard.

## Section G: New Zealand Not-for-Profit Guidance

- G1. This section provides New Zealand implementation guidance for not-for-profit (NFP) entities with the following types of transactions:
- (a) Bequests.
  - (b) Cash donations and fundraising.
  - (c) Goods and services in-kind.
  - (d) Uncompleted obligations

### *Bequests*

#### **Application Guidance Paragraphs AG161–AG163**

- G2. A bequest or legacy is a transfer of value or assets made under the provisions of a deceased person's will. (An endowment can be made prior to death. Similar issues will often arise with respect to accounting for endowments.)
- G3. There are different types of bequests, including the following:
- (a) **Specific:** Specific bequests may be gifts of a fixed sum of money or a particular asset. These bequests are paid after all claims against the estate have been met and before the residual beneficiaries are paid.
  - (b) **Percentage of estate:** A gift that is stated as a percentage of the entire estate.
  - (c) **Residual:** These bequests are paid after specific bequests, taxes and expenses have been paid. A partial distribution may be made once the residual interest is finalised, pending realisation of all the assets in the estate.
  - (d) **Contingent (or conditional):** These bequests are contingent on a future event such as the death of a primary beneficiary, or the death(s) of surviving heir(s).
  - (e) **Deferred (also referred to as Life Interest):** A bequest is left to a relative or friend (the life tenant) for their benefit during their lifetime. This can be in the form of a house or income from a trust fund. After the life tenant's death, the residual interest in the asset passes to the final beneficiary, such as an NFP entity. For example:
    - (i) *Property life interest:* A house is left to a relative/friend (the life tenant) to live in for the remainder of their lifetime. Upon the life tenant's death, the house or the proceeds from the sale of the house go to the NFP entity as the final beneficiary.
    - (ii) *Trust fund with life interest:* The residue of an estate is left in a trust fund, with the trust income (e.g. interest or dividends) paid to the life tenant during their lifetime. Upon the life tenant's death, the capital (or a specified percentage of it) is distributed to the NFP entity as the final beneficiary.
    - (iii) *Trust fund with discretionary access to capital:* Similar to (ii), but in this case, the trustees have discretion to use the capital if required to provide an adequate standard of living to the life tenant. Upon the life tenant's death, any remaining capital (or a percentage of it) is distributed to the NFP entity as the final beneficiary.

- G4. PBE IPSAS 47 does not explicitly state whether a bequest may be the subject of a binding arrangement. The definition of a bequest in PBE IPSAS 47 (the transfer of resources according to the provisions of a deceased person's will) suggests that it is unlikely to involve a binding arrangement. However, each bequest should be evaluated based on its specific terms and conditions. This evaluation determines whether both parties (i.e., the entity as the resource recipient and the deceased person's estate or trust as the resource provider) have enforceable rights and obligations. The presence of enforceable rights and obligations indicates whether the transaction constitutes a binding arrangement. This, in turn, affects the recognition and measurement of revenue.
- G5. The recognition of an asset for the receipt of benefits from a bequest depends on – (1) the entity's ability to demonstrate control of the resources embodying future economic benefits or service potential as a result of a past event, (2) the probability of future economic benefits or service potential flowing to the entity, and (3) if the resources can be measured reliably. Control arises when the entity has an enforceable claim to the resources, which could arise on the death of the testator or the granting of probate, as determined by jurisdictional laws and regulations. However, if claims challenging the will are made, or if the court is required to interpret the will, distribution is delayed until these issues are resolved, impacting the probability of an inflow of resources as well as the entity's control of the resources. Similarly, if a beneficiary has a 'life interest' in an asset, or the right to use an asset or receive revenue from it for a set period (e.g., 20 years or until remarriage), the entity's claim on the remaining assets may only be enforceable after these interests expire. The entity must evaluate whether the claim to the resources of the deceased estate is enforceable, gives rise to probable future economic benefits and can be reliably measured before recognising the bequest as an asset and revenue.
- G6. Table A below illustrates the treatment of some common bequest scenarios. These scenarios are illustrative only – they do not address all possible variations, including situations where the terms of the binding arrangement are breached or the obligation is not fulfilled. An entity must consider the specific facts of its own situation. In all cases it is assumed that the person making the bequest has died and the entity has been notified of the bequest by the executor or trustee.

**TABLE A: ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF SOME COMMON TYPES OF BEQUESTS**

Type of Bequest	Is the bequest expected to be a binding arrangement?	Accounting Treatment by the NFP Entity
<b>1. Bequest of a percentage of an estate without specific terms relating to the use of the funds (i.e. no enforceable obligations exist for the entity).</b>	No. Since the terms of the bequest do not impose any enforceable obligations on the NFP entity, the entity does not have both an enforceable right and an enforceable obligation, and therefore the bequest is not a binding arrangement.	If the bequest is without a binding arrangement, recognise revenue when the bequest is received or receivable per the requirements of transactions without binding arrangement in paragraphs 17–29.  The entity recognises this inflow of resources as an asset if it presently controls the resources as a result of past events, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.
<b>2. Bequest restricted for specific purposes WITHOUT a condition to return unspent funds</b>	Unlikely to be a binding arrangement. A restriction on the use of funds alone does not necessarily create enforceable rights and obligations for	If a binding arrangement exists, recognise revenue when each compliance obligation is satisfied.

Type of Bequest	Is the bequest expected to be a binding arrangement?	Accounting Treatment by the NFP Entity
or funds spent for a purpose other than the purpose specified in the bequest.	both parties. In the absence of enforceable consequences, such as a requirement to return unspent funds or funds spent outside the specified purpose, it is unlikely that the resource recipient has an enforceable obligation. However, each arrangement should be assessed based on its specific terms to determine whether enforceable rights and obligations exist for both parties.	If the bequest is without a binding arrangement, recognise revenue upon recognising the asset, unless an enforceable obligation exists. Then revenue should be recognised when the obligation is satisfied.
<b>3. Bequest restricted for specific purposes WITH conditions requiring return of unspent funds or funds that were not used for the purposes specified in the bequest.</b>	Likely to be a binding arrangement. When a bequest includes conditions requiring the return of unspent funds to the estate or trustee, it is expected that both the resource provider and the resource recipient have enforceable rights and enforceable obligations and therefore a binding arrangement may exist.  However, each arrangement should be assessed based on its specific terms to determine whether enforceable rights and obligations exist for both parties.	If a binding arrangement exists, recognise revenue when the compliance obligations are satisfied (e.g., project milestones completed). Recognise a binding arrangement liability for funds received that have not yet been spent.
<b>4. Life interest bequest where a beneficiary has lifetime use before final transfer to the NFP entity (e.g. a house that a surviving family member can use (but not sell) until that family member's death, at which point the NFP has full rights to the residual estate).</b>	Depends. Each arrangement needs to be considered based on its own terms to determine if it results in both parties having enforceable rights and enforceable obligations.	If a binding arrangement exists, identify the compliance obligations and recognise revenue as these compliance obligations are fulfilled.  In cases where there is no binding arrangement, provided that the amount (e.g. the value of the residual estate to be transferred to the NFP after the beneficiary dies) can be reliably measured and no further obligations exist, recognise revenue and record an asset (such as a receivable) at the transaction consideration when there is an enforceable claim and the asset is controlled.
<b>5. Bequest held in a perpetual trust not</b>	Unlikely to be a binding arrangement. While each arrangement should be	If a binding arrangement exists, identify the compliance obligations and recognise

Type of Bequest	Is the bequest expected to be a binding arrangement?	Accounting Treatment by the NFP Entity
<b>controlled by the NFP entity (e.g. a trust that is managed by independent trustees who must distribute all or part of the annual surplus to beneficiaries, including the NFP entity).</b>	assessed based on its specific terms, an NFP entity does not typically have enforceable rights to specific benefits from a perpetual trust it does not control. Instead, distributions are made at the discretion of independent trustees, meaning the entity does not have a binding arrangement under PBE IPSAS 47.	revenue as these compliance obligations are fulfilled.  In cases where there is no binding arrangement, recognise revenue when the entity has an enforceable right to receive distributions from the trust and no further obligations exist. If an enforceable obligation exists, revenue should be recognised when the obligation is satisfied.
<b>6. Bequest is contingent on the resolution of unresolved claims.</b>	Unlikely to be a binding arrangement. Due to the unresolved claims, it is unlikely that the NFP entity has an enforceable right, and therefore unlikely that a binding arrangement exists.	Given the uncertainty surrounding the unresolved claims, neither revenue nor an asset should be recognised until the enforceable claim is probable and an amount can be reliably measured. The entity should also assess whether disclosure as a contingent asset may be appropriate.
<b>7. Residual bequest (e.g. the remaining portion of an estate is allocated to the NFP entity after all specific gifts, debts, and claims against the estate have been settled) with no obligations to the entity.</b>  <b>The recognition of the bequest may depend on whether the residual amount is determined or uncertain (i.e. unresolved claims may exist against the estate).</b>	No. Since the terms of the bequest do not impose any enforceable obligations on the NFP entity, the entity does not have both an enforceable right and an enforceable obligation, and therefore the bequest is not a binding arrangement.	If the bequest is without a binding arrangement, recognise revenue when the bequest is received or receivable per the requirements of transactions without binding arrangement in paragraphs 17–29.  The key consideration in both scenarios (i.e. residual amount is determined or uncertain) is whether the entity has control over the resources and whether the value of the inflow can be measured reliably; if these criteria are met, the entity recognises the inflow as an asset and revenue resulting from past events.  Also refer to scenarios 1 and 6 above which elaborates on the accounting treatment for a bequest where the amount is determined or uncertain.

- G7. The above discussion has considered the initial recognition of bequeathed assets. Changes in the subsequent measurement of bequeathed assets from one reporting date to the next would be accounted for in accordance with the relevant PBE Standards.

*Cash Donations and Fundraising***Application Guidance paragraphs AG164–AG167**

- G8. NFP entities employ a variety of methods of fundraising. Some of the methods of fundraising employed by NFP entities are described in Table B below.

**TABLE B: COMMON FUNDRAISING METHODS**

<b>Fundraising method</b>	
In-house fundraising	Fundraising conducted by the entity itself. The entity may not be able to separately identify fundraising costs from the costs of its other activities.
Fundraising by a service provider (the fundraiser)	A fundraiser, which may or may not be an entity owned by the entity, may be used to collect funds. The fundraiser may pass on the gross amount collected to the entity and then receive a set fee in return for their services. Alternatively, the fundraiser may deduct expenses or charges before transferring the money to the entity.
Sales of goods and services	Goods and services may be sold by another entity in the name of an NFP. The entity (i.e. the NFP) may receive a percentage of sales or a percentage of profit.
Concerts and similar events	A fundraising activity, such as a concert, may be organised by a third party with net proceeds going to the entity.
Pledges	Pledges are typically unenforceable undertakings to transfer cash or other assets to the entity.
Sales by the entity	An entity may purchase goods which are then sold in the normal course of operations. Alternatively, those goods may be used as prizes in an auction or a raffle.

- G9. Given the diverse methods of fundraising, entities should describe their fundraising methods and disclose the accounting policies used to recognise fundraising revenue and related expenses, emphasising whether the transactions are with or without binding arrangements. Entities are required to disclose the accounting policies used that will help users understand the financial report (PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Reports* paragraph 132).
- G10. Fundraising may be subject to enforceable obligations depending on the type of fundraising. General-purpose fundraising is less likely to attract enforceable obligations, while donations for specific projects (e.g., to a local conservation group for it to reconstruct an ecologically damaged area) may be subject to enforceable obligations. Under PBE IPSAS 47, entities should assess whether the transactions are with or without binding arrangements and account for revenue accordingly.

*In-house Fundraising*

- G11. PBE Standards require entities to disclose material items and limit the extent to which revenue can be offset by related expenses (PBE IPSAS 1 paragraphs 48–50 and 106–107). PBE IPSAS 47 reinforces these requirements, emphasising the importance of transparent reporting to demonstrate accountability to donors.

*Fundraising by a Service Provider (the fundraiser)*

- G12. The fundraiser may be engaged to conduct fundraising activities on behalf of a NFP entity. These arrangements often resemble an agency relationship, where the fundraiser is authorised to act on behalf of the NFP entity. To determine whether the gross or net funds raised by the fundraiser should be recognised as revenue, the NFP



entity must assess the principal vs agent requirements outlined in PBE IPSAS 47 Application Guidance paragraphs AG117–AG125.

- G13. If the arrangement with a fundraiser constitutes an agency relationship (i.e., the fundraiser acts as the agent, and the NFP entity is the principal), the NFP entity recognises gross revenue when it obtains control of the funds raised (i.e. when the funds are received or receivable). The NFP entity also recognises fundraising expenses, including fees or commissions paid to the fundraiser. The fundraiser, acting as the agent, would recognise only the fee, commission, or net consideration retained as revenue (paragraph AG122).

*Sales of Goods or Services and hosting concerts or similar events*

- G14. If an entity does not control the goods or services sold by other entities for its benefit, or the activities organised by third parties (such as a concert for the entity's benefit), it typically does not have control of the funds raised until they are received. In such cases, the NFP entity generally does not have an enforceable right, and the transaction may be concluded to be without a binding arrangement. Revenue is recognised upon receipt (i.e. when the asset recognition requirements are met), unless enforceable rights or obligations exist that justify earlier recognition.
- G15. In some cases, an agency relationship may exist. For further details on revenue recognition in such scenarios, refer to paragraphs G12–G13 above.

*Pledges*

- G16. Pledges are not normally recognised as revenue (or assets) until cash is received, as they are typically non-binding and cancellable. Pledges may meet the definition of a contingent asset and may require disclosure in the notes.

*Sales by the Entity*

- G17. If an entity purchases goods for resale, or as prizes in an auction or a raffle, the gross revenue raised and the cost of those goods purchased must be presented in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. Net revenue raised may be disclosed in the notes. The timing of revenue recognition should reflect whether a binding arrangement exists and comply with the requirements of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Goods and Services In-Kind*

**Application Guidance paragraphs AG143–AG149 and AG164–AG167**

- G18. Entities may receive donations of goods and services, either with or without a binding arrangement. In accordance with PBE IPSAS 47, entities must evaluate whether enforceable rights and enforceable obligations exist for both parties, along with at least one compliance obligation. This evaluation determines the recognition and measurement requirements for the donated goods or services based on whether a binding arrangement exists. Each arrangement must be assessed individually, taking into account its specific terms and conditions.
- G19. Donated goods used by the entity itself will normally be items of property, plant and equipment that have been transferred to the entity, for example, donated office equipment. In most cases estimations of fair value (such as the current market price of the donated item) can be made, allowing recognition at the time of acquisition when the definition and recognition criteria of an asset are met.
- G20. Charity shops generally receive donations of high-volume, low-value second-hand goods for resale (for example, used clothing, books and toys). In these circumstances, it is often not practicable to measure reliably the fair value of the goods at the date of acquisition. If it is impracticable to reliably measure the fair value of goods meeting the definition of inventories in PBE IPSAS 12 at the date of acquisition—because the costs of

measuring the fair value are expected to exceed the benefits—an entity recognises revenue when the donated goods are sold.

- G21. Certain entities engage in the redistribution of donated goods, such as food banks which collect and distribute donated food. Generally, the recipient does not have an enforceable right to receive the food, nor does the provider have an enforceable obligation to deliver the food. Therefore, generally, the transaction is considered to be without a binding arrangement. When determining the fair value of the donated goods, entities may use estimation techniques, such as averaging the value of standard food parcels created from the goods received. For goods with a limited remaining life or that are damaged, their fair value at the date of acquisition and reporting should reflect these conditions. If it is impracticable to reliably measure the fair value of goods meeting the definition of inventories in PBE IPSAS 12 at the date of acquisition—because the costs of measuring the fair value are expected to exceed the benefits—revenue is not recognised at the date of acquisition. In such cases, if the donated goods are redistributed free of charge, no transaction is recognised in the financial statements.
- G22. The disclosure requirements in this Standard require entities to make disclosures about the nature and type of donated goods received. These disclosure requirements apply to all donated goods, even if they are not recognised at the time of acquisition. For example, a charity shop will need to disclose its accounting policy for the recognition of donated goods received, and the information about the nature and type of donated goods. Similarly, an entity that distributes donated goods free of charge would disclose information about its distribution activities even where the financial statements do not include any monetary value. This information is required to help users of the financial statements understand the extent of support received by the entity through donations of goods and the risks to the entity of not receiving these donations in the future.
- G23. Services in-kind are likely to be hours of work provided by volunteers for which the parties generally do not have both enforceable rights and enforceable obligations. The volunteers are likely to be carrying out work as directed by the entity. Application Guidance paragraphs AG143–AG149 offer additional details on accounting for services in-kind. Paragraphs 170(f), 175, and 176 outline the disclosure requirements.

### *Uncompleted Service Arrangements*

- G24. It is not uncommon for entities to enter into service delivery arrangements where the entity must provide services to a designated population as required by that population during a specified period. Such arrangements are particularly common in the health and social services sectors. Under PBE IPSAS 47, entities must determine whether these arrangements are with or without binding arrangements, as this affects both the accounting treatment and the timing of revenue recognition.
- G25. Service delivery arrangements often span multiple financial years, particularly when the financial years of the funder and the service provider differ. Such situations can create challenges in revenue recognition and reporting. Implementation Guidance Section E provides guidance on how to account for arrangements that involve the provision of resources over multiple years to ensure users of financial statements understand the financial implications of such agreements. Entities may be required to disclose details about the nature, timing and amount of these uncompleted arrangements as per paragraphs 167–192.

## Illustrative Examples

*These examples accompany, but are not part of, PBE IPSAS 47.*

IE1. These examples portray hypothetical situations illustrating how an entity might apply the requirements in PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue*, to particular revenue transactions based on the given facts. The analysis in each example is not intended to represent the only manner in which the requirements could be applied, nor are the examples intended to apply only to the specific sector illustrated. Although some aspects of the examples may be presented in actual fact patterns, all relevant facts and circumstances of a particular fact pattern would need to be evaluated when applying PBE IPSAS 47.

### Identify the Revenue Transaction

IE2. Examples 1–2 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 9–16 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the determination of whether an entity has entered into a revenue transaction with or without a binding arrangement.

*Example 1 – Transaction Arose from an Arrangement that is Not Binding*

*Case A – No Obligations, No Specified Time Period, and No Reporting to the Government*

IE3. A social development entity (the Entity) receives funding of CU5<sup>9</sup> million from a government body (the Government) to fund its employment programmes. The agreement requires funding to be spent on programmes with the goal of improving employment in the region. If the Entity incurs expenditures to improve employment in the region, it is able to enforce its right to receive funding from the Government. The agreement does not specify the time period in which the funds are to be spent, any requirement to fund specific employment programmes, nor how the Government will receive or verify information on how the funds were spent.

IE4. The Entity concludes that the funding agreement is not a binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph 4 of PBE IPSAS 47. Although the Entity has an enforceable right to resources from the Government if it incurs eligible expenditures, it does not have an enforceable obligation because the Government does not have the ability to enforce how the Entity uses funds in a specific way (e.g., specific programmes) or within a specific time period. The Government also has no realistic way to enforce the requirement to spend all of the funds. As a result, the entity shall apply the accounting principles in paragraphs 18–55 to account for this revenue from a transaction without a binding arrangement.

*Case B – Specified Time Period to Spend Funds*

IE5. The same facts as in Case A apply to Case B, except the agreement specifies that the funds are to be spent within a five-year period. In this scenario, the requirement to spend the CU5 million within five years does not change the Entity's conclusion that it has an enforceable right in the funding agreement, but does not have an enforceable obligation. This is because the Government is not able to confirm if and when the Entity spends the funds as stated in the agreement. As a result, this arrangement is not binding and the Entity shall apply the accounting principles in paragraphs 18–55 to account for this revenue.

*Case C – Specified Time Period to Spend Funds and Specific Reporting to the Government is Required*

IE6. The same facts as in Case B apply to Case C, except the agreement also specifies how the Entity is to report its spending to the Government, and that any misused or unused funds are to be returned to the Government. The

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<sup>9</sup> In these examples, monetary amounts are denominated in 'currency units' (CU).

Entity continues to have full discretion over how to use the funds, as long as the funds are spent within five years on activities that reasonably relate to improving employment in the region. The Entity concludes that it has both an enforceable right and an enforceable obligation. This is because the Government is able to confirm and enforce its requirement for the Entity to spend the funds on improving employment in the region within the five-year period. The Entity shall apply the accounting principles in paragraphs 56–147 to account for this revenue from a transaction with a binding arrangement.

*Example 2 – Research Grant Arising from a Binding Arrangement*

- IE7. A research lab (the Lab) enters into an arrangement and receives CU10 million from a government agency (the Government) to conduct research into a potential cure for a widespread disease. This research project is expected to result in the development of intellectual property that consists of a drug formula and manufacturing knowhow. The agreement contains specific and measurable milestones that must be met by the Lab; if these milestones are not met, the Lab is required to return all, or a portion, of the funds to the Government. Once the research is complete, there is no requirement in the agreement for the Lab to transfer the findings or any resulting intellectual property to the Government. The Lab is also able to ensure that payment is received from the Government for research work planned or completed.
- IE8. Based on these terms, the Lab has concluded that the agreement is a binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph 4 of PBE IPSAS 47, as it has an enforceable obligation to conduct the research project in accordance with the specified milestones in order to retain the funds, and an enforceable right to consideration for conducting this research project. The Lab shall apply the accounting principles in paragraphs 56–147 to account for this revenue from a transaction with a binding arrangement.

*Enforceability*

- IE9. Examples 3–7 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs AG14–AG25 of PBE IPSAS 47 on enforceability, which complement the requirements in paragraphs 11–14.

*Example 3 – Enforceability by Legal Means*

- IE10. Pursuant to a ministerial directive, a government agency (the Agency) signed a memorandum of understanding with a local government (Government L), for Government L to receive funds to build a government office building. The memorandum by itself is not binding in the court of law, does not impose a refund obligation for Government L in the event that it fails to perform under the terms of the memorandum, nor does it refer to any other enforcement mechanisms. Although the memorandum is not legally binding, the Agency and Government L relied upon it during their contract negotiations. Government L commenced providing construction services in accordance with the terms of the memorandum of understanding. In addition, Government L has reported to the Agency on its first month of work, and the Agency has accepted the work performed to date.
- IE11. The parties have relied on the memorandum of understanding, as follows:
- (a) Government L has performed construction services in accordance with the terms of the memorandum; and
  - (b) The work performed to date has been reported to and accepted by the Agency.
- IE12. Thus, the memorandum is enforceable by law in the parties' jurisdiction based on the concept of promissory estoppel. That is, the Agency has the right to use its court of law to ensure that Government L satisfies the promises in the memorandum or seek redress should they not be satisfied. Similarly, Government L has the right to use the court of law to enforce the receipt of funds from the Agency for work performed to date. As a

result, the memorandum is considered enforceable through legal means in accordance with paragraphs AG14–AG18 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 4 – Arrangement does not include an Enforceable Obligation*

- IE13. The central government (the Government) transfers 200 hectares of land in a major city to a university (the University) to establish a university campus. The arrangement specifies that the land is to be used for a campus, but does not specify that the land is to be returned if not used for a campus or incur another form of compensation.
- IE14. The University recognises the land as an asset in the statement of financial position of the reporting period in which it obtains control of that land. The University considers paragraphs AG14–AG25 of PBE IPSAS 47 and concludes that the arrangement does not include an enforceable obligation because there is no mechanism to ensure that the University uses the land for a campus, and thus is not a binding arrangement. The University recognises revenue when it recognises the land as an asset in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17 *Property, Plant, and Equipment*.

*Example 5 – Enforceable Right to Revenue of Aid Agency*

*Case A – Right to Receive Resources is not Enforceable*

- IE15. Green-Aid Agency (Agency) is an intergovernmental organisation which relies on annual funding from a group of governments to deliver on its initiatives. The Agency has a signed agreement with the government of a sovereign state (State) which specifies the percentage of the Agency's approved budget that the State will fund in 20X2. The agreement indicates that the funds received from the State can only be used to incur eligible expenditures, per the approved 20X2 budget. If funds are not used to incur eligible expenses (e.g., misused or unused), such funds must be repaid to the State at the end of its financial year on 31 December 20X2. The Agency's budget is approved in the preceding October.
- IE16. As a result of the terms and conditions in the signed arrangement, the State is able to enforce the appropriate use and any repayment of funds provided to the Agency. The Agency therefore has an enforceable obligation to use resources received from the State for the eligible expenditures approved in the budget year, which meets the definition of a liability.
- IE17. Based on past experience, the State is very unlikely to pay what it owes, either during the financial year or at any future time, and the Agency is not able to force the State to pay any amounts owed. Therefore, the Agency does not have an enforceable right to receive an inflow of resources from the State and the arrangement is not binding. The Agency will only recognise an asset when it receives and controls the inflow of resources from the State.

*Case B – Right to Receive Resources is Enforceable*

- IE18. The same facts as Case A apply to Case B, except the Agency is able to prevent the State from participating in the Agency's voting processes if it does not transfer resources in accordance with the signed arrangement after the budget is approved. In this scenario, the Agency has the ability to enforce its right to receive resources (i.e., an enforceable right). As a result, each party in the arrangement has both an enforceable right and an enforceable obligation, and the arrangement is thus a binding arrangement.

*Example 6 – Obligation in a Revenue Arrangement is not in Substance Enforceable*

- IE19. National Park Department of Country A (the Department) enters into an arrangement and receives a transfer of CU500,000 from the Bilateral Aid Agency of Country B (the Agency). The arrangement specifies that the transferred resources are required to be used to rehabilitate deforested areas of Country A's existing wilderness

reserves, and returned to the Agency if the money is not used for the stated purpose. The terms of the agreement are enforceable in the courts of Country A, and in international courts of justice. This is the thirteenth year that the Department has received a transfer of this type from this Agency. In prior years, the transferred resources have not been used as specified; rather, they have been used to acquire additional land adjacent to national parks for expansion purposes. The Department has not conducted any rehabilitation of deforested areas in the past thirteen years. The Agency is aware of the previous breaches of the agreement terms.

- IE20. The Department analyses the transaction and concludes that, although the terms of the agreement are enforceable, such terms do not in substance hold the Department accountable to using the transfer as specified. This is because the Agency has not previously enforced the requirements of its transfers, and given no indication that it ever would. Thus, the arrangement includes the form but not the substance of an enforceable obligation (see paragraph AG25), and the arrangement would not be a binding arrangement. Therefore, the Department recognises an increase in an asset (for the transfer received) and revenue.

*Example 7 – Revenue Subject to Completion of the Appropriations Process*

- IE21. The central government (Government C) and local government (Government L) both have a financial year end of 30 June. On 15 September 20X1, Government C enters into a two-year arrangement with Government L to transfer CU15 million (CU10 million in the 20X2 financial year and CU5 million in the 20X3 financial year) to Government L, to be used to reduce air pollution in accordance with Government C's policy. The arrangement includes a term that it is subject to the completion of the appropriation process.
- IE22. Parliament completes the appropriation process for CU10 million on 31 October 20X1, and Government C transfers the resources on 15 November 20X1. The appropriation for CU5 million is not completed on 31 October 20X1 but is considered at a later date as part of the appropriation process for 20X3. Once resources are transferred, Government L is required to use the resources to reduce air pollution or be required by law to repay, which constitutes an enforceable obligation.

*Case A – Requirement to Complete the Appropriation Process has Substance*

- IE23. The reduction in air pollution is a local government responsibility, and there is no authorising legislation that requires Government C to fund such initiatives. The arrangement is clear that the funding is subject to the completion of the appropriation process, which is not certain, and that the amount may be reduced. Government L applies paragraphs AG14–AG25 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether its right is enforceable, given the term in the arrangement that the funding is subject to the completion of the appropriation process.
- IE24. Government L considers substance over form to determine the effect of this term. Government L concludes that it is not able to require Government C to transfer resources nor impose consequences of not doing so. Consequently, the term has substance, and Government L does not have an enforceable right to resources until the appropriation process is completed for each year's amount. The enforceable right to resources would meet the definition of an asset on 31 October 20X1 when the appropriation process is completed, and the arrangement now meets the definition of a binding arrangement. However, Government L would not recognise an asset or liability in its statement of financial position as at 31 October 20X1 because the binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied.
- IE25. On 15 November 20X1, Government L recognises an asset of CU10 million, and an equivalent liability, when it receives the resources. It does not recognise an asset for the CU5 million, as the appropriation process for the 20X3 amount has not been completed. Government L considers whether to disclose the CU5 million as a contingent asset in accordance with paragraph 24 in the 20X2 notes to its general purpose financial statements.

Government L will assess the accounting implications of the authorisation process in 20X3 for the remaining CU5 million.

*Case B – Requirement to Complete the Appropriation Process does not have Substance*

- IE26. Authorising legislation requires Government C to invest in measures to reduce air pollution, and the arrangement is a firm commitment by Government C to meet its legislative obligations by investing in specific measures, set out in the arrangement, to be undertaken by Government L. Government L applies paragraphs AG14–AG25 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether its right is enforceable, given the term in the arrangement that the funding is subject to the completion of the appropriation process.
- IE27. Government L considers substance over form to determine the effect of this term. Government L concludes that it has an enforceable right prior to the completion of the appropriation process because the legislation to invest in measures to reduce air pollution provides enforceability through equivalent means. Consequently, the term does not have substance. Thus, Government L has an enforceable right to resources on 15 September 20X1, which would meet the definition of an asset and the arrangement meets the definition of a binding arrangement. However, Government L would not recognise an asset or liability in its statement of financial position as at 15 September 20X1 because the binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied.
- IE28. On 15 November 20X1, Government L recognises an asset of CU10 million, and an equivalent liability. It does not recognise an asset for the CU5 million. Government L will assess the accounting implications of the authorisation process in 20X3 for the remaining CU5 million.

## **Revenue from Transactions without Binding Arrangements**

Example 35 Case A1 also demonstrates the recognition of revenue from transactions without binding arrangements.

*Example 8 – Advance Receipts of Income Tax*

- IE29. The Government levies income tax on all residents within its jurisdiction. The tax period and the reporting period are 1 January to 31 December. Self-employed taxpayers are required to pay an estimate of their income tax for the year by 24 December of the year immediately preceding the commencement of the tax year. The tax law sets the estimate as the amount due for the most recently completed assessment, plus one tenth, unless the taxpayer provides an explanation prior to 24 December of a lower amount (penalties apply if the taxpayer's assessment proves to be materially lower than the final amount owed). After the end of the tax period, self-employed taxpayers file their tax returns and receive refunds, or pay additional tax to the Government.
- IE30. The resources received from self-employed taxpayers by 24 December are advance receipts against taxes due for the following year because the taxable event is the earning of income during the taxation period, which has not commenced. The Government recognises an increase in an asset (cash in bank) and an increase in a liability (advance receipts) in accordance with paragraph 44 of PBE IPSAS 47.

## **Revenue from Transactions with Binding Arrangements**

*Criteria to Apply the Binding Arrangement Model*

- IE31. Examples 9–12 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 56–61 of PBE IPSAS 47 on whether to use the binding arrangement model. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in these examples:
- (a) The interaction of paragraph 146 of PBE IPSAS 47 with paragraphs 109 and 115 of PBE IPSAS 47 on estimating variable consideration (Examples 10–11); and

- (b) Paragraph AG180 of PBE IPSAS 47 on consideration in the form of sales-based or usage-based royalties on licenses of intellectual property (Example 12).

*Example 9 – Collectability of the Consideration*

- IE32. A government social housing agency (the Agency) has a portfolio of properties that are rented at below-market prices to qualifying residents (Residents). After a number of years, a Resident is able to purchase the unit as part of a rent-to-own housing programme. The price of the unit will be based on the then current market value less the accumulated rent paid to date by the Resident. The programme allows the Residents to pay the price over a period of 20 years, but the payments may cease once Residents have reached the age to begin collecting their superannuation, and the future payments will depend on the Resident's level of income at that time. At the inception of the binding arrangement to purchase the unit, a Resident is required to pay a non-refundable deposit of CU5,000 and enter into a long-term financing agreement with the Agency for the remaining balance of the promised consideration.
- IE33. As part of this rent-to-own programme, the Agency enters into a binding arrangement with a Resident for the sale of a residential unit with a market price of CU400,000. Up to the time of the purchase, the Resident had cumulatively paid CU150,000 in rent to the Agency, so the purchase price for the unit was CU250,000. The Resident pays the non-refundable deposit of CU5,000 at the inception of the binding arrangement and enters into a long-term financing agreement with the Agency for the remaining CU245,000 of the promised consideration. However, the Resident is only expected to pay CU180,000 (including the CU5,000 deposit) until they begin to collect their superannuation, and at that time, their expected level of income will result in payments ceasing. The Resident obtains control of the unit at the inception of the binding arrangement and payment of the CU5,000 deposit.
- IE34. In assessing whether the binding arrangement meets the criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Agency concludes that the criterion in paragraph 56(e) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met for the full CU250,000 because it is not probable that it will collect the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the transfer of the building. In reaching this conclusion, the Agency observes that the Resident may only pay up to CU180,000 based on the terms of the programme.
- IE35. Because the criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 are not all met, the Agency applies paragraphs 58 and 81–86 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine the accounting for the non-refundable deposit of CU5,000. The Agency observes that the events described in paragraph 58(a) have occurred—that is, the Agency has transferred control of the building to the Resident, and the Agency has no obligation to transfer additional goods or services for the CU5,000 payment received, and the payment is non-refundable. Consequently, in accordance with paragraph 58, the Agency recognises the non-refundable CU5,000 payment as revenue upon receipt.

*Example 10 – Consideration is not the Stated Price—Implicit Price Concession*

- IE36. A government pharmaceutical agency (the Agency) provides 1,000 units of a prescription drug to a hospital for promised consideration of CU1 million. The price of the drugs is regulated, so the Agency has no discretion on pricing. The Agency expects that it will not be able to collect from the hospital the full amount of the promised consideration due to a medical crisis occurring in the region which is diverting the hospital's resources.
- IE37. When assessing whether the criterion in paragraph 56(e) of PBE IPSAS 47 is met, the Agency also considers paragraphs 109 and 115(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. Based on the assessment of the facts and circumstances, the Agency determines that it expects to provide a price concession and accept a lower amount of consideration from the hospital. Accordingly, the Agency concludes that the transaction consideration is not CU1 million and



the promised consideration is variable. The Agency estimates the variable consideration and determines that it expects to be entitled to CU400,000.

- IE38. The Agency considers the hospital's ability and intention to pay the consideration and concludes that even though the region is experiencing economic difficulty, it is probable that it will collect CU400,000 from the hospital. Consequently, the Agency concludes that the criterion in paragraph 56(e) of PBE IPSAS 47 is met based on an estimate of variable consideration of CU400,000. In addition, on the basis of an evaluation of the binding arrangement terms and other facts and circumstances, the Agency concludes that the other criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 are also met. Consequently, the Agency accounts for the binding arrangement with the hospital, with a transaction consideration of CU400,000, in accordance with paragraphs 56–147 in PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 11 – Compelled Revenue Transaction—Implicit Price Concession*

- IE39. A government hospital (the Hospital) provides medical services to an uninsured tourist (the patient) in the emergency room. The Hospital is required by law to provide medical services to all emergency room patients, and patients are required to pay, and the arrival of a patient in the emergency room constitutes the initiation of a binding arrangement. Because of the patient's condition upon arrival at the Hospital, the Hospital was compelled under legislation to provide the services immediately and, therefore, before the Hospital can determine whether the patient is committed to satisfying its obligation to pay for services received in exchange for the medical services provided. Consequently, the binding arrangement does not meet all of the criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 and, in accordance with paragraph 58 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Hospital will continue to assess its conclusion based on updated facts and circumstances.
- IE40. After providing services, the Hospital obtains additional information about the patient including a review of the services provided, standard rates for such services, and the patient's ability and intention to pay the Hospital for the services provided. During the review, the Hospital notes its standard rate for the services provided in the emergency room is CU10,000. The Hospital also reviews the patient's information and, consistent with its policies, designates the patient to a purchaser class based on the Hospital's assessment of the patient's ability and intention to pay.
- IE41. The Hospital considers paragraphs 109 and 115(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. Although the standard rate for the services is CU10,000 (which may be the amount invoiced to the patient), the Hospital expects to accept a lower amount of consideration in exchange for the services. Accordingly, the Hospital concludes that the transaction consideration is not CU10,000 and, therefore, the promised consideration is variable. The Hospital reviews its historical cash collections from this purchaser class and other relevant information about the patient. The Hospital estimates the variable consideration and determines that it expects to collect CU1,000.
- IE42. In accordance with paragraph 56(e) of PBE IPSAS 47, the Hospital evaluates the patient's ability and intention to pay (i.e., the credit risk of the patient). On the basis of its collection history from patients in this purchaser class, the Hospital concludes it is probable that the Hospital will collect CU1,000 (the estimate of variable consideration). In addition, on the basis of an assessment of the binding arrangement terms and other facts and circumstances, the Hospital concludes that the other criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 are also met. Consequently, the Hospital accounts for the binding arrangement with the patient, at a transaction consideration of CU1,000, in accordance with the requirements in PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 12 – Reassessing the Criteria to Apply the Binding Arrangement Model*

- IE43. A Government's Minerals Division (the Minerals Division) issues a permit to mine minerals to a private sector mining company (the Company) in exchange for a royalty based on the amount of minerals extracted. At

inception, the binding arrangement meets all the criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 and the Minerals Division accounts for the binding arrangement with the Company in accordance with paragraphs 56–147 in PBE IPSAS 47. The Minerals Division recognises revenue when the Company's subsequent usage (i.e., extraction of minerals) occurs in accordance with paragraph AG180 of PBE IPSAS 47.

- IE44. Throughout the first year of the binding arrangement, the Company provides quarterly extraction reports and pays within the agreed-upon period.
- IE45. During the second year of the binding arrangement, the Company continues to extract minerals from the property, but its financial condition declines. The Company's current access to credit and available cash on hand are limited. The Minerals Division continues to recognise revenue on the basis of the Company's extraction throughout the second year. The Company pays the first quarter's royalties but does not pay the full royalty payments for the usage of the permit in Quarters 2–4. The Minerals Division accounts for any impairment of the existing receivable in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41 *Financial Instruments*.
- IE46. During the third year of the binding arrangement, the Company continues to use the permit issued by the Minerals Division. However, the Minerals Division learns that the Company has lost access to credit and its major customers, and thus the Company's ability to pay significantly deteriorates. The Minerals Division therefore concludes that it is unlikely that the Company will be able to make any further royalty payments for ongoing usage of the mining permit. As a result of this significant change in facts and circumstances, in accordance with paragraph 57 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Minerals Division reassesses the criteria in paragraph 56 of PBE IPSAS 47 and determines that they are not met because it is no longer probable that the Minerals Division will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled. Accordingly, the Minerals Division does not recognise any further revenue associated with the Company's future usage of its permit. The Minerals Division accounts for any impairment of the existing receivable in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

### *Modifications*

- IE47. Examples 13–15 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 63–66 of PBE IPSAS 47 on binding arrangement modifications. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in these examples:
- (a) Paragraphs 68–77 of PBE IPSAS 47 on identifying compliance obligations (Example 15);
  - (b) Paragraphs 119–121 of PBE IPSAS 47 on constraining estimates of variable consideration (Examples 14 and 15); and
  - (c) Paragraphs 144–147 of PBE IPSAS 47 on changes in the transaction consideration (Example 14).

### *Example 13 – Modification of a Binding Arrangement for Goods*

- IE48. An intergovernmental organisation (the Organisation) promises to provide 1.2 million textbooks to a central government (the Government) for CU12 million (CU10 per textbook). The textbooks are transferred to the Government over a six-month period. The CU12 million is funded by the Organisation's donors. The Organisation transfers control of each textbook at a point in time. After the Organisation has transferred control of 600,000 textbooks to the Government, the binding arrangement is modified to require the delivery of an additional 300,000 textbooks (a total of 1.5 million identical textbooks) to the Government. The additional 300,000 textbooks were not included in the initial binding arrangement.

### *Case A—Additional Products for a Price that Reflects the Stand-Alone Value*

- IE49. When the binding arrangement is modified, the price of the modification to a binding arrangement for the additional 300,000 textbooks is an additional CU2.85 million or CU9.5 per textbook. The pricing for the

additional textbooks reflects the stand-alone value of the textbooks at the time of the modification to the binding arrangement and the additional textbooks are distinct (in accordance with paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47) from the original textbooks.

- IE50. In accordance with paragraph 65 of PBE IPSAS 47, the modification to a binding arrangement for the additional 300,000 textbooks is, in effect, a new and separate binding arrangement for future textbooks that does not affect the accounting for the existing binding arrangement. The Organisation recognises revenue of CU10 per textbook for the 1.2 million textbooks in the original binding arrangement and CU9.5 per textbook for the 300,000 textbooks in the new binding arrangement.

*Case B—Additional Products for a Price that Does not Reflect the Stand-Alone Value*

- IE51. During the process of negotiating the purchase of an additional 300,000 textbooks, the parties initially agree on a price of CU8.0 per textbook. However, the Government and the donors discover that the initial 600,000 textbooks provided by the Organisation contained minor misprints. The Organisation promises a partial credit of CU1.5 per textbook to compensate the donors for the poor quality of those textbooks. The Department and the donors agree to incorporate the credit of CU900,000 (CU1.5 credit × 600,000 textbooks) into the amount that the Organisation will require for the additional 300,000 textbooks. Consequently, the modification to the binding arrangement specifies that the price of the additional 300,000 textbooks is CU1.5 million or CU5.0 per product. That price comprises the agreed-upon price for the additional 300,000 textbooks of CU2.4 million, or CU8.0 per textbook, less the credit of CU900,000.
- IE52. At the time of modification, the Organisation recognises the CU900,000 as a reduction of the transaction consideration and, therefore, as a reduction of revenue for the initial 600,000 textbooks transferred. In accounting for the sale of the additional 300,000 textbooks, the Organisation determines that the negotiated price of CU8.0 per product does not reflect the stand-alone value of the additional textbooks. Consequently, the modification to a binding arrangement does not meet the conditions in paragraph 65 of PBE IPSAS 47 to be accounted for as a separate binding arrangement. Because the remaining textbooks to be delivered are distinct from those already transferred, the Organisation applies the requirements in paragraph 66(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 and accounts for the modification as a termination of the original binding arrangement and the creation of a new binding arrangement.
- IE53. Consequently, the amount recognised as revenue for each of the remaining textbooks is a blended price of CU9.33  $\{[(CU10 \times 600,000 \text{ textbooks not yet transferred under the original binding arrangement}) + (CU8.0 \times 300,000 \text{ textbooks to be transferred under the modification to a binding arrangement})] \div 900,000 \text{ remaining textbooks}\}$ .

*Example 14 – Change in the Transaction Consideration after a Modification of a Binding Arrangement*

- IE54. On 1 July 20X0, the Ministry of Defence (the Ministry) promises to transfer two distinct used military products, a light-armoured vehicle and spare parts, to a foreign government (Government F). The light-armoured vehicle is transferred to Government F at the inception of the binding arrangement and spare parts are transferred on 31 March 20X1. The consideration promised by Government F includes fixed consideration of CU1.0 million and variable consideration that is estimated to be CU200,000. The Ministry includes its estimate of variable consideration in the transaction consideration because it concludes that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.
- IE55. The transaction consideration of CU1.2 million is allocated equally to the compliance obligation for the light-armoured vehicle and the compliance obligation for spare parts. This is because both products have the same

stand-alone values and the variable consideration does not meet the criteria in paragraph 142 that requires allocation of the variable consideration to one but not both of the compliance obligations.

- IE56. When the light-armoured vehicle was transferred to Government F at the inception of the binding arrangement, the Ministry recognises revenue of CU600,000.
- IE57. On 30 November 20X0, the scope of the binding arrangement is modified to include the promise to transfer ammunition (in addition to the undelivered spare parts) to Government F on 30 June 20X1 and the price of the binding arrangement is increased by CU300,000 (fixed consideration), which does not represent the stand-alone value of ammunition. The stand-alone value of ammunition is the same as the stand-alone values of the light-armoured vehicle and spare parts.
- IE58. The Ministry accounts for the modification as if it were the termination of the existing binding arrangement and the creation of a new binding arrangement. This is because the remaining spare parts and ammunition are distinct from the light-armoured vehicle, which had transferred to Government F before the modification, and the promised consideration for the ammunition does not represent its stand-alone value. Consequently, in accordance with paragraph 66(a) of PBE IPSAS 47, the consideration to be allocated to the remaining compliance obligations comprises the consideration that had been allocated to the compliance obligation for spare parts (which is measured at an allocated transaction consideration amount of CU600,000) and the consideration promised in the modification (fixed consideration of CU300,000). The transaction consideration for the modified binding arrangement is CU900,000 and that amount is allocated equally to the compliance obligation for spare parts and the compliance obligation for ammunition (i.e., CU450,000 is allocated to each compliance obligation).
- IE59. After the modification but before the delivery of spare parts and ammunition, the Ministry revises its estimate of the amount of variable consideration to which it expects to be entitled to CU240,000 (rather than the previous estimate of CU200,000). The Ministry concludes that the change in estimate of the variable consideration can be included in the transaction consideration, because it is highly probable that a significant reversal in cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty is resolved. Even though the modification was accounted for as if it were the termination of the existing binding arrangement and the creation of a new binding arrangement in accordance with paragraph 66(a) of PBE IPSAS 47, the increase in the transaction consideration of CU40,000 is attributable to variable consideration promised before the modification. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 147 of PBE IPSAS 47, the change in the transaction consideration is allocated to the compliance obligations for the light-armoured vehicle and spare parts on the same basis as at the inception of the binding arrangement. Consequently, the Ministry recognises revenue of CU20,000 for the light-armoured vehicle in the period in which the change in the transaction consideration occurs. Because the spare parts had not transferred to Government F before the modification to a binding arrangement, the change in the transaction consideration that is attributable to spare parts is allocated to the remaining compliance obligations at the time of the modification to a binding arrangement. This is consistent with the accounting that would have been required by paragraph 66(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 if that amount of variable consideration had been estimated and included in the transaction consideration at the time of the modification of a binding arrangement.
- IE60. The Ministry then also allocates the CU20,000 increase in the transaction consideration for the modified binding arrangement equally to the compliance obligations for spare parts and ammunition. This is because the products have the same stand-alone values, and the variable consideration does not meet the criteria in paragraph 142 that require allocation of the variable consideration to one but not both of the compliance obligations. Consequently, the amount of the transaction consideration allocated to the compliance obligations for spare parts and ammunition increases by CU10,000 to CU460,000 each.

IE61. On 31 March 20X1, the spare parts are transferred to Government F and the Ministry recognises revenue of CU460,000. On 30 June 20X1, the ammunition is transferred to the foreign government and the Ministry recognises revenue of CU460,000.

*Example 15 – Modification Resulting in a Cumulative Catch-up Adjustment to Revenue*

IE62. A Government Agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement to construct a residential building for the Ministry of Housing (Housing) on land owned by Housing for promised consideration of CU10 million and a bonus of CU2 million if the building is completed within 24 months. The Agency accounts for the promised bundle of goods and services as a single compliance obligation satisfied over time in accordance with paragraph AG72(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 because Housing controls the building during construction. At the inception of the binding arrangement, the Agency expects the following:

CU	
Transaction consideration	10,000,000
Expected costs	9,000,000
Expected surplus (10%)	1,000,000

IE63. At the inception of the binding arrangement, The Agency excludes the CU2 million bonus from the transaction consideration because it cannot conclude that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Completion of the building is highly susceptible to factors outside the Agency's influence, including weather and regulatory approvals. In addition, the Agency has limited experience with similar types of binding arrangements.

IE64. The Agency determines that the input measure, on the basis of costs incurred, provides an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. By the end of the first year, the Agency has satisfied 60 percent of its compliance obligation on the basis of costs incurred to date (CU5.4 million) relative to total expected costs (CU9 million). The Agency reassesses the variable consideration and concludes that the amount is still constrained in accordance with paragraphs 119–121 of PBE IPSAS 47. Consequently, the cumulative revenue and costs recognised for the first year are as follows:

CU	
Revenue	6,000,000
Costs	5,400,000
Surplus	600,000

IE65. In the first quarter of the second year, the parties to the binding arrangement agree to modify the binding arrangement by changing the floor plan of the building. As a result, the fixed consideration and expected costs increase by CU1.5 million and CU1.2 million, respectively. Total potential consideration after the modification is CU13.5 million (CU11.5 million fixed consideration + CU2 million completion bonus). In addition, the allowable time for achieving the CU2 million bonus is extended by 6 months to 30 months from the original date of inception of the binding arrangement. At the date of the modification, on the basis of its experience and the remaining work to be performed, which is primarily inside the building and not subject to weather conditions, the Agency concludes that it is highly probable that including the bonus in the transaction consideration will not result in a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised in accordance with paragraph 119 of PBE IPSAS 47 and includes the CU2 million in the transaction consideration. In assessing the modification to a binding arrangement, the Agency evaluates paragraph 73(b)

of PBE IPSAS 47 and concludes (on the basis of the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47) that the remaining goods and services to be provided using the modified binding arrangement are not distinct from the goods and services transferred on or before the date of modification to a binding arrangement; that is, the binding arrangement remains a single compliance obligation.

- IE66. Consequently, the Agency accounts for the modification to a binding arrangement as if it were part of the original binding arrangement (in accordance with paragraph 66(b) of PBE IPSAS 47). The Agency updates its measure of progress and estimates that it has satisfied 52.9 percent of its compliance obligation (CU5.4 million actual costs incurred ÷ CU10.2 million total expected costs). The Agency recognises additional revenue of CU1.14 million [(52.9 percent complete × CU13.5 million modified transaction consideration) – CU6 million revenue recognised to date] at the date of the modification as a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

### *Identifying Compliance Obligations in a Binding Arrangement*

- IE67. Examples 16–19 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 68–77 of PBE IPSAS 47 on identifying compliance obligations.

#### *Example 16 – Determining Whether Goods or Services are Distinct*

##### *Case A – Distinct Goods or Services*

- IE68. A government shared IT services agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement with a central government (the Government) to transfer a software license, perform an installation service and provide unspecified software updates and technical support (online and telephone) for a two-year period. The Agency provides the license, installation service and technical support separately. The installation service includes changing the web screen for each type of user (for example, marketing, inventory management and information technology). The installation service is routinely performed by other entities and does not significantly modify the software. The software remains functional without the updates and the technical support.
- IE69. The Agency assesses the goods and services promised to the Government to determine which goods and services are distinct in accordance with paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47. The Agency observes that the software is delivered before the other goods and services and remains functional without the updates and the technical support. The Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the updates together with the software license transferred at the start of the binding arrangement. Thus, the Agency concludes that the Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from each of the goods and services either on their own or together with the other goods and services that are readily available and the criterion in paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 is met.
- IE70. The Agency also considers the principle and the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47 and determines that the promise to transfer each good and service to the Government is separately identifiable from each of the other promises (thus the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 is met). In reaching this determination, the Agency considers that, although it integrates the software into the Government's system, the installation services do not significantly affect the Government's ability to use and generate economic benefits or service potential from the software licence because the installation services are routine and can be obtained from alternative providers. The software updates do not significantly affect the Government's ability to use, and benefit or receive service potential from, the software license during the licence period. The Agency further observes that none of the promised goods or services significantly modify or customise one another, nor is the Agency providing a significant service of integrating the software and the services into a combined output. Lastly, the Agency concludes that the software and the services do not significantly affect each other and,

therefore, are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated, because the Agency would be able to satisfy its promise to transfer the initial software licence independently from its promise to subsequently provide the installation service, software updates or technical support.

IE71. On the basis of this assessment, the Agency identifies four compliance obligations in the binding arrangement to transfer the following goods or services to another party:

- (a) The software licence;
- (b) An installation service;
- (c) Software updates; and
- (d) Technical support.

IE72. The Agency applies paragraphs 87–97 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether each of the compliance obligations for the installation service, software updates and technical support is satisfied at a point in time or over time. The Agency also assesses the nature of the Agency's promise to transfer the software licence in accordance with paragraph AG173 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Case B – Significant Customisation*

IE73. The promised goods and services are the same as in Case A, except that the binding arrangement specifies that, as part of the installation service, the software is to be substantially customised to add significant new functionality to enable the software to interface with other customised software applications used by the Government. The customised installation service can be provided by other entities.

IE74. The Agency assesses the goods and services promised to the Government to determine which goods and services are distinct in accordance with paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47. The Agency first assesses whether the criterion in paragraph 73(a) has been met. For the same reasons as in Case A, the Agency determines that the software licence, installation, software updates and technical support each meet that criterion. The Agency next assesses whether the criterion in paragraph 73(b) has been met by evaluating the principle and the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47. The Agency observes that the terms of the binding arrangement result in a promise to provide a significant service of integrating the licenced software into the existing software system by performing a customised installation service as specified in the binding arrangement. In other words, the Agency is using the licence and the customised installation service as inputs to produce the combined output (i.e., a functional and integrated software system) specified in the binding arrangement (see paragraph 76(a) of PBE IPSAS 47). The software is significantly modified and customised by the service (see paragraph 76(b) of PBE IPSAS 47). Consequently, the Agency determines that the promise to transfer the licence is not separately identifiable from the customised installation service and, therefore, the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met. Thus, the software licence and the customised installation service are not distinct.

IE75. On the basis of the same analysis as in Case A, the Agency concludes that the software updates and technical support are distinct from the other promises in the binding arrangement.

IE76. On the basis of this assessment, the Agency identifies three compliance obligations in the binding arrangement to transfer the following goods or services to another party:

- (a) Software customisation (which comprises the licence for the software and the customised installation service);
- (b) Software updates; and
- (c) Technical support.

IE77. The Agency applies paragraphs 87–97 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether each compliance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over time.

*Case C – Promises are Separately Identifiable (Installation)*

IE78. A shared IT services agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement with a central government office (Government) to provide a piece of equipment and installation services. The equipment is operational without any customisation or modification. The installation required is not complex and is capable of being performed by several alternative service providers.

IE79. The Agency identifies two promised goods and services in the binding arrangement: (a) equipment and (b) installation. The Agency assesses the criteria in paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether each promised good or service is distinct. The Agency determines that the equipment and the installation each meet the criterion in paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47. The Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the equipment on its own, by using it or reselling it, or together with other readily available resources (for example, installation services available from alternative providers). The Government also can generate economic benefits or service potential from the installation services together with other resources that the Government will already have obtained from the Agency (i.e., the equipment).

IE80. The Agency further determines that its promises to transfer the equipment and to provide the installation services are each separately identifiable (in accordance with paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47). The Agency considers the principle and the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47 in determining that the equipment and the installation services are not inputs to a combined item in this binding arrangement. In this case, each of the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47 contributes to, but is not individually determinative of, the conclusion that the equipment and the installation services are separately identifiable as follows:

- (a) The Agency is not providing a significant integration service. That is, the Agency has promised to deliver the equipment and then install it; the Agency would be able to satisfy its promise to transfer the equipment separately from its promise to subsequently install it. The Agency has not promised to combine the equipment and the installation services in a way that would transform them into a combined output.
- (b) The Agency's installation services will not significantly customise or significantly modify the equipment.
- (c) Although the Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the installation services only after it has obtained control of the equipment, the installation services do not significantly affect the equipment because the Agency would be able to satisfy its promise to transfer the equipment independently of its promise to provide the installation services. Because the equipment and the installation services do not each significantly affect the other, they are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated.

IE81. On the basis of this assessment, the Agency identifies two compliance obligations in the binding arrangement to transfer the following goods or services to another party:

- (a) The equipment; and
- (b) Installation services.

IE82. The Agency applies paragraphs 87–97 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether each compliance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over time.



*Case D – Promises are Separately Identifiable (Restrictions to a Binding Arrangement)*

- IE83. Assume the same facts as in Case C, except that the Government is required to use the Agency's installation services in the binding arrangement.
- IE84. The binding arrangement requirement to use the Agency's installation services does not change the evaluation of whether the promised goods and services are distinct in this case. This is because the binding arrangement requirement to use the Agency's installation services does not change the characteristics of the goods or services themselves, nor does it change the Agency's promises to the Government. Although the Government is required to use the Agency's installation services, the equipment and the installation services are capable of being distinct (i.e., they each meet the criterion in paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47) and the Agency's promises to provide the equipment and to provide the installation services are each separately identifiable (i.e., they each meet the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47). The Agency's analysis in this regard is consistent with that in Case C.

*Case E – Promises are Separately Identifiable (Consumables)*

- IE85. A shared IT services agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement with a central government office (Government) to provide a piece of off-the-shelf equipment (i.e., the equipment is operational without any significant customisation or modification) and to provide specialised consumables for use in the equipment at predetermined intervals over the next three years. The consumables are produced only by the Agency but are provided separately by the Agency.
- IE86. The Agency determines that the Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the equipment together with the readily available consumables. The consumables are readily available in accordance with paragraph 75 of PBE IPSAS 47, because they are regularly provided separately by the Agency (i.e., through refill orders to purchasers that previously purchased the equipment). The Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the consumables that will be delivered under the binding arrangement, together with the delivered equipment that is transferred to the Government initially under the binding arrangement. Therefore, the equipment and the consumables are each capable of being distinct in accordance with paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47.
- IE87. The Agency determines that its promises to transfer the equipment and to provide consumables over a three-year period are each separately identifiable in accordance with paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. In determining that the equipment and the consumables are not inputs to a combined item in this binding arrangement, the Agency considers that it is not providing a significant integration service that transforms the equipment and consumables into a combined output. In addition, neither the equipment nor the consumables are significantly customised or modified by the other. Lastly, the Agency concludes that the equipment and the consumables are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated because they do not significantly affect each other. Although the Government can generate economic benefits or service potential from the consumables in this binding arrangement only after it has obtained control of the equipment (i.e., the consumables would have no use without the equipment) and the consumables are required for the equipment to function, the equipment and the consumables do not each significantly affect the other. This is because the Agency would be able to satisfy each of its promises in the binding arrangement independently of the other. That is, the Agency would be able to satisfy its promise to transfer the equipment, even if the Government did not purchase any consumables, and would be able to satisfy its promise to provide the consumables, even if the Government acquired the equipment separately.
- IE88. On the basis of this assessment, the Agency identifies two compliance obligations in the binding arrangement to transfer the following goods or services to another party:

- (a) The equipment; and
- (b) The consumables.

IE89. The Agency applies paragraphs 87–97 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether each compliance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over time.

*Example 17 – Goods and Services are not Distinct*

*Case A – Significant Integration Service: Hospital Construction*

IE90. A health facility agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement with the Ministry of Health to build a hospital. The Agency is responsible for the overall management of the project and identifies various promised goods and services, including engineering, site clearance, foundation, procurement, construction of the structure, piping and wiring, installation of equipment and finishing.

IE91. The promised goods and services are capable of being distinct in accordance with paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47. That is, the Ministry of Health can generate economic benefits or service potential from the goods and services either on their own or together with other readily available resources. This is evidenced by the fact that the Agency regularly provides many of these goods and services separately to other purchasers, as do comparable construction entities. In addition, the Ministry of Health could generate economic benefits or service potential from the individual goods and services by using, consuming, selling or holding those goods or services.

IE92. However, the promises to transfer the goods and services are not separately identifiable in accordance with paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 (on the basis of the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47). This is evidenced by the fact that the Agency provides a significant service of integrating the goods and services (the inputs) into the hospital (the combined output) for which the Ministry of Health has entered into a binding arrangement.

IE93. Because the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met, the goods and services are not distinct. The Agency accounts for all of the goods and services promised in the binding arrangement as a single compliance obligation.

*Case B – Significant Integration Service: Road Trains Production and Delivery*

IE94. A government organisation (the Organisation) enters into a binding arrangement with a local government (Government L) that will result in the delivery of multiple highly complex, specialised road trains. The terms of the binding arrangement require the Organisation to establish a manufacturing process in order to produce the road trains. The specifications are unique to Government L, based on a custom design that is owned by Government L and that were developed under the terms of a separate binding arrangement that is not part of the current negotiated exchange. The Organisation is responsible for the overall management of the binding arrangement, which requires the performance and integration of various activities including procurement of materials, identifying and managing subcontractors, and performing manufacturing, assembly and testing.

IE95. The Organisation assesses the promises in the binding arrangement and determines that each of the promised road trains is capable of being distinct in accordance with paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 because Government L can generate economic benefits or service potential from each road train on its own. This is because each road train can function independently of the other road trains.

IE96. The Organisation observes that the nature of its promise is to establish and provide a service of producing the full complement of road trains for which Government L has entered into a binding arrangement in accordance with Government L's specifications. The Organisation considers that it is responsible for the overall

management of the binding arrangement and for providing a significant service of integrating various goods and services (the inputs) into its overall service and the resulting road trains (the combined output). Therefore, the road trains and the various promised goods and services inherent in producing those road trains are not separately identifiable in accordance with paragraph 73(b) and paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47. In this case, the manufacturing process provided by the Organisation is specific to its binding arrangement with Government L. In addition, the nature of the Organisation's performance and, in particular, the significant integration service of the various activities means that a change in one of the Organisation's activities to produce the road trains has a significant effect on the other activities required to produce the highly complex, specialised road trains such that the Organisation's activities are highly interdependent and highly interrelated.

- IE97. Because the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met, the goods and services that will be provided by the Organisation are not distinct. The Organisation accounts for all of the goods and services promised in the binding arrangement as a single compliance obligation.

*Case C – Significant Integration Service: Emergency Response*

- IE98. An Emergency Aid Agency (the Agency) enters into an arrangement with an International Development Organisation (the Organisation) and receives CU1 million to provide emergency flood response services to the citizens in an affected region which did not have sufficient resources to respond to the crisis. The Agency has applied paragraphs 9–16 of PBE IPSAS 47 and determined that the arrangement is a binding arrangement. Under the terms of the binding arrangement, the Agency is required to acquire blankets and shelter sheets, and to purchase various types of equipment such as water pumps, reservoirs, buckets, and brooms to provide cleanup services. The terms of the binding arrangement stated that the Agency may also need to engage in other activities or incur eligible expenditures that are not explicitly listed but are necessary to meet the overall objective of providing emergency flood response services to affected citizens. The Agency noted that, in the context of the binding arrangement, the transport and distribution of the purchased blankets and shelter sheets are not explicitly listed in the binding arrangement but would qualify as a n eligible expenditure that is necessary and therefore is an implicit promised service.

- IE99. The promised goods and services are capable of being distinct in accordance with paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 because the citizens in the affected region are able to generate economic benefits or service potential from the supplies and cleanup services either on their own or together with other resources readily available.

- IE100. However, the Agency determines that the promised goods and services to be transferred to the citizens are not separately identifiable in accordance with paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 on the basis of the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47. This is because the nature of its promise in the binding arrangement is to meet the immediate emergency needs and provide prompt humanitarian assistance to citizens in the affected region. The Agency notes that in order to meet the terms of the binding arrangement, it is required to provide a significant service of integrating the goods or services (the inputs) to provide emergency flood response services (the combined output).

- IE101. Because the criterion in paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met, the goods and services are not distinct. Rather, the combined bundle of goods and services in the binding arrangement is distinct. The Agency accounts for all of the goods and services promised in the binding arrangement as a single compliance obligation.

*Example 18 – Transfer of Resources to Another Level of Government with Compliance Obligations*

- IE102. The Ministry of Transport (Ministry T) provides CU10 million to a government railway agency (Agency R) to be used to improve and maintain mass transit systems. Specifically, the money is required to be used as follows:

40 percent for existing railroad and tramway system modernisation, 40 percent for a new railroad or tramway system, and 20 percent for the purchase of rolling stock. Under the terms of the binding arrangement, the money can only be used as specified and any misused or unused amounts must be repaid to Ministry T. Furthermore, Agency R is required to include a note in its audited general purpose financial statements detailing how the transferred resources were spent. The binding arrangement requires the resources to be spent as specified in the current year or be returned to Ministry T.

IE103. Agency R recognises the inflow of CU10 million as an asset, and an equivalent liability because it is required to transfer resources back to Ministry T if it does not satisfy the compliance obligations in the binding arrangement.

IE104. Agency R notes that various goods and services not explicitly stated in the binding arrangement are required to satisfy the binding arrangement. For example, certain goods and services would be required to modernise the existing railroad and tramway system, while other goods and services would be required to build a new railroad or tramway system. Thus, Agency R conducts a thorough assessment to identify all goods and services inherently promised in the binding arrangement. It then determines that the promised goods and services are capable of being distinct in accordance with paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 because Ministry T can generate economic benefits or service potential from each good and service on its own or together with other readily available resources.

IE105. Considering the context of the binding arrangement, Agency R observes that the nature of its promise in the binding arrangement is to use the resources in three individually specific ways rather than in a combined manner:

- (a) The goods and services to modernise the existing railroad and tramway system represent a single combined output: the modernisation of the existing system. Agency R provides a significant service of integrating these goods and services into a single output that is separately identifiable from other goods or services in the binding arrangement. Similarly, the goods and services to build a new railroad or tramway system represent a single combined output, and the purchase of rolling stock represents a single output; and
- (b) Agency R is not significantly integrating these three combined outputs, nor do the outputs significantly modify, customise, or depend on each other. Rather, Agency R is responsible for generating three separately identifiable outputs in accordance with paragraphs 73(b) and 76 of PBE IPSAS 47: the modernisation work, the new system, and the rolling stock.

IE106. Because both criteria in paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47 are met, the binding arrangement contains three separate compliance obligations:

- (a) The compliance obligation to use CU4 million for modernising the existing railroad and tramway system;
- (b) The compliance obligation to use CU4 million for a new railroad or tramway system; and
- (c) The compliance obligation to use CU2 million for purchasing rolling stock.

IE107. Agency R reduces the liability as or when it satisfies the compliance obligations, and recognises revenue in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses of the reporting period.

*Example 19 – Explicit and Implicit Promises in a Binding Arrangement*

IE108. A government entity (the Government), with the objective of providing broadband internet services to citizens in rural areas, provides modem equipment to a telecommunications company (the Telecom) (i.e., the

Government's purchaser) who will then resell it to members of the public (i.e., the Telecom's customers) for below-market prices.

*Case A—Explicit Promise of Service*

IE109. In the binding arrangement with the Telecom, the Government promises to provide maintenance services for no additional consideration (i.e., 'free') to any end customer (i.e., members of the public) who purchased a modem from the Telecom. The Government outsources the performance of the maintenance services to the Telecom and pays the Telecom an agreed-upon amount for providing those services on the Government's behalf. If the end customer does not use the maintenance services, the Government is not obligated to pay the Telecom.

IE110. The binding arrangement with the Telecom includes two promised goods or services: (a) the modem and (b) the maintenance services. The promise of maintenance services is a promise to transfer goods or services in the future and is part of the negotiated exchange between the Government and the Telecom. The Government assesses whether each good or service is distinct in accordance with paragraph 73 of PBE IPSAS 47. The Government determines that both the product and the maintenance services meet the criterion in paragraph 73(a) of PBE IPSAS 47. The Government provides the modem on a stand-alone basis, which indicates that the Telecom can generate economic benefits or service potential from the modem on its own. The Telecom can generate economic benefits or service potential from the maintenance services together with a resource the Telecom already has obtained from the Government (i.e., the modem).

IE111. The Government further determines that its promises to transfer the modem and to provide the maintenance services are separately identifiable (in accordance with paragraph 73(b) of PBE IPSAS 47 on the basis of the principle and the factors in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47). The modem and the maintenance services are not inputs to a combined item in the binding arrangement. The Government is not providing a significant integration service because the presence of the modem and the services together in this binding arrangement do not result in any additional or combined functionality. In addition, neither the modem nor the services modify or customise the other. Lastly, the modem and the maintenance services are not highly interdependent or highly interrelated because the Government would be able to satisfy each of the promises in the binding arrangement independently of its efforts to satisfy the other (i.e., the Government would be able to transfer the modem even if the Telecom (through the individual end customers) declined maintenance services, and would be able to provide maintenance services in relation to modems provided previously through other distributors). The Government also observes, in applying the principle in paragraph 76 of PBE IPSAS 47, that the Government's promise to provide maintenance is not necessary for the product to continue to provide significant economic benefits or service potential to the Telecom. Consequently, the Government concludes that there are two compliance obligations (i.e., the modem and the maintenance services) in the binding arrangement.

*Case B—Implicit Promise of Service*

IE112. Continuing with the fact pattern in Case A, the Government has historically provided maintenance services for no additional consideration (i.e., 'free') to end customers in rural areas who purchased the Government's modem from the Telecom. The Government is now rolling out a similar programme to urban areas. During the negotiations on this new urban programme, the Government does not explicitly promise maintenance services during negotiations with the Telecom and the final binding arrangement between the Government and the Telecom does not specify terms or conditions for those services.

IE113. However, on the basis of its customary practice, the Government determines at the inception of the new binding arrangement that it has made an implicit promise to provide maintenance services as part of the negotiated exchange with the Telecom. That is, the Government's past practices of providing these services in rural areas

create valid expectations of the Government's purchasers (i.e., the Telecom) in accordance with paragraph 71 of PBE IPSAS 47. Consequently, the Government assesses whether the promise of maintenance services is a compliance obligation. For the same reasons as in Case A, the Government determines that the product and maintenance services are separate compliance obligations.

*Case C—Services are not a Promised Service*

IE114. As a further variation from Cases A and B, in the binding arrangement with the Telecom, the Government does not promise to provide any maintenance services. In addition, the Government typically does not provide maintenance services and, therefore, the Government's customary practices, published policies and specific statements at the time of entering into the binding arrangement have not created an implicit promise to provide goods or services to its purchasers. The Government transfers control of the modem to the Telecom and, therefore, the binding arrangement is completed. However, before the sale to the Telecom's end customers, the Government makes an offer to provide maintenance services to any party that purchases a modem from the Telecom for no additional promised consideration.

IE115. The promise of maintenance is not included in the binding arrangement between the Government and the Telecom at the inception of the binding arrangement. That is, in accordance with paragraph 71 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Government does not explicitly or implicitly promise to provide maintenance services to the Telecom or the end customers. Consequently, the Government does not identify the promise to provide maintenance services as a compliance obligation. Instead, the obligation to provide maintenance services is accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 19 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

IE116. Although the maintenance services are not a promised service in the current binding arrangement, in future binding arrangements with the Telecom or other telecommunications companies, the Government would assess whether it has created a business practice resulting in an implied promise to provide maintenance services.

*Recognition of Revenue Transactions with a Binding Arrangement*

*Satisfied Over Time or at a Point in Time*

IE117. Examples 20–22 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 92–93 and 95 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the satisfaction of compliance obligations over time. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in these examples:

- (a) Paragraphs 92(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 for transactions with compliance obligations to use resources for goods or services internally on when an entity simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs. Additionally, paragraphs 83 and AG62 require liability recognition if another party can enforce their rights and impose a non-compliance consequence that necessitates an incremental transfer of resources. This example demonstrates these requirements for a revenue transaction involving resources received for an entity's internal use (Example 20 Case A);
- (b) Paragraphs 95(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 for transactions with compliance obligations to transfer goods or services to another party on when a purchaser or third-party beneficiary simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs (Example 20 Case B, and Example 21);
- (c) Paragraphs 95(c) and 96–97 of PBE IPSAS 47 on an entity's performance that does not create an asset with an alternative use and an entity's enforceable right to receive consideration for performance completed to date (Examples 21–22); and

- (d) Paragraph 97 of PBE IPSAS 47 on compliance obligations satisfied at a point in time (Example 22).

*Example 20 – Resource Provider Simultaneously Receives and Consumes the Economic Benefits or Service Potential*

*Case A – Satisfaction of Compliance Obligation to Use Resources for Goods or Services Internally*

IE118. A local government (the Government) enters into a binding arrangement to provide CU1.2 million to a hospital (the Hospital). The Government requires the Hospital to use the CU1.2 million in the operation of its medical imaging department. The binding arrangement specifies that the funds must be utilised within the next two years. The CU1.2 million will be paid to the Hospital in advance. Any amount that remains unused after this period must be returned to the Government.

IE119. The use of funds in the medical imaging department is a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. The compliance obligation is satisfied over time in accordance with paragraph 92(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 because the Hospital simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential of the received resources as it is used. The Hospital recognises revenue over time by measuring its progress towards complete satisfaction of that compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 98–104 of PBE IPSAS 47. Unused amounts are recognised as a binding arrangement liability because the return of unused funds is unavoidable. The Government can enforce its rights and impose non-compliance consequences that require the return of funds (incremental transfer of resources to another party) in accordance with paragraph 83 and AG62 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Case B – Satisfaction of Compliance Obligation to Transfer Goods or Services to Another Party*

IE120. A payroll shared service centre (the Payroll Centre) enters into a binding arrangement to provide monthly payroll processing services to a government department of Education (the Department) for one year.

IE121. The promised payroll processing services are accounted for as a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. The compliance obligation is satisfied over time in accordance with paragraph 95(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 because the Department simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential of the Payroll Centre's performance in processing each payroll transaction as and when each transaction is processed. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform payroll processing services for the service that the Payroll Centre has provided to date also demonstrates that the Department simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential of the Payroll Centre's performance as the Payroll Centre performs. The Payroll Centre disregards any practical limitations on transferring the remaining compliance obligation, including setup activities that would need to be undertaken by another entity. The Payroll Centre recognises revenue over time by measuring its progress towards complete satisfaction of that compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 98–104 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 21 – Assessing Alternative Use and Right to Consideration*

IE122. The Auditor-General appoints an auditor (Auditor A) on its behalf to provide financial statement audit services to a government agency (the Agency). Auditor A enters into a binding arrangement with the Agency that results in Auditor A providing an audit opinion to the Agency. The audit opinion relates to the accounting records and other facts and circumstances that are specific to the Agency. The binding arrangement requires the Agency to compensate Auditor A for its costs incurred at any point in time, with payments to be made at regular intervals.

IE123. Auditor A considers the criterion in paragraph 95(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether the Agency simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential of Auditor A's performance. If Auditor A were to be unable to satisfy its compliance obligation and the Auditor-General subsequently appointed another audit firm (Auditor B) to provide the opinion, Auditor B would need to substantially re-perform the work that Auditor A had completed to date, because Auditor B would not have the economic

benefits or service potential of any work in progress performed by Auditor A. The nature of the audit opinion is such that the Agency will generate economic benefits or service potential of Auditor A's performance only when the Agency receives the audit opinion. Consequently, Auditor A concludes that the criterion in paragraph 95(a) of PBE IPSAS 47 is not met.

IE124. However, Auditor A's compliance obligation meets the criterion in paragraph 95(c) of PBE IPSAS 47 because the audit work completed to date would not have any alternative use, as it would be specific to the audit of the Agency. Thus, Auditor A has a compliance obligation satisfied over time because of both of the following factors:

- (a) In accordance with paragraphs 96 of PBE IPSAS 47, the development of the audit opinion does not create an asset with an alternative use to Auditor A because the audit relates to facts and circumstances that are specific to the Agency. Therefore, Auditor A cannot use the audit opinion for any other purpose.
- (b) In accordance with paragraphs 97 of PBE IPSAS 47, Auditor A has an enforceable right to receive consideration for its performance completed to date for its costs.

IE125. Consequently, Auditor A recognises revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 98–104 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 22 – Assessing Whether a Compliance Obligation is Satisfied at a Point in Time or Over Time*

IE126. The government housing agency (Agency H) is developing multi-unit residential complexes to be sold to a not-for-profit entity (the NFP) as well as a variety of commercial entities. The NFP enters into a binding arrangement with Agency H for specified units that are under construction. These units have a similar floor plan and are of a similar size, but other attributes of the units are different (for example, the location of the units within the complex).

*Case A – Entity does not have an Enforceable Right to Consideration for Performance Completed to Date*

IE127. The NFP pays a deposit upon entering into the binding arrangement and the deposit is refundable only if Agency H fails to complete construction of the units in accordance with the binding arrangement. The remainder of the consideration is payable on completion of the binding arrangement when the NFP obtains physical possession of the units. If the NFP defaults on the binding arrangement before completion of the units, Agency H only has the right to retain the deposit.

IE128. At the inception of the binding arrangement, Agency H applies paragraph 95(c) of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether its promise to construct and transfer the units to the NFP is a compliance obligation satisfied over time. Agency H determines that it does not have an enforceable right to consideration for performance completed to date because, until construction of the units is complete, it only has a right to the deposit paid by the NFP. Because Agency H does not have a right to consideration for work completed to date, its compliance obligation is not a compliance obligation satisfied over time in accordance with paragraph 95(c) of PBE IPSAS 47. Instead, Agency H accounts for the sale of the units as compliance obligations satisfied at a point in time in accordance with paragraph 97 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Case B – Entity has an Enforceable Right to Consideration for Performance Completed to Date*

IE129. The NFP pays a non-refundable deposit upon entering into the binding arrangement and will make progress payments during construction of the units. The binding arrangement has substantive terms that preclude Agency H from being able to direct the units to another purchaser. In addition, the NFP does not have the right to terminate the binding arrangement unless Agency H fails to perform as promised. If the NFP defaults on its obligations by failing to make the promised progress payments as and when they are due, Agency H would



have a right to all of the consideration promised in the binding arrangement if it completes the construction of the units. The courts have previously upheld similar rights that entitle developers to require the purchaser to perform, subject to the entity meeting its compliance obligations under the binding arrangement.

IE130. At the inception of the binding arrangement, Agency H applies paragraph 95(c) of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether its promise to construct and transfer the units to the NFP is a compliance obligation satisfied over time. Agency H determines that the units it constructs do not have an alternative use to Agency H because the binding arrangement precludes Agency H from transferring the specified units to another purchaser. Agency H does not consider the possibility of a termination of a binding arrangement in assessing whether it is able to direct the units to another purchaser.

IE131. Agency H also has a right to consideration for performance completed to date in accordance with paragraphs 97(a) of PBE IPSAS 47. This is because if the NFP were to default on its obligations, Agency H would have an enforceable right to all of the consideration promised under the binding arrangement if it continues to perform as promised.

IE132. Therefore, the terms of the binding arrangement and the practices in the legal jurisdiction indicate that there is a right to consideration for performance completed to date. Consequently, the criteria in paragraph 95(c) of PBE IPSAS 47 are met and Agency H has a compliance obligation that it satisfies over time. To recognise revenue for that compliance obligation satisfied over time, Agency H measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of its compliance obligation in accordance with paragraphs 98–104 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE133. In the construction of a multi-unit residential complex, Agency H may have many binding arrangements with individual purchasers for the construction of individual units within the complex. Agency H would account for each binding arrangement separately. However, depending on the nature of the construction, Agency H's performance in undertaking the initial construction work (i.e., the foundation and the basic structure), as well as the construction of common areas, may need to be reflected when measuring its progress towards complete satisfaction of its compliance obligations in each binding arrangement.

*Case C – Entity has an Enforceable Right to Consideration for Performance Completed to Date, but Binding Arrangement can be Cancelled*

IE134. The same facts as in Case B apply to Case C, except that in the event of a default by the NFP, either Agency H can require the NFP to perform as required under the binding arrangement or Agency H can cancel the binding arrangement in exchange for the asset under construction and an entitlement to a penalty of a proportion of the agreed price in the binding arrangement.

IE135. Notwithstanding that Agency H could cancel the binding arrangement (in which case the NFP's obligation to Agency H would be limited to transferring control of the partially completed units to Agency H and paying the penalty prescribed), Agency H has a right to consideration for performance completed to date because it could also choose to enforce its rights to full payment under the binding arrangement. The fact that Agency H may choose to cancel the binding arrangement in the event the NFP defaults on its obligations would not affect that assessment (see paragraph AG69 of PBE IPSAS 47), provided that Agency H's rights to require the NFP to continue to perform as required under the binding arrangement (i.e., pay the promised consideration) are enforceable.

#### Measuring Progress Towards Complete Satisfaction of a Compliance Obligation

IE136. Examples 23–24 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 98–104 of PBE IPSAS 47 on measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation satisfied over time. Example 24 also illustrates the

requirements in paragraph AG95 of PBE IPSAS 47 on uninstalled materials when costs incurred are not proportionate to the entity's progress in satisfying a compliance obligation.

*Example 23 – Measuring Progress when Making Goods or Services Available*

IE137. A local council (the Council) owns and manages public swimming pools and enters into a binding arrangement with a member of the public for one year of access to any of its pools. The member of the public has unlimited use of the pools and promises to pay an access fee of CU100 per month.

IE138. The Council determines that its promise to the member of the public is to provide a service of making the pools available for the member of the public to use as and when the member of the public wishes. This is because the extent to which the member of the public uses the pools does not affect the amount of the remaining goods and services to which the member of the public is entitled. The Council concludes that the member of the public simultaneously receives and consumes the economic benefits or service potential of the local Council's performance as it performs by making the pools available. Consequently, the Council's compliance obligation is satisfied over time in accordance with paragraph 92(a) of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE139. The Council also determines that the member of the public consumes economic benefits or service potential from the Council making the pools available throughout the year. That is, the member of the public benefits from having the pools available, regardless of whether the member of the public uses it or not. Consequently, the Council concludes that the best measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation over time is an output method, specifically a time-based measure, and it recognises revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the year at CU100 per month.

*Example 24 – Measuring Progress for Uninstalled Materials*

IE140. In November 20X2, a government department (Department A) enters into a binding arrangement with another department (Department B) to refurbish a 3-storey building and install new elevators for a total consideration of CU5 million. Department A concluded that the promised refurbishment service, including the installation of elevators, is a single compliance obligation satisfied over time. Total expected costs are CU4 million, including CU1.5 million for the elevators. Department A determines that it acts as a principal in accordance with paragraphs AG117–AG125 of PBE IPSAS 47, because it obtains control of the elevators before they are transferred to Department B.

IE141. A summary of the transaction consideration and expected costs is as follows:

CU	
Transaction consideration	5,000,000
Expected costs:	
Elevators	1,500,000
Other costs	2,500,000
Total expected costs	<u>4,000,000</u>

IE142. Department A uses an input method based on costs incurred to measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation. Department A assesses whether the costs incurred to procure the elevators are proportionate to the Department A's progress in satisfying the compliance obligation, in accordance with paragraph AG95 of PBE IPSAS 47. Department B obtains control of the elevators when they are delivered to the site in December 20X2, although the elevators will not be installed until June 20X3. The costs to procure the elevators (CU1.5 million) are significant relative to the total expected costs to completely

satisfy the compliance obligation (CU4 million). Department A is not involved in designing or manufacturing the elevators.

IE143. Department A concludes that including the costs to procure the elevators in the measure of progress would overstate the extent of its performance. Consequently, in accordance with paragraph AG95 of PBE IPSAS 47, Department A adjusts its measure of progress to exclude the costs to procure the elevators from the measure of costs incurred and from the transaction consideration. Department A recognises revenue for the transfer of the elevators in an amount equal to the costs to procure the elevators (i.e., at a zero margin).

IE144. As of 31 December 20X2, Department A observes that:

- (a) Other costs incurred (excluding elevators) are CU500,000; and
- (b) Performance is 20 percent complete (i.e.,  $\text{CU500,000} \div \text{CU2,500,000}$ ).

IE145. Consequently, at 31 December 20X2, Department A recognises the following:

CU		
Revenue	2,200,000	(A)
Cost of goods sold	2,000,000	(B)
Profit	<u>200,000</u>	

(A) Revenue recognised is calculated as  $(20 \text{ per cent} \times \text{CU3,500,000}) + \text{CU1,500,000}$ . (CU3,500,000 is CU5,000,000 transaction consideration – CU1,500,000 costs of elevators.)

(B) Cost of goods sold is CU500,000 of costs incurred + CU1,500,000 costs of elevators.

**Binding Arrangement Liability Recognition when transaction involves internal use of resources**

IE145.1 Example 24A demonstrates the recognition of a binding arrangement liability when resources are received for internal use, and the consequences of non-compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement result in an unavoidable transfer of resources to another party. This example illustrates the requirements in paragraphs 83 and AG62 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 24A – Binding Arrangement Liability Recognition due to Consequences of Non-compliance for Transactions Involving Receipt of Resources for Internal Use*

IE145.2 A not-for-profit entity with a reporting date of 31 December enters into a binding arrangement with a government department to deliver in-house training to its staff during the 20X1 financial year. The training material is pre-existing and the compliance obligation is limited to delivering the training to the staff members. The arrangement requires that the training be completed within the 20X1 financial year.

IE145.3 The government provides funding of CU100 per staff member for the entity's 150 staff members (i.e. CU15,000) at the start of the year. Revenue is recognised as training is provided to staff members. The arrangement stipulates that if training is not delivered to all 150 staff members by the end of the year, the proportion of the funding allocated for undelivered training must be transferred to a third-party organisation. This organisation will use the funds to provide equivalent training to its own staff.

IE145.4 Upon receiving the CU15,000, the entity records a binding arrangement liability, deferring revenue recognition. At this point, the entity has a present obligation due to a past event to incur an unavoidable transfer of resources to another party.

IE145.5 By 31 December 20X1, only 120 staff members have received the training, leaving 30 staff members who have not been trained. In accordance with the terms of the binding arrangement, the consequence of not delivering training to these 30 staff members is that the entity is required to transfer CU3,000 (representing CU100 per untrained staff member) to the third-party organisation.

IE145.6 As of 31 December 20X1, the Entity has an enforceable obligation due to the consequences of non-compliance in the binding arrangement. This results in an unavoidable outflow of resources to another party. Accordingly, the Entity recognises a binding arrangement liability of CU3,000 in its statement of financial position.

IE145.7 This example illustrates how liabilities can be deferred under PBE IPSAS 47 when resources are received for internal use under a binding arrangement. In accordance with paragraph 83 and AG62, the deferral is based on the unavoidable transfer of resources to another party due to the consequences of non-compliance.

### *Measurement of Revenue Transactions with a Binding Arrangement*

#### *Variable Consideration*

##### *Example 25 – Estimating Variable Consideration*

IE146. A local government (Government L) enters into a binding arrangement with the Government Transportation Agency (Transportation) to build a bridge. The promise to transfer the bridge is a compliance obligation that is satisfied over time. The promised consideration is CU25 million, but that amount will be reduced or increased depending on the timing of completion of the bridge. Specifically, for each day after 31 March 20X7 that the bridge is incomplete, the promised consideration is reduced by CU100,000. For each day before 31 March 20X7 that the bridge is complete, the promised consideration increases by CU100,000.

IE147. In addition, upon completion of the bridge, a third party will inspect the bridge and assign a rating based on metrics that are defined in the binding arrangement. If the bridge receives a specified rating, Government L will be entitled to an incentive bonus of CU1.5 million.

IE148. Government L determines that the consideration promised in the binding arrangement includes a variable amount and estimates the amount of consideration it is entitled to in accordance with paragraphs 113–117 of PBE IPSAS 47. In determining the transaction consideration, Government L prepares a separate estimate for each element of variable consideration to which Government L will be entitled using the estimation methods described in paragraph 116 of PBE IPSAS 47:

- (a) Government L decides to use the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration associated with the daily penalty or incentive (i.e., CU25 million, plus or minus CU100,000 per day). This is because it is the method that Government L expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.
- (b) Government L decides to use the most likely amount to estimate the variable consideration associated with the incentive bonus. This is because there are only two possible outcomes (CU1.5 million or CU0) and it is the method that Government L expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

IE149. Government L considers the requirements in paragraphs 119–121 of PBE IPSAS 47 on constraining estimates of variable consideration to determine whether it should include some or all of its estimate of variable consideration in the transaction consideration.

### The Existence of a Significant Financing Component in the Binding Arrangement

IE150. Examples 26–30 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 123–128 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the existence of a significant financing component in the binding arrangement. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in Example 26:

- (a) Paragraphs 119–121 of PBE IPSAS 47 on constraining estimates of variable consideration; and
- (b) Paragraphs AG96–AG103 of PBE IPSAS 47 on sales with a right of return.

#### *Example 26 – Significant Financing Component and Right of Return*

IE151. A government entity (the Government) provides trains to a public sector subway operator (the Operator) for CU121 million that is payable 24 months after delivery. The Operator obtains control of the trains at the inception of the binding arrangement. The binding arrangement permits the Operator to return the trains within 90 days. The trains are new and the Government has no relevant historical evidence of returns or other available market evidence.

IE152. The cash price of the trains is CU100 million, which represents the amount that the Operator would pay upon delivery for the same trains provided under otherwise identical terms and conditions as at the inception of the binding arrangement. The Government's cost of the trains is CU80 million.

IE153. The Government does not recognise revenue when control of the product transfers to the Operator. This is because the existence of the right of return and the lack of relevant historical evidence means that the Government cannot conclude that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur in accordance with paragraphs 119–121 of PBE IPSAS 47. Consequently, revenue is recognised after three months when the right of return lapses.

IE154. The binding arrangement includes a significant financing component, in accordance with paragraphs 123–125 of PBE IPSAS 47. This is evident from the difference between the amount of promised consideration of CU121 million and the cash price of CU100 million at the date that the goods are transferred to the Operator.

IE155. The binding arrangement includes an implicit interest rate of 10 percent (i.e., the interest rate that over 24 months discounts the promised consideration of CU121 million to the cash price of CU100 million). The Government evaluates the rate and concludes that it is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Government and the Operator at the inception of the binding arrangement. The following journal entries illustrate how the Government accounts for this binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs AG96–AG103 of PBE IPSAS 47:

- (a) When the trains are transferred to the Operator, in accordance with paragraph AG97 of PBE IPSAS 47:

Asset for right to recover trains to be returned	CU80 million <sup>10</sup>
Inventory	CU80 million

- (b) During the three-month right of return period, no interest is recognised in accordance with paragraph 128 of PBE IPSAS 47 because no binding arrangement asset or receivable has been recognised.
- (c) When the right of return lapses (the trains are not returned):

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<sup>10</sup> This example does not consider expected costs to recover the asset.

Receivable	CU100 million <sup>11</sup>
Revenue	CU100 million
Cost of sales	CU80 million
Asset for trains to be returned	CU80 million

IE156.Until the Government receives the cash payment from the Operator, interest revenue would be recognised in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41. In determining the effective interest rate in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41, the Government would consider the remaining terms of the binding arrangement.

*Example 27 – Withheld Payments on a Long-Term Binding Arrangement is not a Significant Financing Component*

IE157.A government department (Department A) enters into a binding arrangement for the construction of a building that includes scheduled milestone payments for the performance by Department A throughout the binding arrangement term of three years. The compliance obligation will be satisfied over time and the milestone payments are scheduled to coincide with the Department A's expected performance. The binding arrangement provides that a specified percentage of each milestone payment is to be withheld (i.e., retained) by the resource provider throughout the binding arrangement and paid to Department A only when the building is complete.

IE158.Department A concludes that the binding arrangement does not include a significant financing component. The milestone payments coincide with Department A's performance and the binding arrangement requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance in accordance with paragraph 125(c) of PBE IPSAS 47. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the resource provider from Department A failing to adequately complete its compliance obligations under the binding arrangement.

*Example 28 – Determining the Discount Rate*

IE159.The Ministry of Communications (the Ministry) enters into a binding arrangement with a foreign government to provide broadband internet equipment. Control of the equipment transfers to the foreign government when the binding arrangement is signed. The consideration stated in the binding arrangement is CU100 million plus a five percent rate of interest in the binding arrangement, payable in 60 monthly instalments of CU1.89 million.

*Case A – Discount Rate in the Binding Arrangement Reflects the Rate in a Separate Financing Transaction*

IE160.In evaluating the discount rate in the binding arrangement that contains a significant financing component, the Ministry considers paragraph 127 of PBE IPSAS 47 and observes that the five percent rate of interest in the binding arrangement reflects the rate that would be used in a separate financing transaction between the Ministry and the foreign government at the inception of the binding arrangement (i.e., the rate of interest of five percent in the binding arrangement reflects the credit characteristics of the foreign government).

IE161.The market terms of the financing mean that the cash price of the equipment is CU100 million. This amount is recognised as revenue and as a loan receivable when control of the equipment transfers to the foreign government. The Ministry accounts for the receivable in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

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<sup>11</sup> The receivable recognised would be measured in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41. This example assumes there is no material difference between the fair value of the receivable at the inception of the binding arrangement and the fair value of the receivable when it is recognised at the time the right of return lapses. In addition, this example does not consider the impairment accounting for the receivable.

*Case B – Discount Rate in the Binding Arrangement does not Reflect the Rate in a Separate Financing Transaction*

IE162. In evaluating the discount rate in the binding arrangement that contains a significant financing component, the Ministry observes that the five percent rate of interest in the binding arrangement is significantly lower than the 12 percent interest rate that would be used in a separate financing transaction between the Ministry and the foreign government at the inception of the binding arrangement (i.e., the rate of interest in the binding arrangement of five percent does not reflect the credit characteristics of the foreign government). This suggests that the cash price is less than CU100 million.

IE163. In accordance with paragraph 127 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Ministry determines the transaction consideration by adjusting the promised amount of consideration to reflect the payments in the binding arrangement using the 12 percent interest rate that reflects the credit characteristics of the foreign government. Consequently, the Ministry determines that the transaction consideration is CU84.83 million (60 monthly payments of CU1.89 million discounted at 12 percent). The Ministry recognises revenue and a loan receivable for that amount. The Ministry accounts for the loan receivable in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

*Example 29 – Advance Payment and Assessment of Discount Rate*

IE164. The central government will hold an international summit in two years and needs to invest in vehicles for the event. At the conclusion of the event, the central government plans to sell the surplus vehicles. To achieve this objective, the central government enters into a binding arrangement with a local government to provide the surplus vehicles in two years (i.e., the compliance obligation will be satisfied at a point in time). The binding arrangement includes two alternative payment options: payment of CU5 million in two years when the local government obtains control of the vehicles or payment of CU4 million when the binding arrangement is signed. The local government elects to pay CU4 million when the binding arrangement is signed.

IE165. The central government concludes that the binding arrangement contains a significant financing component because of the length of time between when the local government pays for the vehicle and when the central government transfers the vehicles to the local government, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

IE166. The interest rate implicit in the transaction is 11.8 percent, which is the interest rate necessary to make the two alternative payment options economically equivalent. However, the central government determines that, in accordance with paragraph 127 of PBE IPSAS 47, the rate that should be used in adjusting the promised consideration is six percent, which is the central government's incremental borrowing rate.

IE167. The following journal entries illustrate how the central government would account for the significant financing component:

- (a) Recognise a binding arrangement liability for the CU4 million payment received at inception of the binding arrangement:

Cash	CU4 million
Binding arrangement liability	CU4 million

- (b) During the two years from inception of the binding arrangement until the transfer of the vehicle, the central government adjusts the promised amount of consideration (in accordance with paragraph 128 of PBE IPSAS 47) and builds up the binding arrangement liability by recognising interest on CU4 million at six percent for two years:

Interest expense	CU494,000 <sup>12</sup>	
Binding arrangement liability		CU494,000
(c) Recognise revenue for the transfer of the vehicles:		
Binding arrangement liability	CU4,494,000	
Revenue		CU4,494,000

*Example 30 – Advance Payment*

IE168.A private sector telecommunications company (the Telecom) has set up cellular phone towers on government-owned properties. Under the arrangement, access to the towers can only be made by appropriately skilled telecommunications specialists. The Telecom enters into a binding arrangement with a government entity that provides specialist telecommunications services (the Government Entity) to provide maintenance and repair services for three years. The Telecom purchases this support service at the time of setting up the cellular phone towers. Consideration for the service is CU300,000, and the Telecom must pay for it upfront (i.e., a monthly payment option is not available).

IE169.To determine whether there is a significant financing component in the binding arrangement, the Government Entity considers the nature of the service being offered and the purpose of the payment terms. The Government Entity charges a single upfront amount, not with the primary purpose of obtaining financing from purchasers but, instead, to better manage its resources, taking into consideration the risks associated with providing the service. Specifically, if the Telecom could pay monthly, it may change to another provider of the specialist service, leaving the Government Entity with costs for which it cannot earn revenue.

IE170.In assessing the requirements in paragraph 125(c) of PBE IPSAS 47, the Government Entity determines that the payment terms were structured primarily for reasons other than the provision of finance to the Government Entity. The Government Entity charges a single upfront amount for the services because other payment terms (such as a monthly payment plan) would affect the nature of the risks assumed by the Government Entity to provide the service and may make it uneconomical to provide the service. As a result of its analysis, the Government Entity concludes that there is not a significant financing component.

*Non-Cash Consideration*

IE171.Example 31 illustrates the requirements in paragraphs 129–132 of PBE IPSAS 47 on non-cash consideration, as well as the requirements in paragraph 68 of PBE IPSAS 47 on identifying compliance obligations.

*Example 31 – Entitlement to Non-Cash Consideration*

IE172.A public broadcaster (the Broadcaster) enters into a binding arrangement with a private media company (the Media Company) to provide production services for one year. The binding arrangement is signed on 1 January 20X1 and work begins immediately. The Broadcaster concludes that the production services are a single compliance obligation in accordance with paragraph 68(b) of PBE IPSAS 47. This is because the Broadcaster is providing a series of distinct production services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of

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<sup>12</sup> CU494,000 = CU4 million binding arrangement liability × (6 per cent interest per year for two years).



transfer (the production services transfer to the Media Company over time and use the same method to measure progress—that is, a time-based measure of progress).

IE173. In exchange for the production services, the Media Company promises to provide the Broadcaster with the right to air one of the Media Company's popular sports programmes once per week of production services.

IE174. The Broadcaster measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation as each week of production service is complete. To determine the transaction consideration (and the amount of revenue to be recognised), the Broadcaster first considers the fair value of the right to air the popular sports programme. However, as the right to air the programme is not typically sold by the Media Company or traded in the market, the Broadcaster concludes that it cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the non-cash consideration. As a result, the Broadcaster measures the transaction consideration indirectly by reference to the stand-alone value of the production services promised to the Media Company.

#### Allocation Based on Stand-Alone Values

IE175. Examples 32–34 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 133–143 of PBE IPSAS 47 on allocating the transaction consideration to compliance obligations. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in these examples:

- (a) Paragraph 116 of PBE IPSAS 47 on variable consideration (Example 34);
- (b) Paragraphs AG107–AG109 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the allocation of a discount (Examples 32–33); and
- (c) Paragraph AG182 of PBE IPSAS 47 on consideration in the form of sales-based or usage-based royalties on licences of intellectual property (Example 34).

#### *Example 32 – Allocation Methodology*

IE176. A Ministry of Defence (the Ministry) enters into a binding arrangement with another country to provide a fighter jet, specialised spare parts, and a specialised engine in exchange for CU100 million. The Ministry will satisfy the compliance obligations for the jet, spare parts, and engine at different points in time. The Ministry can provide fighter jets separately and therefore the stand-alone value is directly observable. The stand-alone values of the specialised spare parts and specialised engine are not directly observable.

IE177. Because the stand-alone values for the specialised spare parts and specialised engine are not directly observable, the Ministry must estimate them. To estimate the stand-alone values, the Ministry uses the adjusted market assessment approach for the specialised spare parts and the expected cost approach for the specialised engines. In making those estimates, the Ministry maximises the use of observable inputs (in accordance with paragraph 138 of PBE IPSAS 47). The Ministry estimates the stand-alone values as follows:

Product	Stand-alone value	Method
CU (millions)		
Fighter jet	90	Directly observable (see paragraph 137 of PBE IPSAS 47)
Spare parts	10	Adjusted market assessment approach (see paragraph 139(a) of PBE IPSAS 47)
Specialised Engine	20	Expected cost approach (see paragraph 139(b) of PBE IPSAS 47)

Product	Stand-alone value	Method
<b>CU (millions)</b>		
Total	120	

IE178. The other country receives a discount for purchasing the bundle of goods because the sum of the stand-alone values (CU120 million) exceeds the promised consideration (CU100 million). The Ministry considers whether it has observable evidence about the compliance obligation to which the entire discount belongs (in accordance with paragraph AG108 of PBE IPSAS 47) and concludes that it does not. Consequently, in accordance with paragraphs 136 and AG107 of PBE IPSAS 47, the discount is allocated proportionately across the fighter jet, spare parts and the specialised engine. The discount, and therefore the transaction consideration, is allocated as follows:

Product	Allocated Transaction Consideration	
<b>CU (millions)</b>		
Fighter jet	75	$(CU90 \div CU120 \times CU100)$
Spare parts	8	$(CU10 \div CU120 \times CU100)$
Engine	17	$(CU20 \div CU120 \times CU100)$
Total	100	

*Example 33 – Allocating a Discount*

IE179. A government procurement agency (the Agency) regularly provides common-use supplies, including Supplies A, B and C individually, to government entities. The Agency establishes the following stand-alone values:

Product	Stand-alone value
<b>CU</b>	
Supply A	40
Supply B	55
Supply C	45
Total	140

IE180. In addition, the Agency regularly provides Supplies B and C together for CU60.

*Case A – Allocating a Discount to One or More Compliance Obligations*

IE181. The Agency enters into a binding arrangement with a government entity to provide Supplies A, B and C in exchange for CU100. The Agency will satisfy the compliance obligations for each of the supplies at different points in time.

IE182. The binding arrangement includes a discount of CU40 on the overall transaction, which would be allocated proportionately to all three compliance obligations when allocating the transaction consideration using the relative stand-alone value method (in accordance with paragraph AG107 of PBE IPSAS 47). However, because the Agency regularly provides Supplies B and C together for CU60 and Supply A for CU40, it has evidence that the entire discount should be allocated to the promises to transfer Supplies B and C in accordance with paragraph AG108 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE183. If the Agency transfers control of Supplies B and C at the same point in time, then the Agency could, as a practical matter, account for the transfer of those supplies as a single compliance obligation. That is, the Agency could allocate CU60 of the transaction consideration to the single compliance obligation and recognise revenue of CU60 when Supplies B and C simultaneously transfer to the government entity.

IE184. If the binding arrangement requires the Agency to transfer control of Supplies B and C at different points in time, then the allocated amount of CU60 is individually allocated to the promises to transfer Supply B (stand-alone value of CU55) and Supply C (stand-alone value of CU45) as follows:

Allocated transaction consideration		
Product		
	CU	
Supply B	33	$(\text{CU}55 \div \text{CU}100 \text{ total stand-alone value} \times \text{CU}60)$
Supply C	27	$(\text{CU}45 \div \text{CU}100 \text{ total stand-alone value} \times \text{CU}60)$
Total	60	

*Case B – Residual Approach is Appropriate*

IE185. The Agency enters into a binding arrangement with a government entity to provide Supplies A, B and C as described in Case A. The binding arrangement also includes a promise to transfer Supply D. Total consideration in the binding arrangement is CU130. The stand-alone value for Supply D is highly variable (see paragraph 139(c) of PBE IPSAS 47) because the Agency provides Supply D to different purchasers for a broad range of amounts (CU15–CU45). Consequently, the Agency decides to estimate the stand-alone value of Supply D using the residual approach.

IE186. Before estimating the stand-alone value of Supply D using the residual approach, the Agency determines whether any discount should be allocated to the other compliance obligations in the binding arrangement in accordance with paragraphs AG108–AG109 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE187. As in Case A, because the Agency regularly provides Supplies B and C together for CU60 and Supply A for CU40, it has observable evidence that CU100 should be allocated to those three supplies and a CU40 discount should be allocated to the promises to transfer Supplies B and C in accordance with paragraph AG108 of PBE IPSAS 47. Using the residual approach, the Agency estimates the stand-alone value of Supply D to be CU30 as follows:

Product	Stand-alone value	Method
<b>CU</b>		
Supply A	40	Directly observable (see paragraph 137 of PBE IPSAS 47)
Supplies B and C	60	Directly observable with discount (see paragraph AG108 of PBE IPSAS 47)
Supply D	30	Residual approach (see paragraph 139(c) of PBE IPSAS 47)
Total	130	

IE188. The Agency observes that the resulting CU30 allocated to Supply D is within the range of its observable prices (CU15–CU45). Therefore, the resulting allocation (see above table) is consistent with the allocation objective in paragraph 133 of PBE IPSAS 47 and the requirements in paragraph 138 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Case C – Residual Approach is Inappropriate*

IE189. The same facts as in Case B apply to Case C except the transaction consideration is CU105 instead of CU130. Consequently, the application of the residual approach would result in a stand-alone value of CU5 for Supply D (CU105 transaction consideration less CU100 allocated to Supplies A, B and C). The Agency concludes that CU5 would not faithfully depict the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying its compliance obligation to transfer Supply D, because CU5 does not approximate the stand-alone value of Supply D, which ranges from CU15–CU45. Consequently, the Agency reviews its observable data, including procurement and cost recovery reports, to estimate the stand-alone value of Supply D using another suitable method. The Agency allocates the transaction consideration of CU105 to Supplies A, B, C and D using the relative stand-alone values of those products in accordance with paragraphs 133–140 of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Example 34 – Allocation of Variable Consideration*

IE190. A university (the University) enters into a binding arrangement with a pharmaceutical manufacturing company (the Company) for two intellectual property licenses for two drug formulations (Formulation X and Y), developed by the University's research lab. The University determines that the formulations represent two compliance obligations each satisfied at a point in time. The stand-alone values of Formulation X and Y are CU800,000 and CU1,000,000, respectively.

*Case A – Variable Consideration Allocated Entirely to One Compliance Obligation*

IE191. The price stated in the binding arrangement for Formulation X is a fixed amount of CU800,000 and for Formulation Y, the consideration is three percent of the Company's future sales of the medication developed from Formulation Y. For purposes of allocation, the University estimates its sales-based royalties (i.e., the variable consideration) to be CU1,000,000, in accordance with paragraph 116 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE192. To allocate the transaction consideration, the University considers the criteria in paragraph 142 of PBE IPSAS 47 and concludes that the variable consideration (i.e., the sales-based royalties) should be allocated entirely to Formulation Y. The University concludes that the criteria in paragraph 142 of PBE IPSAS 47 are met for the following reasons:

- (a) The variable payment relates specifically to an outcome from the compliance obligation to transfer Formulation Y (i.e., the Company's subsequent sales of medication developed from Formulation Y).

- (b) Allocating the expected royalty amount of CU1,000,000 entirely to Formulation Y is consistent with the allocation objective in paragraph 133 of PBE IPSAS 47. This is because the University's estimate of the amount of sales-based royalties (CU1,000,000) approximates the stand-alone value of Formulation Y and the fixed amount of CU800,000 approximates the stand-alone value of Formulation X. The University allocates CU800,000 to Formulation X in accordance with paragraph 143 of PBE IPSAS 47. This is because, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances relating to both licenses, allocating to Formulation Y some of the fixed consideration in addition to all of the variable consideration would not meet the allocation objective in paragraph 133 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE193. The University transfers Formulation Y at the inception of the binding arrangement and transfers Formulation X one month later. Upon the transfer of Formulation Y, the University does not recognise revenue because the consideration allocated to Formulation Y is in the form of a sales-based royalty. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph AG180 of PBE IPSAS 47, the University recognises revenue for the sales-based royalty when those subsequent sales occur.

IE194. When Formulation X is transferred, the University recognises as revenue the CU800,000 allocated to Formulation X.

*Case B – Variable Consideration Allocated on the Basis of Stand-Alone Values*

IE195. The price stated in the binding arrangement for Formulation X is a fixed amount of CU300,000 and for Formulation Y the consideration is five percent of the Company's future sales of medication developed from Formulation Y. The University's estimate of the sales-based royalties (i.e., the variable consideration) is CU1,500,000 in accordance with paragraph 116 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE196. To allocate the transaction consideration, the University applies the criteria in paragraph 142 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether to allocate the variable consideration (i.e., the sales-based royalties) entirely to Formulation Y. In applying the criteria, the University concludes that even though the variable payments relate specifically to an outcome from the compliance obligation to transfer Formulation Y (i.e., the Company's subsequent sales of medication developed from Formulation Y), allocating the variable consideration entirely to Formulation Y would be inconsistent with the principle for allocating the transaction consideration. Allocating CU300,000 to Formulation X and CU1,500,000 to Formulation Y does not reflect a reasonable allocation of the transaction consideration on the basis of the stand-alone values of Formulations X and Y of CU800,000 and CU1,000,000, respectively. Consequently, the University applies the general allocation requirements in paragraphs 136–140 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE197. The University allocates the transaction consideration of CU300,000 to Formulations X and Y on the basis of relative stand-alone values of CU800,000 and CU1,000,000, respectively. The University also allocates the consideration related to the sales-based royalty on a relative stand-alone value basis. However, in accordance with paragraph AG180 of PBE IPSAS 47, when an entity licenses intellectual property in which the consideration is in the form of a sales-based royalty, the entity cannot recognise revenue until the later of the following events: the subsequent sales occur, or the compliance obligation is satisfied (or partially satisfied).

IE198. Formulation Y is transferred to the Company at the inception of the binding arrangement and Formulation X is transferred three months later. When Formulation Y is transferred, the University recognises as revenue the CU167,000 ( $CU1,000,000 \div CU1,800,000 \times CU300,000$ ) allocated to Formulation Y. When Formulation X is transferred, the University recognises as revenue the CU133,000 ( $CU800,000 \div CU1,800,000 \times CU300,000$ ) allocated to Formulation X.

IE199. In the first month, the royalty due from the Company's first month of sales is CU200,000. Consequently, in accordance with paragraph AG180 of PBE IPSAS 47, the University recognises as revenue the CU111,000 ( $\text{CU1,000,000} \div \text{CU1,800,000} \times \text{CU200,000}$ ) allocated to Formulation Y (which has been transferred to the purchaser and is therefore a satisfied compliance obligation). The University recognises a binding arrangement liability for the CU89,000 ( $\text{CU800,000} \div \text{CU1,800,000} \times \text{CU200,000}$ ) allocated to Formulation X. This is because, although the subsequent sale by the Company has occurred, the compliance obligation to which the royalty has been allocated is not satisfied until Formulation X is transferred three months later.

#### Multi-Party Arrangements and the Determination of Stand-Alone Value

IE200. Example 35 illustrates the application of paragraph AG29 of PBE IPSAS 47 on assessing binding arrangements which include the provision of goods or services to third-party beneficiaries and paragraph AG110 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the determination of the stand-alone value of these goods or services.

#### *Example 35 – Provision of Vaccines to Third-Party Beneficiaries*

##### *Case A – Binding Arrangement Includes a Compliance Obligation to Transfer Goods or Services to Another Party*

IE201. A health clinic (the Clinic) receives CU100,000 from the government to provide free vaccinations in the local community. The government requires the Clinic to provide 150 doses of vaccine A, which is a vaccine that the Clinic has previously provided for a stand-alone value of CU500 per dose. In addition, the Clinic is also required to provide 350 doses of vaccine B, a new vaccine with limited information regarding observable prices.

IE202. The Clinic concludes that this binding arrangement includes two compliance obligations to transfer two distinct goods to another party, specifically 150 doses of vaccine A and 350 doses of vaccine B. This is because the government, which is acting as the purchaser, is paying the Clinic to provide vaccination services to local individuals, who are third-party beneficiaries. This is consistent with the requirements in paragraph AG29 of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE203. In determining the stand-alone value for each dose of the vaccines, the Clinic estimates that each dose of vaccine A has a stand-alone value of CU500, based on the historical stand-alone value for that vaccine. For vaccine B, the Clinic applies paragraph AG110 of PBE IPSAS 47 and estimates that the stand-alone value of each dose is CU100, based on the expected cost approach for the Clinic to acquire each vaccination, as well as the labour costs for the administration of vaccines.

IE204. Using the stand-alone value of CU500 per dose for vaccine A and CU100 per dose for vaccine B will result in the following allocation of the transaction consideration to the two vaccines:

Total Stand-Alone Value of All Compliance Obligations:

Vaccine A:  $\text{CU500 stand-alone value} \times 150 \text{ doses} = \text{CU75,000}$

Vaccine B:  $\text{CU100 stand-alone value (based on replacement cost + labour)} \times 350 \text{ doses} = \text{CU35,000}$

Total Stand-Alone Value:  $\text{CU75,000} + \text{CU35,000} = \text{CU110,000}$

Allocation of Transaction Consideration of CU100,000 to the Two Vaccines:

Vaccine A:  $\text{CU100,000} \times \text{CU75,000} \div \text{CU110,000} = \text{CU68,182}$  or CU454.55 per dose

Vaccine B:  $\text{CU100,000} \times \text{CU35,000} \div \text{CU110,000} = \text{CU31,818}$  or CU90.91 per dose

IE205. Based on the above, the Clinic would recognise compliance obligations for Vaccine A (CU68,182) and Vaccine B (CU31,919) on receipt of the CU100,000 and then recognise revenue using the above allocated transaction consideration and measure its progress in satisfying its compliance obligations based on the number of vaccines A or B administered.

*Case A1 – Transaction without a Binding Arrangement Includes Multiple Obligation to Transfer Goods or Services to Another Party*

IE205.1 The same facts as in Case A apply to Case A1, except that entity determined that there is no binding arrangement. After considering paragraph 26–27, on receipt of the CU100,000, the entity would recognise a liability. The allocation of the transaction consideration to the two vaccines will be consistently applied to transactions without binding arrangement as demonstrated in paragraphs IE203–IE205 i.e. CU68,182 allocated to Vaccine A and CU31,818 allocated to Vaccine B. This aligns with Implementation Guidance paragraph C3 which indicates that the same transaction price allocation methods outlined for binding arrangements may also be applied to transactions without binding arrangements.

*Case B – Binding Arrangement Includes a Compliance Obligation to Use Resources for Goods or Services Internally*

IE206. Similar to Case A, the Clinic receives CU100,000 from the government. However, in this case, the funding was provided to the Clinic for the purposes of running their vaccination programme in the local community. The terms of the binding arrangement specify that the Clinic has discretion to spend the funds on expenditures that are directly related to the vaccination programme and may include: an allocation of salaries paid to staff who work on vaccination-related activities such as the administration of the vaccines or the development of educational materials regarding vaccines; an allocation of rent for premises used to conduct these vaccination-related activities; and the acquisition cost of vaccinations themselves.

IE207. The Clinic considers the terms and conditions of the binding arrangement and concludes that while the arrangement includes third-party beneficiaries in accordance with AG29 of PBE IPSAS 47, its compliance obligation is to use resources internally for goods or services to run its vaccination programme. This is because the binding arrangement does not specify that the CU100,000 is restricted to fund the provision of vaccines to local individuals (i.e., third-party beneficiaries). Based on its assessment, the Clinic concludes that the compliance obligation is satisfied over time as eligible expenditures are incurred because this measure of progress best depicts the entity's performance to satisfy this compliance obligation. The Clinic recognises revenue as eligible expenditures are incurred.

*Principal versus Agent Considerations*

IE208. Examples 36–38 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs AG117–AG125 of PBE IPSAS 47 on principal versus agent considerations.

*Example 36 – Promise to Provide Goods or Services (Entity is a Principal)*

IE209. A shared maintenance services entity (the Entity) enters into a binding arrangement with a government department (the Department) to provide office maintenance services on the Department's properties. The Entity and the Department define and agree on the scope of the maintenance services and negotiate the price. The Entity is responsible for ensuring that the services are performed in accordance with the terms and conditions in the binding arrangement. The Entity invoices the Department for the agreed-upon price on a monthly basis with 10-day payment terms.

IE210. The Entity regularly engages third-party service providers to provide maintenance services to its purchasers. When the Entity obtains a binding arrangement from a purchaser, the Entity enters into a binding arrangement

with one of those service providers, directing the service provider to perform office maintenance services for the Department. The payment terms in the binding arrangements with the service providers are generally aligned with the payment terms in the Entity's binding arrangements with purchasers. However, the Entity is obligated to pay the service provider even if the Department fails to pay.

IE211. To determine whether the Entity is a principal or an agent, the Entity identifies the specified good or service to be provided to the Department and assesses whether it controls that good or service before the good or service is transferred to the Department.

IE212. The Entity observes that the specified services to be provided to the Department are the office maintenance services for which the Department entered into a binding arrangement, and that no other goods or services are promised to the Department. While the Entity obtains a right to office maintenance services from the service provider after entering into the binding arrangement with the Department, that right is not transferred to the Department. That is, the Entity retains the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from, that right. For example, the Entity can decide whether to direct the service provider to provide the office maintenance services for the Department, or for another purchaser, or at its own facilities. The Department does not have a right to direct the service provider to perform services that the Entity has not agreed to provide. Therefore, the right to office maintenance services obtained by the Entity from the service provider is not the specified good or service in its binding arrangement with the Department.

IE213. The Entity concludes that it controls the specified services before they are provided to the Department. The Entity obtains control of a right to office maintenance services after entering into the binding arrangement with the Department but before those services are provided to the Department. The terms of the Entity's binding arrangement with the service provider give the Entity the ability to direct the service provider to provide the specified services on the Entity's behalf (see paragraph AG120(b)). In addition, the Entity concludes that the following indicators in paragraph AG123 of PBE IPSAS 47 provide further evidence that the Entity controls the office maintenance services before they are provided to the Department:

- (a) The Entity is primarily responsible for satisfying the promise to provide office maintenance services. Although the Entity has hired a service provider to perform the services promised to the Department, it is the Entity itself that is responsible for ensuring that the services are performed and are acceptable to the Department (i.e., the Entity is responsible for satisfying the promise in the binding arrangement, regardless of whether the Entity performs the services itself or engages a third-party service provider to perform the services).
- (b) The Entity has discretion in setting the price for the services to the Department.

IE214. The Entity observes that it does not commit itself to obtain the services from the service provider before obtaining the binding arrangement with the Department. Thus, the Entity has mitigated inventory risk with respect to the office maintenance services. Nonetheless, the Entity concludes that it controls the office maintenance services before they are provided to the Department on the basis of the evidence in paragraph IE213.

IE215. Thus, the Entity is a principal in the transaction and recognises revenue in the amount of consideration to which it is entitled from the Department in exchange for the office maintenance services.

*Example 37 – Promise to Provide Goods or Services (Entity is a principal)*

IE216. A not-for-profit entity (NFP A) negotiates with Entity B (Entity B) to purchase goods for individual citizens at reduced rates compared with the price of the goods provided directly by Entity B to the individual citizens.



NFP A agrees to buy a specific quantity of the goods and must pay for the goods regardless of whether it is able to use them. The reduced rate paid by NFP A for each unit of the goods purchased is negotiated and agreed in advance.

IE217. NFP A determines the prices at which the goods will be provided to the individual citizens. NFP A provides the goods and collects the consideration from citizens when the goods are purchased.

IE218. NFP A also assists the individual citizens in resolving complaints with the service provided by Entity B. However, Entity B is responsible for satisfying obligations associated with the goods, including remedies to a citizen for dissatisfaction with the goods.

IE219. To determine whether NFP A's compliance obligation is to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e., NFP A is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by another party (i.e., NFP A is an agent), NFP A identifies the specified good or service to be provided to the individual citizens and assesses whether it controls that good or service before the good or service is transferred to the citizens.

IE220. NFP A concludes that, with each unit of the goods that it commits itself to purchase from Entity B, it obtains control of a right to the unit that NFP A then transfers to an individual citizen, who in turn is one of NFP A's purchasers (see paragraph AG120(a)). Consequently, NFP A determines that the specified good or service to be provided to the individual citizen is that right to a unit of the goods that NFP A controls. NFP A observes that no other goods or services are promised in this arrangement to the individual citizens.

IE221. NFP A controls the right to each unit of the goods before it transfers that specified right to one of its citizens because NFP A has the ability to direct the use of that right by deciding whether to use the unit to fulfil a binding arrangement with a citizen and, if so, which binding arrangement it will fulfil. NFP A also has the ability to obtain the remaining benefits or service potential from that right by either reselling the goods and obtaining all of the proceeds from the sale or, alternatively, providing the goods to another individual.

IE222. The indicators in paragraphs AG123(b)–AG123(c) of PBE IPSAS 47 also provide relevant evidence that NFP A controls each specified right (to a unit of goods) before it is transferred to the citizen. NFP A has inventory risk with respect to the unit of goods because NFP A committed itself to obtaining the unit from Entity B before entering into a binding arrangement with a citizen to purchase the unit. This is because NFP A is obligated to pay Entity B for that right regardless of whether it is able to obtain a purchaser to redirect the goods to or whether it can obtain a favourable price for the goods. NFP A also establishes the price that the individual citizen will pay for the specified goods.

IE223. Thus, NFP A concludes that it is a principal in the transactions with the individual citizens. NFP A recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods transferred to the citizens.

*Example 38 – Arranging for the Provision of Goods or Services (Entity is an Agent)*

IE224. A Government Health Agency (Agency H) provides vouchers that entitle qualifying individuals (the patients) to subsidised medical services at specified clinics. The sales price of the voucher provides the patient with a significant discount (i.e., a subsidy) when compared with the normal prices of the medical services (for example, a patient pays CU10 for a voucher that entitles the patient to medical services at a clinic that would otherwise cost CU20). Agency H does not purchase or commit itself to purchasing vouchers in advance of the sale of a voucher to a patient; instead, it purchases vouchers only as they are requested by the patients. Agency H provides the vouchers through its website and the vouchers are non-refundable.

IE225. Agency H and the clinics jointly determine the prices at which the vouchers will be provided to patients. Under the terms of its binding arrangements with the clinics, Agency H is entitled to 30 percent of the voucher price when it provides the voucher.

IE226. Agency H also assists the patients in resolving complaints about the medical services at the clinics and has a patient satisfaction programme. However, the clinics are responsible for satisfying obligations associated with the voucher, including remedies to a patient for dissatisfaction with the medical services.

IE227. To determine whether Agency H is a principal or an agent, Agency H identifies the specified good or service to be provided to the patient and assesses whether it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the patient.

IE228. A patient obtains a voucher for the clinic that it selects. Agency H does not engage the clinics to provide medical services to patients on Agency H's behalf as described in the indicator in paragraph AG123(a) of PBE IPSAS 47. Therefore, Agency H observes that the specified service to be provided to the patient is the right to medical services (in the form of a voucher) at a specified clinic or clinics, which the patient purchases and then can use itself or transfer to another person. Agency H also observes that no other goods or services (other than the vouchers) are promised to the patients.

IE229. Agency H concludes that it does not control the voucher (right to medical services) at any time. In reaching this conclusion, Agency H principally considers the following:

- (a) The vouchers are created only at the time that they are transferred to the patients and, thus, do not exist before that transfer. Therefore, Agency H does not at any time have the ability to direct the use of the vouchers or obtain substantially all of the remaining economic benefits or service potential from the vouchers, before they are transferred to patients.
- (b) Agency H neither purchases, nor commits itself to purchase, vouchers before they are provided to patients. Agency H also has no responsibility to accept any returned vouchers. Therefore, Agency H does not have inventory risk with respect to the vouchers as described in the indicator in paragraph AG123(b) of PBE IPSAS 47.

IE230. Thus, Agency H concludes that it is an agent with respect to the vouchers. Agency H recognises revenue in the net amount of consideration to which Agency H will be entitled in exchange for arranging for the clinics to provide vouchers to patients for the clinics' medical services, which is the 30 percent fee it is entitled to upon the sale of each voucher.

### *Non-Refundable Upfront Fees (and some Related Costs) for a Transfer of Goods or Services to Another Party*

IE231. Example 39 illustrates the requirements in paragraphs AG135–AG138 of PBE IPSAS 47 on non-refundable upfront fees for a transfer of goods or services to another party (i.e., the purchaser (resource provider) or third-party beneficiary).

#### *Example 39 – Non-refundable Upfront Fee*

IE232. A council swimming pool (the Pool) enters into a binding arrangement with an individual to provide one year of access to the pools. The Pool's binding arrangements have standard terms that are the same for all individuals. The binding arrangement requires the individual to pay an upfront administration fee to set up the individual on the Pool's systems. The fee is a nominal amount and is non-refundable. The individual can renew the binding arrangement each year without paying an additional fee.

IE233. The Pool's setup activities do not transfer a good or service to the individual and, therefore, do not give rise to a separate compliance obligation.

IE234. The Pool concludes that the renewal option does not provide a material right to the individual that it would not receive without entering into that binding arrangement (see paragraph AG127 of PBE IPSAS 47). The upfront fee is, in effect, an advance payment for the future transaction processing services. Consequently, the Pool determines the transaction consideration, which includes the non-refundable upfront fee, and recognises revenue for the transaction processing services as those services are provided in accordance with paragraph AG136 of PBE IPSAS 47.

### *Other Assets from Revenue Transactions with Binding Arrangement Costs*

IE235. Example 40 illustrates the requirements in paragraphs 152–155 of PBE IPSAS 47 on costs to fulfil a binding arrangement and paragraphs 156–161 of PBE IPSAS 47 on amortisation and impairment of binding arrangement costs.

#### *Example 40 – Costs that Give Rise to an Asset*

IE236. A shared services agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement for a service to manage a government department's information technology data centre for five years. The binding arrangement is renewable for subsequent one-year periods. The average term is seven years. Before providing the services, the Agency designs and builds a technology platform for the Agency's internal use that interfaces with the government's systems. That platform is not transferred to the government but will be used to deliver services to the government.

IE237. The initial costs incurred to set up the technology platform are as follows:

	CU
Design services	40,000
Hardware	120,000
Software	90,000
Migration and testing of data centre	100,000
Total costs	<u>350,000</u>

IE238. The initial setup costs relate primarily to activities to fulfil the binding arrangement but do not transfer goods or services to the government. The Agency accounts for the initial setup costs as follows:

- (a) Hardware costs—accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17.
- (b) Software costs—accounted for in accordance with PBE IPSAS 31.
- (c) Costs of the design, migration and testing of the data centre—assessed in accordance with paragraph 152 of PBE IPSAS 47 to determine whether an asset can be recognised for the costs to fulfil the binding arrangement. Any resulting asset would be amortised on a systematic basis over the seven-year period (i.e., the five-year term of the binding arrangement and two anticipated one-year renewal periods) that the Agency expects to provide services related to the data centre.

IE239. In addition to the initial costs to set up the technology platform, the Agency also assigns two employees who are primarily responsible for providing the service to the government. Although the costs for these two employees are incurred as part of providing the service to the government, the Agency concludes that the costs do not generate or enhance resources of the Agency (see paragraph 152(b) of PBE IPSAS 47). Therefore, the

costs do not meet the criteria in paragraph 152 of PBE IPSAS 47 and cannot be recognised as an asset using PBE IPSAS 47. In accordance with paragraph 155, the Agency recognises the payroll expense for these two employees when incurred.

## Presentation

IE240. Examples 41–43 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 162–166 of PBE IPSAS 47 on the presentation of binding arrangement balances, and the consequences of applying paragraphs 119–121 on constraining estimates of variable consideration, paragraphs 123–128 on significant financing components, and AG96–AG103 on the sale of a right of return.

### *Example 41 – Binding Arrangement Liability and Receivable*

#### *Case A – Cancellable Binding Arrangement*

IE241. On 1 January 20X9, a government procurement agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement that is cancellable to transfer a product to another government entity on 31 March 20X9. The binding arrangement requires the government entity to pay consideration of CU1,000 in advance. The government entity pays the consideration on 1 March 20X9. The Agency transfers the product on 31 March 20X9. The following journal entries illustrate how the Agency accounts for the binding arrangement:

- (a) The Agency receives cash of CU1,000 on 1 March 20X9 (cash is received in advance of performance):

Cash	CU1,000	
Binding Arrangement Liability		CU1,000

- (b) The Agency satisfies the compliance obligation on 31 March 20X9:

Binding Arrangement Liability	CU1,000	
Revenue		CU1,000

#### *Case B – Non-Cancellable Binding Arrangement*

IE242. The same facts as in Case A apply to Case B except that the binding arrangement is non-cancellable and the advance transfer on 31 January 20X9 is required regardless of whether the Agency has started to satisfy its compliance obligation. The following journal entries illustrate how the entity accounts for the binding arrangement:

- (a) The amount of consideration is due on 31 January 20X9 (which is when the Agency recognises a receivable because it has an unconditional and enforceable right to consideration):

Receivable	CU1,000	
Binding Arrangement Liability		CU1,000

- (b) The Agency receives the cash on 1 March 20X9:

Cash	CU1,000	
Receivable		CU1,000

- (c) The Agency satisfies the compliance obligation on 31 March 20X9:

Binding Arrangement Liability	CU1,000	
Revenue		CU1,000

IE243. If the Agency issued the invoice before 31 January 20X9 (the due date of the consideration), the Agency would not present the Receivable and the Binding Arrangement Liability on a gross basis in the statement of financial position because the Agency does not yet have a right to consideration that is unconditional.

*Example 42 – Binding Arrangement Asset Recognised for the Entity's Performance*

IE244. On 1 January 20X8, a government shared services agency (the Agency) enters into a binding arrangement to transfer computer software and configuration services to a government department (the Department) in exchange for CU1,000,000. The binding arrangement requires the software to be delivered first and states that payment for the delivery of the software is conditional on configuration. In other words, the consideration of CU1,000,000 is due only after the Agency has transferred both the software and configuration services to the Department. Consequently, the Agency does not have a right to consideration that is unconditional (a receivable) until the software is transferred to the Department and configured.

IE245. The Agency identifies the promises to transfer the software and complete the configuration as separate compliance obligations and allocates CU400,000 to the compliance obligation to transfer the software and CU600,000 to the compliance obligation to complete the configuration on the basis of their relative stand-alone values. The Agency recognises revenue for each respective compliance obligation when control of the product transfers to the Department.

IE246. The Agency satisfies the compliance obligation to transfer the software:

Binding Arrangement Asset	CU400,000	
Revenue		CU400,000

IE247. The Agency satisfies the compliance obligation to configure the software and to recognise the unconditional right to consideration:

Receivable	CU1,000,000	
Binding Arrangement Asset		CU400,000
Revenue		CU600,000

*Example 43 – Receivable Recognised for the Entity's Performance*

IE248. A hospital (the Hospital) enters into a binding arrangement with the Department of Correctional Services (Correctional Services) on 1 January 20X9 to perform medical examinations for inmates for CU150 per examination. If Correctional Services requires more than 10,000 examinations to be performed in a calendar year, the binding arrangement indicates that the price per examination is retrospectively reduced to CU125 per product.

IE249. Consideration is due when the examinations are performed. Therefore, the Hospital has an unconditional right to consideration (i.e., a receivable) for CU150 per examination until the retrospective price reduction applies (i.e., after 10,000 examinations are completed).

IE250. In determining the transaction consideration, the Hospital concludes at the inception of the binding arrangement that Correctional Services will meet the 10,000-examination threshold and therefore estimates that the transaction consideration is CU125 per product. Consequently, upon the completion of the first 100 examinations for Correctional Services, the Hospital recognises the following:

Receivable	CU15,000 <sup>13</sup>	
Revenue		CU12,500 <sup>14</sup>
Refund Liability (Binding Arrangement Liability)		CU2,500

<sup>13</sup> CU150 per examinations × 100 examinations

<sup>14</sup> CU125 transaction consideration per examinations × 100 examinations

IE251. The refund liability (see paragraph 118 of PBE IPSAS 47) represents a refund of CU25 per examination, which is expected to be provided to Correctional Services for the volume-based rebate (i.e., the difference between the CU150 price stated in the binding arrangement that the Hospital has an unconditional right to receive and the CU125 estimated transaction consideration).

### *Disclosure*

IE252. Examples 44, 46 and 48–50 illustrate the requirements in paragraphs 167–193 of PBE IPSAS 47 on disclosures. In addition, the following requirements are illustrated in these examples:

- (a) Paragraphs 175–176 of PBE IPSAS 47 on services in-kind (Example 44);
- (b) [Not used];
- (c) Paragraphs 185–187 of PBE IPSAS 47 for the disclosure of transaction consideration allocated to the remaining compliance obligations (Examples 48–49);
- (d) Paragraph 120 of PBE IPSAS 47 on constraining estimates of variable consideration (Example 48);
- (e) Paragraph AG90 of PBE IPSAS 47 on methods for measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a compliance obligation (Example 48); and
- (f) Paragraph 171 of PBE IPSAS 47 for situations where an entity was compelled by legislation or other governmental policy decisions to enter into a binding arrangement with compliance obligations regardless of the purchaser's ability to pay for the goods or services (Example 50).

### *Example 44 – Disclosure of Services In-kind not Recognised*

IE253. A hospital's accounting policies are to recognise voluntary services received as assets and revenue when they meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as assets. The hospital enlists the services of volunteers as part of an organised programme. The principal aim of the programme is to expose volunteers to the hospital environment, and to promote nursing as a career. Volunteers must be at least sixteen years of age and are initially required to make a six-month commitment to work one four-hour morning or afternoon shift per week. The first shift for each volunteer consists of a hospital orientation training session. Many local high schools permit students to undertake this work as part of their education programme. Volunteers work under the direction of a registered nurse and perform non-nursing duties such as visiting patients and reading to patients. The public hospital does not pay the volunteers, nor would it engage employees to perform volunteers' work if volunteers were not available.

IE254. The hospital analyses the agreements it has with the volunteers and concludes that, at least for a new volunteer's first six months, it has sufficient control over the services to be provided by the volunteer and that it receives service potential from the volunteers, satisfying the definition of an asset. However, it concludes that it cannot reliably measure the fair value of the services provided by the volunteers, because there are no equivalent paid positions either in the hospital or in other health or community care facilities in the region. The hospital does not recognise the services in-kind provided by the volunteers. In accordance with paragraphs 175–176 of PBE IPSAS 47, the hospital discloses the number of hours of service provided by volunteers during the reporting period and a description of the services provided.

*Example 45 and paragraph IE255 – [Not used]*

*Example 46 – Disclosure of a Transfer Subject to Appropriations*

IE256. The facts are the same as in Case A of Example 7. The local government does not recognise an asset for the CU5 million to be transferred in 20X3 as at 31 December 20X2. Rather, the local government considers whether it should disclose a contingent asset, in accordance with paragraph 105 of PBE IPSAS 19.

IE257. The local government concludes that the inflow of economic benefits is probable because the first payment of CU10 million was received in 20X2. Consequentially, the local government makes the following disclosure in its financial statements for the reporting period ended 31 December 20X2:

*On 15 March 20X2, the local government entered into a binding arrangement with the central government to receive CU15 million in total (CU10 million in 20X2 and CU5 million in 20X3). The binding arrangement requires the funds to be used to reduce air pollution. The binding arrangement made it clear that the transfer was subject to the completion of the appropriation process, and that approval was not certain, and that funding could be reduced. The local government has not recognised an asset in respect of the CU5 million to be received in 20X3 because, as at 31 December 20X2, the appropriation process for this amount had not been completed and therefore the local government does not have an enforceable right to the funds.*

*Example 47 and paragraphs IE258 and IE259 – [Not used]*

*Example 48 – Disclosure of the Transaction Consideration Allocated to the Remaining Compliance Obligations*

IE260. On 30 June 20X7, a centralised training agency (the Agency) enters into three binding arrangements (Binding Arrangements A, B and C) with a government department (the Department) to provide training services. Each binding arrangement has a two-year non-cancellable term. The Agency considers the requirements in paragraphs 185–187 of PBE IPSAS 47 in determining the information in each binding arrangement to be included in the disclosure of the transaction consideration allocated to the remaining compliance obligations at 31 December 20X7.

*Binding Arrangement A*

IE261. Training services are to be provided over the next two years, typically at least once per month. For services provided, the Department pays an hourly rate of CU25.

IE262. Because the Agency bills a fixed amount for each hour of service provided, the Agency has a right to invoice the resource provider in the amount that corresponds directly with the value of the Agency's performance completed to date in accordance with paragraph AG90 of PBE IPSAS 47. Consequently, no disclosure is necessary if the Agency elects to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 186(b) of PBE IPSAS 47.

*Binding Arrangement B*

IE263. Training and onboarding services are to be provided as and when needed with a maximum of four visits per month over the next two years. The Department pays a fixed price of CU400 per month for both services. The Agency measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation using a time-based measure.

IE264. The Agency discloses the amount of the transaction consideration that has not yet been recognised as revenue in a table with quantitative time bands that illustrates when the Agency expects to recognise the amount as revenue. The information for Binding Arrangement B included in the overall disclosure is as follows:

	20X8	20X9	Total
	CU	CU	CU
Revenue expected to be recognised on this binding arrangement as of 31 December 20X7	4,800 <sup>15</sup>	2,400 <sup>16</sup>	7,200

### *Binding Arrangement C*

IE265. Training services are to be provided as and when needed over the next two years. The Department pays a fixed consideration of CU100 per month plus a one-time variable consideration payment ranging from CU0–CU1,000 corresponding to a one-time regulatory review and certification of the Department's employees (i.e., a performance bonus). The Agency estimates that it will be entitled to CU750 of the variable consideration. On the basis of the Agency's assessment of the factors in paragraph 120 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Agency includes its estimate of CU750 of variable consideration in the transaction consideration because it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The Agency measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation using a time-based measure.

IE266. The Agency discloses the amount of the transaction consideration that has not yet been recognised as revenue in a table with quantitative time bands that illustrates when the Agency expects to recognise the amount as revenue. The Agency also includes a qualitative discussion about any significant variable consideration that is not included in the disclosure. The information for Binding Arrangement C included in the overall disclosure is as follows:

	20X8	20X9	Total
	CU	CU	CU
Revenue expected to be recognised on this binding arrangement as of 31 December 20X7	1,575 <sup>17</sup>	788 <sup>18</sup>	2,363

IE267. In addition, in accordance with paragraph 187 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Agency discloses qualitatively that part of the performance bonus has been excluded from the disclosure because it was not included in the transaction consideration. That part of the performance bonus was excluded from the transaction consideration in accordance with the requirements for constraining estimates of variable consideration in paragraphs 119–121.

### *Example 49 – Disclosure of the Transaction Consideration Allocated to the Remaining Compliance Obligation Qualitative Disclosure*

IE268. On 1 January 20X2, a government department (the Department) enters into a binding arrangement with another department to refurbish a building for a fixed consideration of CU10 million. The refurbishment of the building is considered a single compliance obligation that the Department satisfies over time. As of 31 December 20X2,

<sup>15</sup> CU4,800 = CU400 × 12 months.

<sup>16</sup> CU2,400 = CU400 × 6 months

<sup>17</sup> Transaction consideration = CU3,150 (CU100 × 24 months + CU750 variable consideration) recognised evenly over 24 months at CU1,575 per year.

<sup>18</sup> CU1,575 ÷ 2 = CU788 (i.e., for 6 months of the year).



the Department has recognised CU3.2 million of revenue. the Department estimates that the refurbishment will be completed in 20X3, but it is possible that the project will be completed in the first half of 20X4.

IE269. On 31 December 20X2, the Department discloses the amount of the transaction consideration that has not yet been recognised as revenue in its disclosure of the transaction consideration allocated to the remaining unsatisfied portion of the compliance obligation. The Department also discloses an explanation of when it expects to recognise that amount as revenue. The explanation can be disclosed either on a quantitative basis using time bands that are most appropriate for the duration of the remaining compliance obligation or by providing a qualitative explanation. Because the Department is uncertain about the timing of revenue recognition, the Department discloses this information qualitatively as follows, in accordance with paragraph 185 of PBE IPSAS 47:

*As of 31 December 20X2, the aggregate amount of the transaction consideration allocated to the remaining compliance obligation is CU6.8 million and the entity will recognise this revenue as the building is completed, which is expected to occur over the next 12–18 months.*

*Example 50 – Disclosures of Transactions that an Entity was Compelled to Enter by Legislation or Other Governmental Policy Decisions*

IE270. A government-owned water utility operates the water infrastructure and provides water to residential households. The water sector in the jurisdiction is highly regulated, and under its Water Act, all utility companies which provide water to residential households are required to provide water regardless of the households' ability to pay. Typically, a household would apply to the utility to connect water to their location. As part of the connection process, the household would enter into a water purchase agreement with the utility to document the payment terms and any economic consequences of non-payment, such as interest or penalties.

IE271. The water purchase agreement is considered a binding arrangement with compliance obligations, as the utility has agreed to provide a distinct good (water) to a purchaser (the household) in exchange for the consideration. Given the regulations, the utility may not deny the initial connection nor suspend the provision of water even if a household is in default – i.e., the utility is compelled to satisfy the compliance obligation to provide water regardless of a household's ability to pay.

IE272. During the year, the utility provided water that would have resulted in total revenue of CU100 million if revenue had been recognised at the utility's standard rates for 100 percent of the water provided. However, throughout the year, a number of households were unable to pay their amounts owed to the utility in full.

IE273. The utility applies paragraph AG37 of PBE IPSAS 47, and based on historical data, estimates that only CU90 million of the amount is collectible. For the remaining CU10 million, the utility accepts that it has implicitly provided a price concession of CU10 million due to the regulations compelling the utility to continue to provide water. As a result, the utility recognises revenue based on a transaction consideration of CU90 million. (See Example 11 for more guidance on implicit price concessions.)

IE274. To comply with the disclosure requirements in paragraph 171 of PBE IPSAS 47, the utility discloses the following information in the notes to its annual financial statements:

*The utility is subject to the provisions of the Water Act, which requires all utilities to provide water to residential households regardless of the purchasers' ability to pay. As a result, the utility is compelled to connect all residential purchasers to its water network and to continue to provide water even in the event of non-payment.*

*During the year, the utility provided and billed CU100 million of water to the households, but only recognised revenue of CU90 million, as this was the amount expected to be collected based on historical data. Therefore, CU10 million of the amount billed was not recognised as revenue.*

## Application of Principles to Specific Transactions

### *Capital Transfers*

IE275. Example 51 illustrates the application of paragraphs AG140–AG142 of PBE IPSAS 47 on capital transfers.

Example 52 illustrates the initial measurement of a transfer of a physical asset.

### *Example 51 – Capital Transfers*

#### *Case A – Transfer Only Relates to the Construction of an Asset*

IE276. Entity R enters into a binding arrangement with Entity P. The terms of the binding arrangement are as follows:

- (a) Entity R is to receive a capital transfer of CU22 million in cash from Entity P, to be used by Entity R to construct a building. There are no terms specifying how the building is to be used after construction;
- (b) This amount is based on budgeted construction and related costs. The funding is to be fully paid to Entity R at the beginning of the construction period;
- (c) To facilitate Entity P's enforcement of the binding arrangement, the terms require Entity R to:
  - (i) Have a detailed construction plan outlining the activities to be completed in each significant phase of construction (e.g., clearing the site, foundations, framing, etc.) along with the budgeted costs of these activities;
  - (ii) Provide detailed progress reports at each significant stage of construction; and
- (d) Upon completion of construction, Entity R obtains control of the building. If construction of the building is not completed within five years, Entity R retains control of any construction in progress, but any funds that have not been spent on construction are to be returned to Entity P.

IE277. Entity R has determined that the binding arrangement has only one compliance obligation and that completion of the construction activities noted in the construction plan, as measured by the costs spent on these activities, is an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of the compliance obligation.

IE278. In this example, the substance of the binding arrangement is to receive funding for the construction of the building, and there was no transfer relating to the subsequent use of the building by Entity R. Therefore, upon receipt of the CU22 million, Entity R recognises cash and liability for the full amount of CU22 million because it has not yet started satisfying its compliance obligation (i.e., construction of the building) and is required to return any funds not spent on construction.

IE279. As Entity R completes the construction activities in its construction plan, the costs incurred in completing these activities is used to determine the percentage of construction completed. Entity R applies this percentage to the CU22 million to determine the amount of deferred revenue that should be derecognised from liabilities and recognised as earned revenue throughout the construction period.

#### *Case B – Transfer Relates to the Construction and Operation of an Asset*

IE280. Building on Case A, the binding arrangement now states that:

- (a) The funding amount has been increased to CU32 million. The amount is based on budgeted construction costs of CU20 million, construction-related overhead costs of CU2 million, and a subsidy of CU10 million to cover some of the costs of operating the building as a public library for the first 10 years after completion of the building;

- (b) Throughout the 10-year period, Entity R is required to provide evidence to Entity P that the building has been operated as a public library. The evidence can include documentation such as audited financial statements which provide details on the operating costs incurred by Entity R;
- (c) If Entity R stops operating the building as a library at any time during the 10-year period, it is required to repay a portion of the CU10 million operating transfer to Entity P based on the amount of time remaining in the 10-year period. For example, if Entity R stops operating the building as a library at two years into the 10-year period, it is required to return CU8 million to Entity P; and
- (d) Similar to Case A, Entity P transfers the entire CU32 million to Entity R at the beginning of the construction period. Entity R is also required to provide information regarding construction progress to Entity P.

IE281. In this scenario, Entity R considers the substance of the transaction in accordance with the terms of the binding arrangement and concludes that the binding arrangement consists of two compliance obligations: the construction of the building and the operation of the building as a library for a 10-year period. Applying the requirements from PBE IPSAS 47, Entity R has allocated CU22 million to the construction of the building and CU10 million to its operation as a public library.

IE282. For the compliance obligation relating to the construction of the building, as in Case A, Entity R recognises a liability of CU22 million upon receipt of the funds. Entity R then derecognises the CU22 million liability (and recognises the amounts as earned revenue) over the construction period based on its construction progress as determined by the direct construction costs incurred.

IE283. For the compliance obligation relating to the operation of the building as a library, Entity R has determined that this compliance obligation is satisfied as the building is being operated as a library during the 10-year period, and therefore would recognise a CU10 million liability upon initial receipt of the funds. After construction has been completed, Entity R derecognises CU1 million liability per year as it operates the building as a public library and recognises the amount as earned revenue.

*Case C – Transfer Relates to the Construction and Operation of an Asset, and an Additional Penalty is Payable if the Entity Ceases Operation of the Asset*

IE284. In this scenario, the binding arrangement includes all of the terms from Case B, with the addition of the following:

- (a) The binding arrangement now imposes a penalty of CU5 million under specific conditions. If Entity R stops operating the building as a library within the 10-year period, it is required to pay a penalty of CU5 million to Entity P.
- (b) The CU5 million penalty is payable in addition to the return of funds for not complying with the terms of the binding arrangement related to the construction or operation of the asset. For clarity, if Entity R has completed construction of the building and operated it as a library for nine years but stops operating the library at the beginning of the 10th year, it is required to pay CU6 million (repayment of CU1 million of unearned revenue related to the operating subsidy and the CU5 million penalty) to Entity P.

IE285. In this scenario, the accounting for the CU22 million and CU10 million portions of the transfer for construction and operation of the building as a library will be the same as Cases A and B. That is, the CU32 million will be recognised as a liability upon receipt. Subsequently, the CU22 million liability will be derecognised and recognised as earned revenue as the building is constructed, and the CU10 million liability will be derecognised and recognised as earned revenue over the 10-year operating period.

IE286. The additional CU5 million penalty is not recognised by Entity R because it is a contingent liability (as defined in PBE IPSAS 19) that is not a present obligation (as described in Chapter 5, *Elements in General Purpose Financial Reports* of the *PBE Conceptual Framework*). This penalty only becomes a present obligation once the past event (breaching the terms of the agreement by not operating the building as a library) has occurred. Entity R will need to consider if disclosure of the contingent liability is required by PBE IPSAS 19.

*Case D – Transfer Only Relates to the Operation of an Asset*

IE287. The following scenario is independent from Cases A–C and illustrates the accounting for revenue from an operating transfer to highlight the differences with accounting for revenue from capital transfers.

IE288. In this scenario:

- (a) Entity R already owns the building;
- (b) The binding arrangement includes the terms relating to a CU10 million transfer to subsidise the operation of the building as a public library for the next 10 years. The transfer of funds is required to occur upon finalisation of the binding arrangement;
- (c) Throughout the 10-year period, Entity R is required to provide evidence to Entity P that the building has been operated as a public library; and
- (d) If Entity R stops operating the building as a library at any time during the 10-year period, it is required to repay a portion of the CU10 million operating transfer to Entity P based on the amount of time remaining in the 10-year period.

IE289. In this scenario, the CU10 million transfer only relates to the compliance obligation to operate the existing building as a public library over a 10-year period. Upon initial receipt, Entity R recognises the CU10 million as a liability.

IE290. Entity R has determined that this compliance obligation is satisfied as the building is being operated as a library throughout the 10-year period. Therefore, Entity R derecognises the liability and recognises earned revenue of CU1 million per year as it operates the building as a public library.

*Example 52 – Transfers of Physical Assets*

IE291. A public health facility (Public Health) enters into a binding arrangement on 1 January 20X2 with the government health agency (Agency H) and agrees to the following:

- (a) Agency H will transfer ownership of an X-ray machine to Public Health upon finalisation of the binding arrangement;
- (b) Public Health will use the machine to provide X-ray imaging services to the citizens in the region for 10 years. After this 10-year period, Public Health retains ownership of the machine;
- (c) If Public Health stops using the machine to provide imaging services during the 10-year period, it is required to return the machine to Agency H; and
- (d) At the time of transfer, the remaining useful life of the machine is 15 years.

IE292. In this scenario, the transaction constitutes a transfer as defined in paragraph 4 of PBE IPSAS 47 but is not a capital transfer as Public Health is not required to use the physical asset received to acquire or construct a non-financial asset.

IE293. Upon transfer of the X-ray machine, Public Health applies paragraph 129 of the PBE IPSAS 47 and recognises and measures the asset at its fair value at the acquisition date in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17. The entity

also recognises an equivalent liability, which is derecognised (and earned revenue is recognised) over the 10 years as the compliance obligation is satisfied over time. Public Health would also amortise the X-ray machine over its remaining useful life of 15 years in accordance with PBE IPSAS 17.

### *Pledges*

#### *Example 53 – Television Appeal for a Not-for-Profit Hospital*

IE294. On the evening of 30 June 20X5, a local television station conducts a fundraising appeal for a not-for-profit hospital (the Hospital). The annual reporting date of the Hospital is 30 June. Television viewers telephone or e-mail, promising to send donations of specified amounts of money. At the conclusion of the appeal, CU2 million has been pledged. The pledged donations are not binding on those making the pledge. Experience with previous appeals indicates approximately 75 percent of pledged donations will be made.

IE295. The Hospital does not recognise any amount in its general purpose financial statements in respect of the pledges. The Hospital does not control the resources related to the pledge, because it does not have the ability to exclude or regulate the access of others to the economic benefits or service potential of the pledged resources; therefore it cannot recognise the asset or the related revenue until the donation is binding on the donor in accordance with paragraph AG150 of PBE IPSAS 47.

### *Concessionary Loans*

#### *Example 54 – Concessionary Loans*

IE296. An Entity receives CU6 million funding from a multi-lateral development agency (Agency) to build 10 schools over the next 5 years. The funding is provided on the following conditions:

- (a) CU1 million of the funding need not be repaid, provided that the schools are built;
- (b) CU5 million of the funding is to be repaid as follows:

Year	Capital to be repaid
1	0%
2	10%
3	20%
4	30%
5	40%

- (c) Interest is charged at five percent per annum over the period of the loan (assume interest is paid annually in arrears). The market rate of interest for a similar loan is 10 percent;
- (d) To the extent that schools have not been built, the funding provided should be returned to the donor (assume that the donor has effective monitoring systems in place and has a past history of requiring any unspent funds to be returned); and
- (e) The Entity built the following schools over the period of the loan:

Year	Status
1	1 school completed
2	3 schools completed

3 5 schools completed

4 10 schools completed

IE297. The Entity determined that the substance of the CU1 million is revenue, and not a contribution from owners.

In substance, the Entity has received a concessionary loan which includes a transfer of CU1 million and a loan of CU5 million, and an additional transfer of CU784,550 (which is the difference between the proceeds of the loan of CU5 million and the present value of the contractual cash flows of the loan, discounted using the market related rate of interest of 10 percent).

IE298. Considering paragraphs AG152–AG153 of PBE IPSAS 47, the Entity accounts for the transfer of CU1 million + CU784,550 in accordance with this Standard, and the loan with its related contractual interest and capital payments in accordance with PBE IPSAS 41.

IE299. The journal entries are illustrated below:

1. On initial recognition, the resource recipient will recognise the following:				
Dr		Bank	CU6,000,000	
	Cr	Loan		CU4,215,450
	Cr	Liability		CU1,784,550

2. Year 1: the resource recipient will recognise the following:				
Dr		Liability	CU178,455	
	Cr	Revenue		CU178,455
(1/10 of the schools built x CU1,784,550) (Note: The journal entries for the repayment of interest and capital and interest accruals, have not been reflected in this example, as it is intended to illustrate the recognition of revenue arising from concessionary loans. Comprehensive examples are included in the Illustrative Examples to PBE IPSAS 41).				

3. Year 2: the resource recipient will recognise the following (assuming that the resource recipient subsequently measures the concessionary loan at amortised cost):				
Dr		Liability	CU356,910	
	Cr	Revenue		CU356,910
(3/10 schools built x CU1,784,550 – CU178,455 already recognised)				

4. Year 3: the resource recipient will recognise the following:				
Dr		Liability	CU356,910	
	Cr	Revenue		CU356,910
(5/10 schools built x CU1,784,550 – CU535,365 already recognised)				

5. Year 4: the resource recipient will recognise the following:				
Dr		Liability	CU892,275	

	Cr	Revenue		CU892,275
(All schools built, CU1,784,550–CU892,275) If the concessionary loan was granted with no conditions, the resource recipient would recognise the following on initial recognition:				
Dr		Bank	CU6,000,000	
	Cr	Loan		CU4,215,450
	Cr	Revenue		CU1,784,550

### *Debt Forgiveness*

#### *Example 55 – Debt Forgiveness*

IE300. The central government (Government C) entered into a binding arrangement to lend a local government (Government L) CU20 million to enable Government L to build a water treatment plant. After a change in policy, Government C decides to forgive the loan and advises the local government in writing. It also encloses the loan documentation, which has been annotated to the effect that the loan has been waived.

IE301. Upon receipt of this letter and documentation from Government C, Government L derecognises the liability for the loan and recognises revenue in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses in the reporting period in which the liability is derecognised in accordance with paragraphs AG155–AG158 of PBE IPSAS 47.

### *Bequests*

#### *Example 56 – Proposed Bequest*

IE302. A 25-year-old recent graduate (the Graduate) of a university names the university (the University) as the primary beneficiary in her will. This is communicated to the university. The graduate is unmarried and childless and has an estate currently valued at CU500,000.

IE303. The University does not recognise any asset or revenue in its general purpose financial statements for the period in which the will is made, in accordance with paragraphs AG161–AG163 of PBE IPSAS 47. The past event for a bequest is the death of the testator (i.e., the Graduate), which has not occurred.

### *Gifts and Donations, including Goods In-kind*

#### *Example 57 – Goods In-kind*

IE304. A Defence Force Agency of Government A (Defence Agency) agrees to provide an Aid Agency of Government B (Aid Agency) with its obsolete canvas tents for use as emergency relief housing after a natural disaster. Defence Agency purchased the tents for CU100 per unit two years prior to transferring them to Aid Agency. The agreement states that the tents are valued at CU100 per unit.

IE305. Aid Agency concludes that it has received a donation in the form of goods in-kind and applies paragraphs AG164–AG167 of PBE IPSAS 47. Upon receipt, Aid Agency determines that PBE IPSAS 17 is the relevant PBE Standard. Aid Agency determines that the fair value for this obsolete version of the tent is CU50. Therefore, Aid Agency recognises revenue at the value of CU50 per unit received instead of the CU100 as stated in the agreement.

#### *Example 58 – External Assistance*

IE306. Government A enters into an external assistance agreement with Government B, which provides Government A with development assistance to support Government A's health objectives over a two-year period. The external assistance agreement is binding on both parties through an international court of law. The agreement

specifies the details of the development assistance receivable by Government A and the types of items or expenditures the funds can be spent on to further its health objectives. Government A measures the transaction consideration of the development assistance at CU5 million. Any funding not used over the two-year period is to be returned to Government B.

IE307. At inception of the binding arrangement, Government A has a combined right and obligation which constitute a single asset or liability, which is measured at zero because the binding arrangement is wholly unsatisfied. Government A will recognise an asset on its statement of financial position in accordance with paragraphs 18–25 (for example, when Government A receives an inflow of resources from Government B, or if Government A begins satisfying its compliance obligation by incurring eligible expenditures in accordance with the terms of the external assistance agreement). Government A would also recognise a liability, which is derecognised (and earned revenue is recognised) as the compliance obligation is satisfied.



## Comparison with NZ IFRS 15

The binding arrangement accounting requirements in PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* are drawn primarily from NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (issued in 2014, including amendments up to January 2022). The main differences between PBE IPSAS 47 and NZ IFRS 15 are as follows:

- PBE IPSAS 47 applies to all revenue transactions in the not-for-profit and public sector, which may arise from transactions with or without binding arrangements. NZ IFRS 15 applies to a subset of binding arrangements, specifically contracts to deliver goods or services to customers.
- PBE IPSAS 47 explicitly requires an entity to determine whether the revenue arises from a transaction with or without a binding arrangement. NZ IFRS 15 does not explicitly require an entity to determine whether the revenue arises from a contract.
- PBE IPSAS 47 uses the term ‘compliance obligation’ as the unit of account for revenue recognition in a binding arrangement, which is a promise to either use resources internally for distinct goods or services, or to transfer distinct goods or services to another party (i.e., a purchaser or third-party beneficiary). NZ IFRS 15 uses the term ‘performance obligation’ as the unit of account for revenue recognition in a contract, which is a promise to transfer distinct goods or services to a customer.
- The concept of compliance obligations in PBE IPSAS 47 is broader than performance obligations in NZ IFRS 15. As a result, NZ IAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* is not applicable for public benefit entities because PBE IPSAS 47 includes principles to account for capital transfers and other transfers arising from binding arrangements.
- PBE IPSAS 47 requires an entity to disclose any transactions where it is compelled to satisfy an obligation, regardless of the counterparty’s ability or intention to pay and the probability of collection of consideration. NZ IFRS 15 does not require this disclosure.
- PBE IPSAS 47 uses different terminology from NZ IFRS 15. For example, PBE IPSAS 47 uses the terms ‘compliance obligation’, ‘resource provider’, ‘stand-alone value’, and ‘economic substance’, while IFRS 15 uses the terms ‘performance obligation’, ‘customer’, ‘stand-alone selling price’, and ‘commercial substance’, respectively.

## Comparison with IPSAS 47

PBE IPSAS 47 *Revenue* is drawn from IPSAS 47 *Revenue*.

The significant differences between PBE IPSAS 47 and IPSAS 47 are:

- (a) PBE IPSAS 47 includes RDR concessions for Tier 2 public benefit entities. These concessions are aligned with those provided in PBE IPSAS 23 *Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions* and NZ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* for Tier 2 for-profit entities.
- (b) Unlike IPSAS 47, PBE IPSAS 47 applies to both public sector PBEs and not-for-profit PBEs. This has resulted in terminology changes and the inclusion of New Zealand not-for-profit guidance from PBE IPSAS 23 Implementation Guidance Appendix B in PBE IPSAS 47.
- (c) PBE IPSAS 47 includes application guidance paragraph AG166.1, which aligns with paragraph 97.1 in PBE IPSAS 23. This guidance allows entities to elect not to recognize goods in-kind that meet the definition of inventories in PBE IPSAS 12 *Inventories* if it is not practicable to measure reliably the fair value of those goods at the date of acquisition. This exemption is particularly relevant for entities that receive high-volume, low-value second-hand goods in-kind for resale or distribution.
- (d) PBE IPSAS 47 includes additional consequential amendments to certain PBE Standards – such as PBE FRS 45 *Service Concession Arrangements: Operator*, PBE FRS 48 *Service Performance Reporting*, PBE IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, PBE IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and PBE IPSAS 13 *Leases*. Furthermore, in PBE IPSAS 47, the consequential amendments, that do not relate to PBE Standards (IPSAS 18 *Segment Reporting*, IPSAS 24 *Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements*, IPSAS 33 *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs*, IPSAS 43 *Leases*, IPSAS 44 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, IPSAS 45 *Property, Plant and Equipment*) have been removed.
- (e) In accordance with Implementation Guidance Section B.3 in IPSAS 47, the term ‘appropriation’ is defined in IPSAS 24 *Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements*, as an authorisation granted by a legislative body (i.e., the enabling authority) to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or a similar authority. However, since IPSAS 24 has not been incorporated into PBE Standards, the reference to the IPSAS 24 definition has been removed. PBE IPSAS 47 Implementation Guidance Section B.3 has been amended to refer to an appropriation as an authorisation granted by a legislative body (i.e., the enabling authority) to incur expenses or capital expenditure for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority. This update in PBE IPSAS 47 clarifies that the authorisation pertains to incurring expenses or capital expenditure, rather than merely the allocation of funds as described in IPSAS 24. It was noted that the interpretation of appropriations in PBE IPSAS 47 should be consistent with its assigned meaning under New Zealand legislation, specifically per the Public Finance Act 1989.
- (f) Implementation Guidance Section C.3 in PBE IPSAS 47 was introduced to navigate complexities that may occur in transactions without a binding arrangement which involve multiple obligations. This paragraph clarifies that the allocation of the transaction price methods specified for binding arrangements in paragraphs 133–140 may also be applied to transactions without binding arrangements.
- (g) PBE IPSAS 47 Illustrative Example 35 was expanded with Case A1 to demonstrate that the methods for the allocation of the transaction price specified for binding arrangements may also be applied to transactions without binding arrangements.
- (h) PBE IPSAS 47 Illustrative Example 20 Case A was expanded and Illustrative Example 24A added to demonstrate the deferral of revenue in transactions where resources are used internally.
- (i) PBE Standards require the presentation of a statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. IPSASs require the presentation of a statement of financial performance.